

SEATTLE TELEVISION PERSONALITY JIM LEWIS "SHERIFF TEX" DIES

One of America's original cowboy stars, "Texas" Jim Lewis was the host of one of the Northwest's first television children's shows TV was still in its infancy (there were an estimated 6,500 TV sets in the Pacific Northwest [1951] Seattle's KING-TV was busy casting a wide net seeking talent worthy of being broadcast Jim Lewis could tell jokes (and tall tales), sing songs, demonstrate rope tricks, introduce furry animals, work a puppet and improvise endless silly skits he was just what television at the time was looking for in a host¹ "Texas" Jim had developed a unique musical contraption, the "Hootin'nanny," which featured a crazy assemblage of assorted brass automobile horns, percussive clackers, whining hand-crank sirens, two washboards, a gun that fired blanks, etc. *Sheriff Tex's Safety Junction* debuted live three days a week [November 1951] Lewis entertained viewers with his guitar and also brought on other local musical talents one week later it was a daily live broadcast -- it ran for seven years Sheriff Tex featured puppets, rope tricks, old movies and advice to kids about safety Lewis's fabled Wild West temper, propensity for ribald humor and habit of blasting his smoky, blank-firing .44 pistol all played a role in KING TV's decision to retire *Safety Junction* Sheriff Tex moved on to Tacoma's KTVW there he hosted the *Sheriff Tex Show* for a while he relocated the program to Vancouver B.C., [1958] where it aired for several more years it was syndicated for broadcast in five languages "Texas" Jim Lewis was honored by the Western Swing Society [1985] for devoting fifty-five years to the entertainment business, a career that included everything from vaudeville to performing in country-western bars and in forty-two Hollywood movies Jim Lewis, "Sheriff Tex" passed away -- January 23, 1990

1990 CENSUS SHOWS URBAN GROWTH²

Total population of Washington State was 4,866,692: up 17.77 percent -- 1990 is, an increase of Washington continued to draw population from other states and countries these immigrants were more heavily concentrated in the urban areas population distribution remained predominantly white
White: 4,308,937 (88.5 percent)
Asian/Pacific Islander: 210,958 (4.3 percent)
Black or African American: 149,801 (3.1 percent)

¹ Peter Blecha, *Lewis, Texas" Jim (1909-1990): Seattle's pioneering 1950s kiddie-TV show host*, Essay 8657, HistoryLink.org, July 24, 2008.

² John Caldbick, *1990 census: Populations grow in urbanized areas and decline in rural areas; Washington state continues to draw population from outside its borders; females live longer than males*, Essay 9412, HistoryLink.org, May 1, 2010.

other races: 115,513 (2.4 percent)

American Indian or Alaska Native: 81,483 (1.7 percent)

note: 214,570 people of Hispanic/Latino extraction who may be of any race

were counted both in their racial group and as a separate, multi-racial group

Total number of households in Washington was 1,872,431

1,029,627 married couples represented 55% of all households

married couple households with children: 475,264 (25% of all households)

average family size was 3.06 persons

male households living alone: 212,023 (11% of all households)

female households living alone: 264,297 (14% of all households)

female households (no spouse present) living with children: 115,430 (6.2% of all households)

largest group living in poverty was women with children but with no spouse present

Largest counties in population were:

King (1,507,305), Pierce (586,203), Snohomish (465,628), Spokane (361,333), Clark (238,053),

Kitsap (189,731), Yakima (188,823), Thurston (161,238), Whatcom (127,780)

and Benton (112,560)

Counties showing the greatest percentage increase in population were:

Snohomish (27.4 percent), Island (27.2 percent), San Juan (22.9 percent),

Jefferson (22.6 percent) and Kitsap (22.4 percent)

Ten largest cities in Washington were: Seattle (516,259), Spokane (177,165), Tacoma (176,664),

Bellevue (86,872), Everett (69,974). Federal Way (first year counted as separate city 67,449),

Yakima (54,843), Bellingham (52,179), Vancouver (46,380) and Kennewick (42,152)

76% of Washington's total population, 717,948 people lived in urban areas

Washington has a highly educated population:

21% of all Washington residents fifteen years and older earned at least a high school degree

19.7% had earned a bachelor's degree or higher

almost 5% of the population held a Master's Degree, Professional school degree, or Doctorate

TWO NEW CITIES COME INTO EXISTENCE IN WASHINGTON STATE

(Proposals to incorporate the Federal Way area as a city dated back as far as [1955]³

voters rejected ballot requests in [1971], [1981], and [1985]

because many residents believed the area's rapid growth had been left unchecked

by the King County Council, success was finally achieved [March 14, 1989])

City of Federal Way in south King County was incorporated -- February 28, 1990

more than 300 people attended the celebration held at the Sportsworld Lanes bowling complex

it featured a large birthday cake, a baby grand piano, champagne toasts, speeches

³ Kit Oldham, *City of Federal Way incorporates on February 28, 1990*, Essay 4213, HistoryLink.org, June 30, 2003.

and a congratulatory letter from President George Bush
(Pacific Highway South in South King County had long been the scene of criminal activities
spectacular growth in air travel brought millions of dollars in commerce
to the area around Sea-Tac International Airport⁴
hotels, parking lots, restaurants, catering companies, and related businesses
generated tax revenues that went to King County but services to the area
such as fire protection and law enforcement were inadequate
local community leaders filed a petition for incorporation signed by 850 voters [January 1988]
sixty percent more than was needed to place the matter into consideration
residents near Sea-Tac International Airport narrowly voted by mail to incorporate
as the city of SeaTac [March 14, 1989]
SeaTac officially became a city -- February 28, 1990
with a celebration involving a student poster contest, a three-and-a-half-foot ice sculpture,
the Tyee High School Band and the Seattle Christian School Choir

WASHINGTON TEACHERS GO ON A ONE-DAY STRIKE

An idea for a widespread walkout began in Everett [spring 1989] when about 2,500 teachers met
they gave legislators a failing grade for their lack of support toward public education
since then conflict between Governor Booth Gardner and the Washington Education Association
developed over salaries

teachers wanted \$611 million set aside in the state budget for pay raises

Governor Gardner proposed the money be spent on teacher training, school construction,
early childhood education and education reform

More than 200,000 students missed one day of school because of a walkout
as at least 13,000 teachers and school employees who walked off their jobs
to protest inadequate salaries -- February 13, 1990

about thirty school districts, all in Western Washington, were involved

every Puget Sound district with the exception of Fife School District was closed for the day
many teachers explained the state's inadequate support of schools was forcing them
to leave the profession or work under undesirable conditions

Governor Gardner was scheduled to address a rally of thousands in the Capitol Rotunda
teachers were bused in from as far away as Kelso and Mount Vernon

Fife was the only Puget Sound school district to remain open during the walkout

but administrators said the district's action "**in no way implies a lack of support**"⁵ for its teachers
principals and substitutes filled in for the 100 teachers who struck

⁴ David Wilma, *City of SeaTac incorporates on February 28, 1990*, Essay 7689, HistoryLink.org, March 15, 2006.

⁵ Joe Haberstroh, Ron Judd, Mary Cronin, Margaret Bakken, *The Seattle Times*, *4,000 Teachers Strike For The Day*, February 13, 1990.

about forty of the district's 2,100 students marched in front of Fife High School and the neighboring district administration building carrying signs that read **"No school, no future,"** and **"There's no sub for a real teacher"**

STATE LEGISLATURE EXPANDS McNEIL ISLAND CORRECTIONS CENTER

Legislators appropriated \$392 million to expand the McNeil Island Corrections Center -- 1990 to build two new 1,000-bed prisons -- first phase was begun at a cost of \$90 million (Washington's Department of Corrections built a total of five new medium-security residential units, each housing 256 inmates, and a sixth segregation unit with 129 one-man cells⁶ boosting the corrections center capacity from about 800 to 1,300 inmates construction was completed [1993] original cellblock was demolished and was replaced with an inmate services building housing a hospital, educational center, recreation room, hobby shop, music room [1994] and gymnasium)

GREEN RIVER KILLER STRIKES AGAIN

Marta Reeves, age thirty-six, lived apart from her estranged husband and four children her husband last heard from Marta when she called and asked for money -- March 5, 1990 Marta's husband received her driver's license in the mail a month later no fingerprints were able to be taken from the license her husband reported her missing and police began looking for her to no avail (Marta's remains were discovered by mushroom pickers close to Highway 410 in the vicinity of Enumclaw [September 20, 1990])

HISTORY OF THE PUYALLUP INDIAN RESERVATION⁷

Territorial Governor and Superintendent of Indian Affairs Isaac Stevens negotiated the Medicine Creek Treaty with the Nisqually and Puyallup Tribes [1854] these Native Americans gave up their claims to vast portions of land in Washington Territory in exchange for a small reservation along the Nisqually River, Puyallup River and the land along Commencement Bay, hunting and fishing rights and promises of cash payments Indian War in Eastern and Western Washington followed treaty the [1855-1956] negotiations in response to Indian grievances President Franklin Pierce expanded the Puyallup reservation to 18,060 acres Tacoma grew slowly [1860s] and [1870s]

⁶ Daryl C. McClary, *McNeil Island Corrections Center, 1981-present*, Essay 5239, HistoryLink.org, April 24, 2003.

⁷ David Wilma, *Puyallup Tribe of Indians accepts a \$162 million settlement for lost land on March 25, 1990*, Essay 7969, HistoryLink.org, October 21, 2006.

but the arrival of the transcontinental railroad [1883] spurred settlement in the region
Puyallup Indian reservation land became prime real estate
Congress passed the Dawes Severalty Act [1887] that authorized the President of the United States
to survey Indian tribal land and divide it into allotments for individual Indians
this led to manipulation and disarray as greedy developers and con artists s
old the Indians' land away from them
by [1934] the Puyallup Tribe held only thirty-three acres including the tribal cemetery
when the Puyallup River was placed into a channel [1894-1895], twelve acres of former riverbed
was left high and dry -- this land was occupied by the Port of Tacoma [1950] but never paid for
Native Americans began to assert their Indian Treaty fishing rights using acts of civil disobedience
as well as bringing legal actions [beginning in the 1960s]
they also demanded their rights to reservation land -- especially land dishonestly taken from them
Puyallups sued [1978] to regain title to the twelve acres used by the Port of Tacoma
U.S. Supreme Court [1984] let stand a lower court ruling in favor of the tribe
Puyallup Indians received a \$77 million judgment for their loss
Puyallups next sued the Union Pacific Railroad to reacquire 160 acres of former reservation land
along Commencement Bay and the Puyallup River
also named in this suit was the Port of Tacoma and the Burlington Northern Railroad
it was also noted that the entire city of Fife, Interstate 5 and part of downtown Tacoma
were all located on Indian land taken but not paid for
Because the original ownership of the land was in question
all titles to land on the original 18,060 acres of reservation were called into question
because of this disputed ownership, buying and selling property on the original reservation
was very difficult
Fearing an unfavorable judgment in court, the Port of Tacoma, Tacoma and Fife chose to negotiate
efforts to reach a settlement with the Puyallup Indians ran for two years [1985-1987]
Tribal Council signed off on two settlement proposals raising intense feeling among Puyallups
tribal members voted to reject both deals -- they were not willing to sell their birthright
seeking a better settlement offer, the Puyallup Tribe sent eviction letters
to dozens of farmers and landowners on 270 acres that lay inside the reservation boundaries
As chairman of the U.S. House Committee on Indian Appropriations,
Congressman Norm Dicks asked U.S. Senator Daniel K. Inouye (D-Hawaii) to enter the case
as Chairman of the Senate Select Committee on Indian Affairs
Inouye got talks started again

PUYALLUP TRIBE ACCEPTS A \$162 MILLION SETTLEMENT FOR LOST RESERVATION LAND⁸

Negotiations with the Puyallup Indians were successfully completed

Puyallup Indians abandoned their claim to about 18,060 acres
of their Commencement Bay reservation -- March 25, 1990

In return they were to receive \$162 million in cash, real estate and economic development programs
900 acres of waterfront property, a trust fund, a payment of \$20,000 per tribal member,
employment opportunities and a subsidy to improve the Blair Waterway including a new bridge
it was the second largest settlement between the U.S. government and Indians in American history
money came from the state and federal governments, corporations and municipalities

This settlement freed property titles and allowed for development of the Port of Tacoma

first signature on the agreement was that of Tacoma Mayor Karen Vialle

whose great grandfather had witnessed the signing of the [1855] Medicine Creek Treaty
that first established the Puyallup Reservation

GROWTH MANAGEMENT ACT IS PASSED BY THE STATE LEGISLATURE⁹

Traditionally, zoning and land-use regulation was the domain of local rather than state government

Washington's Legislature first authorized counties and cities to engage in land-use planning
and to adopt zoning controls [1937] -- but that legislation made planning and zoning optional

An increased in the significance of the environmental movement [1970s]

led progressive Republican Governor Dan Evans to seek passage of landmark laws like the
State Environmental Policy Act (SEPA) modeled on the National Environmental Policy Act
sponsored by Washington U.S. Senator Henry Jackson [1969]
and the Shoreline Management Act [1971]

however, state legislative efforts to enact a State Land Planning Act failed

so federal environmental regulations co-existed

with the older [1937] optional state and local planning and zoning efforts

Progress toward protecting the environment was slow in the late [1980]:

- commuters in King County and around Puget Sound sat in gridlocked traffic;
- farms continued to disappear as open space and wildlife habitat was lost;
- surface water runoff and pollution threatened salmon streams;
- voters who previously welcomed new development began demanding that politicians take action
to protect their environment and their quality of life

WASHINGTON'S LEGISLATORS PUTS ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTIONS INTO PLACE

⁸ David Wilma, *Puyallup Tribe of Indians accepts a \$162 million settlement for lost land on March 25, 1990*, Essay 7969, HistoryLink.org, October 21, 2006.

⁹ Kit Oldham, *Washington Legislature enacts Growth Management Act on April 1, 1990*, Essay 7759, HistoryLink.org, May 14, 2006.

State legislators give final approval to Washington's Growth Management Act (GMA) on the last day of a special legislative session -- April 1, 1990
this law was part of a growth management "revolution" triggered by voter frustration over the effects of rapidly increasing development, especially in King County and the surrounding central Puget Sound area
after vetoing some provisions Governor Booth Gardner signed the bill into law three weeks later
GMA (and almost annual subsequent amendments) transformed Washington's land-use regulations it required the largest and fastest growing counties
to conduct comprehensive land-use and transportation planning in an effort to concentrate new growth in compact "urban growth areas,"
and to protect natural resources and environmentally critical areas
GMA required heavily populated counties and those with a rapid growth rate to adopt growth-management comprehensive plans
and to implement them through "development regulations"
thirteen "planning goals" were established to guide preparation of local plans and regulations
local governments were to:

- direct most growth into urban areas,
- require adequate transportation facilities for new development,
- protect natural resource lands and environmentally critical areas,
- encourage economic development,
- protect property rights

However, GMA was a political compromise at best -- many of the details were left unaddressed
GMA was amended or revised by almost every legislative session since its first adoption:

- planning goals were often "mutually competitive,"
- legislators added numerous provisions (dubbed "GMA II") to the Act [1991],
- other decisions were left to the courts

U.S. FOREST SERVICE PLANS TO HARVEST TREES IN COLVILLE NATIONAL FOREST¹⁰

Harvesting of the national forests was extremely controversial
and was made more so by proposed efforts to save the northern spotted owl's habitat
Negotiations regarding the taking of trees from the Colville National Forest had been rancorous
but it appeared there was an agreement among environmentalists, the Forest Service and timber interests -- April 3, 1990
environmentalists and the Forest Service signed the agreement
to allow 80 million board feet of lumber to be harvested annually

¹⁰ Jim Kershner, *Seven environmental groups file a lawsuit seeking to block a U.S. Forest Service plan to log 123 million board feet of timber annually in the Colville National Forest on February 13, 1992*, Essay 9784, HistoryLink.org, March 28, 2011.

an attorney for Boise Cascade Corporation said he would sign that morning -- but he backed out thus voiding the agreement

ANOTHER GUILTY PLEA IS TAKEN IN THE IRAN-CORTRA AFFAIR

National Security Advisor John Poindexter plead guilty to five counts of conspiracy, perjury, obstruction of justice, defrauding the government and alteration and destruction of evidence he is the first Reagan government official to be sentenced to prison with a sentence of six months -- April 7, 1990

ANOTHER EFFORT IS MADE TO HARVEST THE COLVILLE NATIONAL FOREST

U.S. Forest Service representatives placed a completely new proposal for consideration on the table rather than allowing the harvest of 80 million board feet of lumber per year timber companies could take 123 million board feet each year Environmental groups filed an appeal of the Forest Service's plan in a hearing, an environmental attorney called the plan a "joke" he said that 123 million board feet a year would destroy the forest in ten years (U.S. Forest Service rejected the environmentalists' appeal [1991] environmentalists had no option but to sue)

NORTHERN SPOTTED OWL IS PLACED ON THE ENDANGERED SPECIES LIST¹¹

U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service declared the Spotted Owl a threatened species -- June 23, 1990 because the owl lives in old-growth forests logging these areas became off-limits for logging Logging industry leaders estimated up to 30,000 of 168,000 jobs in the state would be lost estimates by the U.S. Forest Service predicted a similar number Controversy regarding the status of the northern spotted owl pitted individual loggers and small sawmill owners against environmentalists bumper stickers appeared that read:

"Kill a Spotted Owl—Save a Logger"

"I Like Spotted Owls—Fried"

Protests grew violent in some areas

courts entered the dispute with alternating decisions to resume or halt timber sales being issued losing side appealed nearly every decision

NEGOTIATIONS REGARDING THE COLVILLE NATIONAL FOREST HARVEST BROKE DOWN¹²

¹¹ David Wilma, *U.S. Forest Service protects the northern spotted owl by limiting timber sales on August 7, 1986*, Essay 5319, HistoryLink.org, February 28, 2003.

¹² Jim Kershner, *Seven environmental groups file a lawsuit seeking to block a U.S. Forest Service plan to log 123 million board feet of timber annually in the Colville National Forest on February 13, 1992*, Essay 9784, HistoryLink.org, March 28, 2011.

Environmentalists, the U.S. Forest Service and timber interests could not reach an agreement on the intensity of logging to be allowed in the Colville National Forest -- July 1990
Representatives of the timber industry blamed the breakdown on “radical preservationists”

GOODWILL GAMES OPENS IN SEATTLE¹³

Cable television tycoon Robert Edward “Ted” Turner III decided to sponsor an international sporting event

he was troubled by the political boycotts of the Olympics by the U.S [1980]
and by the U.S.S.R. [1984]

Turner wanted something that would bring the peoples of the world together

First Goodwill Games was held in Moscow [1986]

Turner lost \$26 million backing the venture, but was undeterred about pursuing another
Seattle sports promoter Bob Walsh created the Seattle Organizing Committee to bring the Goodwill Games to Seattle

Seattle’s committee won the bid from Turner for the 1990 games [June 19, 1986]

Walsh began putting together a \$180 million production

corporations were solicited for sponsorships and governments were asked to cooperate
and to provide additional resources

Principal venue was at the University of Washington in Husky Stadium and the Edmonson Pavilion

King County Aquatics Center was constructed in Federal Way

Seattle residents were recruited to host Soviet visitors in their homes

Goodwill games began -- July 20, 1990

opening ceremony took place in Husky Stadium -- July 21

former President Ronald Reagan and President George Bush sent a video
organizers neglected, however, to invite Seattle Mayor Norm Rice

(Walsh publicly apologized later)

As an athletic competition, the seventeen-day games were established as a world-class event:

- records were set and there were no untoward incidents;
- Husky Stadium got a new track;
- Edmonson Pavilion got a new floor;
- Federal Way got a new aquatics center;
- Space Needle got a 600-pound faux gold medallion for a while

Financially, the Goodwill Games were a bust -- of the 3,500 athletes expected,

2,300 from fifty-four countries appeared to compete in twenty-one sports events
held in Western Washington, Spokane and the Tri-Cities

¹³ David Wilma, *Ted Turner's Goodwill Games open in Seattle on July 20, 1990*, Essay 5658, HistoryLink.org, February 25, 2004.

competitions did not draw the spectators that were promised -- throngs of tourists did not appear
hotels had vacant rooms and restaurant business was down by thirty percent or more
City of Seattle had to accept from the event vendor \$141,000 in unsold tickets
as payment for fire protection and emergency medical services
Ted Turner personally lost \$44 million

EVENTS IN THE PERSIAN GULF RAPIDLY ELEVATE THE CONCERNS OF WORLD LEADERS

Tensions among Middle Eastern neighbors had long run high
anti-American sentiments in Iran, Pakistan and Afghanistan were countered
by pro-American feelings in Jordan Lebanon, Iraq, Turkey and Saudi Arabia
of course, pro- and anti-Americans factions exist in opposition to the policy of each nation
Arab control of Middle Eastern oil added to tensions both internally and externally
Iraq accused Kuwait of stealing oil from Iraq's oil field near the Iraqi-Kuwaiti border -- 1990
Iraq led by President Saddam Hussein invaded Kuwait -- August 2, 1990
which immediately triggered fears that the world's price of oil,
and therefore control of the world economy, was at risk
Iraqi invasion and occupation of Kuwait was universally condemned by world powers
United Nations Security Council ordered a global trade embargo against Iraq -- August 6
United States launched Operation Desert Shield began -- August 7
as U.S. troops arrived in Saudi Arabia request of its monarch, King Fahd

GULF WAR QUICKLY EXPANDS AS THE UNITED STATES RESPONDS TO THE CRISIS

President Saddam Hussein proclaimed the annexation of Kuwait -- August 8, 1990
Kuwait became the ninetieth province of the nation of Iraq
during the Iraqi occupation, about 1,000 Kuwaiti civilians were killed
and more than 300,000 Kuwaiti residents fled the country
United States dispatched two naval battle groups to the Gulf built around
aircraft carriers USS *Dwight D. Eisenhower* and USS *Independence* to the Gulf
battleships USS *Missouri* and USS *Wisconsin* were also sent to the region
to establish a naval blockade in the Persian Gulf
sixty-three U.S. Air Force F-15s landed in Saudi Arabia -- August 8
and immediate began round the clock patrols of the Saudi-Kuwait-Iraq border
forty-eight Air National Guard F-16s joined flying 2,000 combat missions
and dropping four millions pounds of munitions
United States established a naval blockade of Iraq -- August 12
(Military buildup continued until 543,000 troops were stationed in the region [September 14]
much of the material was airlifted or carried to the staging areas via fast sealift ships)

KING COUNTY RESTRICTS DEVELOPMENT IN ENVIRONMENTALLY SENSITIVE AREAS¹⁴

King County had lost two-thirds of the wetlands it had when created [1850s]

wetlands play a critical environmental role by acting as giant sponges

to soak up stormwater and prevent flooding and by providing habitat for wildlife of all kinds

their ongoing loss led to worsening floods and declines in fish and animal species

similarly, clearing and building on steep slopes caused greater erosion and flooding

at times this resulted in damaging landslides

also, development near streams further depleted the region's historic salmon population

and other wildlife

King County had initially enacted a sensitive areas ordinance [1979]

but the original measure was based on project-by-project negotiations with developers

it did not set general standards or procedures for enforcement

An ordinance was proposed to impose stricter regulations

it would bar most construction in wetlands and on streambanks and steep slopes

and require buffer strips between development and these sensitive areas

this proposal was controversial from the start

many developers, builders, and property owners, particularly in rural areas of the county,

denounced the ordinance as going too far

they said it denied them use of their property without compensation

environmental activists were concerned the proposal was not strong or enforceable enough

King County residents demanded more input

hearings on a proposed Sensitive Areas Ordinance stretched out for over a year

Council members approved a 105-page Sensitive Areas Ordinance

by a vote of 8-1 --August 29, 1990

King County's Sensitive Areas Ordinance overlapped with the state Legislature's

enactment of the Growth Management Act (GMA) [April 1, 1990]

environmental activists successfully stated their case

Republican council member Paul Barden said: **"A lot of people feel they have an**

unconditional right to do what they want with their property ... But I have fashioned the rule of 75:

No one who owns

land today owned it 75 years ago, and our responsibility to our children and grandchildren is such

that we have to turn over that real property to them in usable form."¹⁵

¹⁴ Kit Oldham, *King County limits development in environmentally sensitive areas on August 29, 1990*, Essay 7886, HistoryLink.org, August 14, 2006.

¹⁵ *The Seattle Times*: "Council Oks Protection For Sensitive Areas," August 30, 1990.

fellow Republican council member Brian Dardowski noted: **“I don't believe people should be compensated for doing something they have no right to do ... They have no right to pollute or damage other property ... so there is no right to compensation. Property rights are not absolute.”**¹⁶

SEVERAL SCHOOL DISTRICTS IN WASHINGTON STATE FACE STRIKING TEACHERS

Washington Education Association (WEA) affiliates again walked picket lines -- 1990

- Mukilteo teachers (MEA) struck for thirty-two days in defiance of a court injunction;
- Lake Washington School District teachers (LWEA) went on strike for ten days
no court order was issued during the strike⁷
- University Place Education Association (UPEA) members stayed out for eight days
no court order was issued during the strike;
- Yakima teachers (YEA) struck for one day in defiance of a court injunction;
- Castle Rock staff members walked off the job for one day
they returned to work without a court order being issued

PRESIDENT GEORGE H.W. BUSH CALLS FOR A “NEW WORLD ORDER”

In a nationally televised speech before a joint session of Congress -- September 11, 1990

President George H.W. Bush addressed the crisis in the Middle East

he stated he saw this as an opportunity for a “New World Order”

he threatened to use military force to remove Iraqi soldiers from Kuwait

SEATTLE TRANSIT TUNNEL OPENS FOR SERVICE

Construction on the 1.3 mile tunnel under downtown Seattle had begun [March 6, 1987]

it was completed on schedule three and a half years later¹⁷

Transit tunnel was designed to help relieve bus traffic on downtown Seattle streets

and, at some future date, to accommodate light rail trains

dual-mode buses (diesel and electric) were used to reduce downtown pollution

while allowing the buses to operate on suburban routes

five stations serve the transit tunnel: Convention Center, Westlake Center, University Street,

Pioneer Square and International District/Chinatown Tunnel Station

Metro held a Grand Opening -- September 14, 1990

ANOTHER UNIVERSITY OF WASHINGTON PROFESSOR SHARES A NOBEL PRIZE

E. Donnall Thomas, M.D. received the honor for forty years of bone marrow transplant research¹⁸

¹⁶ *The Seattle Times*: “Council Ok's Protection For Sensitive Areas,” August 30, 1990.

¹⁷ Walt Crowley, *Bus service begins in downtown Seattle transit tunnel on September 15, 1990*, Essay 2702. HistoryLink.org, September 15, 2000.

much of which was conducted at the Seattle-based Fred Hutchinson Cancer Research Institute
Dr. Thomas developed bone marrow transplant protocols
to help treat leukemia, lymphomas, and other blood-related diseases
bone marrow produces red and white blood cells
therapy required the destruction of the patient's diseased marrow with drugs or radiation
healthy marrow was then rebuilt through the transfusion of donor marrow cells
(or, more recently, by marrow-growing "stem cells")

Dr. Thomas shared the prize -- October 8, 1990
with Joseph E. Murray, M.D. of Boston who developed related therapies
to retard tissue rejection in organ transplants

U.S. GOVERNMENT APOLOGIES TO FIVE JAPANESE AMERICANS¹⁹

United States government officially apologizes to five Japanese Americans, ages 100 and over,
who had been unjustly incarcerated during the internment of West Coast Japanese Americans
during World War II in a ceremony held in Seattle's Nisei Veterans Hall -- October 14, 1990
Harry Nakagawa (100 years old), Kichisaburo Ishimitsu (103), Uta Wakamatsu (102),
Shoichiro Katsuno (105), and Frank Yatsu (107) each receive, by way of redress,
a \$20,000 check as required by the Civil Liberties Act [1988]
Nisei Veterans Hall was packed with joyful and tearful celebrants
crucial impetus and essential organizing for the redress bill had come from people in Seattle

STATE VOTERS HAVE THEIR SAY

Voters made no change in the make-up of the State House of Representatives and State Senate
Republicans maintained their one vote majority in the State Senate
while they picked up five seats in the State House of Representatives
still leaving Democrats with a fifty-eight to forty majority
Two Initiatives were considered by the voters of the state
Initiative 518 proposed to increase the state minimum wage from \$2.30 to \$3.85
I-518 passed 2,354,454 For and 414,926 Against
Initiative 547 proposed to add to environmental protection through land use and development fees
I-547 failed by a vote of 327,339 For and 986,505 Against

LAKE WASHINGTON'S LACEY V. MURROW FLOATING BRIDGE IS HIT BY DISASTER

Lacey V. Murrow I-90 Floating Bridge needed resurfacing and was to be widened

¹⁸ Walt Crowley, *E. Donnal Thomas named co-recipient of Nobel Prize in Medicine on October 8, 1990*, Essay 2001, HistoryLink.org, December 29, 2001.

¹⁹ Priscilla Long, *Government apologizes and awards redress checks to Japanese American centenarians in Seattle on October 14, 1990*, Essay 3646, HistoryLink.org, November 28, 2001.

in order to meet the necessary lane-width specifications for the Interstate Highway System²⁰
it was decided to use high-pressure water to remove the sidewalks on the bridge deck
in preparation for constructing additional lanes on the bridge
water from the removal process was considered contaminated under environmental law
it could not be allowed to flow into Lake Washington

engineers decided the pontoons could be used to temporarily store the contaminated water
watertight doors for the pontoons were removed in preparation

Lacey V. Murrow Floating Bridge was hit by a large storm -- November 22, 23 and 24, 1990

some of the open pontoons filled with lake and rain water

workers saw the bridge was about to sink and started pumping out the pontoons -- November 24

local news cameras were poised and ready to show post-Thanksgiving TV viewers

a once-in-a-lifetime telecast of the demise of the historic I-90 span

Lacey V. Murrow Floating Bridge sank when one pontoon filled and dragged the rest under water

because they were cabled together there was no way to separate the sections under load

contaminated water was dumped into the lake along with tons of bridge material

Fortunately, no one was killed or hurt since the bridge was closed for renovation

because the sinking took some time it all was captured on film and shown on live television

UNITED NATIONS AUTHORIZES MILITARY INTERVENTION IN IRAQ

United Nations Security Council passed UN Security Council Resolution 678 -- November 29, 1990

which authorized the military intervention in Iraq if that nation did not

withdraw its forces from Kuwait and free all foreign hostages by [January 15, 1991]

HOWARD SCHULTZ LEADS STARBUCKS COFFEE

Howard Schultz, with the help of local investors, purchased the Starbucks Company franchise -- 1990

Starbucks Coffee turned a profit for the first time

Starbucks became the first privately held corporation in North America

to offer stock options to eligible full and part-time employee-partners

Starbucks grew to become the leading retailer, roaster and brand of specialty coffee in the world

the company became the exclusive supplier of coffee for Nordstrom stores nationwide

other alliances included Barnes & Noble, Starwood Hotels & Resorts, Westin Hotels,

Marriott Hotels, Horizon Airlines, United Airlines and a number of leading grocery chains

Starbucks joined forces with Pepsi Cola when Howard Schultz

developed, produced and distributed new bottled Frappuccino coffee drinks

Starbucks also developed a line of premium ice creams

²⁰ Alan J. Stein, *Lacey V. Murrow Memorial Bridge (Lake Washington Floating Bridge) sinks on November 25, 1990*, Essay 2002, HistoryLink.org, January 1, 2000.

produced through a partnership with Dreyer's Grand Ice Cream

BOEING RECEIVES A CONTRACT TO BUILD A NEW AIR FORCE ONE

Boeing 707 had been used by United States presidents as their flying office for almost thirty years when President John F. Kennedy boarded the first Boeing Air Force One aircraft, SAM 26000

Boeing's 747-200B aircraft replaced the older presidential airplanes -- 1990

Air Force One has three decks, like a regular Boeing 747

its 4,000 square feet of floor space is reconfigured for presidential duties

its lowest deck is mostly cargo space to carry luggage and onboard food supplies

there are three entrances to the airplane -- two on the lower and one on the main deck

typically the president boards and deplanes from the front main deck entrance

while journalists and other passengers enter and exit at the lower rear door

main passenger area is located on the second deck

facilities for the press and other passengers are like an ordinary airliner's first-class cabin

front of the aircraft is referred to as the "White House"

president's executive suite includes a lavatory and shower, vanity and double sink

sleeping quarters feature two couches that can be converted into beds

a private office, or the president's "Oval Office aboard Air Force One"

includes a 50-inch plasma screen television which can be used for teleconferencing

there is an area along the corridor for two Secret Service agents

there are separate quarters located in the aft area of the main deck

for guests, senior staff, Secret Service and security personnel and the news media

office areas are equipped with eighty-seven telephones and nineteen televisions

a medical annex is also onboard which includes a fold-out operating table,

emergency medical supplies and a well-stocked pharmacy

every flight is staffed by a doctor and a nurse

meals are prepared in two galleys that together they can feed up to 100 people at a time

President gets his own menu

guest for meals sit near the center of the aircraft outside of the "White House"

upper deck contains the cockpit and communications equipment

there are also secure and non-secure voice, fax and data communications facilities

Air Force One can fly 7,800 miles, roughly one-third the distance around the world, without refueling

but it can be refueled during flight from a tanker aircraft

protocol dictates the aircraft must fly preceded by an aerial convoy of several cargo transports

which carry the helicopters, motorcade vehicles and other equipment

required by the presidential entourage

MALCOLM STAMPER, THE MAN WHO BUILT THE 747, RETIRES FROM BOEING

SearchableHistory.com

1990-1999

P. 15

Malcolm Stamper was the longest serving President in Boeing history when he retired -- 1990
because of the success of the 747 Boeing seemed to face no serious threat
either from McDonnell Douglas or from European upstart Airbus
Stamper predicted the company would remain "Number 1" for the foreseeable future
In addition to the presidency of Boeing, Stamper served on boards of directors of Nordstrom, Chrysler,
Travelers Insurance, Pro Air, the Seattle Art Museum and the Smithsonian Institution
Immediately after retiring, Malcolm Stamper started a children's book publishing company
with his wife and his daughter
he also founded a Boston charity that distributed free books to hundreds of thousands of children

U.S. NAVAL BLOCKADE LAUNCHES AN ATTACK ON IRAQ

Battleship USS *Missouri* was moved to the Strait of Hormuz in the Persian Gulf -- January 3, 1991
Missouri prepared to launch Tomahawk Land Attack Missiles
and to provide naval gunfire support as required

ANTI-WAR PROTESTORS BEGIN DEMONSTRATIONS IN SEATTLE²¹

Army reservists were called to active duty across the nation
security measures against terrorism were upgraded
Approximately 1,500 people gathered at Seattle's Gas Works Park -- January 12, 1991
to protest the impending war
In downtown Seattle -- January 14
almost 2,500 anti-war protesters marched to protest the Gulf War build-up
two-dozen people were arrested for stopping traffic on the Interstate 5 freeway

OPERATION DESERT STORM (ALSO KNOWN AS THE FIRST GULF WAR) BEGINS

(United Nations had set a [January 15, 1991] deadline for Iraq to withdraw unconditionally
from Kuwait [November 8, 1990] -- that date passed without effect
President George H.W. Bush won congressional approval to launch an attack)
initial conflict to expel Iraqi troops from Kuwait began with an aerial bombardment
early in the morning of January 17, Baghdad time [January 16 U.S. time]
U.S.-led coalition forces launched the most devastating air assault in history
against military targets in Iraq and Kuwait
USS *Missouri* fired her first Tomahawk missile at Iraqi targets -- 01:40 a.m. January 17
(followed by twenty-seven additional missiles over the next five days)

²¹ David Wilma, *Anti-war protesters march against the Gulf War on January 14, 1991*, Essay 3337, HistoryLink.org, June 6, 2001.

IRAQ DUMPS CRUDE OIL INTO THE PERSIAN GULF

Shelling by USS *Missouri* and USS *Wisconsin* led to the Iraqi belief that the United States would launch an amphibious assault in Iraq or Kuwait
In an effort to defend against U.S. Marine forces coming ashore about 400 million gallons of crude oil were dumped into the Persian Gulf by Iraq -- beginning January 23, 1991
this caused the largest offshore oil spill ever to that time

KUWAIT OIL FIELDS ARE SET AFIRE

Retreating Iraqi forces set 700 Kuwait oil wells on fire as part of a scorched earth policy -- January-February
land mines were placed around the oil wells making military clean-up necessary before the fires could be put out
Fires burned out of control because of the dangers of sending in firefighting crews about six million barrels of oil were lost each day for approximately ten months causing widespread pollution
(these oil fires were linked with what was later called Gulf War Syndrome)

HARRIETTE (Hiahl tea) SHELTON WILLIAMS DOVER PASSES AWAY

Native American activist and leader Harriette Dover long served the Indian community she Tulalip Reservation's Boarding School [1911-1922]
there she suffered the indignities shared by all Native children who attended such schools subjected to harsh discipline, she was beaten for speaking her native language she was forced to leave school for two years after showing signs of tuberculosis after eleven years she completed the sixth grade
Harriette graduated from Everett High School [1926]
Harriette's dream of going to college was abandoned when she met and married Francis Williams he was a Klallam Coastal Salish Native American who lived in Tacoma and worked as an Assistant Engineer on a steam-powered ferryboat that made a daily roundtrip from Seattle-to-Port Angeles-to-Victoria, B.C.
they married [July 1926] and moved to Seattle's Queen Anne Hill
Harriette assisted her father in challenging the federal government in an historic lawsuit [1927] to honor the many promises it had broken regarding the original [1855] Point Elliot Treaty this treaty had resulted in the Tulalip Reservation being initially established [1856] when the U.S. government forced various tribes to relocate and cohabitate on rocky land that had apparently never been the site of any tribe's permanent village an uneasy but enduring alliance was generated among the tribes sharing the land

Chief William Shelton's lawsuit was heard in Seattle's Federal Courthouse [1927]
this case was lost as was the appeal heard in San Francisco's Federal Appeals Court [1928]
Harriette and Francis Williams had a son as Wayne (Squil Quittue) Williams was born [1928]
family life became difficult when Francis transferred to the Mukilteo-to-Whidbey Island run
home was established at Columbia Beach in Clinton, Washington [1935]
however, the Washington State Ferry system replaced the old steam-driven ships
with new diesel-powered models -- Francis was laid off
he drifted around not checking in for many months at a time
Harriette ended up moving back to Tulalip and staying with her parents
Almost a year after the death of her father, Chief William Shelton, Harriette was elected
to serve on the Tulalip Tribes' seven-member Board of Directors (Tribal Council) [March 1939]
during her fourteen years on the board she became tribal chairwoman
finding work was difficult for Indians like Harriette
jobs in local cafes and stores in Everett and Marysville did not exist for Native Americans
Harriette took employment as a domestic servant for well-to-do white families
Harriette next took on a job stringing wiring in airplanes at Boeing's plant in Seattle [1942-1945]
after a failed attempt to reconcile, Harriette divorced Francis Williams
she took a position as postmaster of the Tulalip Reservation's U.S. Post Office
Harriette met a younger white man, George Dover, who stopped in while he was visiting his parents
who lived in a modest home on forested land leased from the tribes
they married [1950] and had a son William Dover who joined his half-brother, Wayne
Harriette (Hiahl-tsa) was active in community life over the ensuing years
in addition to serving on the Tribal Board of Directors she helped agitate and shame
Marysville Public School District into constructing a new school on the reservation
when the school opened [1959] she served as its first PTA president
Harriette joined the Everett Business and Professional Women's Club
she became a member of Everett's Church Women United group
as a freelance writer she contributed numerous essays published by the Seattle Post-Intelligencer
she earned a degree at Everett Community College while in her seventies
Most significantly, however, Harriette spent many years
studiously collecting and protecting scores of Coast Salish artifacts
she shared information about them and their historic importance
with tribal and non-tribal groups via displays and lectures both on and off the reservation
in the [1970s] she helped revive the ancient [and once outlawed] First Salmon Ceremony
which welcomed the arrival of each spring's new run of revered fish
Hiahl-tsa, the loving daughter of Siastenu (mother) and Wha-cah-dub (father) worked with
academic linguists to help save her people's Lushootseed language from extinction

there were reportedly only seventeen surviving elders of the Tulalip tribes
who still spoke Lushootseed when she died -- February 6, 1991

OPERATION DESERT STORM GROUND ASSAULT BEGINS

After a series of failed diplomatic negotiations, United States escalated its operations in the Middle East
as Operation Desert Shield was replaced by Operation Desert Storm
thirty-four nations joined in a coalition in the effort to remove Iraqi forces from Kuwait
U.S.-led coalition troops began their advance into Iraqi territory -- February 23, 1991
this war marked the beginning of live news on the front lines of the fight carried by CNN

KUWAIT IS QUICKLY LIBERATED FROM IRAQI CONTROL

Ground campaign cease-fire was declared 100 hours after it had begun -- February 26, 1991
aerial and ground combat had been confined to Iraq, Kuwait, and the border with Saudi Arabia
however, Iraq launched Scud missiles against coalition military targets in Saudi Arabia
and against Israel
ten Washington men died in the conflict
Residents of Kuwait City celebrated an end to their occupation
resistance groups set up headquarters to control the city

USS *MISSOURI* COMPLETES ITS MISSION IN THE PERSIAN GULF

Battleship USS *Missouri* fired 759 sixteen-inch projectiles while bombarding Iraqi forces
and launched twenty-eight Tomahawk cruise missiles
During the campaign, *Missouri* was involved in a friendly fire incident with the U.S. frigate *Jarrett*
when two rounds from *Jarrett's* Phalanx gun struck the *Missouri*
there were no casualties aboard the battleship
With combat operations out of range of the battleship's weapons,
Missouri went on patrol -- February 26, 1991
(USS *Missouri* completed its patrol in the northern Persian Gulf and sailed for home [March 21])

CAUSALTIES MOUNT IN OPERATION DESERT STORM

U.S. forces launched a "bulldozer assault" against a large and complex Iraqi trench network
anti-mine plows mounted on tanks and combat earthmovers
simply plowed over and buried alive the defending Iraqi soldiers -- February 24-26, 1991
U.S. commanders estimated thousands of Iraqi soldiers surrendered thus escaping live burial
Many Iraqi forces in a column of about 1,400 vehicles began leaving Kuwait on the main highway
north of Al Jahra -- night of 26-27, February 1991
these vehicles and the retreating soldiers were attacked leaving ten miles of highways

strewn with debris -- this became known as the "Highway of Death"

OPERATION DESERT STORM COMES TO AN END

It was announced by Saudi Arabian sources that Iraqi forces were in "full retreat" from Kuwait
Iraq Prisoners of War reached more than 30,000 (and would climb to 63,000)
President George H.W. Bush declared a suspension of offensive combat -- February 27, 1991
he laid out conditions for a permanent cease-fire to take effect the next day
Kuwait Emir (leader) was restored to power
Kuwait paid the coalition forces \$17 billion for their war efforts

OPERATION DESERT STORM LEAVES THE MIDDLE EAST UNSETTLED

Relations between the United States and Iraq remained tense following the Gulf War
Iraq's ethnic and religious divisions, together with the brutality of the conflict,
laid the groundwork for postwar rebellions against Iraq's President Saddam Hussein
U.S. government urged Iraqis to rise up against Saddam -- but then did nothing to assist the rebellions
Iraqi military forces suppressed revolutionaries in the southern and northern parts of the country
this created a humanitarian disaster on the borders of Turkey and Iran
Saddam, having survived the immediate crisis in the wake of defeat, was left firmly in control of Iraq
U.S. officials continued to accuse Saddam of violating the terms of the Gulf War's cease fire
by developing weapons of mass destruction and other banned weaponry

UNITED NATIONS IMPOSES CONDITIONS ON IRAQ TO ASSURE PEACE

United Nations Security Council -- April 3, 1991

passed a Cease Fire Agreement to be imposed on Iraq that called for:

- destruction or removal of all Iraqi chemical and biological weapons;
- ending all research, development, support and manufacturing facilities
capable of building ballistic missiles with a range greater than 150 kilometers;
- closure of all building ballistic missile repair and production facilities;
- recognition of Kuwait as an independent country,
- Kuwaitis who were missing were to be accounted for and returned of Kuwaiti property;
- Iraq must end its support for international terrorism

United Nations Security Council also created a special commission, UNSCOM,
to inspect Iraq's chemical, biological and nuclear facilities

Iraq was required to turn over all biological and chemical weapons to Unscm for destruction

TEACHERS IN THIRTY-SIX SCHOOL DISTRICT GO ON STRIKE

Demanding increased state funding 20,000 teachers went on strike -- April 18, 1991

teachers demanded over the next two years a ten percent raise and improved retirement packages, more money for classroom supplies, additional school construction for smaller class sizes, special consideration for schools in low-income or urban areas and a school-based decision-making process

they vowed to stay out as long as it would take leaving 316,000 students without schools
State Superintendent of Public Instruction Judith Billings offered a three-part plan to end the strike:

- a blue-ribbon commission be created by Governor Booth Gardner to recommend proposals for future education funding;
- the State Senate would drop its plan to add \$66 million to the \$260 million contingency fund;
- school districts would be given the authority to apply a second-tier property tax levy for non-basic education programs

Governor Booth Gardner and the members of the State Legislature said lack of money kept them from meeting the demands of the striking school employees

TEACHERS RALLY IN OLYMPIA

During the teacher strike several days of rallies were held in Olympia to present the teachers' concern to legislators

using speeches, chants and protest songs, teachers made their case for more education funding classes were too crowded; books and materials were too old and salaries were too low teachers carried signs criticizing Governor Booth Gardner and the Legislature

“If you can read this, thank a teacher,” “If you find this difficult to read ask a legislator”
“THIS is next year”

State Patrol officially estimated the turnout at 12,000 to 13,000 -- the largest rally in state history
Governor Booth Gardner, the national chairman of the Education Commission of the States, said the strike helped to focus attention on education -- but was not a winning strategy he noted, “There is no success in what's going on today.”

he said he hoped the rally would encourage the public to “...take a few minutes out from what they're doing and reflect on why the strike is occurring . . . and then I hope this ends.”²²

Governor Gardner proposed a seven-week “cooling-off period” before he called a special session a resolution to start a special session passed the State Senate 48-0

but House Speaker Joe King said he did not know when the House might take action on the proposal it would need a two-thirds majority vote to pass

As a result of the pressure teachers applied during the walkout Governor Gardner advocated a “blue-ribbon committee” to discuss future education spending

²² Mark Matassa, *Seattle Times*, April 20, 1991.

SEATTLE'S "GRUNGE SOUND" SPREADS ACROSS THE NATION AND AROUND THE WORLD

Nirvana featuring Aberdeen's Kurt Cobain and Krist Novoselic

faced competition from other Seattle bands such as

Pearl Jam featuring Eddie Vedder (vocals) and Seattle's Stone Gossard (guitar),

Alice in Chains which featured local musicians

guitarist and songwriter Jerry Cantrell who attended Spanaway High School in Tacoma,
drummer Sean Kinney from Liberty Senior High School in Issaquah

lead vocalist Layne Staley who was a student at Meadowdale High School in Kirkland

Soundgarden's singer Chris Cornell attended Seattle's Shorewood High School

he was joined by Seattle-born lead guitarist Kim Thayil and bassist Hiro Yamamoto

Nirvana's "Nevermind" and *Pearl Jam's* "Ten" boosted the popularity of alternative rock -- 1991

they made grunge the most popular form of hard rock music at the time

SEATTLE'S CROCODILE CAFÉ & LIVE BAIT LOUNGE OPENS FOR BUSINESS²³

Crocodile Café & Live Bait Lounge located in downtown Seattle opened -- April 30, 1991

known by locals as "the Croc," it featured a restaurant/liquor/bar/mosh-pit

where local grunge bands performed including fabled top local rock bands

Nirvana, Pearl Jam, and Mudhoney as well as touring groups

Beastie Boys, Cheap Trick, Green Day, Los Lobos, R.E.M. and The Strokes

Croc became an internationally recognized icon of the "grunge rock" era

and one of the town's most beloved live music venues

In spite of its notoriety, the Crocodile Café & Live Bait Lounge had been experiencing
financial, staffing and other difficulties for many year

it abruptly and sadly closed down [December 16, 2007]

WASHINGTON TEACHERS RETURN TO THEIR CLASSROOMS

Washington Education Association (WEA) urged its members to suspend the largest teacher strike
in state history with the understanding it could resume at any time if warranted

WEA President Carla Nuxoll was upbeat as she noted local union presidents were willing

to suspend the strike because of their belief House and Senate Democrats

would fight for a larger education budget even if it means

tapping the state's emergency contingency fund

Teachers participating in the largest multi-district strike in Washington State's history

returned to the classroom without gaining a commitment to meet their demands

from either the legislature or Governor Booth Gardner

²³ Peter Blecha, *Seattle's Crocodile Cafe & Live Bait Lounge opens its grungy doors for business on April 30, 1991*, Essay 8443, HistoryLink.org, December 28, 2007.

When asked if the WEA gained anything in nearly two weeks of picketing and protests

Senate Majority Leader Jeannette Hayner seemed unimpressed : “I don't see how,” she said but later the Walla Walla Republican conceded “a number of positive things” had come from the strike like teachers observing how hard lawmakers work “But as far as what comes out of the budget, I don't think they'll have any impact.”²⁴

House Speaker Joe King, D-Vancouver said his strategy was to ignore the teachers and get on with the Legislature’s other work

House Minority Leader Clyde Ballard, R-East Wenatchee, argued against calling for an immediate special session because to do so would encourage other groups to emulate the WEA

“I’m very concerned with the amount of intimidation that’s been put on this Legislature to break out of the norm and do things in a different manner.”²⁵

Washington State’s Legislature adjourned without addressing the WEA’s demands for higher salaries, smaller class sizes, better books and supplies and more local control of schools when lawmakers were to reconvene to again work on the budget,

no one had promised there will be more money on the table than there was in mid-March when the House and Senate budgets were first proposed

Martin Flynn, spokesman for the Senate Republican caucus, said teachers were big losers they went back to school without securing any of the budget items they had demanded including raises of ten percent over the next two years and an education budget at least \$100 million larger than proposed by Senate Republicans who made the Legislature’s best offer

“A couple of days ago it was a hundred million bucks. Now it's just ‘stick around’”²⁶

Flynn said, referring to the teachers’ request that lawmakers remain in session this week in the end, even that request was not granted

Teachers in three school districts refused to end their walk-out and remained on strike one more day
Central Kitsap, Puyallup and Fife

GOVERNOR’S COMMISSION ON EDUCATION REFORM AND FUNDING (GCERF) IS NAMED

When the State Legislature failed to adopt statewide education reform legislation,

Governor Booth Gardner by executive order

created the Governor’s Commission on Education Reform and Funding (GCERF)

GCERF was charged with developing a long-term plan to significantly improve student performance

²⁴ Mark Matassa, *Seattle Times*, April 20, 1991.

²⁵ Mark Matassa, *Seattle Times*, April 20, 1991.

²⁶ Mark Matassa, *Seattle Times*, April 20, 1991.

LOGGING IN NATIONAL FORESTS STOPS BECAUSE OF THE NORTHERN SPOTTED OWL²⁷

National Audubon Society and the Sierra Club Legal Defense Fund challenged in federal court whether the U.S. Forest Service's [1986] Forest Management Plan was inadequate to protect the Northern Spotted Owl

U.S. District Court Judge William Dwyer ruled in favor of the environmental groups -- May 23, 1991 he ordered the Forest Service to halt more than 75 percent of its planned timber sales thus blocking the harvest of 2 billion board feet of old growth forests comprising twenty percent of Washington state land until the agency developed a final plan to protect the threatened species

Judge Dwyer rejected arguments about the economic consequences of stopping timber sales

he wrote: **"The timber industry no longer drives the Pacific Northwest's economy. Job losses in the wood-products industry will continue regardless of whether the northern spotted owl is protected. The argument that the mightiest economy on Earth cannot afford to preserve old-growth forests for a short time, while it reaches an overdue decision on how to manage them, is not convincing today."** (*The Seattle Times*)

Most Northwest timber sales simply stopped -- loggers and mill hands were laid off logging industry workers blamed environmentalists and the spotted owl for their unemployment environmentalists blamed mechanization and log exports for the loss of jobs

RESPONSE TO THE SUSPENSION OF TIMBER SALES IS QUICK IN COMING²⁸

Endangered Species Act had led to increasing anxiety in the forest industry

Olympic National Forest employees learned that staffing might be reduced by half because the timber harvest had declined by more than ninety percent

Forks, Washington shut down to protest logging restrictions because of the northern spotted owl business, except city offices and banks, closed -- even the schools suspended classes almost one-third of the residents traveled en masse to Olympia to take part in a rally protesting critical habitat protections for the northern spotted owl -- May 23, 1991 there they joined timber industry workers from other Northwest timber towns

GREEN RIVER TASK FORCE IS ALL BUT DISBANDED

Only one investigator, Tom Jensen, remained on the Green River "Task Force" -- July 1991 no killer had been identified after nine years of investigation, forty-eight victims, more than 750 three-ring binders full of facts, the accumulation of thousands of suspects and the expenditure of \$15 million -- \$200,000 in computer time

²⁷ David Wilma, U.S. Forest Service protects the northern spotted owl by limiting timber sales on August 7, 1986, Essay 5319, HistoryLink.org, February 28, 2003.

²⁸ Julie Van Pelt, *Town of Forks shuts down to protest owl restrictions on May 23, 1991*, Essay 8395, HistoryLink.org, December 6, 2007.

(Green River killer case remained dormant for ten years)

LONG SLOW COLLAPSE OF THE UNION OF SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLICS (USSR)

In the [1970s], a Communist-led revolution in Afghanistan began

as Soviet forces entered the country at the request of a new Afghan government

this occupation dragged on for years without achieving meaningful political results

it drained the economic resources of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics (USSR)

Soviet Union's Chernobyl Nuclear Power Plant in the Ukraine on the Black Sea exploded [1986]

this posed an immediate and serious threat to the safety of republics within the Soviet Union

this disaster involved over 500,000 workers at a cost of an estimated eighteen billion rubles

which also crippled the Soviet economy

Communist-dominated government of the Soviet Union began to experience

politically independent pressures from the peripheries of the USSR in the Baltic region

Estonia demanded political autonomy [1987]

this independence movement was later followed by demands from Lithuania and Latvia

Baltic independence efforts were a serious challenge to USSR President Mikhail Gorbachev's policy

of government transparency, open discussion and accountability (glasnost)

Gorbachev did not want to crush the participants

but it became apparent their efforts could lead to the collapse of the Soviet Union

South of the Soviet Union the satellite Trans-Caucasus region joined the independence movement

as the Armenian-populated autonomous region in the Republic of Azerbaijan demanded

that they be granted the right to secede and join the Republic of Armenia

with whose population they were ethnically linked

massive demonstrations were held [1988]

Gorbachev's government refused to allow the population of secede -- war broke out

Nationalist movements emerged in the republics of Georgia, Ukraine, Moldova, Byelorussia

and the Central Asian republics of Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan

and Uzbekistan

USSR's Communist Central Government was considerably weakened by these movements

they could no longer rely on the cooperation of government figures in the republics

REVOLUTION SWEEPS THROUGH THE UNION OF SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLICS (USSR)

In a last-ditch effort to save the Soviet Union then floundering under the impact

of the political movements which had emerged in the peripheries of the USSR

Soviet Union Vice President Gennady Yanayev and seven Soviet hard-liners

attempted a coup to overthrow the government -- August 19, 1991

USSR President Mikhail Gorbachev was placed under house arrest while vacationing in the Crimea

it was announced on state television that Gorbachev was very ill

he would no longer be able to govern
Citizens of the Soviet Union went into an uproar
massive protests were staged as more than 100,000 people rallied
outside the Soviet Union's parliament building in Moscow
in protest of the coup that deposed President Mikhail Gorbachev
other demonstration took place in Leningrad and in many other Soviet major cities
when the coup organizers tried to bring in the military to quell the protestors,
soldiers themselves rebelled -- they would not fire on their fellow countrymen
After three days of massive protest, the coup organizers surrendered
they realized that without the cooperation of the military they did not have the power
to quell the entire population of the country
Over the next two weeks Soviet satellite states declared their independence
Estonia August 20, followed by Latvia August 21, Ukraine August 23, Belarus August 25,
Moldova August 27, Azerbaijan August 30, Kyrgyzstan and Uzbekistan August 31

GOVERNMENT OF THE FORMER UNITED SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLIC (USSR) DISSOLVES

Congress of People's Deputies of the Soviet Union dissolved itself -- September 5, 1991
it was replaced by the Supreme Soviet of the Soviet Union and State Council of the Soviet Union
Leningrad, Russia's second largest city, restored its former name of Saint Petersburg -- September 6
More Soviet satellite states declared their independence
Republic of Macedonia September 8, Tajikistan September 9, Armenia [September 21]
Kazakhstan [December 16]
(However, [August 19, 1991] remained the most popular date to mark the fall of the Soviet Empire)

SEATTLE'S FREDERICK & NELSON DEPARTMENT STORE CLOSSES

Frederick & Nelson, Seattle's premier department store, had been located in downtown Seattle
at 5th Avenue and Pike Street since [1918]
Frederick & Nelson filed for bankruptcy -- September 16, 1991
all five stores in the chain closed laying off 1,800 employees²⁹
(Nordstrom purchased the location and opened a new downtown store [1998])

CELL THERAPEUTIC, INC. (CTI) INCORPORATES IN SEATTLE³⁰

Cell Therapeutic, Inc., Seattle's newest biotech startup company, incorporated -- September 1991
(for the first seven months it existed it was known as Combined Therapeutics, Inc.)

²⁹ David Wilma, *Frederick & Nelson, Seattle's premier department store, goes out of business on May 31, 1992*, Essay 3839, HistoryLink.org, May 30, 2002.

³⁰ Peter Blecha, *Seattle's newest biotech startup, Cell Therapeutics, Inc., incorporates in September 1991*, Essay 9360, HistoryLink.org, March 15, 2010.

this company was launched to explore a series of promising drugs and techniques aimed at combating the harmful side effects of chemotherapy treatment
its leaders had first met while working at Seattle's Fred Hutchinson Cancer Institute
CTI established its goal and motto as "Making Cancer More Treatable"
CTI focused on improving already approved cancer treatment drugs
by making them more easily absorbed within cancerous cells
all while making it easier for patients to tolerate treatment
CTI recruited Dr. E. Donnall Thomas who won the [1990] Nobel Prize in medicine
for pioneering dose-intensive chemotherapy
CTI raised more than \$1.5 billion in investments
bio-pharmaceutical research, based on scientific testing and governmental reviews,
could be both volatile and cash-intensive
testing processes are typically long and arduous involving a decade or more of testing
supported by many millions of dollars of shareholders' funds
hopes and dreams might be dashed or resurrected depending on the outcome of the treatments

SPOKANE IS HIT BY A SERIES OF WILDFIRES³¹

Gale force winds gusting to sixty-two miles per hour uprooted trees -- October 16, 1991
power lines were knocked down in the Spokane area -- energized wires ignited dry grass and brush
First alarm was received at 8:45 a.m. near Spokane International Airport
within three hours every firefighting resource in Spokane County
was committed to battle ninety-two blazes that had broken out
Firefighters had to make decisions regarding which structures to save and which to leave to the flames
some residents were evacuated ahead of flames
many more rushed to remove dry brush and leaves from around homes built near open lands
Spokane's 350,000 people were surrounded on three sides by fire -- October 19
Spokane County Commissioners and the Spokane City Council declared a state of emergency
Diligence of the firefighters and volunteers paid off as the fire was contained -- October 20
however, a second wind storm struck the area with gusts to fifty-two miles per hour -- October 21
contained fires began to flare up
more than 4,000 firefighters were called in from around Washington and Idaho
after six days they managed once again to control the fires
Two people were killed
Katherine Conyers, age 39, was killed while fleeing the fire

³¹ David Wilma, *Spokane wildland fires kill two and destroy 114 homes beginning October 16, 1991*, Essay 5490, HistoryLink.org, July 28, 2003.

Joseph Upchurch, 26, a construction-company employee battling the blaze
was killed when a front-end loader overturned and crushed him in Kootenai County, Idaho
This disaster demonstrated the hazards of urban encroachment on open land
(Washington State Legislature passed a law [1992] expanding the mobilization of resources,
during large fires including the National Guard
this law also provided for the reimbursement of agencies called in to assist in large fires
and for agencies whose own resources were exhausted)

STATE VOTERS WRITE NEW STATE LAWS

Washington narrowly approved Initiative 120, the Reproductive Privacy Act³² -- November 5, 1991
sponsored by the Pro-Choice Washington Coalition, I-120 went to the state legislature
with more than 242,000 signatures -- the most ever gathered for a petition to that time
I-120 unequivocally declared, **“The state may not deny or interfere with a woman’s right to
choose to have an abortion prior to viability of the fetus, or to protect her life or health.”**
this measure also provided that the state pay for voluntary abortions for women
who would be eligible for state-funded maternity services
when the state legislature failed to act on the initiative, it was sent to the voters
Initiative 120 passed by a thin margin of 4,222 votes, out of 1,509,402 cast
Washington voters considered Referendum 42 sent to them by the legislature
this referendum proposed a statewide 911 emergency telephone system
to be funded by a tax on telephone lines
R-42 passed by a significant margin 901,854 For and 573,241 Against
Six other ballot measures all failed
including legislative term limits and legalized “aid in dying” for the terminally ill patients

KING COUNTY VOTERS CHANGE THE PURPOSE OF SEATTLE’S METRO³³

(Metro had been created in King County to develop a regional water quality system [1958]
this was expanded to include a county-wide bus system [1972]
in response to a lawsuit filed to challenge the agency’s expansion
U.S. District Court Judge William Dwyer ruled [September 6, 1990]
that Metro’s governing Council failed to meet the constitutional standard
of “one person, one vote” as some Metro Council members
effectively represented many more people than others
Negotiations among Seattle, King County and suburban officials to change the Metro Charter

³² Cassandra Tate and Kit Oldham, *Washington voters support legal abortion while rejecting term limits and aid in dying on November 5, 1991*, Essay 7824, HistoryLink.org, July 2, 2006.

³³ Cassandra Tate and Kit Oldham, *Washington voters support legal abortion while rejecting term limits and aid in dying on November 5, 1991*, Essay 7824, HistoryLink.org, July 2, 2006.

were rancorous -- when an agreement was finally reached

King County Council rejected a portion affecting their election

county council members placed their proposed Charter amendments on the ballot
over the protests of city officials)

Proposed Metro Charter amendments narrowly passed -- November 5, 1991

but the merger failed to muster the required majority outside of Seattle as required
(final package of Charter amendments prevailed [November 3, 1992])

ANOTHER INDICTMENT IS DELIVERED IN THE IRAN-CONTRA AFFAIR

Duane Clarridge, chief of CIA covert operations, was convicted

on two counts of perjury -- November 26, 1991

but he was pardoned by President George H.W. Bush before he sentencing

SEATTLE ART MUSEUM (SAM) OPENS IN DOWNTOWN

Seattle Art Museum (SAM) was the result of a [1986] voter approval of a special \$29.6 million levy
another \$25.4 million was provided through private gifts³⁴

SAM opened in downtown -- December 5, 1991

located at 1st Avenue and University Street the \$64 million structure contained 155,000 square feet
new galleries displayed African art, Northwest Native American art, modern art, photography
and Northwest artists

third and fourth floors displays of Japanese, Korean, and Islamic art opened [January 31, 1992]

Visiting collections are displayed to provide an opportunity to witness some of the world's greatest art

UNITED SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLIC (USSR) COMES TO AN END

As the world watched in amazement, the Soviet Union disintegrated

Soviet Union President Mikhail Gorbachev resigned -- December 25, 1991

most of the republics had already seceded

Soviet Union's largest, most populous

and economically developed republic, the Russian Soviet Federative Socialist Republic,
officially changed its name to the Russian Federation

Cold War comes to an end as the Supreme Soviet, the highest legislative body in the USSR,
formally dissolved the Soviet Union into fifteen independent nations -- December 26

FBI STOPS A PLANNED ATTACK IN SPOKANE³⁵

An Aryan Nations terrorist group headed by white supremacist Richard Butler

³⁴ David Wilma, *Seattle Art Museum opens downtown on December 5, 1991*, Essay 3540, HistoryLink.org, September 5, 2001.

³⁵ Jim Kershner, *Jewish Community of Spokane*, Essay 8640, HistoryLink.org, July 4, 2008.

had been well-established in nearby Hayden Lake, Idaho since the [1980s]

however, a portion of this group was no longer satisfied with Butler's leadership

they felt he was only a propagandist and not an activist

White supremacists and skinheads plotted to firebomb the Jewish Temple Beth Shalom in Spokane and carry out assassinations of civil right activists Marshall Mend and Bill Wassmuth

An FBI informant leaked word of the plot -- February 1, 1992

months before it was scheduled to be carried out

immigration officials scuttle the plot by deporting two of the skinheads to Italy and Canada

WASHINGTON STATE LEGISLATURE CREATES AN EDUCATION REFORM COMMISSION

State legislators passed Substitute Senate Bill (SSB) 5359 -- 1992

this created the "Commission on Student Learning" (CSL) which was to identify

"Essential Academic Learning Requirements" (EALRs) and to:

- develop strategies to assist teachers in helping students master these learning objectives,
- develop a statewide student assessment system to measure both individual student and collective school performance,
- establish a "certificate of mastery" that would demonstrate high school graduates were proficient in these basic subjects
- recommend the time and support schools and districts would need to meet the objectives

Terry Bergeson (later State Superintendent of Public Instruction)

was hired to be the CSL staff director to lead the effort to increase the demands on the State to produce enhanced student academic performance outcomes

AN EFFORT IS MADE TO BLOCK TIMBER HARVEST IN THE COLVILLE NATIONAL FOREST³⁶

Seven environmental groups filed a lawsuit to block a U.S. Forest Service plan

to log 123 million board feet of timber annually in the Colville National Forest

this was a significant increase over the historic average of 80 million -- February 13, 1992

environmentalists believed this would destroy the forest

However, the lawsuit never came to court

Spokane's Congressman Tim Foley, who was Speaker of the U.S. House of Representatives, represented the area containing the Colville National Forest

he proposed legislation to include Eastern Washington forests in the new plan being written to provide extensive environmental safeguards for Western Washington forests

but when the plan passed Congress Eastern Washington was not included

Forest Watch, a volunteer organization, was begun to better inform grass-roots organizations

³⁶ Jim Kershner, *Seven environmental groups file a lawsuit seeking to block a U.S. Forest Service plan to log 123 million board feet of timber annually in the Colville National Forest on February 13, 1992*, Essay 9784, HistoryLink.org, March 28, 2011.

about how to successfully appeal timber sales

Forest Watch achieved remarkable success

harvest in the Colville National Forest never reached the 123 million board feet of timber
as proposed by the U.S. Forest Service

in fact, the harvest did not stay at the 80 million board feet annual harvested before 1992

(eventually the harvest in the Colville National Forest fell to 15 million board feet annually)

U.S. SENATOR BROCK ADAMS IS A SUCCESSFUL POLITICAL FIGURE

(Brock Adams had served the 7th Congressional District as its U.S. representative [1964-1978]

he rose to be chairman of the U.S. House Budget Committee

he was an outspoken critic of the Vietnam War

he supported AIDS research

he opposed restarting a Hanford reactor to process bomb-grade plutonium

at a time when “down-winders” (residents living east of Hanford)

were raising the issue of past nuclear contamination

he was regarded by many as a gifted, often brilliant politician

U.S. Speaker of the House, Washington Congressman Tom Foley,

called him **the “Golden Boy” and “the young prince of politics”** [*The Seattle Times*])

(President Jimmy Carter nominated Brock Adams to serve in his Cabinet

in the post of Secretary of Transportation [January 23, 1977-July 20, 1979]

he was credited with almost single handedly restructuring the East Coast railroad system

he also helped establish Amtrak, the national passenger rail service

he challenged the automobile industry to make dramatic changes in design

including increased fuel efficiency and mandatory air bags)

Brock Adams retired as Secretary of Transportation to take up lobbying in Washington, D.C.)

(Brock Adams ran for the U.S. Senate

he defeated incumbent Republican U.S. Senator Slade Gorton [1986]

while he was in office an accusation was made by a twenty-six year old family friend³⁷

who was working in Washington, D.C. as an aide in the U.S. House of Representatives

she stated she had been drugged and molested by Senator Adams

Adams admitted the young woman had spent the night in his home while his wife was out of town

but he said the allegations of were “politically inspired”

and were **“created out of whole cloth by people who hated me”** [Los Angeles Times])

Office of the United States Attorney declined to prosecute

but the story dogged Adams for the next three years and placed his re-election in doubt

³⁷ David Wilma, *Senator Brock Adams quits race for re-election to the U.S. Senate, following allegations of sexual misconduct, on March 1, 1992*, Essay 5740, HistoryLink.org, September 25, 2004.

however, U.S. Senator Brock Adams formally announced his bid for re-election to the U.S. Senate in spite of the rumors -- February 1992

U.S. SENATOR BROCK ADAMS WITHDREW FROM REELECTION³⁸

The Seattle Times published a story detailing allegations from eight different women -- March 1, 1992 that Adams had sexually harassed and even drugged and raped as far back as the early [1970s] *Times* also noted other women made similar allegations but refused to sign statements *Seattle Times* reported interviews with “dozens of people” who supported the claims After the story ran, Adams immediately announced that he would not run for re-election (he left the U.S. Senate [January 1993])

USS MISSOURI (BB-63) AGAIN ENTERS RETIREMENT

After visiting Australia the USS *Missouri* was decommissioned -- March 31, 1992 she was the last battleship to serve on active duty in the 21st Century, there are no battleships in the United States Navy

USS MISSOURI (BB-63) RETURNS TO BREMERTON

USS *Missouri* (BB-63) under tow arrived at the Puget Sound Naval Shipyard in Bremerton for deactivation and storage at the Puget Sound Naval Shipyard -- April 12, 1992 several months of work included the installation of dehumidification machinery “Mighty Mo” was moored at the Naval Inactive Ship Maintenance Facility on Sinclair Inlet where she had been kept for thirty years USS *Missouri* generated competing requests from organizations in Bremerton, Washington and California’s Long Beach and San Francisco before the Navy awarded her to Hawaii’s Pearl Harbor during ceremonies to commemorate the fiftieth anniversary of the Japanese attack there (Today, the “Mighty Mo” is open for visitors in Pearl Harbor as the Battleship *Missouri* Memorial, not supported with government funding, it remains a fitting memorial to the people and historic events reflecting our nation’s legacy of duty, honor, strength, resolve and sacrifice)

CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT XXVII REGULATES CONGRESSIONAL PAY

Amendment XXVII to the Federal Constitution was passed by Congress and approved by the required three-quarters of the states -- May 7, 1992
“No law, varying the compensation for the services of the Senators and Representatives, shall take effect, until an election of representatives shall have intervened.”

³⁸ David Wilma, *Senator Brock Adams quits race for re-election to the U.S. Senate, following allegations of sexual misconduct, on March 1, 1992*, Essay 5740, HistoryLink.org, September 25, 2004.

SEATTLE'S PREMIER DEPARTMENT STORE CLOSES

Frederick & Nelson was founded as a furniture store [1891]
it later expanded to sell other types of merchandise
it was acquired by Chicago's Marshall Field's & Company [1929]
Frederick & Nelson expanded to ten stores in Washington and Oregon [1980]³⁹
Frederick & Nelson filed for bankruptcy [September 16, 1991]
it went out of business laying off more than 1,800 employees -- May 31, 1992
Frederick & Nelson's building at 5th and Pike Street in downtown Seattle
became the flagship store of the Nordstrom chain

END OF THE STRATEGIC AIR COMMAND (SAC)

Following the collapse of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and the end of the Cold War,
SAC was eliminated in a major reorganization of U.S. Air Force commands -- May 31, 1992
(Today, the Strategic Air and Space Museum, formerly the SAC Museum near Ashland, Nebraska
serves as a reminder of the Strategic Air Command's heritage)

U.S. SECRETARY OF DEFENSE IS INDICTED IN THE IRAN-CONTRA AFFAIR

Caspar Weinberger, Secretary of Defense, was indicted on two counts of perjury
and one count of obstruction of justice in the Iran-Contra Affair -- June 16, 1992

EAST WENATCHEE PREHISTORIC COLVIS CULTURE SITE IS SOLD TO WASHINGTON STATE

Mack and Susan Richey donated all of the recovered Clovis artifacts
and sold the thirty-five square-meter East Wenatchee site
to the Washington State Historical Society for \$250,000 -- July 1992
It was stipulated in the sales contract that no archaeological work could take place for fifteen years
(that moratorium expired [June 1, 2007])
but no new scientific digging has since taken place on the East Wenatchee site)

KING COUNTY APPROVES AN URBAN GROWTH PLAN⁴⁰

Voter anger over increasing traffic congestion, pollution, suburban sprawl, loss of open space
and other consequences of unchecked growth led to action by the state legislature
Legislators passed the [1990] Growth Management Act (GMA) with major additions [1991]
this Act directed the state's large and fast-growing counties and the cities within those counties
to agree on countywide planning policies and to prepare comprehensive plans that would guide

³⁹ David Wilma, *Frederick & Nelson, Seattle's premier department store, goes out of business on May 31, 1992*, Essay 3839. HistoryLink.org, May 30, 2002.

⁴⁰ Kit Oldham, *King County sets urban-growth boundary on July 6, 1992*, Essay 7873, HistoryLink.org, August 2, 2006.

growth and development and regulate land uses in their respective jurisdictions
one of the GMA's primary requirements was for each county to work with its cities
to channel almost all new growth into compact **"urban growth areas"**

to prevent sprawl, save tax money by sending growth where government services
such as sewer, water, and transit already existed and preserve rural areas
urban growth was defined as intensive use of land that required government services
incompatible with agriculture and other rural or natural resource uses
incorporated cities automatically became part of urban-growth areas
urban growth was allowed only inside the urban-growth area
unincorporated land could not be part of an urban-growth area

unless it was next to territory **"already characterized by urban growth"** [1991 Laws]
Growth Management Planning Council composed of fifteen King County and city officials
developed policies for the county based on the state's Growth Management Act (GMA)
these policies proposed to move about fifty square miles of urban growth area
away from Woodinville, Redmond, Kent, Renton and Auburn
development in these areas would become limited

Duvall, Skykomish, Carnation, Snoqualmie, North Bend and Enumclaw
became islands of development surrounded by rural (thus protected) land
Conflicting public opinions focused on the King County Planning Council's proposal:

- advocates for controlling growth were angry so little rural land to be protected was included;
- many rural residents and property-rights activists bitterly denounced the rural development limits
they claimed the proposal would reduce property values and deny them use of their land;
- rural residents on both sides of the growth-control/property-rights debate also resented
their lack of representation in developing the urban boundary and countywide planning policies
all fifteen members of the Planning Council represented Seattle or other cities;
- some urban residents also were not pleased

residents in Federal Way and other areas that incorporated in part to control their growth
ironically automatically became targets for additional growth by virtue of incorporating

Despite the outcry from all sides, the King County Council
approved the urban-growth boundary and other planning policies
as proposed by the King County Growth Management Planning Council -- July 6, 1992
opponents of the policies attempted to force a voter referendum on the issue
but they failed to gather the signatures necessary to do so
rural anger over the planning policies and other development restrictions
and a feeling that rural concerns were ignored helped fuel an (unsuccessful) movement
to create a new Cedar County out of eastern King County

IRAQ CONTINUES TO DEFY THE WORLD

UNSCOM (United Nations Special Commission) inspectors had reliable information that the Iraqi Ministry of Agriculture contained archives related to illegal weapons activities Iraq refused to allow United Nation's UNSCOM inspectors into the site in violation of the [1991] United Nations' cease-fire agreement with Iraq UN inspectors remained outside of the Ministry of Agriculture building for seventeen days until their safety was threatened by Iraq's President Saddam Hussein -- July 6-23, 1992 UNSCOM inspectors left when and the UN Security Council seemed unwilling to support a threat of their own to use force to complete the inspection -- July 29

TEACHERS IN TWO WASHINGTON SCHOOL DISTRICTS GO ON STRIKE

Two Washington Education Association (WEA) affiliates voted to strike to achieve an acceptable professional agreement -- September 1992

- Pateros School District faced a six day strike which was successfully resolved without court action;
- Kennewick Education Association (KEA) members struck for two days before returning to their work assignments without court interference

LONGACRES PARK RACETRACK CLOSES

(Longacres Park was founded for horse racing enthusiasts [1933] by Joseph Gottstein pari-mutuel betting on horseracing had been newly legalized in the state of Washington (pari-mutuel betting is a system where, after deducting management expenses, winners divide the total amount bet in proportion to the individual sums they wagered)

Longacres became the first track to operate successfully under the new legislation Crowds of race fans anticipated the yearly competition at Longacres elegant grandstands were frequently filled to capacity, thoroughbred race horses performed well on the track's springy clay track, annual Longacres Mile race was the premier event each year on the final day of racing each year fans were admitted free of charge eventually betting options were added:

- exacta betting (pick two to finish first and second in a race);
- trifecta betting (pick which horse will finish first, second and third in a race);
- daily double betting (pick top two horses in a race predesignated by the track)

Boeing purchased the 215-acres Longacres site in the heart of "Boeing Country" about eighty year-round Longacres employees and some 600-700 seasonal employees were put out of work

After fifty-nine years of operation, the final race was run -- September 21, 1992

there was no commentary during the running to allow the record crowd of 23,258⁴¹
to listen unimpeded to the pounding horses' hooves
emotionally charged fans of thoroughbred racing, many in tears,
flooded out of the stands after the last race concluded
many scooped up handfuls of the track's dirt for as a souvenir

TWO UNIVERSITY OF WASHINGTON PROFESSORS WIN THE NOBEL PRIZE FOR MEDICINE

Edmond H. Fischer and Edwin G. Krebs of the University of Washington School of Medicine
received the Nobel Prize for Medicine for describing how organic phosphate works
as a switch to activate proteins and regulate various cellular processes⁴² -- October 12, 1992
Fischer was a professor in Biochemistry
Krebs was a professor in Pharmacology and Biochemistry
together they shared \$1.2 million
Scientists worldwide have drawn on their work for a vast spectrum of research on cellular processes
which helped researchers better understand such things as diabetes, Alzheimer's disease,
how the rejection of transplanted organs is prevented, why certain cancers develop,
and how the body mobilizes sugar to produce energy

U.S. SECRETARY OF DEFENSE IS RE-INDICTED IN THE IRAN-CONTRA AFFAIR

New charges filed against Secretary of Defense Caspar Weinberger reflected that President H.W. Bush
may have known of the Iran-Contra operation -- October 30, 1992

ELECTION MAKES SWEEPING CHANGES IN WASHINGTON STATE

Presidential race consisted of three main candidates -- November 3, 1992
incumbent Republican President George H.W. Bush and Vice President Dan Quayle
Democratic challenger Arkansas Governor Bill Clinton and Al Gore
Independent Party businessman Ross Perot and James Stockdale
Clinton took 43% of the popular vote while Bush received 37.5% and Perot 18.9%
Clinton swept the Electoral votes 370 to 168 to 0 respectively
In the race for governor, Democratic Congressman Mike Lowry defeated
Washington State Republican Attorney General Ken Eikenberry (52.16% to 47.84%)
Washington's Congressional Delegation underwent a change
Democratic U.S. Senator Brock Adams did not run for reelection after eight women
gave statements alleging that Adams had committed various acts of sexual misconduct
Adams denied the allegations, but his popularity statewide was weakened

⁴¹ Paula Becker, *Longacres Park racetrack closes on September 21, 1992*, Essay 7470, HistoryLink.org, September 8, 2005.

⁴² David Wilma, *Edmond H. Fischer and Edwin G. Krebs are named recipients of the Nobel Prize for Medicine on October 12, 1992*, Essay 3660, HistoryLink.org, December 27, 2001.

he decided not to seek reelection rather than risk losing his seat to a Republican
State Senator Democrat Patty Murray was elected to the open seat in the U.S. Senate
she defeated Republican Congressman Rod Chandler for the position
Murray had begun in politics as a citizen-lobbyist for environmental and educational issues
she said she was once told by a state representative that she could not make a difference
because she was just a “mom in tennis shoes” -- which became her campaign theme
she successfully ran for the State Senate [1988] and served one term
before moving to the U.S. Senate

Washington’s U.S. House of Representatives delegation saw Democrats take every seat but one
Republican Jennifer Dunn was elected in the 8th Congressional District
composed of rural King and Pierce counties

Democratic members of Congress were composed of:

incumbents Al Swift (2nd District), Norm Dicks (6th District), Jim McDermott (7th District)
newly-elected members included Maria Cantwell (1st District), Jay Inslee (4th District)
and Mike Kreidler (9th District)

In the legislative races, Democrats picked up four State Senate seats to gain a 28-21 majority
Democrats increased their State House of Representatives seats by seven
achieving a 65-33 majority

Washington voters also approved Initiative 573 by a vote of 1,119,985 For and 1,018,260 Against
this measure initiated term limits for elected officials

(I-573 was declared unconstitutional by U.S. District Judge William L. Dwyer

because it wrongly attempted to add qualifications for congressional candidates beyond those
stipulated in the U.S. Constitution -- age, citizenship and residency in the state [1994])

SEATTLE FAULT ZONE IS DESCRIBED FOR THE FIRST TIME

Geologist Robert Bucknam discovered [in the late 1980s] that Restoration Point
had been thrust out of the water sometime less than 1,500 years ago

in fact, British Captain George Vancouver first noted this abnormal point of land [1792]

Bucknam teamed with U. of W. paleo-botanist Estella Leopold and Eileen Hemphill-Haley
they began to study marsh, peat, and beach deposits from Bainbridge Island

which revealed a rapid change in elevation as one site dropped below sea level

and a corresponding site popped out of the water

evidence came from diatoms (single-celled organisms that secrete complex skeletons)

humus, peat and charcoal

Science, a prestigious journal, first published five papers on the Seattle Fault Zone -- December 4, 1992
previously undescribed, the fault is a several mile wide area of weakness in the Earth’s crust
running from about Issaquah, under Seattle’s stadiums through West Seattle’s Alki Point,

across Bainbridge Island's Restoration Point to Hood Canal on the Olympic Peninsula roughly 1,100 years ago a massive earthquake tore across the Seattle landscape⁴³

Additional evidence was presented in four other papers

data was investigated from as far away as the Olympic Mountains where five, large rock avalanches had dammed streams which created lakes that held submerged trees

snags collected from three of the lakes, Jefferson, Lower Dry Bed, and Spide indicated that an earthquake occurred between 1,000 and 1,300 years ago

Geologists in Seattle also examined a layer of fine sediment in Lake Washington that had been deposited by multiple subsurface landslides which could have been set in motion only by an earthquake

organic matter in the sediments was dated at 1,117 years ago

analysis of Douglas fir trees from Seattle gave a date for the last movement of the Seattle fault at about 1,100 years ago

initial evidence came from three groves, which a fault-induced landslide had carried from their original habitat on the shores of Lake Washington to their present resting place ninety feet underwater

one stand slid off the southeast corner of Mercer Island

another settled on the west side of the island, across from the south end of Seward Park

third slumped between Holmes Point and North Point north of Kirkland

radiocarbon dating placed the event between 1,000 and 1,300 years ago

Researchers also analyzed the trees' annual growth rings

they determined that the firs all died in the same year and season

one Douglas fir log showed signs of having been carried by a tsunami to the beach

Radiocarbon dating put the tree's death at between 850 and 1,350 years ago

they compared their tree ring data with a Douglas fir trees found at West Point on Magnolia Bluff

all of the trees died within a half year or less of each other (between 900 and 928 AD)

Combining all the various lines of evidence, researchers concluded that one day about 1,100 years ago land south of the Seattle Fault line shot up twenty feet during a magnitude 7.5+ earthquake

area north of the Seattle Fault dropped at least three feet

geologists also concluded that this earthquake occurred less than ten miles beneath Seattle

such a shallow earthquake has the potential for significant damage

rock could be thrust twenty feet out of Puget Sound

(today, ground ruptures could sever natural gas, liquid fuel, sewer, and water supply pipelines all of which cross through the Seattle Fault zone)

⁴³ David B. Williams, *Seattle Fault Zone is first described in Science on December 4, 1992*, Essay 9388, HistoryLink.org, April 5, 2010.

Since the publication of the five papers, geologists have continued to study the Seattle Fault Zone they found several additional fault strands and learned that it has moved many times in its history they cannot predict when it will move again -- but they know that it will⁴⁴

IRAN-CONTRA DEFENDANT JOHN POINDEXTER IS FOUND NOT GUILTY

Conviction of National Security Advisor John Poindexter was overturned as the U.S. Supreme Court upheld a lower court ruling that overturned his conviction on all five counts -- December 7, 1992

RESULTS OF THE IRAN-CONTRA SCANDAL INVESTIGATION BY A SPECIAL PROSECUTOR

Fourteen people were charged with criminal offenses by Independent Counsel Lawrence E. Walsh two people were pardoned before trial

one case was dismissed when the Bush Administration declined to declassify information necessary for the trial

eleven people were convicted

two of these convictions were overturned on appeal

former National Security Advisor John Poindexter

and National Security Council member Lieutenant-Colonel Oliver North

Independent Counsel Lawrence E. Walsh chose not to re-try Poindexter or North

PRESIDENT GEORGE H.W. BUSH ISSUES PARDONS IN THE IRAN-CONTRA CONVICTIONS

After his reelection bid had been lost Bill Clinton [November 1992]

President H.W. Bush pardoned everyone indicted in the scandal

Before Secretary of State Caspar Weinberger's trial

that attempted to tie then Vice President George H.W. Bush to the Iran-Contra Affair could begin

President H.W. Bush pardoned Weinberger -- December 24, 1992

this essentially halted the legal proceedings against Weinberger

as well as against Bush himself, who could have been called to testify before Congress

as a former member of the Reagan Administration when he was Vice President

President Bush will also pardon:

chief of CIA covert operations Duane Clarridge -- seven counts of perjury and false statements

CIA Chief of Covert Operations Clair George -- two charges of perjury

National Security Adviser Robert McFarlane -- withholding evidence

Assistant Secretary of State Elliott Abrams -- withholding evidence

Chief of the CIA's Central American Task Force Alan Fiers -- withholding evidence

Thus no trial was held on charges filed by Independent Counsel Lawrence Walsh

⁴⁴ David B. Williams, *Seattle Fault Zone is first described in Science on December 4, 1992*, Essay 9388, HistoryLink.org, April 5, 2010.

WASHINGTON STATE HANGS A MURDERER⁴⁵

U.S. Supreme Court had invalidated death penalty laws [1972]

but Washington voters passed an initiative in favor of the death penalty [1975]

legislators passed a law that conformed to United States constitutional guidelines [1977]

that had been established by the U.S. Supreme Court

Westley Allen Dodd was convicted and sentenced to death by a Clark County jury

for molesting and stabbing to death two young brothers [1989]

he confessed to raping a child and documented in a diary more than fifty crimes against children

Dodd dropped his appeals and asked to be hanged

American Civil Liberties Union (ACLU) opposed hanging as a method of execution

ACLU sued to stop the execution

Washington State Supreme Court upheld the state law

For the first time in for thirty years in the United States a legal hanging took place

Washington State executed Westley Allen Dodd at the state penitentiary in Walla Walla

just after midnight -- January 5, 1993

TACOMA LANDMARK SMOKESTACK IS DEMOLISHED⁴⁶

ASARCO plant began as a lead-refining company, the Ryan Smelter, built [1888]

two years later it became Tacoma Smelting and Refining Company,

under the ownership of William Rust who modernized and expanded the facility

Rust sold the plant [1905] to the American Smelter and Refining Company (ASARCO)

which converted the plant for copper smelting and refining [1912]

Landmark American Smelter and Refining Company (ASARCO) smokestack in Tacoma

was considered an engineering marvel when it was constructed [1917]

built of two-and-a-half million bricks and approximately 5,000 tons of mortar

it stood 571 feet tall making it the largest smokestack in the world

Port of Tacoma granted a thirty-year lease of harbor land to ASARCO

to allow for an extensive plant expansion [1920s]

however, an earthquake damaged the smokestack and necessitated repairs

ASARCO's stack was reduced to 562 feet in height [1937]

ASARCO operated the smelter at the Ruston site until its closure due to weak copper markets

and a need for pollution control [1985]

ASARCO had been one of Pierce County's largest employers

⁴⁵ David Wilma, *Washington resumes the death penalty by hanging Westley Allan Dodd on January 5, 1993*, Essay 5554, HistoryLink.org, September 25, 2003.

⁴⁶ Margaret Riddle, *The ASARCO smokestack -- once the world's largest -- is demolished at the company's old copper smelter in Ruston, north of Tacoma, on January 17, 1993*, Essay 8744, HistoryLink.org, August 26, 2008.

Tacoma's permeating sulfur smell was referred to by locals as "the smell of money" once a sign of prosperity, the ASARCO smokestack over the years became a symbol of environmental pollution

it even attracted daredevils, from local youths to Greenpeace protestors, to climb it structurally it had become unsafe -- many of its bricks were loose and in danger of falling ASARCO's sixty-seven acre smelter site was listed as one of the country's most polluted sites contaminated by arsenic and lead

Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) called for an eight-stage cleanup that included:

- demolishing structures, excavating soil and slag from the most contaminated locations,
- disposing of the contaminates in prepared landfills,
- plugging or removing surface water drainage,
- capping the project area,
- protecting the site from erosion,
- continuing monitoring the impacts of pollution on groundwater and marine sediments,
- integrating cleanup with future land use plans

ASARCO's 562-foot-tall smokestack came down -- January 17, 1993

some who gathered to watch had been plant employees or knew people who had worked there they expressed nostalgia at the event

but most who witnessed the demolition saw it as a festive and well photographed occasion

local stores even sold sweatshirts commemorating the event

souvenir hunters hoped to collect bricks after the demolition

but fear of arsenic and lead contamination caused the bricks to be buried

Only days after the smokestack's demise, ASARCO faced fines from the EPA

for being late with a draft plan for future site cleanup

this was only the beginning of the legal hassles

(Work crews began demolishing the last remaining landmark of the copper smelter in Ruston, the old ASARCO Fine Ores Bins Building [May 25, 2004]

plans had been approved for a billion dollar condominium project called "Point Ruston"

construction of the first building commenced [May 2008])

PRESIDENT GEORGE H.W. BUSH ORDERS AND ATTACK ON BAGHDAD, IRAQ

Just three days before leaving office President George H.W. Bush

ordered a Tomahawk cruise missiles attack

on the Zaafaraniya Nuclear Fabrication and Industrial Complex in a Baghdad suburb

this factory had been identified as capable of manufacturing nuclear weapons in the attack, a stray missile hit the Al-Rashid Hotel in Baghdad which housed

U.S. military officials and support staff but no one was injured -- January 17, 1993

INAGUARAL DAY STORM RAVAGES PUGET SOUND⁴⁷

On the day that President Bill Clinton was sworn into office -- January 20, 1993

a wind storm with gusts in excess of ninety-four miles per hour hit the Puget Sound region

Inaugural Day Storm had been predicted the day before by the U.S. Weather service

as a strong low-pressure rainstorm from the southwest moved north of Seattle

Winds and falling trees knocked out major transmission lines and other power cables

until more than 600,000 customers lost power

both Lake Washington Floating bridges were closed to traffic for a time

Governor Mike Lowry declared a state of emergency

members of the State National Guard were called out to assist with relief efforts

Red Cross opened fifteen shelters in the region

Six people died as a result of the storm:

- Patrick Moon, age 36, Kent, was struck by a tree as he was working to clear limbs that blocked the Maple Valley Highway;
- Martha Babos, 53, Redmond, was struck by a tree while walking from her house to her garage;
- an unidentified 53-year-old man in Coalfield near Newcastle died of a heart attack while he was clearing downed trees;
- Charles D. Rolen, 19, Lynnwood, was killed when a tree fell on his car in Snohomish County;
- Jeffrey Paulus, 3, Port Orchard, was struck by a falling tree;
- Edwin Lackman, 32, Port Orchard, was electrocuted after a tree hit a power line near Gorst

There were many injuries, including fifteen people treated for carbon monoxide poisoning they had attempted to barbecue food with charcoal indoors or had run automobiles to stay warm while their power was out

State officials counted 167 homes destroyed and 770 damaged

Bellevue alone reported 100 homes destroyed and \$1.5 billion in damage

electrically powered sewage treatment systems failed

raw sewage flooded streets and waterways increasing health risks

Five days after the storm, tens of thousands of customers in King, Pierce, and Snohomish counties were still without electricity

Seattle City Light took the unprecedented step of asking for help from other utilities

thirteen crews from BC Hydro, Eugene Water & Electric Board,

Chelan County Public Utility District and Grant County Public Utility District

traveled to Seattle to work with forty City Light crews

hardest hit utility was Puget Sound Power & Light, which had 500,000 customers in the dark

⁴⁷ David Wilma, *Inaugural Day storm ravages Puget Sound on January 20, 1993*, Essay 2886, HistoryLink.org, December 12, 2000.

with most of them in hard-to-serve rural areas

Only the [1962] Columbus Day storm exceeded the violence of the Inaugural Day Storm

E. COLI CONTAMINATION KILLS THREE CHILDREN⁴⁸

477 Washingtonians, most of them children and most of them in Western Washington, reported to hospitals complaining of severe stomach cramps and bloody diarrhea during -- January-February 1993

(thirty-eight people reported symptoms in one single day [January 19, 1992])

Some children had to be placed on dialysis after their kidneys failed

some survivors lost organs such as colons and gall bladders which were damaged

(children who survive *E. coli* illness often developed kidney problems in ten to fifteen years)

ultimately, three children died, a two-year-old girl from Snohomish County,

a two-year-old boy from Tacoma, and a 16-month-old boy from Bellingham

these children died of heart failure brought on by kidney disease

Source of the Western Washington contamination was found to be

consumption of undercooked hamburger or being exposed to infected persons

infected meat was traced to Jack in the Box Restaurants

and to its meat supplier, Von's in California

GOVERNOR'S COUNCIL ON EDUCATION REFORM AND FUNDING ISSUES ITS REPORT

Governor's Council on Education Reform and Funding (GCERF) had been assigned

to lay the groundwork for a major education-reform effort [1991]

After two years of study GCERF reported its initial findings -- 1993

- standardized tests currently in use did not encourage students to demonstrate their ability

to write and reason, or to display mathematical and scientific thinking behind their answers;

- students were tested against each other "on a grade curve"

rather than measuring the mastery of the material being learned by each student

GCERF members made five recommendations:

- more funding for standards and assessments,

- additional teacher professional development time,

- a mentor teacher program,

- establishment of a new account to provide rewards and assistance based on school performance,

- revision of the school funding formula by the [1997-1998] school year

LOCAL TELEVISION PERSONALITY DON McCUNE PASSES AWAY⁴⁹

⁴⁸ David Wilma, *Food contamination by E. coli bacteria kills three children in Western Washington in January and February 1993*, Essay 5687, HistoryLink.org, April 8, 2004.

⁴⁹ Linda McCune, *McCune, Don (1918-1993) -- TV's Captain Puget*, Essay 3468, HistoryLink.org, July 30, 2001.

Don McCune, alias Captain Puget, hosted a local television children's program
he began his entertainment career as a radio disc jockey [1943]
he worked with famed Seattle Rainiers baseball broadcaster Leo Lassen
he also did live, big-band broadcasts from Seattle's famed *Trianon Ballroom*
McCune asked a young waterfront balladeer named Ivar Haglund,
(later famous for his *Ivar's Acres of Clams* restaurants)
to sing his tunes about the Northwest on the radio

Don spent five years on radio in Fairbanks, Alaska [1952-1957]
KOMO-TV held auditions for a new children's program called "The Captain Puget Show"
Don McCune won the job

Captain Puget sang sea chanteys and songs about the Pacific Northwest
(some which he learned earlier from Ivar Haglund) as well as taking kids
on short filmed adventures around the Northwest
he was awarded the National Sylvania Award
for the best locally produced children's show in the nation [1958]
Don McCune's "Captain Puget Show" ran for nine years [1957-1966]
fans fondly called him Captain Puget for the rest of his life

McCune took up a new series for KOMO-TV which he called "Exploration Northwest"
half hour adventures were filmed in Alaska, Yukon Territory, British Columbia, Washington,
Oregon, Idaho and Montana

Don went on all the film excursions, wrote the scripts and narrated the show
which featured activities ranging from skin-diving to skydiving and every topic in between
Don's show ran for twenty-one years
it won twenty-six Emmy Awards for excellence in production

KOMO-TV also assigned Don to host another series called "Challenge" [1962-1977]
this show featured an inter-faith dialogue among a rabbi, priest and minister
who took turns leading the discussions on pertinent moral issues of the day
Don's job to write an introduction for the discussion and introduce it on camera
before turning it over to the panel

On his 74th birthday, after a bit of indigestion, he was diagnosed with cancer of the pancreas
he died -- March 27, 1993
upon hearing of his death KOMO-TV viewers flooded the station switchboard with calls
KOMO responded in less than one week by producing a half hour special
the life of Don McCune entitled "Looking Back"

Don rests in the pioneer cemetery in Woodinville, Washington
his gravestone reads, "Smooth Sailing ... and Bye For Now,"
his familiar slogan from the Captain Puget Show

STATE LEGISLATORS PASS ADDITIONAL SCHOOL REFORM LEGISLATION

Recommendations of the GCERF Commission resulted in passage of House Bill 1209 that amended the state's [1977] "Basic Education Act" with the addition of the "Education Reform Act" -- 1993 however, most of the GCERF recommendations were not fully implemented by the legislature Washington State's new Education Reform Act required the state schools use an assessment system that must become "criterion-referenced" -- no such test existed math goals must be assessed using a test that was not gender biased and not biased toward persons with different learning styles, racial or ethnic backgrounds methods to address the unique needs of "highly capable" and "gifted" students must be considered by the new assessment system

PART OF McNEIL ISLAND CORRECTIONAL CENTER BECOMES AN HONOR CAMP

State legislators established the 200-bed Work Ethic Camp at McNeil Island Corrections Center building restrictions were lifted to permit the construction of the new facility this Work Ethic Camp was one of only six of its kind in the nation -- 1993 Work Ethic Camp provided a sentencing option for targeted offenders of both genders only nonviolent offenders who would otherwise go to prison for sixteen to thirty-six months were eligible for the four month intensive program budgeted at over \$5 million, the Work Ethic Camp included:

- construction of a 200-bed housing unit;
- a multi-purpose building for administration and classrooms;
- a new covered physical training area;
- expansion of the existing kitchen, dining hall and visiting facilities;
- construction of a replacement control room

KUWAIT REPORTS AN IRAQI PLOT TO ASSINATE FORMER PRESIDENT GEORGE H. W. BUSH

President George H.W. Bush visited Kuwait to attend a ceremony commemorating the allied victory in the Persian Gulf War and Kuwait's release by Iraq --April 14-16, 1993 United States officials learned from Kuwait's government that terrorists had attempted to assassinate President Bush during his visit Kuwaiti authorities had arrested seventeen suspects and captured physical evidence two Iraqi nationals, caught with smuggled hashish and alcohol inside Kuwait, confessed to driving a car-bomb into Kuwait on behalf of the Iraq Secret Service

McCAW CELLULAR COMMUNICATIONS GOES GLOBAL

McCaw Cellular Communications, the nation's largest provider of wireless communication services, in another breath-taking effort announced it would offer digital cellular service to the nation of Colombia in a closed auction, Craig McCaw was officially assigned cellular licenses for the Bogota region which included fifteen million potential customers and Coast Regions of Colombia that included another seven and half million possible customers After winning the license, McCaw immediately assigned cellular engineering experts from its Seattle and South Florida operations to begin design and construction on the system two Colombian systems were engineered, constructed, and completed in less than three months partnerships in cellular systems in Hong Kong and Western Mexico soon followed McCaw Cellular also provided telephone service for commercial and private aircraft

CENTRAL WASHINGTON UNIVERSITY STUDIES HUMAN-CHIMPANZEE COMMUNICATION⁵⁰

Roger Fouts was hired as a part-time research assistant at the University of Nevada [1967] to assist in teaching an infant chimpanzee, Wasco, to use American Sign Language this experiment became known as Project Wasco

Washoe is the first chimpanzee to communicate using American Sign Language when Washoe was shown an image of herself in the mirror and asked what she was seeing, she replied: **“Me, Washoe”**⁵¹

Washoe enjoyed playing pretend with her dolls which she would bathe and talk to she would act out imaginary scenarios⁵²

Washoe experienced an identity crisis when she was first introduced to other chimpanzees⁵³ she was shocked to learn that she was not human she gradually came to accept that she was a chimpanzee and to enjoy associating with other chimps

when new students came to work with Washoe, she would slow down her rate of signing for the novice speakers of sign language -- this had a humbling effect on many of them⁵⁴

Eventually Dr. Fouts, his wife Dr. Deborah Fouts (an experimental psychologist) their three children, Wasco, her adopted son Loulis and another chimpanzee, Moja, moved to Central University [1980] Fouts chose Central in Ellensburg over prestigious institutions like Yale because at Central he would not be required to use the chimpanzees for biomedical research

⁵⁰ Paula Becker, *Washoe and family move into the Chimpanzee and Human Communication Institute at Central Washington University (Ellensburg) on May 7, 1993*, Essay 7622, HistoryLink.org, January 27, 2006.

⁵¹ Van Lawick-Goodall, Jane, "The Behavior of Chimpanzees in the Natural Habitat." 2010.

⁵² Juan-Carlos Gomez and Beatriz Martin-Andrade, "Fantasy Play in Apes", 2005.

⁵³ Deborah Blum, "The Monkey Wars" P. 15-16. 1995.

⁵⁴ Roger S. Fouts "Forward" in Franklin D. McMillan's *Mental Health and Well-Being in Animals*. 2008.

Washoe, Loulis, Moja, and later Moja's foster siblings Dar and Tatu were housed in a four-room, 3,600-square-foot primate laboratory in Central's psychology building this facility was woefully inadequate -- its small space allowed no freedom of movement its third floor location denied the chimpanzees access to the outdoors structural problems resulted in leaking water and noise control was inadequate access to the chimpanzees was not possible because there were no facilities for visitors

Roger and Deborah Fouts founded *Friends of Washoe* [1981]

to fund their research into how chimpanzees acquire language

efforts also were undertaken to fund a new home for the chimpanzees

Congressman Frank "Tub" Hansen (D-Moses Lake) advocated in Congress for \$1.5 million

Governor Booth Gardner and Central Washington University President Dr. Donald Garrity

also were vocal supporters of the proposed facility as was University trustee Ron Dotzauer ethnologist Jane Goodall, well known for her efforts to bring attention to chimpanzee behavior, also became an active advocate for the Fouts' work

following her effort to lobby the Washington State legislature

ninety percent of the \$2.3 million needed was provided by the state

Washoe and her family members moved into their newly constructed home,

the Chimpanzee and Human Communication Institute,

at Central Washington University -- May 7, 1993

Project Washoe continued at Central Washington University for more than twenty-five years

Washoe learned approximately 350 words of American Sign Language

she also taught her adopted son Loulis some American Sign Language

using similar teaching methods, several other chimpanzees were later taught 150 or more signs

which they were able to combine to form complex messages

(Washoe died in Ellensburg [October 30, 2007]

her obituary in *The New York Times* [November 1, 2007] reported that she

"died in bed at age 42, surrounded by staff members and other primates who had been close to her.")

A SECOND GCERF COMMISSION IS NAMED BY THE NEW GOVERNOR

Newly-elected Governor Mike Lowry named a second

"Governor's Council on Reform and Funding" II (GCERF II) which was composed of educators, business leaders, legislators, parents and community members

GCERF II was to lay the groundwork for a major state-wide education-reform initiative to be submitted to the voters of the state -- 1993

PLOT TO ASSASSINATE FORMER-PRESIDENT GEORGE H.W. BUSH IS INVESTIGATED

Representatives of the FBI, Central Intelligence Agency, and others in the Department of Justice investigated the allegations and evidence

they reported that it was highly likely that the Iraqi Government originated the plot and more than likely that President Bush was the target -- June 2, 1993 additionally, based on past Iraqi methods and other sources of intelligence,

CIA independently reported there was a strong case that Iraq President Saddam Hussein directed the plot against Bush

UNITED STATES RESPONDS TO THE IRAQI THREAT TO THE FORMER PRESIDENT

President Bill Clinton ordered a cruise missile attack on Iraqi intelligence headquarters in the Al-Mansur district, Baghdad, in response to the attempted (mid-April) assassination of former President H.W. George Bush in Kuwait

News reports in Baghdad claimed between six and eight people were killed and twelve others killed U.S. Ambassador to the United Nations Madeleine Albright addressed an emergency session of the Security Council she provided evidence to support the attack

PACIFIC NORTHWEST NATIONAL LABORATORY LAYS PLANS TO ENHANCE RESEARCH

Pacific Northwest National Laboratory, the research and development contractor at Hanford, was located in Richland

William R. Wiley, the director of the Pacific Northwest National Laboratory, long dreamed of creating a state-of-the-art research laboratory

that would research the world's greatest environmental, health and energy challenges

he felt that such challenges could only be resolved with research at the molecular level

combined with a dedicated study of the physical and life sciences

there were many laboratories across the country that did one thing well

or that contained one powerful piece of scientific equipment

Wiley felt these resources should be combined into one facility to guarantee success

Gradually, support and enthusiasm for the lab grew among universities and the scientific community

Wiley recruited several prominent scientists to form a core team

to study initial projects and to recruit other leading scientists

Richland was chosen for the location of a new facility -- 1993

Pacific Northwest National Laboratory initially spent \$8.5 million

to establish a base laboratory in an existing building

promotional teams were sent throughout the Pacific Northwest as Wiley championed his cause

ADDITIONAL WORK IS COMPLETED ON A NEW BONNEVILLE LOCK

Despite its world record size when it was built [1938] the lock at Bonneville Dam eventually became the smallest of the seven locks on the Columbia and Snake rivers Bonneville Lock was replaced by a wider (eighty-six foot) and longer (675 foot) version -- 1993 this new structure, Cascade Locks, was built on the Oregon side of the Columbia it takes nine to thirteen minutes to fill or empty the old lock is still present but it is no longer used

ONLY ONE SCHOOL DISTRICT FACES A STRIKE

Washington Education Association (WEA) affiliate in Soap Lake refused to return to their classrooms after eight days on strike the administration and staff reached an acceptable professional agreement no court order was issued to force the staff back to work -- 1993

IRON GOAT TRAIL OPENS TO HIKERS⁵⁵

Nearly seven years in the making, the Iron Goat Trail opened in the Cascades -- October 2, 1993 trains had once run between the towns of Scenic and Wellington but the old line was abandoned [1929]

Built along the route once used by the Great Northern Railway, the four-mile long Iron Goat Trail commemorated the Great Northern Railroad's mascot: Rocky the Great Northern Goat opening ceremony was held at the Martin Creek Trailhead, located off U.S. Highway-2 about six miles east of Skykomish to mark the 100th anniversary of completion of the Great Northern Railway line

First phase of a joint construction project had been undertaken by Volunteers for Outdoor Washington, U.S. Forest Service and Washington State Department of Transportation [1987] but the route had been neglected for sixty years buried deep in the forest first it had to be found

Volunteers for Outdoor Washington (VOW) tackled the project workers began marking and clearing a walking path that allowed access to the area cost of the trail's first phase was \$750,000

Next stage of the project, actual trail construction, began [1992]

volunteers built a 2.4 mile Upper Grade trail and a 1.2 mile long Lower Grade trail with a 2.2 percent grade retaining walls, culverts, bridges, and water barriers were built along with spur trails connecting the upper and lower paths this was slow work that took two years to complete

(today, the Iron Goat Trail is barrier-free and wheelchair accessible)

One dedication plaque was placed at the Martin Creek Trailhead that read:

⁵⁵ Margaret Riddle, *The Iron Goat Trail opens on October 2, 1993*, Essay 9319, HistoryLink.org, February 22, 2010.

IRON GOAT TRAIL
NO 1074 OCTOBER 2, 1993

DEDICATED TO:

THOSE WHO TOILED 100 YEARS APART BUILDING A TRANSPORTATION
ROUTE THROUGH THIS PORTION OF THE MIGHTY CASCADE MOUNTAIN RANGE

IRON GOAT TRAIL PLANNED,
CONSTRUCTED & MAINTAINED

IN PARTNERSHIP

MT. BAKER-SNOQUALAMIE NATIONAL FOREST (USFS)

VOLUNTEERS FOR OUTDOOR WASHINGTON (VOW)

SUPPORTERS

HUNDREDS OF VOLUNTEERS WORKING THOUSANDS OF HOURS

MULTITUDES OF OTHER

INDIVIDUALS & ORGANIZATIONS

Second dedication plaque from the American Society of Civil Engineers

was placed at the Martin Creek Trailhead:

a National Historic Civil Engineering Landmark:

NATIONAL HISTORIC
CIVIL ENGINEERING LANDMARK

AMERICAN
SOCIETY OF
CIVIL

ENGINEERS

FOUNDED 1852

STEVENS PASS

GREAT NORTHERN RAILWAY
RAILROAD AND SWITCHBACKS 1893

TUNNELS 1900 AND 1929

DEDICATED 1993

STATE VOTERS APPROVE CHANGES IN STATE LAW AND CITY LEADERS

Three proposed initiatives were presented to the voters for their approval

Initiative 593 proposed that **“Criminals who are convicted of ‘most serious offenses’ on three occasions be sentenced to life in prison without parole.”**

I-593 was approved by a vote of 1,135,521 For and 364,567 Against

Initiative 601 imposed a limit on state spending-increases based on the combined rate of inflation and population growth

I-601 was narrowly approved 774,342 For and 737,735 Against

Initiative 602 was a companion tax-cutting measure that called for the immediate rollback of most state taxes resulting in steep budget cuts -- I-602 was strongly defeated

Voters in cities across the state were in an anti-incumbent mood

mayors of Spokane, Tacoma, and Everett, as well as King County Executive Tim Hill lost their elections

an exception to this movement was Seattle Mayor Norm Rice

SearchableHistory.com

1990-1999

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DEVELOPMENT OF TRADE ENHANCES THE ECONOMIES OF NATIONS

Our nation prosperity and economic growth rests in large part on our ability to sell goods and services which we produce for use by consumers around the world

we trade because our domestic market alone, although it is large,

has only a limited capacity to use products which American companies and workers make
96% of the world's population and nearly four-fifths of the world economy

lies outside of the United States

we must be able to export to others to enable our farmers to sell their crops profitably

and for our manufacturing companies to produce efficiently

and invest additional resources into research and development

when we are able to sell the goods, services and farm products we produce to foreign consumers

we increase sales and profits for American companies and farms

we create jobs for American workers as more employees are needed to meet increased demands

imports also provide consumer benefits for America's workers and families

when countries abroad sell their products to us, the variety and quality of goods available

to consumers and businesses increases and the prices of goods decline due to competition

grocery stores display a broad choice of imported and domestic foods on their shelves

millions of American jobs depend on our ability to import goods from around the world

higher-paying jobs concentrated in high-skill fields raised living standards for Americans

dock workers unload containers in U.S. ports every day

truck drivers transport imported goods to distribution centers and points of sale

retailers stock clothes, shoes and accessories from other countries,

in addition to our own products, to satisfy consumer demand

TRADE THROUGHOUT THE WORLD HAS NOT ALWAYS BEEN FREE-FLOWING

By eliminating tariffs and other barriers to trade in goods and services

trade can ease the task of providing people with clean air, clean water, and improve public health

and yield direct benefits to the environment such as clean coal technology,

waste-water treatment and pollution monitoring equipment

by reducing trade barriers in energy technologies, nations could produce more energy

with fewer emission of greenhouse gases

Trade Barriers impede economic growth and development as seen during the Great Depression [1930s]

when nations increased tariffs on trade in response to the growing financial crisis

countries limited the importation of other nation's products with tariff walls

this resulted in fewer jobs and less economic growth for everyone

UNITED STATES DEVELOPS TRADE AGREEMENTS

Painful economic lessons learned during the Great Depression [1930s]

prompted the United States and other countries to reverse their positions on trade restrictions

After World War II, trade barriers began to be eliminated as international trade negotiations

created a more open and fair world economy -- raising production and living standards worldwide

Most international trade agreements are bi-literal -- agreements between two nations

these set the terms and conditions under which the mutual exchange of goods was to be conducted

U.S. trade relations with Europe began in Colonial times and continued on to Lend-Lease

begun during World War II to allow America to arm and feed Great Britain [1941]

Regional integration of trade, limited to a single geographic area of the world,

expanded the number of nations that were involved in trade agreements

Marshall Plan after the war provided American aid to rebuild European economies [1947]

General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT) [1948] was the beginning of several rounds

of tariff reductions that resulted in a 90% drop in industrial tariffs

and the reduction or elimination of various other barriers to trade

Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN), formed by Brunei, Cambodia, Indonesia,

Laos, Malaysia, Myanmar, The Philippines, Singapore, Thailand and Vietnam

began to negotiate among themselves [1967]

UNITED STATES CONGRESS PASSES THE NORTH AMERICAN FREE TRADE AGREEMENT

Canada-United State Free Trade Agreement [1988] was expanded in a new agreement

Mexico was added to the trading partnership to form the North American Free Trade Agreement

this created a trilateral trade bloc in North America

North American Free Trade Agreement (NAFTA) passed Congress with a bi-partisan vote

NAFTA was signed into law by President Clinton -- November 8, 1993

ASIAN-PACIFIC ECONOMIC COOPERATION (APEC) LEADERS MEET IN SEATTLE

World trade would provide the broadest agreement possible -- it became the goal for "World Traders"

(establishment of the Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation [APEC] had been proposed

by Australian Prime Minister Bob Hawke who called for more effective economic cooperation

among nations across the Pacific Rim [1989])

U.S. President Bill Clinton, after discussions with the Australian Prime Minister,

invited government leaders from the Pacific Rim to a summit meeting -- November 17, 1993

purpose of this meeting was to develop a spirit of community

and advance trading cooperation

First annual APEC session was held in a Native American-style long house

on Blake Island in Puget Sound -- November 17-19, 1993

leaders from Australia, Brunei, Darussalam, Canada, Indonesia, Japan, Republic of Korea, Malaysia, New Zealand, Republic of the Philippines, Singapore, Thailand and the United States discussed ways to increase regional cooperation
salmon was served and the November rains held off

some leaders at the meeting called for continued reduction of barriers to trade and investments
they envisioned an Asia-Pacific community willing to promote prosperity
through cooperation in trade and investment by Pacific Rim countries

President Clinton summarized the unique session by declaring,

“We agreed that the Asian-Pacific region should be united, not divided.” (*Seattle Times*)
as a direct result of this and successive meetings APEC experienced remarkable growth
(Seattle was selected for APEC’s permanent United States headquarters [1996])

NORTH AMERICAN FREE TRADE AGREEMENT IS APPROVED BY CANADA AND MEXICO

Legislative bodies of Canada and Mexico passed NAFTA -- November 17-22, 1993

the new agreement became law in each nation (to go into effect [January 1, 1994])

Agricultural provisions of the U.S.-Canada Free Trade Agreement (in effect since [1989])

were incorporated into the new NAFTA trade agreement

under these provisions all tariffs affecting agricultural trade between the U.S. and Canada
were to be removed by [January 1, 1998]

with a few exceptions for items covered by tariff-rate quotas

NAFTA resulted in a great increase in U.S.-Canadian cross-border trade

Under NAFTA, many non-tariff barriers to agricultural trade between the U.S. and Mexico
were immediately eliminated

others were to be phased out over periods of five to fifteen years

this allowed for an orderly adjustment to free trade with Mexico

to go into effect [January 1, 1994] with full implementation beginning [January 1, 2008]⁵⁶

Mexico and Canada reached a separate two-party NAFTA agreement

dealing with access to imported and exported agricultural products

most tariffs were eliminated either immediately or over five, ten, or fifteen years

NAFTA Committee on Agricultural Trade provided a forum for the U.S., Canada and Mexico
to consult regularly on trade issues and other matters related to the agreement

ASIAN-PACIFIC ECONOMIC COOPERATION (APEC) BECOMES A REALITY

APEC Secretariat, based in Singapore, was established to coordinate the organization’s activities

Asian-Pacific Economic Cooperation (APEC) has ten working groups and two standing committees:

- Committee for Trade and Investment (CTI) is largely responsible

⁵⁶ Kit Oldham, *WTO Meeting and Protests in Seattle (1999)* -- Part 1, Essay 9183, HistoryLink.org, October 13, 2009.

for development of “Action Plans” of APEC members;

- ten working groups are primarily responsible for providing information and analysis of issues;
- Economic Committee (EC) is primarily responsible for providing information and analysis on issues not easily handled by one of the ten working groups

Mexico and Papua New Guinea were accepted in APEC as new members -- November 1993

it was decided Chile would become a full member the next year [1994]

since then, Peru, Russia and Vietnam have become members

(APEC currently has a membership of twenty-one partners with a population of over 2.5 billion and accounts for forty-seven percent of world trade worth nineteen trillion US dollars

it has helped to reduce tariffs and other barriers to trade in the Asia-Pacific region

it also worked to ensure the efficient movement of goods, services and people in the region by developing economic policies and cooperation)

TACOMA CITY COUNCIL ADDRESSES THE [1885] CHINESE RELOCATION INCIDENT⁵⁷

(Chinese residents in Tacoma were rounded up and forced aboard a freight train bound for Portland

this reprehensible act had been preceded by months of mass meetings featuring bigoted talk

newspaper articles during that time fanned the flames of hatred

on the day after the Chinese were forced to leave their houses [November 3-4, 1885]

their homes and possessions were burned to the ground)

Tacoma City Council approved the Chinese Reconciliation Resolution

(Resolution 32415) -- November 30, 1993

to make amends for the expulsion of the entire Tacoma Chinese community

by the mayor and other leading citizens [November 3, 1885]

As part of the reconciliation process, a Chinese Commemorative park and international pavilion

was built at the former State National Guard site on Commencement Bay

not far from the location of the early Chinese settlement

(groundbreaking for the pavilion took place [August 19, 2005])

NORTH AMERICAN FREE TRADE AGREEMENT (NAFTA) GOES INTO EFFECT

Implementation of the North American Free Trade Agreement (NAFTA) began -- January 1, 1994

it removed most of the barriers to trade and investments among Canada, Mexico and the U.S.

agricultural provisions of the U.S.-Canada Free Trade Agreement (CFTA) were incorporated

(Canada has been a steadily growing market for U.S. agriculture

Canada imports close to three-fourths of all U.S. sales

of fresh and processed fruits and vegetables, snack foods and other consumer foods)

⁵⁷ Priscilla Long, *Tacoma City Council approves Chinese Reconciliation Resolution on November 30, 1993*, Essay 4132, HistoryLink.org, January 14, 2003.

Canada and Mexico are the second and third largest export markets for U.S. agricultural products
all barriers to agricultural trade between the two nations and the U.S. were removed
with the exception of tariffs which were to be phased out over fifteen years
these two markets combined import more American goods than Japan and the European Union
U.S. exports to Mexico have increased faster than imports from Mexico
although agricultural trade has increased in both directions under NAFTA

NORTH AMERICAN FREE TRADE AGREEMENT (NAFTA) GENERATES CONCERNS⁵⁸

Concerns intensified as the United States and other nations negotiated individual trade agreements
approval of the North American Free Trade Agreement (NAFTA) by the U.S., Mexico and Canada
aroused controversy in all three countries:

- dramatic uprisings took place in the Mayan communities of Mexico;
- in the U.S. and Canada unions bitterly denounced NAFTA
for accelerating the flow of jobs to low-wage, non-union factories in Mexico;
- in Canada the proposed trade agreement forced the election of a new prime minister

McCAW CELLULAR COMMUNICATIONS IS SOLD TO AT&T

McCaw brothers sold McCaw Cellular Communications to AT&T for \$12.6 billion -- 1994
in the process, Craig McCaw himself became one of AT&T's largest shareholders
but he refused to sit on the Board of Directors because he cannot stand long meetings
Away from the office, Craig McCaw is an avid aviator who routinely pilots his own jet
he remained active in environmental and civic affairs in his home state of Washington
and invested millions of dollars in a campaign
to convert a run-down industrial district of Seattle into a vast urban park

PARTNERSHIP FOR LEARNING (PFL) IS LAUNCHED TO FURTHER REFORM EDUCATION

Washington State Legislators recognized the efforts to raise expectations for all students
would require a much higher level of community support and engagement -- 1994
Boeing CEO Frank Shrontz and Lieutenant-Governor Joel Pritchard were respectively named
chair and president of the "Partnership for Learning" (PFL)
PFL immediately began a comprehensive program to help build public awareness and understanding
of the need for higher educational standards and greater student achievement
to ensure the success of Washington's young people in the workplace and society of the future

TACOMA CITY LIGHT DEVELOPS THE WYNOOCHEE RIVER FOR POWER⁵⁹

⁵⁸ Kit Oldham, *WTO Meeting and Protests in Seattle (1999)* -- Part 1, Essay 9183, HistoryLink.org, October 13, 2009.

⁵⁹ David Wilma, *Tacoma City Light taps Wynoochee River for power in 1994*, Essay 5151, HistoryLink.org, January 30, 2003.

Large-scale hydroelectric projects like the Nisqually and Cowlitz projects raised environmental concerns [1970s]

shortage of good sites that were not developed meant that no more big dams would be built
U.S. Army Corps of Engineers built a flood-control dam

on Grays Harbor County's Wynoochee River in the Olympic Mountains [1972]

needing to generate additional electricity for its customers,

Tacoma City Light looked at existing flood control and irrigation dams

to see if any were suitable for adaptation

one source was close to the water system -- a turbine was inserted into a city water pipe

it generated enough electricity for 300 homes

Even so, Tacoma City Light invested \$25 million in a new generating station

about a quarter mile downstream from the Wynoochee Dam and took over operation of the dam

Army Corps of Engineers retained control of water releases during heavy rains

Wynoochee River generated thirty megawatts of electricity

enough to power 2,600 homes -- 1994

STATE FUNDING FOR PUBLIC SCHOOLS IS AGAIN REDUCED

Corporate lobbying for billions of dollars in tax breaks and other benefits began

these corporate benefits resulted in reduced funding to the state's public schools

local school districts again were forced to slash their operating budgets

until Washington's school funding was ranked near the bottom nationally

BILL AND HELEN THAYER CONDUCT THEIR STUDY OF ARCTIC ANIMALS⁶⁰

Snohomish County residents Bill and Helen Thayer set out for the Arctic Circle

to conduct a study into the behavior of the Arctic gray wolf and other animals -- April 1, 1994

they were accompanied by their husky-mix dog, Charlie, whose great-great-grandfather

was an Arctic gray wolf

Thayers' planned to study Arctic wildlife habitat in two parts:

during the summer they would live near a wolf den and attempt to study food-sharing habits

among wolves and other land-bound animals like ravens and grizzlies;

•in the winter, they would travel to the cold-weather ground of the wolves and observe

similar behavior among polar bears and foxes

Bill and Helen found a wolf den just across the Arctic Circle

Charlie proved to be a remarkable go-between for his pack of humans and the wolves

showing submission by lying down paws forward and avoiding eye contact,

⁶⁰ Kate Kershner, *Helen and Bill Thayer set out for a year in the Arctic Circle to study the gray wolf on April 1, 1994*, Essay 9850, HistoryLink.org, June 30, 2011.

seven wolves in the pack allowed the Thayers
to camp 100 feet from the entrance of their den
Thayers witnessed the ordinary lives of wolves; their playful games included tug-of-war and chase
they were also witness to new additions to the wolves' family as two new pups were born
showing their ease with the humans, the wolves brought the pups out of the den
within weeks of birth
Aerial poachers were a threat to the wolves and the Thayers saw the wolves showing their pups
how to listen and watch the sky for danger
Thayers witnessed the wolves and Charlie embark on a neighborly relationship
when one of the pups would cross into Charlie's territory to play, the dog would gently lead it back
where one of the wolves would "pick up" their wayward off-spring
also, after a hunt, the wolves would leave an offering of meat for Charlie
(Thayers skied north to observe polar bears hunting for seals that winter
Thayers lived mostly eating fat -- they left the meat for wolves and foxes to eat
this kind of food-sharing mimicked what they had seen in the summer months
as the wolves made a caribou kill and later shared the carcass with grizzlies and ravens)
(Helen Thayer wrote of their experiences in her book *Three Among the Wolves* [2004]
their experiences helped form the basis for parts of Thayer's Adventure Classroom program,
a nonprofit organization formed to educate young people via the Thayers' travel experiences)

KURT COBAIN, STAR OF THE ROCK BAND *NIRVANA* COMMITS SUICIDE⁶¹

Kurt Cobain, well-known Grunge Rock guitarist from Aberdeen was found dead -- April 8, 1994
an apparent victim of a self-inflicted shot gun wound to the head at age twenty-seven [April 5]
he had written such hits as "Smells Like Teen Spirit" and "Heart-Shaped Box"
and had risen to stardom with the Seattle-based band *Nirvana*
Cobain was survived by his wife and fellow performer Courtney Love and daughter Frances Bean
Thousands of bereaved fans gathered for a memorial vigil at Seattle Center
surviving members of *Nirvana* dissolved the band and pursued their own careers and causes

EVERETT BECOME A U.S. NAVY HOMEPORT

Everett was selected from among thirteen ports as the ideal location for the new homeport
Congress approved the first funds for construction [October 2, 1986]
U.S. Navy awarded the \$56 million construction contract for the 1,620-foot long
aircraft carrier pier
official ground breaking ceremony was conducted [November 9, 1987]

⁶¹ Clark Humphrey, *Kurt Cobain: Seven Years Later -- a Reflection by Clark Humphrey*, Essay 3263, HistoryLink.org, May 10, 2001.

three Navy ships participated in the formal opening of the new pier [June 1992]
Navy acquired a fifty-two acre site located off 136th Street in Smokey Point
second ground breaking ceremony was held [August 30, 1993]
there a Naval Station Everett Support Complex composed of a commissary, exchange, thrift shop,
family service center, education offices, bachelor officer quarters, craft shop/gear issue,
chapel and religious education center, auto hobby shop, ball fields and courts,
and fleet parking for personnel assigned to deployed Everett-based ships
and a fifty-room Navy Lodge
Naval Station Puget Sound personnel and over 1000 guests attended the official dedication ceremony
as Naval Station Everett opened -- April 8, 1994

NORTHWEST FOREST PLAN FURTHER PROTECTS THE NORTHERN SPOTTED OWL

Clinton Administration adopted a new Northwest Forest Plan -- April 13, 1994
it provided a series of federal policies and guidelines
governing land use on Pacific Northwest federal land
in areas ranging from Western Washington to Northern California
its original intent was to protect habitat critical for the northern spotted owl
but the plan was expanded to include much broader habitat protection goals
President Clinton's Northwest Forest Plan provided for five major goals:

- never forget human and economic dimensions of the issues;
- protect the long-term health of forests, wildlife, and waterways;
- focus on scientifically sound, ecologically credible, and legally responsible strategies and implementation;
- produce a predictable and sustainable level of timber and non-timber resources;
- ensure that federal agencies work together

Clinton's Northwest Forest Plan applied predominantly to National Forests
however Bureau of Land Management lands, National Parks, National Wildlife Refuges
and military bases were also covered

NORTHWEST FOREST PLAN GOES TO FEDERAL COURT

Northwest Forest Plan was highly controversial
it called for greatly decreased timber yields within National Forests
to levels less than a fourth of those in the [1980s]
in an effort to preserve seventy percent of the federally owned old-growth forests
in addition the plan provided for restoration of watersheds damaged by logging operations
this policy was blamed by some for large-scale job losses in timber-dependent communities
Timber interests and environmentalists both objected to the plan

they filed suit in federal court to stop implementation of the plan -- April 1994

WASHINGTON STATE CONDUCTS AN EXECUTION⁶²

Charles Rodman Campbell, age thirty-nine, was put to death
for the [1982] murders of a mother, her eight-year old daughter and a neighbor -- May 27, 1994
he had previously been convicted of raping the mother while holding a knife to the baby's throat
Under state law, Campbell had a choice of hanging or lethal injection -- which he refused to make
in that case the state imposed hanging

Charles Rodman Campbell refused to cooperate with the execution
pepper spray had to be used to remove him from his cell
he was strapped to a board
it took prison officials ninety seconds to place a hood over his head
and to fix the noose before the trap was opened

(Legislature amended state law and lethal injection became the authorized method of execution
unless the defendant chooses hanging [1996])

CIVIC LEADER AND ACTIVIST MARY MAXWELL GATES PASSES AWAY⁶³

Mary Maxwell grew up in Seattle's North End and graduated from Roosevelt High School
where she was class valedictorian and a star forward on the girls' high school basketball team
She received a degree in education from the University of Washington [1950]
while at the UW, she met law student William H. ("Bill") Gates Jr. and they married
William Gates took a job as a Bremerton Assistant City Attorney [early 1950s]

Mary Gates taught junior high school there

Gates family moved to Seattle where William practiced law

Mary involved herself in a wide array of civic activities in Seattle:

- she volunteered as a lecturer at the Museum of History and Industry and served on boards
for the Seattle-King County United Way, KIRO, Inc., Washington Gives
and Leadership Tomorrow;
- she was the first woman president of King County's United Way
the first woman to chair the national United Way's executive committee
United Way established a national award in her name for **"exemplary projects"**
this represented Gates' emphasis on cooperation between staff and volunteers;
- she was the first woman to be a director of First Interstate Bank of Washington;
- Mary joined the Board of Trustees at Children's Orthopedic Hospital [1972]
she worked on a variety of committees before heading up the board's

⁶² David Wilma, *State of Washington conducts its last execution by hanging on May 27, 1994*, Essay 5555, HistoryLink.org, September 26, 2003.

⁶³ David Wilma, *Gates, Mary Maxwell (1929-1994) and family*, Essay 7188, HistoryLink.org, January 1, 2005.

legislative affairs committee -- she lobbied officials in Olympia and Washington, D.C.
on issues that affected the hospital and children
when the Children's Hospital Foundation was organized [1985] Mary chaired that board;
•Governor Dan Evans appointed Mary Gates to the University of Washington Board of Regents
she led a movement on the board to cut, and then divest, the University's investments
in South Africa to pressure the government there to change
its racist and oppressive system of apartheid;
•First Interstate Bank named Mary Gates to its board of directors [1993]

William and Mary Gates had three children who grew up in Seattle's Laurelhurst neighborhood
Kristianne "Kristi" Gates Blake was born [1954]
Kristi lives in Spokane where she devotes time to the Junior League,
Spokane Community College Foundation and Spokane United Way
William H. ("Bill") Gates III was born [1955]
Bill attended Lakeside School where he developed an interest in computers
he attended Harvard, but dropped out in his junior year [1975]
he joined with Lakeside classmate Paul Allen to found what became the Microsoft Corporation
(today Bill Gates is one of the world's richest men)
Bill's mother, Mary Gates, influenced him to become
one of the highest-profile contributors to United Way
he started a gift-matching program at Microsoft
Elizabeth ("Libby") Gates Armintrout was born [1964]
Libby serves on the Board of Trustees for University Child Development School,
on the advisory board of the Carlson Leadership and Public Service Center at the UW
she volunteers for the Make-a-Wish Foundation
and for the Seattle Schools Fund for Excellence
Mary Maxwell Gates died of breast cancer at age sixty-four -- June 10, 1994

MURDEROUS RAMPAGE IN SPOKANE COUNTY⁶⁴

Dean A. Mellberg, age twenty, arrived at the Fairchild Air Force Base hospital
from downtown Spokane in a taxicab -- 2:45 p.m. June 20, 1994
Although considered a part of the military base, the hospital and psychological services unit annex
were situated outside of the security fence several hundred yards from any base security checkpoint
hospital complex was bordered on two sides by base housing
Mellberg, dressed entirely in black, carried a large duffel bag containing a MAK-90 assault rifle
with a 75-round drum magazine

⁶⁴ Daryl C. McClary, *Dean A. Mellberg shoots and kills four people and wounds 22 at Fairchild Air Force Base hospital on June 20, 1994*, Essay 8767, HistoryLink.org, October 1, 2008.

he entered the hospital annex, took the rifle out of the bag and walked directly to an office shared by Captain Alan W. London, age forty, chief of psychological services at Fairchild, and Major Thomas E. Brigham, age thirty-one, the base psychiatrist
he shot each once in the chest

Mellberg turned and walked down the hallway opened doors and shot at anything that moved
He left the annex and entered the main hospital firing randomly as he went

he entered the hospital cafeteria and sprayed the area with bullets wounding five people and killing eight-year-old Christin F. McCaren

Leaving the cafeteria, he moved into the hospital parking lot

there he focused on thirty-nine-year-old Anita L. Lindner who was trying to flee the grounds she was struck by five rounds from Mellberg's assault rifle
she was the only victim hit more than once

Senior Airman Andrew P. Brown, age twenty-five, with the 92nd Air Force Security Police Squadron, was patrolling the base's housing areas on a bicycle

when he received an emergency call on his two-way radio
he pedaled a quarter-mile to the scene and, while still some seventy yards away,
he spotted Mellberg shooting at scores of panic-stricken people in the parking lot

Brown dismounted his bicycle and ordered the gunman to drop his weapon

Mellberg turned and shot at him

Brown dropped into a combat crouch and returned fire with his 9mm semiautomatic pistol

he fired four rounds at Mellberg; two missed, one hit him in the shoulder
and one struck him between the eyes instantly ending the homicidal rampage
in less than ten minutes twenty-six people had been shot and Mellberg lay dead
drum magazine in Mellberg's MAK-90 still held nineteen rounds

In the chaotic aftermath of the shootings, reports of the number of casualties varied

seriously wounded victims were taken by ambulance and helicopter to Spokane-area hospitals

the few victims with minor injuries were treated at Fairchild AFB hospital and released

final tally was five people killed, including Mellberg, and twenty-two people wounded

however, the following day, shooting victim Michelle Sigmon, age twenty-five,

who was five months pregnant, miscarried after the trauma of being wounded

Air Force officials immediately investigated Mellberg's military service history

Dean A. Mellberg had a history of mental problems during his twenty-two months in the Air Force
in basic training he was unable to get along with the other recruits

an Air Force psychiatrist recommended he be discharged

instead he graduated and was sent to Colorado's Lowry AFB

where he trained in aircraft maintenance

Mellberg was stationed at Fairchild AFB from [April] through [September 1993]

where complaints about his behavior led to another psychological referral
base psychologists Captain Alan W. London and Major Thomas E. Brigham
both considered Mellberg dangerous and recommended his discharge
Mellberg was sent to the Wilford Hall Medical Center, Lackland AFB, San Antonio, Texas,
for further psychological evaluation and treatment
after four months of psychoanalysis, doctors determined he had serious mental problems
he was unfit for military service and they recommended he be discharged
Mellberg was returned to duty after U.S. Representative David Lee Camp (R-Michigan)
at the request of Mellberg's parents intervened in his behalf
after being refused as position at Mountain Home AFB in Idaho,
Mellberg was sent to Cannon AFB near Clovis, New Mexico
he lasted five weeks before he ran into trouble once again
and the base commander ordered him undergo another psychiatric evaluation
this time he was found to be deranged and was honorably discharged

Dean A. Mellberg returned to Fairchild Air Force Base to take revenge
Senior Airman Andy Brown was awarded the Airman's Medal for heroism
he also received an award from the International Police Mountain Bike Association
citizens of Spokane honored Brown with a certificate of appreciation
U.S. Air Force presented him with the Colonel Billy Jack Carter Award
which is given annually to the person **“who makes the most significant contribution in
protecting Air Force people and resources”**

Andy Brown eventually left the Air Force and joined the U.S. Border Patrol

CEILING TILES FALL FROM THE ROOF OF SEATTLE'S KINGDOME

Roof the Kingdome had presented problems from the beginning [1976]
leaks were discovered in the roof two months before the stadium opened
several attempts at repairs had either made the situation worse or had to be redone
King County decided to strip off the old roof coating and replace it [1993]
sandblasting failed to get all of the old material off
pressure-washing resulted in seepage through the roof
As the Mariners were on the field doing pregame warm-ups one half hour before the gates opened
four twenty-six pound ceiling tiles fell -- July 19, 1994
as a result, the Kingdome was closed
(Mariners were forced to play their last twenty games of the 1994 season on the road
however, the season was shortened by a Major League Baseball strike)
(Seahawks played their preseason and three regular-season home games at nearby Husky Stadium)
(Kingdome held a reopening ceremony the weekend of [November 4-6, 1994])

and the Seahawks returned to the stadium for the remainder of the regular season game repairing the roof ultimately cost \$51 million
two construction workers lost their lives in a crane accident during the repair falling ceiling tiles, loss of life and expensive repairs motivated plans to replace the stadium)

WEANTCHEE NATIONAL FOREST IS HIT BY A DEVASTATING FOREST FIRE⁶⁵

More than 135,000 acres of the Wenatchee National Forest burned for thirty-three days lightning storms started a number of fires along Tyee Creek about twenty miles north of Wenatchee -- July 24, 1994
Tyee Creek region had originally been covered with ponderosa pine with its fire resistant thick bark this pine was harvested and Douglas fir, less resistant to fire, grew in its place aggressive fire suppression policies of the U.S. Forest Service, the State of Washington and private timberland owners since the [early 1900s] resulted in a buildup of brush on the forest floor
135,000-acre Tyee Creek fire was one of the largest forest fires in Washington in the 20th Century thirty-five homes and cabins were destroyed
but many more are saved by firefighters and prevention strategies by homeowners (it was rivaled only by the [1902] Yakolt Burn which destroyed 238,920 acres)
other fires in the region on Hatchery Creek and Rat Creek consume another 40,000 acres
More than 2,775 firefighters worked on the fire lines
and approximately 1,000 Marines from Camp Pendleton, California were added to the effort
This fire and others across the nation caused the deaths of thirty-five firefighters --1994
U.S. Forest Service's policy of aggressive fire suppression was brought under question

WASHINGTON STATE SCHOOL DISTRICTS FACE THREE STRIKES

Washington Education Association (WEA) affiliates in three school districts went on strike -- 1994
Concrete Education Association (CEA) members remained on strike for sixteen days
before an acceptable professional agreement was negotiated under a court injunction
Bremerton (BEA) teachers refused to return to their classrooms for sixteen days
although a court injunction was granted to end the strike, the teachers defied the court order
Federal Way teachers of the FEA closed schools for six days before reaching an agreement

HOMEPORT EVERETT RECEIVES ITS FIRST U.S. NAVY SHIPS

USS *Ingraham* (FFG-61) and USS *Ford* (FFG-54) arrived in Everett
as the first of seven ships to be assigned there -- September 3, 1994

⁶⁵ David Wilma, *Tyee Creek Fire burns 135,000 acres for 33 days north of Wenatchee, beginning July 24, 1994*, Essay 5492, HistoryLink.org, July 29, 2003.

USS *Paul F. Foster* (DD-964) arrived at the naval station [November 22, 1995]

on that same date, the Navy officially announced the assignment of USS *David R. Ray* (DD-971),
USS *Callaghan* (DD-994), and USS *Chandler* (DDG-996) to Naval Station Everett
David R. Ray arrived [July 29, 1996] and *Callaghan* and *Chandler* both arrived [September 27]

GRAIN GROWNING FARMERS FACE A RAILROAD SHIPPING CRISIS

In the early [1990s], a national shortage of rail hopper cars made it difficult and expensive for Washington state farmers to get their grain harvests to market⁶⁶
transcontinental railroads were earning more money hauling grain from the Midwest to ports in the Pacific Northwest than they could with shorter distance trips within Washington
this reduced the supply of empty grain cars available for Eastern Washington grain shippers
This problem was addressed through a joint effort by the Port of Walla Walla, Washington State Department of Transportation (WSDOT), the Blue Mountain Railroad and four Walla Walla area grain co-ops which purchased and repaired twenty-nine used rail hopper cars at a cost of \$763,000 to be used on “Washington Grain Trains”
Wheat and barley were collected from grain elevators in Southeast Washington and hauled to grain-export facilities in deepwater ports along the Columbia River and Puget Sound
once the trains were in service, their income was used to acquire an additional sixty-five rail cars
Washington’s Grain Trains are operated by the Washington State Department of Transportation, and the ports Walla Walla, Moses Lake and Whitman County
grain was hauled to grain-export facilities in Portland, Vancouver, Washington, Kalama, Tacoma and Seattle
short line railroads such as the Blue Mountain Railroad, the Columbia Basin Railroad and the Palouse River and Coulee City Railroad were involved
they made enough profit to be able to upgrade their infrastructure and attract new business
(Washington’s Grain Trains operated at no cost to taxpayers
this program expanded to ninety-four hopper cars [2003]
it served more than 2,500 cooperative members and farmers
in one of the most productive grain-growing regions in the world
grain elevators were served in Waitsburg, McCoy, Schrag, Spangle, LaCrosse, Prescott, Willada, St. John, Thornton, Plaza, Rosalia, Endicott, Oakesdale, Palouse and Fallon, Washington)

REPUBLICAN REVOLUTION SWEEPS ACROSS AMERICA

⁶⁶ Charles Hamilton, *Washington grain train begins rolling in the fall of 1994*, Essay 7530, HistoryLink.org, October 30, 2005.

Congressional races across the nation experienced a “Republican Revolution” -- November 8, 1994 as Georgia Representative Newt Gingrich lead the Republican Party in taking control in both the U.S. House of Representatives and the U.S. Senate for the first time in forty years election results in the middle of President Bill Clinton’s first term showed a fifty-four seat swing from Democrats to Republicans in the U.S. House of Representatives Evangelicals of the “Religious Right” became a significant voting bloc in the Republican Party 27% of all voters identified themselves as a born-again or evangelical Christians Republican U.S. House candidates outpolled Democrats among white evangelicals by a massive fifty-two points, 76% to 24% (U.S. House of Representatives elected its new Speaker of the House -- Newt Gingrich)

WASHINGTON VOTERS SHAKE UP STATE GOVERNMENT

Washington’s Fifth Congressional District U.S. Representative Democrat Tom Foley of Spokane served as Speaker of the U.S. House of Representatives in a shocking election race, Speaker of the U.S. House of Representatives Foley lost his bid for reelection to Republican congressional candidate George Nethercutt Nethercutt campaigned on the need for change he pledged that if he was elected he would serve only three terms (that pledge was later rescinded and he was reelected to five terms) (last time the U.S. Speaker of the House had lost an election was 134 years before when Whig William Pennington was defeated before the Civil War [1860]) Washington voters had failed to return to office the two highest officers in government Democrat Warren G. Magnuson, President Pro Tempore of the U.S. Senate [1979] Democrat Tom Foley, Speaker of the U.S. House of Representatives [1994]

Republicans captured seven of Washington State’s nine congressional seats in the 1st Congressional District Maria Cantwell was defeated by Rick White (52%-48%) in the 2nd Congressional District Democrat Al Swift retired and replaced by Jack Metcalf in the 3rd Congressional District Democrat Jolene Unsoeld lost to Linda Smith (53%- 45%) in the 4th Congressional District Democrat Jay Inslee was defeated by Doc Hastings (53%-47%) in the 5th Congressional District Democrat Tom Foley lost to George Nethercutt (51%-49%) in the 6th Congressional District Democrat Norm Dicks won reelection (58%-42%) in the 7th Congressional District Democrat Jim McDermott won reelection (75%-25%) in the 8th Congressional District Republican Jennifer Dunn won reelection (76%-24%) in the 9th Congressional District Mike Kreidler was defeated by Randy Tate (52%-42%) only Democrats Norm Dick and Jim McDermott remained in office

State legislative races showed the same trend toward Conservative Republican politics Democrats in the State Senate lost three seats but managed to maintain a one vote majority

Republicans in the State House of Representatives gained twenty-eight seats to establish a sixty-one to thirty-seven majority which grew to sixty-three seats when two State Representatives switched their affiliation from Democrat to Republican Tom Campbell [November, 31, 1995] and Dave Mastin [July 7, 1995] State House of Representatives members elected Wenatchee's Clyde Ballard Speaker of the House State voters also passed Referendum 43 referred to them by the state legislature R-43 allowed a sales tax on cigarettes, liquor and pop syrup to be used to fund violence reduction and drug enforcement programs -- 947,847 For and 712,575 Against

KING COUNTY RE-ADDRESSES GROWTH MANAGEMENT ISSUES⁶⁷

In an effort to prevent sprawl and uncontrolled growth, King County Council approved a new Comprehensive Growth Management Plan to guide and regulate growth and land development in King County -- November 18, 1994 As required by the legislature-passed Growth Management Act [1990], King County Council considered and adopted development regulations Growth Management Plan Phase II, as it was known, set strategies and requirements:

- they strengthened zoning provisions directing urban and rural land use, economic development, housing and protection of the natural environment;
- they provided additional protections and limitations on development for environmentally critical areas
 - use of natural resource lands (forest, agriculture and mining) was regulated;
- they implemented special regulations governing shorelines;
- energy and telecommunications facilities and services were addressed as was transportation;
- parks, recreation and open space, and cultural resources all received attention;
- they developed guidelines to implement and enforce the policies outlined in Plan II

Fourteen urban centers were created to take the bulk of new growth

WILLIAM H. GATES FOUNDATION IS ESTABLISHED

Bill and Melinda Gates consolidated their giving into the William H. Gates Foundation that concentrated on Third World health care, online learning and education and community needs in the Pacific Northwest with an initial stock gift of \$94 million -- December 1994 William H. Gates Sr. managed the new foundation (Bill Gates III reorganized the family foundations into the Bill & Melinda Gates Foundation [2000] this is the largest philanthropic foundation in the world with assets of \$21.8 billion [in 2000])

⁶⁷ Kit Oldham, *County Council approves King County's Growth Management Act Comprehensive Plan on November 18, 1994*, Essay 7874, HistoryLink.org, August 2, 2006.

NORTHWEST FOREST PLAN IS RULED TO BE LEGAL

U.S. District Court Judge William Dwyer ruled -- December 21, 1994

that the Northwest Forest Plan complied with the [1976] National Forest Management Act and was therefore to be enforced

in Washington, Oregon, and Idaho more than 226 lumber, plywood, veneer, and pulp mills⁶⁸ closed from [1988] to [1995]

INDIAN TREATY RIGHTS REGARDING SHELLFISH ARE ADDRESSED

U.S. District Court Judge Edward Rafeedie ruled that Washington State treaty tribes

retained to the right harvest shellfish even on private property -- December 1994

this placed Indians in conflict with private property owners

and shellfish companies who operated many of the most productive shellfish beds⁶⁹

Northwest Indian Fisheries Commission supported the tribes involved with the case

(programs to assist the tribes in harvesting shellfish according to the terms of a settlement were achieved and signed by all parties [2007])

WORLD TRADE ORGANIZATION (WTO) IS ORGANIZED

Occasionally trade disputes arise

having a set of rules to hold countries accountable for their trade actions assures that disputes

will be heard by impartial experts and that the defending government

will not be able to destroy the resolution process

World Trade Organization (WTO) was established -- January 1, 1995

to supervise and liberalize international trade by reducing barriers to trade

among the United States and other member nations

WTO replaced the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT) (established in [1948])

WTO provided a framework for negotiating and formalizing trade agreements

and initiated a dispute resolution process

WTO's Director-General leads a staff of over 600 people in Geneva, Switzerland

who represent 135 member nations

WTO's top decision-making body, the Ministerial Conference, meets at least once every two years

between meetings, the General Council, which includes representatives from each member,

meets several times a year at the Geneva, Switzerland headquarters

specialized committees, working groups and working parties

deal with particular agreements or issues such as trade laws, membership applications

⁶⁸ David Wilma, *U.S. Forest Service protects the northern spotted owl by limiting timber sales on August 7, 1986*, Essay 5319, HistoryLink.org, July 24, 2003.

⁶⁹ Jennifer Ott, *Northwest Indian Fisheries Commission*, Essay 9786, HistoryLink.org, March 28, 2011.

and regional trade agreements

Trade Policy Review Body meets on a regular schedule to examine members' trade policies and to settle disputes

In this way, the lowering of tariffs and trade barriers as a result of the WTO Agreements expanded the marketplace for corporations and the variety selections for consumers

FOUR SEATTLE FIREFIGHTERS ARE KILLED FIGHTING A BLAZE⁷⁰

Seattle Fire Department responded to a five-alarm fire at Pang International Foods, Inc., a frozen Chinese food facility housed in a wooden warehouse

in Seattle's International District built in [1908] -- 7:00 p.m. January 5, 1995

Response to the blaze continued to grow until more than 100 men and women were on the scene

firefighters did not have accurate plans for the structure -- a floor over a hidden basement collapsed four firefighters were killed in the accident:

- Lieutenant Gregory M. Shoemaker, age 43;
- Lieutenant Walter D. Kilgore, age 45;
- firefighter James T. Brown, age 25;
- firefighter Randall R. Terlicker, age 35

An investigation revealed the fire was set by the owner, Mary Pang's son Martin Pang in order to collect insurance and to clear the property for development

(Martin Pang fled to Brazil and could not be extradited for murder

after three years of legal and diplomatic wrangling, Pang was returned to Seattle where he pleaded guilty to four counts of manslaughter

he was sentenced to thirty-five years in prison

Pang's ex-wife and an FBI informant shared a \$36,000 reward posted for his arrest and conviction)

Problems with the Seattle Fire Department's training and safety programs had been exposed by the fire

Fire Department officials had learned of Martin Pang's plans weeks in advance

battalion chiefs had been alerted to prepare for it -- but they did not intervene

firefighters were sent into the building even though no lives were threatened

survivors of the dead men filed lawsuits charging the City of Seattle with negligence

they won their cases with awards ranging from \$450,000 to \$5.6 million

in the one case that went to trial, the jury held the Fire Department

seventy-five percent responsible for the tragedy

arsonist Martin Pang was twenty-five percent responsible

PUGET SOUND REGION COMMUTER TRAIN BEGINS A SERIES OF DEMONSTRATION RUNS⁷¹

⁷⁰ David Wilma, *Four firefighters die in Pang arson fire in International District on January 5, 1995*, Essay 3820, HistoryLink.org, May 22, 2002.

Regional Transit Authority began a public demonstration of its commuter train service between Everett, Seattle, Kent and Tacoma -- January 28, 1995

“Try Rail” trains completed a total of seventy-six weekday rush hour trips and thirty-two special excursions

“Try Rail” also carried Seattle Sonics fans to and from nine games held in the Tacoma Dome while Seattle’s Key Arena was unavailable to the National Basketball Association these demonstration runs attracted more than 35,000 riders [through March 16, 1996] but failed to sway enough voters to pass the regional transit plan

CRAIG McCAW BECOMES FASCINATED WITH SATELLITE COMMUNICATIONS

Craig McCaw’s interest began when he explored putting satellites into orbit above the Indian Ocean and western Pacific Ocean to provide Asia with cellular telephone service McCaw joined with California businessman Ed Tuck to develop a plan

Tuck was a pioneer in using satellites to help sailors, recreational boaters and others to determine their exact location using a handheld transmitter

Craig McCaw decided to investigate the possibility of developing a series of communication satellites Tuck suggested using satellites in low orbits for the global telephone system this would overcome the disruptive signal lag know as “latency” problem that plagued calls which relied on stationary satellites in high orbits

Tuck appeared to be right, it would be necessary to develop satellites that could fly close to Earth and send light signals from a satellite antenna to another satellite or to an antenna back on earth

Craig McCaw decided to investigate the possibility of developing a series of low-flying satellites he conceived of digital bits of information which would be attached to a light signal but even the speed of light would not completely overcome the latency problem

Craig McCaw and Ed Tuck put seed money into the communication project they paid a small team of engineers to tinker with the idea of a global satellite network McCaw hired Russ Daggatt, an attorney and international negotiator to investigate how a satellite system could make money

McCaw knew it must do more than just carry telephone messages

Daggatt envisioned a high speed network linking computers around the world which could log onto the Internet or send data, graphics and videos across oceans and continents quickly and cheaply

GRAIG McCAW LAUNCHES A NEW COMPANY TO RESEARCH SATELLITE COMMUNICATION

McCaw Cellular’s Craig McCaw, California businessman Ed Tuck and attorney Russ Daggatt

⁷¹ Walt Crowley, *Regional Transit Authority commuter train begins demonstration runs on January 28, 1995*, Essay 2719, HistoryLink.org, January 1, 2000.

began to implement a system to make money using a network of satellites
Craig McCaw established Calling Communication, Inc. and led the communication project
to find a way to pass information between Earth and a series of low-flying satellites
Calling Communication, Inc. and McCaw Cellular Communications president Craig McCaw
convinced Microsoft Chairman Bill Gates to join him in the satellite venture
each partner put up \$5 million in seed money
David Patterson, Calling Communication, Inc. engineer, calculated
it would require 840 satellites flying in twenty-one orbits about 620 miles apart
at a distance of 435 miles above the Earth (the Space Shuttle flies at about 180 miles out)
an additional eighty satellites would be needed in case some broke down or hit space junk
thus it would be necessary to construct in excess of 900 satellites
which was more than all the satellites already in space
cost of each refrigerator-sized satellite was estimated at \$6 million
if they could be mass-produced
it was estimated the complete system would cost \$9 billion
Calling Communication, Inc. envisioned their satellite system
would serve as a gateway to the world-wide Internet
and would provide access to the information highway for rich and poor nations alike

GROWTH MANAGEMENT ACT COMES UNDER ATTACK STATEWIDE

Several states had adopted laws protecting the right to develop private property in the early 1990s
but in Washington the Democratic-controlled legislature sided with supporters
of growth management and environmental protection controls
Washington's political scene changed when Republicans swept to victory in the [1994] election
as the national and state House of Representatives came under Republican control
and the State Senate came with one vote of becoming Republican
Protecting "property rights" became the centerpiece of the Republican political agenda
known statewide as the "Contract With Washington"
Industry groups such as the Building Industry Association of Washington (BIAW)
and some rural landowners complained that they were forced to pay
or suffer property value reductions to provide environmental benefits to the general public
Building Industry Association, realtors, developers and other industry groups
contributed more than \$200,000 to the Initiative 164 campaign to block
implementation of the [1990] Growth Management Act restricting development in rural areas
paid signature gatherers were hired to collect the 181,667 signatures
necessary to put I-164 on the ballot
I-164 supporters submitted around 232,000 signatures to the Washington Secretary of State
but hundreds turned out to be forged and more than 48,000 were invalidated for other reasons

nevertheless, the remaining valid signatures were 2,600 more than required to send the measure to the Legislature to either pass into law or place on the [November] 1995 ballot

Republican-controlled State House of Representatives quickly passed I-164, but the Senate, where the Democrats clung to a 25 to 24-vote majority, balked

Democratic leaders argued that the bill was so vaguely worded that it raised many legal issues and could require taxpayers to pay billions of dollars to developers

they urged that voters be allowed to decide the issue

however, several conservative Democrats supported the property-rights measure with twenty-five votes needed to bring I-164 out of committee to the senate floor

two Democratic senators joined twenty-three of the Senate's twenty-four Republicans to pass I-164 on to the Senate floor

Once on the floor the full Senate passed I-164 by a 28 to 20 vote -- April 18, 1995 with six Democrats supporting the initiative and two Republicans opposed

property rights had won over growth management and environmental protection unless opponents to I-164 gathered at least 90,843 signatures in support of a referendum to block the law which would then take effect only if it was approved by voters

Even before the Senate action, the League of Women Voters, Common Cause, environmental groups, and others opposed to I-164 had been preparing a campaign to oppose the measure if the Legislature sent it to the ballot

Following the Senate vote, environmental groups had ninety days to gather at least 90,843 signatures to prevent I-164 from becoming law

GOVERNOR'S COUNCIL ON REFORM AND FUNDING II (GCERF II) ISSUES IT REPORT

After eighteen months were spent on research and discussion an agreement was reached on a plan to transform the public schools, liberate teachers and raise student achievement -- 1995

Washington State's new academic standards were based on four state "learning goals:"

- read with comprehension, write with skills and communicate effectively and responsibly in a variety of ways and settings;
- know and apply the core concepts and principles of mathematics; social, physical and life sciences; civics and history; geography; arts; and health and fitness;
- think analytically, logically and creatively and integrate experience and knowledge to form reasoned judgments and solve problems;
- understand the importance of work and how performance, effort and decisions directly affect future career and educational opportunities

Assessment of student progress was identified as the key element in education reform

examinations were written for third through eighth grades and high school sophomores in addition to multiple choice and problem-solving questions

students were required to complete charts and write essays to explain their answers
third and sixth graders were to be tested in reading and mathematics
fourth and seventh graders were to be tested in reading, math and science
high school assessment test was to be given in tenth grade and covered all learning goals

WASHINGTON STATE LEGISLATURE CHANGES SPECIAL EDUCATIONAL FUNDING

Legislators made changes to the Special Education funding portion

of the [1993] Education Reform Act -- 1995

when the "Washington's Special Education Safety Net" was enacted

Under this legislation almost \$40 million in state and federal safety net funds were to be distributed to school districts that could demonstrate a financial need in one of three categories:

- to maintain the same level of educational spending as the year before
due to changes in the state funding formula -- state money was to be used
- service delivery costs to students with more severe disabilities
or delivery costs that were higher than the state's average -- state was money to be used
- students who have unexpectedly high program costs -- federal money was to be used

After the first year of implementation two issues regarding the program became apparent:

- all or part of the safety net funds should be regarded as a permanent or transitional assistance under the new special education formula,
- the safety net should provide assistance for immediate problems or potential problems

SEATTLE'S HOPE HEART INSTITUTE ADVANCES HEART SURGERY⁷²

Surgeons prefer to use a segment of vein taken from elsewhere in a patient's body

when it is necessary to create a detour around a natural artery that had become clogged with plaque

when a natural artery was not available vessels made of synthetic fabric

were used as substitute grafts

Dr. Lester R. Sauvage, founder of the Hope Heart Institute in Seattle, was a pioneer

in the development of artificial blood vessels

(Sauvage graft made of Dacron [1971] is still widely used in cardiovascular surgery today)

Endothelial cells (thin, flat cells that form the interior layer of the entire circulatory system)

were long known to accumulate inside arteries -- even artificial arteries

there they played a crucial role in the healing process

Where these cells came from was a matter for medical speculation

most scientists believed artificial arteries were porous enough

to allow cells to be absorbed from nearby tissue

⁷² Cassandra Tate, *Hope Heart Institute scientists announce the source of "healing cells" in artificial arteries in May 1995*, Essay 7770, HistoryLink.org, May 23, 2006.

others thought these cells moved into the graft from the two ends of the natural blood vessel
Hope Institute scientists Qun Shi and Moses Hong-De Wu began to look more carefully
at the source of the Endothelial cells
they discovered that both theories were wrong -- in fact, the cells came from the bloodstream
these findings were published in *Journal of Vascular Surgery* -- May 1995
in this case proving a scientific theory was incorrect resulted in a major medical advancement
Dr. William P. Hammond, associate medical director of the Hope Heart Institute
and scientists at the Fred Hutchinson Cancer Research Center in Seattle
speculated that bone marrow which produces other blood cells
could also be the actual source of the endothelial cells
experiments with dogs proved this was, indeed, the case

SEATTLE MARINERS THREATEN TO LEAVE SEATTLE

(King County owned the Kingdom, a massive concrete building, which had opened [1976]
with the National Football League's Seattle Seahawks as its primary tenant
Kingdome was designed as a multi-purpose stadium but was better suited for football)
Seattle Mariners owners complained about the Kingdome
almost from the time Seattle's major league baseball team began playing [1977]
they wanted a new stadium and public money to help build it
Mariners' Kingdome lease was due to expire [1996]
the team's owners were not inclined to renew it and threatened to leave town
(Seattle Mariners had hired manager Lou Piniella during the [1992-1993] offseason
Piniella had led the Cincinnati Reds to victory in the [1990] World Series)
Seattle's 1995 season began slowly and seemed to go nowhere into mid-summer
despite a talented lineup they were third in the four team American League West division
center fielder Ken Griffey, Jr. their best player, had been out of action since May
when he ran full-speed into the Kingdome's centerfield wall to make a catch
and broke his right wrist

BOEING INTRODUCES THE 777

Boeing's board of directors authorized production of the 777-300 -- June 26, 1995
777 was the first entirely new Boeing airplane in more than a decade
it was larger than all other twinjet or trijet airplanes but smaller than the 747
it brought twin-engine economic advantage to medium- and long-range markets
Boeing 777 was the first jetliner to be completely digitally designed
using three-dimensional computer graphics
throughout the design process, the airplane was "preassembled" on the computer

thus eliminating the need for a costly, full-scale mock-up
Boeing's 777 was the widest, most spacious airplane in its class -- it could carry more than 300 people
its greater payload and range capability resulted in lower operating costs to airlines
its standard equipment included many features that were optional on other airliners
several innovations such as improved airfoil technology, advanced flight deck design,
enhanced passenger comfort and increased interior flexibility also were included
(Boeing delivered its first 777 to Cathay Pacific Airways [June 1998])

ENVIRONMENTAL GROUPS OPPOSE ALLOWING UNLIMITED DEVELOPMENT

League of Women Voters, Common Cause, environmental groups and others opposed to I-164
began a campaign to gather enough signatures in ninety days to refer I-164 to the voters
and thus override the action of the legislature when they voted the proposal into law
This campaign turned out to be the most successful in the state's history
it more than doubled the previous record number of signatures for a referendum
they delivered more than 230,000 signatures to Washington's Secretary of State
on July 22, 1995 -- a day before the deadline to submit their petitions
this successful signature drive placed the former I-164 on the [November] ballot
which was listed as Referendum 48

EFFORTS ARE MADE TO SAVE THE SEATTLE MARINERS

Responding to the Mariners' threat to leave town,
state legislators passed a financing plan that raised sales tax in King County from 8.2 to 8.3 percent
King County Council approved a plan that required voter approval -- late July 1995
polls suggested it had little chance of passage

SEATTLE MARINERS BEGIN TO WIN BASEBALL GAMES

Mariners were ten games behind the division-leading California Angels -- fan interest was dwindling
general manager Woody Woodward asked the Mariners' owners
for money to spend on additional talent
San Diego pitcher Andy Benes was added
two weeks later speedy outfielder Vince Coleman came to the team
Ken Griffey returned to the lineup healed and healthy after his wrist injury
With two outs in the bottom of the ninth inning, Griffey hit a game-winning home run
against the New York Yankees' best relief pitcher, John Wetteland -- August 24, 1995
That win was a turning point as the Mariners won six of their next eight games
they finished the month with team records for victories and runs scored
California Angels' lead in the Western Division had been cut in half

Griffey, right fielder Jay Buhner, designated hitter Edgar Martinez, first baseman Tino Martinez and third baseman Mike Blowers provided hitting power
Coleman and second baseman Joey Cora added speed and energy
catcher Dan Wilson was a solid presence behind the plate
starting pitchers Randy Johnson and Andy Benes and relief pitcher Norm Charlton were a potent combination

ONE SCHOOL DISTRICT IN WASHINGTON FACES A STRIKE

Fife Education Association, an affiliate of the Washington Education Association, struck -- 1995
teachers walked picket lines for thirty-seven days in defiance of a court injunction
that attempted to force them back to work
finally, an acceptable professional agreement was negotiated and students returned to school

SUPPORT FOR A NEW SEATTLE MARINIERS' STADIUM COLLAPSES

Mariners had gained support by being in a pennant race for the first time in their history
but it wasn't quite enough as the stadium-financing plan was defeated -- September 19, 1995
when King County voters did not support a ballot measure
what would have funded construction of a new baseball-only stadium for the Mariners
had lost by less than one percent of the vote

SEATTLE MARINERS ARE IN THE AMERICAN LEAGUE WEST RACE

Mariners moved into a tie for first place with the California Angels -- September 21, 1995
Mariners had a day to rest before starting a three-game series with Oakland
more than 150,000 attended those games as the Mariners won all three
Seattle was two games ahead of the Angels -- after a day off it grew to three games when L.A. lost
California Angels staged a late charge in the season's final week
they caught the Mariners on the last day of the regular season
since there was a tie for first place the two teams were forced to play an extra game
to determine the division championship

SEATTLE MARINERS PLAY A SINGLE PLAY-OFF GAME WITH LOS ANGELES

Winner would fly that night to New York to start the playoffs the next day against the Yankees
more than 52,350 fans showed up at the Kingdome to see the winner-take-all game
much of the city and region watched on television or listened on radio -- October 2, 1995
Seattle's Randy Johnson was in a pitcher's duel with California's Mark Langston, a former Mariner
Seattle held a one run lead in the seventh inning when the Mariners loaded the bases
a single into right field by Luis Sojo easily scored two more runs

when Langston attempted to relay the throw from right field he threw past the catcher
Sonjo scored an inside the park homerun -- the noise from the fans was deafening
Mariners went on to win 9-1
they made the American League playoffs for the first time in nineteen years

SEATTLE MARINERS WIN THE AMERICAN LEAGUE DIVISION PENNANT⁷³

In the series with the New York Yankees, the Mariners held their own
after six games the series was tied three-three
In the decisive seventh games of the series 57,411 fans filled the Kingdome
seventy-eight percent of Western Washington households watched on television -- October 8, 1995
New York Yankees took a 4-2 lead into the eighth inning
when Griffey made it 4-3 with his fifth home run of the series
a bases-loaded walk by Yankees pitcher David Cone tied the score at 4-4
With the game tied, six foot ten inch pitching ace Randy Johnson entered the game as a reliever
he had volunteered to pitch with only one day's rest
he retired the Yankee's three best hitters in order
Yankees took a 5-4 lead in the eleventh inning as the home fans feared the worst
Joey Cora safely bunted for a single; Griffey also singled and advanced Cora to third
Edgar Martinez, the American League 1995 batting champion, hit a line drive into leftfield
Cora scored easily as Griffey went to third and continued on for home
Griffey beat the throw and gave Seattle a 6-5 victory
he was mobbed by teammates as Kingdome fans exploded in celebration
Griffey's smile at the bottom of the pileup said it all:
the Mariners were going to play for the American League championship

INTEREST IN A NEW STADIUM FOR THE SEATTLE MARINERS RESURFACES

With attendance on the rise, Mariners owners postponed their decision to leave town
Seattle Mariners owners met with Governor Mike Lowry and state legislative leaders
as the team prepared to face the Cleveland Indians for the American League title
Governor Lowery called a special session of the legislature to deal the stadium issue
State legislators struggled with the decision regarding a new stadium
before they authorized a tax package to fund a \$320 million stadium
taxes would increase in King County on food and drinks sold at restaurants, bars, and taverns
and on car and truck rentals and on tickets sold at the new stadium
this proposal was approved by the King County Council

⁷³ David Wilma, *Seattle Mariners win the American League West pennant on October 2, 1995*, Essay 3420, HlstoryLink.org, July 2, 2001.

This time voter approval was not required -- a source of rancor among those who opposed the stadium Washington State created a Public Facilities District (PFD) to own and operate the proposed stadium and to oversee its construction

Mariners officials and PFD fought from the beginning over countless design details
Mariners officials the King County Council argued over the terms of the team's lease
council members were concerned about the Mariners' insistence that the ballpark be ready
for the start of the [1999] season and team frustrations boiled over

SEATTLE MARINERS FACED THE CLEVELAND INDIANS

American League championship and a chance to play in the 1995 World Series was on the line
but after their epic struggle with the New York Yankees

where the teams hit a combined record twenty-two home runs, eleven each,
the American League Championship Series was anticlimactic

Cleveland Indians eliminated the Mariners four games to two -- October 10-17, 1995
After the final out, even though its team had lost, the crowd of roughly 58,000
lingered to cheer what the Mariners had accomplished

Seattle P-I sports writer Art Thiel wrote in *Out of Left Field*,
his book chronicling the team's rise from obscurity

McCaw COMMUNICATIONS REQUIRES PART OF THE ELECTROMAGNETIC SPECTRUM

To pass information between Earth and his satellites, Craig McCaw needed access
to part of the electromagnetic spectrum

lower end of the electromagnetic spectrum carries

signals used for pagers and cellular telephones AM and FM radio signals,
and UHF and VHF television

middle section of the spectrum carries microwaves, radar, television satellites
and the "Ka" band

high end of the spectrum carries Gamma rays, X-rays, ultraviolet, visible and infrared light

Only the "Ka" band, about halfway up the spectrum, could carry lots of information

and also was available for use by Craig McCaw if he could acquire the necessary permission

Craig McCaw knew he had to get both the United States and the United Nations

to set aside the critical piece of electromagnetic spectrum: the "Ka" band

this project was kept secret as plans were initiated to enter this new field of technology

McCaw filed plans with the Federal Communication Commission (FCC)

to acquire a portion of the "Ka" band of the electromagnetic spectrum

Problem with using the "Ka" band is that signals get broken up by rain, trees, or buildings

scientists planned to attempt to counter the problem of signal break-up by designing a network

to send signals from the earth and back at steep angles thus cutting down on interference also, since satellites move, the company would need many of them over the entire globe

CRAIG McCAW BEGINS TO LOBBY THE WORLD

Craig McCaw announced to the public his futuristic scheme to dot the heavens with a mind-boggling 840-satellite network for voice and data communications
McCaw filed plans with the U.S. Federal Communication Commission (FCC) to acquire a portion of the “Ka” band of the electromagnetic spectrum
no one had ever secured permission from regulators around the world to use the broad swath of high-frequency radio spectrum needed for such communications
United Nations International Telecommunications Union (ITU) is the agency that controls international use of radio waves
ITU’s 1,200 delegates filed into a Geneva, Switzerland meeting hall -- October 23, 1995
by early the next morning ITU had agreed to set aside most of the electromagnetic spectrum (“Ka” band) that Craig McCaw needed

VOTERS DECIDE THE ISSUE OF GROWTH MANAGEMENT VS PROPERTY RIGHTS

Referendum 48 asked voters whether the property-rights law passed by the Legislature should be approved or rejected
both sides spent heavily in the ensuing campaign
Washington State Farm Bureau joined developers, Realtors and other supporters they spent more than \$1.1 million in support of the measure
opponents countered with \$800,000 contributed by environmental groups, wealthy individuals and small donors
opponents focused much of their attack on the fact that Referendum 48 was so vague and potentially far-reaching that its effects would only be known after years of litigation
supporters of R-48 attempted to counter that opponents exaggerated the measure’s reach
In the end, voters solidly rejected the effort to limit growth management
Referendum 48 was defeated -- November 7, 1995
by 59.6 percent (796,869 votes) to 40.6 percent (544,788 votes)

OLDEST CONTINUOUSLY OPERATING SAWMILL IN THE NATION CLOSES

Puget Mill Company’s Port Gamble sawmill, the oldest continuously operating sawmill in the U.S., permanently closed and the machinery was sold -- November 30, 1995
(it had begun operation [September 1853])
Company town of Port Gamble had once been home to 250 mill employees and their families
it had a church, hotel, medical clinic, schools, social clubs, theater, store, post office
and even a mortuary and cemetery

design and architecture of the community reflected the original owners' New England roots
elm trees planted from New England cuttings lined the streets
narrow front-gabled houses had lapped or tongue-and-groove siding
Port Gamble continued to operate as a tourist destination

U.S. FOREST SERVICE CHANGES ITS AGGRESSIVE FIRES SUPPRESSION POLICY⁷⁴

U.S. Government agencies responsible for wildfire policies, Forest Service, National Park Service, Bureau of Land Management, and the Fish and Wildlife Service,
developed a new National Fire Plan which was adopted -- December 18, 1995
Under this new program local land managers developed fire management plans
that included "prescribed burning:" the planned, controlled burning of brush and other built-up fuel
timber on state-owned and privately owned lands blackened by the [1994] Tyee Creek Fire
was salvaged to recover the economic benefit and to remove potential fuel for other new fires
Forest Service offered timber from its lands for sale,
but that process took so long that much of the wood had lost its value
also buyers could not afford to comply with the environmental guidelines on logging operations

MARJORIE EDWINA PITTER KING, WASHINGTON'S SECOND BLACK LEGISLATOR, DIES⁷⁵

Marjorie King was one of the state's first African American businesswomen
she operated M and M Accounting and Tax Service for nearly fifty years
Born in Seattle [1921] she was one of three sisters raised in Seattle's Central Area
political activity was an important part of life in the Pitter family
Edward Pitter, Marjorie's father, helped establish the Colored Democratic Club
he was honored as Democrat of the Year [1963]
Marjorie Allen Pitter, her mother, was once of the founders
of the Colored Woman's Progressive Democratic Club of King County
Marjorie and her sisters passed out literature, attended rallies and campaigned for candidates
Marjorie graduated from Garfield High School and attended the University of Washington
she entered the College of Economics and Business where she had many negative experiences
she felt that she was ignored by some professors and she also witnessed racial slurs
she was frequently on academic probation because of low grades
she transferred to Howard University in Washington, D.C. for her senior year [1942]
however, she dropped out of school that year to work at the Pentagon during World War II
she never graduated
Marjorie married John T. King -- (they would have two sons, Walter and Edward)

⁷⁴ David Wilma, *Tyee Creek Fire burns 135,000 acres for 33 days north of Wenatchee, beginning July 24, 1994*, Essay 5492, HistoryLink.org, July 29, 2003.

⁷⁵ Mary T. Henry, *King, Marjorie Edwina Pitter (1921-1996)*, Essay 8828, HistoryLink.org, November 2, 2008.

Marjorie returned to Seattle [1944] with John to raise their family
She established her successful business in the basement of her home
located just around the corner from her parents
her clients came from various places including Mexico and Alaska and some could not pay
she would help people who could not read or write English and even wrote letters for them
As an adult Marjorie King became prominent in the Democratic Party
she took a leading role in organizing youth activities
she received a letter from Eleanor Roosevelt [1946]
thanking her for organizing a group of young Seattle Democrats
Marjorie served as chairwoman of the 37th District (Central Seattle) Democratic Party,
she was treasurer of the Washington State Federation of Democratic Women, Inc.,
and on the rules, credentials and platform committee of the King County Democratic Party
she attended the [1964] National Democratic Convention
where she battled to seat the Mississippi Freedom Party delegation
at the [1968] Democratic Convention in Chicago she was tear-gassed during the riots
Thirty-seventh State Representative Democrat Ann T. O'Donnell met an untimely death [1965]
naming her successor resulted in two Democratic Party activists vying for the position
Democratic County Executive Board recommended Marjorie King
King County Commissioners named her to the position
Marjorie King became the second African American to serve in the state legislature [1965]
(William Owen Bush represented Thurston County in the first state legislature [1889])
Marjorie King ran for election to the Thirty-seventh State House of Representatives seat
she was defeated by the rival who opposed her
when she received the appointment to the position
Marjorie Pitter King died -- January 28, 1996

SEATTLE-TACOMA INTERNATIONAL AIRPORT'S (SEA-TAC) MASTER PLAN IS ADOPTED⁷⁶
(Sea-Tac International airport's first two parallel runways were built only 800 feet apart
thus only one could be used when cloud cover was lower than 5,000 feet
or when pilot visibility fell below five miles
this condition prevailed approximately forty-four percent of the time
and resulted in flight delays and higher costs for airlines and their passengers
Port of Seattle and Puget Sound Regional Council publicly studied the problem [1989-1992])
Federal Aviation Administration [FAA] and Port of Seattle formally issue
a seven-volume, 5,500-page Final Environmental Impact Statement -- February 1, 1996

⁷⁶ Walt Crowley (with research by Daryl McClary and Paula Becker), *FAA and Port of Seattle publish a Final Environmental Impact Statement for proposed Sea-Tac International Airport improvements, including a third runway, on February 1, 1996*, Essay 4205, HistoryLink.org, March 21, 2003.

for planned Sea-Tac Airport improvements including a controversial third runway this Environmental Impact Statement gave the Port of Seattle a green light to begin detailed planning and engineering and to apply for needed state and federal permits Critics and opponents of the third runway, including Sea-Tac-area cities, institutions and environmental groups formed the Airport Communities Coalition to challenge the Final Environmental Impact Statement's findings collectively and individually they filed administrative and legal appeals to stop the project (Washington State Supreme Court largely cleared the way for construction [May 2004] after having spent \$15 million over ten years to block the expansion of Sea-Tac Airport Airport Communities Coalition dropped litigation against the third runway)

ASOTIN COUNTY IS HIT BY MAJOR FLOODING⁷⁷

Heavy snow and cold struck Asotin County [during late January 1996] but the weather turned warm and wet -- early February Asotin County was hit by a series of mild Pacific storms that caused heavy rain to fall on a frozen snowpack combination of rain and snowmelt was too much for some of the county's rivers and streams Asotin Creek began flooding as it coursed through the town of Asotin, Washington -- February 7, 1996 western end of the town of Asotin was flooded as Asotin Creek the topped its levee at Asotin High School ducks were reported swimming on the football field aggressive sandbagging by high school students limited flood damage to the town Asotin Park was not as fortunate as picnic shelters were filled with water and debris playground equipment was destroyed and a blanket of boulders was left in the wake Grande Ronde River in extreme southeastern Asotin County near the Washington-Oregon border began to flood -- February 7 tiny town of Rogersburg, Washington just south of the Grande Ronde was evacuated as the Grande Ronde reached flood stage Rogersburg was stranded for at least three days as access to the town was limited to boats State Route 129, the main north-south artery through Asotin County, was closed by slides from Anatone, Washington south to Enterprise, Oregon Buford Creek completely washed away a 300-yard section of the highway at the bottom of Rattlesnake Grade Snake River Road just west of Hellar Bar near Rogersburg was flooded to a depth of three feet to the west, a two-mile section of Troy River Road which paralleled the Grande Ronde River was washed out between State Route 129 and Troy, Oregon this was the area of greatest flood damage

⁷⁷ Phil Dougherty, *Major flooding strikes Asotin County on February 7, 1996*, Essay 7629, HistoryLink.org, January 27, 2006.

Floodwaters peaked in Asotin County -- February 8-9, 1996

numerous other Asotin County and state roads were damaged and closed for several days

After the rain had stopped, the rivers retreated fairly quickly -- February 10

rivers returned to their banks and the cleanup began -- February 11

however, some portions of the Grande Ronde River remained flooded near Rogerburg

President Bill Clinton approved a federal disaster declaration for Asotin County

as well as numerous surrounding counties in Oregon and Idaho

damage to county roads was estimated at \$3.2 million in Asotin County,

but this figure did not include damage to state roads or private property
most of the damage was repaired within six months

with the exception of Asotin Park, which remained closed [through August 1997]

IRAQ AGAIN DENIES ACCESS TO UNITED NATIONS INSPECTORS

UNSCOM (United Nations Special Commission) inspectors demanded access to five sites in Iraq

teams were allowed to enter and inspect only after delays of up to seventeen hours -- March 1996

this was a violation of the United Nation's [1991] cease-fire agreement with Iraq

SEATTLE SONICS WITH THE WESTERN CONFERENCE CHAMPIONSHIP⁷⁸

Seattle's professional basketball team made an impressive showing during the playoffs

they defeated the Sacramento Kings three games to one in the best of five series

Seattle went on to sweep the defending-champion Houston Rockets in the second round

Sonics next faced the Utah Jazz for the Western Conference and a trip to the finals

Seattle jumped to a three game to one lead before the Jazz roared back to tie the series

Seattle took game seven in one of the most exciting series of the 1996 playoffs

Seattle was alive with Sonic-mania -- June 2, 1996

Seattle's Sonics went to the NBA finals to face the Chicago Bulls

which featured Michael Jordan, Scottie Pippen and Dennis Rodman

Chicago won the first two games at home (90-107 and 88-92)

Seattle took the next two games at home (86-107 and 78-89)

Chicago took the deciding game in Chicago (75-87)

STARBUCKS EXPANDS INTO THE OVERSEAS MARKET

Howard Schultz, the visionary behind Starbucks, expanded his business beyond the U.S. border

Starbucks opened its first international store in Tokyo, Japan -- summer 1996

(since then, Starbucks Coffee International continued its expansion

reaching into another dozen international markets

⁷⁸ Dan Johnson, *Seattle SuperSonics* -- Part 2, Essay 3112, HistoryLink.org, March 6, 2001.

Starbucks has over a hundred stores in Japan and the United Kingdom alone) Starbucks became the leading retailer, roaster and brand of specialty coffee in the world with more than 2,800 retail locations in North America, the United Kingdom, the Pacific Rim and the Middle East Starbucks coffee also is served in Singapore, the Philippines, Thailand, Taiwan, New Zealand, Malaysia, Kuwait, South Korea, Lebanon and Beijing, China agreements to open more stores were signed in Shanghai, Hong Kong and Australia Starbucks employs more than 40,000 people in over 3,300 stores around the world it serves ten million customers a week average coffee-loving customer will visit a Starbucks location eighteen times a month While rapid expansion marked Starbucks's history, the company remained committed to the value of individuality as each store has a different layout with a decor that matches the surrounding neighborhood Starbucks' policy of opening in office buildings, hotels and outdoor kiosks was aimed at invigorating other businesses in the area

REMAINS OF KENNEWICK MAN ARE DISCOVERED ALONG THE COLUMBIA RIVER

Will Thomas, 21, and Dave Deacy, 19, both of West Richland were attending the annual hydroplane race near Kennewick -- July 28, 1996 before the race they were wading along the bank of the Columbia River at Columbia Park when Thomas stepped on something that was round shaped buried in the mud Thomas reached into the water to retrieve his find -- he saw that it had teeth Thomas and Deacy stashed the skull in the bushes -- they wanted to go watch the hydro races after the races they retrieved the skull and put it in a bucket they showed their find to a Kennewick police officer a search found a nearly complete skeleton scattered nearby complete with a stone spear point driven into the hip⁷⁹ it was determined that the skull was old -- possibly that of an early homesteader Forensic anthropologists soon determined that the remains were very old somewhere between 5,650 and 9,510 years old and they were the most complete ancient skeletons ever found in North America scientific speculation grew regarding the link between these artifacts and the ancient Clovis Culture This discovery triggered a nine-year legal clash among scientists, the American government and Native American tribes who claimed Kennewick Man as their ancestor this long dispute made Kennewick Man an international celebrity (United State Court of Appeals for the Ninth Circuit ruled that a cultural link

⁷⁹ Jim Kershner, *Two hydroplane racing fans discover the skull of Kennewick Man on the bank of the Columbia River on July 28, 1996*, Essay 8503, HistoryLink.org, February 28, 2008.

between any of the Native American tribes and the Kennewick Man was not genetically justified initiating further scientific study of the remains [February 2004]
scientists from around the U.S. convened in Seattle for ten days to study the remains [July 2005])

SEATTLE-TACOMA (SEA-TAC) AIRPORT MASTER PLAN IS UPDATED⁸⁰

Plans to add a third runway at Seattle Tacoma International Airport (Sea-Tac) were in place Sea-Tac Airport Master Plan Update formalized an aggressive program -- August 1, 1996 public education and public involvement, technical advisory panels, a newsletter, a unique "Sea-Tac University" program and planning forums were called for Port of Seattle Commission approved \$8.1 million for the beginning of the property acquisition approximately 400 homes, additional businesses and apartment buildings were to be purchased all of the land to be acquired lay along the Airport's western border in the City of SeaTac port commissioners created an Acquisition Communications Program to assist residents who lived within the area of land needed for the new runway with property sales and relocation residents also had the services of an impartial Ombudsman program during the acquisition process (Construction on the 8,500-foot runway began [2004] and was completed four years later at a total cost of just over \$1 billion -- it opened [November 20, 2008])

WASHINGTON STATE HISTORY MUSEUM OPENS IN TACOMA⁸¹

Idea of a museum in Tacoma first came from state legislator Dan Grimm (D-Puyallup) he collaborated with other Tacoma-area legislators such as Brian Ebersole, Lorraine Wojahn, Ruth Fisher, Art Wang, Marilyn Rasmussen, Ken Madsen, and Peter von Reichbauer to have legislators approve \$34 million in state general obligation bonds led by City Councilman Tom Stegner, Tacoma donated two-and-a-half acres on Pacific Avenue Museum Director David Nicandri built a statewide constituency for the project he raised \$6 million from government agencies, trusts and local businesses big donors included Boeing, the National Endowment for the Humanities, Key Bank, M. J. Murdoch Charitable Trust, Ben B. Cheney Foundation, McEarchern Charitable Trust, Weyerhaeuser and the Forest Foundation Architects Charles Moore and Andersson designed the 106,000 square foot museum that housed a five-eighths scale electricity transmission tower, a 270-seat amphitheater, museum shop and a café Washington State History Museum opened to the public -- August 10, 1996

⁸⁰ Paula Becker (with research by Daryl McClary and Walt Crowley), *Port of Seattle Commission adopts Sea-Tac International Airport's Master Plan Update, including a third runway and enhanced noise criteria, on August 1, 1996*, Essay 4206, HistoryLink.org, March 11, 2003.

⁸¹ David Wilma, *Washington State History Museum opens in Tacoma on August 10, 1996*, Essay 7892, HistoryLink.org, August 10, 2006.

BRIEF HISTORY OF THE PORT OF TACOMA

Tacoma's shipping [beginning in 1853] took place along Ruston Way and along the mouth of the Thea Foss Waterway near the downtown which opens into Commencement Bay and is connected with the larger Puget Sound Tacoma shipping revolved around lumber carried to San Francisco for sale Northern Pacific Railroad established its western terminus in Tacoma along the shore of Commencement Bay [1873] where fifty ships could tie-off in the deep water of the Thea Foss Waterway miles of tideland waterfront were available for expansion of the port facilities Tacoma's Eleventh Street Bridge (or City Waterway Bridge) opened [1913] this 1,748-foot steel truss vertical lift drawbridge crossed the Thea Foss Waterway and linked the city with its slowly-developing new waterfront Pierce County citizens voted [November 5, 1918] to develop a new Port of Tacoma located on 240 acres of undeveloped tidelands across the Thea Foss Waterway from the city Pierce County voters approved both a master plan for the port and a \$2.5 million bond issue to fund land purchases and construction [May 1919] plans for Pier 1, an 800-foot-long, 160-foot-wide pier supported by creosoted pilings were ready by the end of the year Pier 2 was under construction when negotiations with the Milwaukee Road for a second waterfront railroad connection were completed new Port of Tacoma was ready to officially enter the commercial shipping business [1920]⁸² first ship to be served by the port's new facilities was the *Edmore* [1921] Expansion of the Port of Tacoma facilities began with development of its open land [1953] this area became known as the Port Industrial Development District \$1.24 million Industrial Waterway Drawbridge opened [1953] to provided northeast Tacoma with a link to downtown it also provided a 150-foot-wide opening for vessels to pass through (later the drawbridge was re-named in honor of former Port Commissioner Archie Blair) Tacoma Port Commission hired a major engineering firm to prepare a detailed comprehensive development plan for the Port Industrial Development District [1955] that included extension and widening of the Hylebos Waterway and the extension of the Blair Waterway (also named after Port Commissioner Archie Blair) Tacoma's Eleventh Street Bridge (or City Waterway Bridge) was rebuilt [1957]

⁸² Priscilla Long, *Tacoma's Blair Bridge is closed and demolition begins on January 23, 1997*, Essay 8638, HistoryLink.org, June 7, 2008.

PORT OF TACOMA EXPANDS ITS FACILITIES

Tacoma's Port Industrial Development District was ideal for newly developed container shipping
deep waterways allowed for ocean-going ships

while open land allowed for containers to be transferred to trucks for overland shipping

Hylebos Waterway was extended more than a mile [1960s]

dredge material was used to create more than 1,600 acres of land for industrial development

Puyallup Tribe negotiated with various governmental bodies concerning its traditional lands

located around the tideflats and Commencement Bay [1980]

Blair drawbridge over the Blair Waterway provided serious problems for the Port of Tacoma

over the years cargo ships had become much larger

increased traffic through the narrow passage under the bridge led to all too frequent collisions

(from [1976] to [1988] eight accidents were recorded -- in the last incident a freighter

attempted to pass to under in high winds and collided with the bridge [1988]⁸³

Tacoma tideflats now had a great deal of room for expansion

Port of Tacoma officials and state transportation officials began holding public meetings

to discuss the changes along Blair Waterway -- September 1995

demolition of the bridge was seen as a logical way to remove the impediment to progress

residents of northeast Tacoma objected to the Blair Bridge being torn down

before an alternate route was in place as the span was essential for emergency vehicles

to arrive at hospitals in a timely manner

port commissioners themselves were split on the issue

eventually, it was agreed to delay the demolition of the Blair Bridge

until the new route that looped around the tideflats was in place

WASHINGTON VOTERS MAKE SELECTED CHANGES IN THEIR GOVERNMENT

Washington voters supported Democrat Bill Clinton in his bid for reelection

against Republican challenger Bob Dole -- November 5, 1996

King County Executive Democrat Gary Locke became the first Asian American in the nation

to win the governor's office

(Lock's term began sixteen years of consecutive Democrats in the governor's office

the longest one-party control in the state's history)

Washington's Congressional delegation remained in Republican hands

as did the Congress after the [1994] "Republican Revolution"

only one Washington congressional seat changed hands as Democrat Adam Smith

defeated Republican Randy Tate in the Pierce County 9th Congressional District

⁸³ Priscilla Long, *Tacoma's Blair Bridge is closed and demolition begins on January 23, 1997*, Essay 8638, HistoryLink.org, June 7, 2008.

all other incumbents won reelection
Legislative races saw Republicans
pick up two seats and the majority in the State Senate with a 26-23 edge
Republicans lost six seats in the State House of Representatives
but maintained their majority with fifty-six seats to forty-six for the Democrats
Only one state ballot issued was passed by the voters
Initiative 655 made it a gross misdemeanor to use bait or dogs
to hunt bears, cougars, bobcats or lynx
I-655 passed by a vote of 1,387,577 For and 815,385 Against
other ballot measures to implement school vouchers, charter schools, slot machines on tribal lands
and ballot notices of candidates who did not support term limits all failed

SOUND TRANSIT IS APPROVED BY KING, PIERCE AND SNOHOMISH COUNTY VOTERS

In a second effort to begin a regional transportation system (after the failure of the [1995] effort)

King, Pierce and Snohomish county voters approved tax increases

for a \$3.9 billion mass transit plan:

- Sound Transit light rail and commuter trains would link
Sea-Tac International Airport with the University of Washington
using standard-gauge commuter trains between Seattle, Tacoma and Everett;
- expanded HOV (High Occupancy Vehicle) lanes would be added to Interstate 5 and 405;
- express bus service would link major transit stations in the three counties

what had been a failed dream since [1958] had finally received voter approval

(first Sound Transit “Sounder” commuter train linked Seattle and Tacoma [September 18, 2000]

almost ninety-eight years to the day after electric interurban cars had first linked the two cities

Sounder runs were to be extended south to Lakewood and north to Everett

virtually retracing the region’s original interurban rail system six decades before)

CONGRESS PASSES A LAW TO PROTECT NATIVE AMERICAN ARTIFACTS⁸⁴

Congress passed the Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act -- November 16, 1996

this law addressed the rights of lineal descendants, Indian tribes and Native Hawaiian organizations

to human remains, funerary objects, sacred objects and objects of cultural patrimony

it required museums and archives to generate an inventory

of the traditional Native American items they held

This act caused a dispute over the nature of a 9,000-year-old skeleton known as Kennewick Man

that had been found along the Columbia River [July 28, 1996]

⁸⁴ David Wilma, *Congress passes Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act on November 16, 1990*, Essay 5603, HistoryLink.org, November 6, 2003.

(Secretary of the Interior Bruce Babbitt decided [September 25, 2000]
that the remains of Kennewick Man are “culturally affiliated” with Native Americans
he ordered them turned over to five tribes in eastern Washington
a Federal magistrate judge in Portland rejected the Interior Department’s findings
he ordered that scientists be permitted to examine the remains [August 30, 2002]
a panel of judges for the Ninth U.S. Circuit Court of Appeals [February 4, 2004]
upheld the Portland judge’s decision, ending the legal battle, but not the controversy)

SEATTLE SCHOOL DISTRICT ENDS MANDATORY BUSING FOR DESEGREGATION PURPOSES

(U.S. Supreme Court had ruled in *Brown v. Board of Education* [1954] that school districts
might have to send children outside their neighborhoods to desegregate schools
even if there was no intention to discriminate in housing
Seattle School Board voluntarily adopted a busing plan to avoid litigation [September 1968]
Seattle became the largest U.S. city to voluntarily desegregate)
Seattle School Board voted unanimously to end mandatory busing in elementary schools
for the purpose of racial desegregation -- November 20, 1996⁸⁵
end of forced busing was seen by the school board as a way to improve neighborhood identity
and to increase parental involvement and “customer satisfaction”
board members also hoped to stem the flow of white families leaving the district and the city
and, they believed, the change would also provide a significant financial saving
(Two years later the board dismantled the last remnants of the “Seattle Plan,” [November 4, 1998]
this ended race-based busing of students in middle and high schools [1999-2000] school year)

STAMPEDE PASS RAILROAD LINE OVER THE CASCADE MOUNTAINS REOPENS

(Northern Pacific Railroad’s Stampede Pass first connected Auburn to Cle Elum [1888]
Burlington Northern Railroad [successor to the Northern Pacific] ended service
over the seventy-eight mile line connecting Auburn with Cle Elum and Eastern Washington
to save money [1983] -- but the railroad did not abandon the right of way
Burlington Northern sold 350 miles of Eastern Washington trackage
to the Washington Central Railroad but since the line was not in use
efforts were made to build a hiking trail along the route
Tacoma opposed making the line into a hiking trail because it crossed the city’s watershed
Washington State Legislature approved \$5.2 million to buy the tunnel and tracks
but the Burlington Northern declined to sell [1991])
Increases in traffic through the Ports of Seattle and Tacoma demanded more trains

⁸⁵ David Wilma, *Seattle School Board votes to end mandatory busing for desegregation in elementary schools on November 20, 1996*, Essay 3127, HistoryLink.org, March 22, 2001.

than the lines over Stevens Pass and along the Columbia River could handle
Seattle's and Tacoma's increased importance in time-sensitive trans-Pacific shipping
and the increased use of containerized freight made reopening the Stevens Pass line feasible
Burlington Northern Santa Fe (successor to the Burlington Northern)
merged with the Washington Central Railroad and made improvements to the Stevens Pass route
old tunnel was refurbished with greater height and new snow sheds were built
improved communications facilities were added along the route⁸⁶
Stevens Pass handled up to twenty-five trains a day
Auburn and citizen groups protested the reopening of the Stevens Pass line
because it cut through Auburn with grade-level crossings forcing vehicle traffic to stop to wait
creating delays for motorists and problems for emergency vehicles
it was anticipated some motorists would have to wait as long as thirty-five minutes
for long trains to pass
in addition, the railroad proposed to reopen an intermodal yard in Auburn where containers
would be transferred to trucks adding up to 3,000 truck trips a day in Auburn
by federal law, the railroad was required to pay no more than five percent
of costs for road improvements to mitigate traffic problems
and the railroad did not have to comply with local environmental ordinances
Auburn, Kent, and Yakima sued the railroad citing, among other things, that rail traffic
would impair the city's ability to comply with air pollution regulations
(U.S. Supreme Court [1999] refused to hear the matter, leaving the cities
with a lower court decision that the cities could not exercise authority over the interstate carrier)
Burlington Northern Santa Fe Railroad resumed regular train service across Stampede Pass
using the refurbished Steven Pass tunnel and the seventy-eight mile route connecting
Auburn with Cle Elum and Eastern Washington⁸⁷ -- December 5, 1996

BOEING COMPANY ACQUIRES ROCKWELL INTERNATIONAL CORPORATION

Boeing Company acquired Rockwell's Aerospace and Defense businesses -- December 7, 1996
Rockwell provided expertise in space transportation, launch systems, rocket engines,
power systems, satellites, missiles, missile defense
Rockwell was renamed Boeing North American, Inc.
this transaction was valued at about \$3.1 billion
this move created one of the strongest aerospace and defense operations in the world
with a combined revenues of \$8.7 billion [1995]

⁸⁶ David Wilma, *Burlington Northern Sante Fe Railroad reopens Stampede Pass line on December 5, 1996*, Essay 7364, HistoryLink.org, July 29, 2005.

⁸⁷ David Wilma, *Burlington Northern Sante Fe Railroad reopens Stampede Pass line on December 5, 1996*, Essay 7364, HistoryLink.org, July 29, 2005.

Boeing North American, Inc. operated as a subsidiary of the Boeing Company responsible to Boeing Defense and Space Group which was headquartered in Kent
Boeing Defense and Space Group has major operations in Alabama, California, Florida, Kansas, Pennsylvania, Tennessee and Texas
Boeing North American had 21,000 employees, -- 13,000 of them in Southern California
Boeing North American headquartered in Seal Beach, California maintained its operations throughout Southern California as well as Alabama, Florida, Georgia, Iowa, Louisiana, Mississippi, Ohio, Oklahoma, Texas and Australia
Boeing Company, along with its subsidiary Boeing North American, Inc., grew to 145,000 employees involved in commercial airliner design and production along with aerospace and defense programs

STARBUCKS COFFEE PRACTICES GOOD STEWARDSHIP

Howard Schultz insisted Starbucks adopt an environmental mission statement
this pledge committed Starbucks to buying only coffee that has been grown organically
Starbucks also takes an interest in the farming communities that harvest coffee beans as the company has built schools, health clinics and safe coffee processing facilities
Howard Schultz, President of Starbucks was once again the recipient of the International Humanitarian Award for CARE for his vision and leadership in developing an innovative partnership between Starbucks and CARE to support people in coffee origin countries -- December 1996

Howard Schultz has led the company through many accomplishments

he laid the groundwork for globalization while fulfilling his long-term commitment to give back to his employees/partners and the communities in which they work
he has received many other awards for his effort to improve the world:

- Business Enterprise Trust Award for courage, integrity and social vision in business;
- International Humanitarian Award for CARE for his vision and leadership in developing an innovative partnership between Starbucks and CARE to support people in coffee-origin countries;
- Jerusalem Fund of Aish HaTorah for individuals making significant contributions to improving the lives of people around the world;
- National Leadership Award from AIDS Action for philanthropic and educational efforts to battle AIDS

FIRST WORLD TRADE ORGANIZATION (WTO) CONFERENCE IS HELD

First WTO Ministerial Conference took place in the Republic of Singapore -- December 9-13, 1996
When compared to the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT) (established in [1948]),

WTO made two key changes:

- GATT had focused largely on trade in manufactured goods
but WTO was given additional authority to address other economic sectors
such as services, intellectual property and agriculture;
- unlike GATT, WTO was provided the legal authority to require changes
in national laws and regulations deemed by WTO to violate trade agreements

MANAGEMENT OF THE SEATTLE MARINERS WITHDRAW FROM THE STADIUM PROJECT

Mariners' owners announced they would withdraw from the stadium project -- December 14, 1996
Washington's U.S. Senator Slade Gorton had been a key figure in originally landing the team
and in finding buyers willing to keep them in Seattle -- he now jumped into the fray

BOEING COMPANY ANNOUNCES IT WILL BUY McDONNELL DOUGLAS CORPORATION

Boeing was predominantly a commercial aircraft builder

Boeing won roughly sixty percent of all new commercial aircraft orders -- 1996

Airbus Industrie, the European consortium that sold its first jet [1974],

had grown to become a formidable competitor behind Boeing

it won about thirty-five percent and the new airplane orders

leaving McDonnell Douglas with about five percent of the new orders

bulk of McDonnell Douglas's business was in the military field

Boeing corporate leaders were concerned with the severe cyclical swings

that affected commercial airplane manufacturing business which was currently on an up-swing
but the future was uncertain

Boeing hoped to better compete in military contracts

McDonnell Douglas was a major American aerospace manufacturer and defense contractor
but defense spending was drastically shrinking

in a surprise announcement Boeing said it would purchase McDonald Douglas Corporation
for \$13.3 billion -- December 16, 1996

this announcement signaled that aircraft manufacturing
would increasingly be a competition among nations

SEATTLE MARINERS REACH AN AGREEMENT TO BUILD A STADIUM

Senator Gorton and Seattle Mayor Norm Rice pressed for a resolution of the construction issues
terms of a twenty-year lease were settled -- December 23, 1996

Mariners agreed to delay the stadium opening from [April 1999] to [July 1999]

and to pay for any cost overruns

county council and the Public Facilities District (PFD) agreed to all other team demands

two members of the PFD resigned in protest to the agreement
that they thought favored the team's owners

WASHINGTON'S LEGISLATURE GREETES ITS FIRST LATINA REPRESENTATIVE⁸⁸

Democrat Phyllis Gutierrez Kenney was appointed to the Washington State House of Representatives from the Forty-Sixth Legislative District comprised of Greenwood, Northgate, Lake City and Laurelhurst in King County -- January 5, 1997

she brought a strong record of activity supporting education issues and migrant rights with her Born to migrant farm workers from Mexico, Kenney grew up in Wapato, Washington she worked in the fields with her family from the age of five after moving to the Tri-Cities [1955], Kenney helped establish the Farm Worker Health Clinics and the Educational Institute for Rural Families

State Representative Phyllis Kenney

was elected to the State House of Representatives in her own right [November 1998]

EVERETT BECOMES HOMEPORT FOR THE USS *ABRAHAM LINCOLN*

To complete the complement of ships at Naval Station Everett,

Nimitz-class super aircraft carrier USS *Abraham Lincoln* (CVN-72) made a change of homeport from Puget Sound Naval Shipyard at Bremerton to Everett -- January 8, 1997

USS *Fife* (DD-991) and USS *Rodney M. Davis* (FFG-60)

arrived in Everett as part of the carrier fleet

There are about 6,000 Sailors and Civil Service personnel assigned to Naval Station Everett

Naval Station Everett is home to one nuclear-powered aircraft carrier, two destroyers, three frigates and a Coast Guard buoy tender

TACOMA OPENS A NEW CABLE-STAY BRIDGE ON STATE ROUTE 509⁸⁹

Route 509 was built so the Port of Tacoma could develop Blair Waterway in the middle of the port

Blair Waterway drawbridge [built in 1953] was old and too-narrow to carry the necessary traffic and by dredging the waterway which ran parallel to Thea Foss Waterway

expansion of Blair Waterway and closing of the bridge enabled the Port of Tacoma

to undertake major improvements and expand the port facilities

Route 509 was constructed to loop around the Tacoma tideflats

Tacoma's Thea Foss Waterway became the location of a new \$165.3 million cable stay bridge which opened -- January 22, 1997

⁸⁸ Kate Kershner, Phyllis Gutierrez Kenney is appointed to the Washington State House of Representatives on January 5, 1997, Essay 9878, HistoryLink.org, August 2, 2011.

⁸⁹ David Wilma, *Cable-stayed bridge over Tacoma's Thea Foss Waterway opens on January 22, 1997*, Essay 5150, HistoryLink.org, January 30, 2003.

Tacoma's new bridge which linked Interstate 5 to downtown Tacoma sported twin 180-foot towers
cable stay bridges differ from suspension bridges

cable stay bridges feature cables running from a tower at an acute angle to the bridge deck
suspension bridges feature vertical cables running from a horizontal main cable

Support from Congressman Norm Dicks assured the unique design would be adopted

this bridge was one of only thirteen such bridges in the nation

Tacoma offered to pay for any additional costs of the new bridge

but the project came in under budget

CONSTRUCTION OF THE NEW SEATTLE MARINERS' STADIUM BEGINS⁹⁰

Ceremony to mark the beginning of construction was held -- March 8, 1997

thousands of fans brought their own digging tools to participate in the groundbreaking

at the 19.5 acres site south of the Royal Brougham Way between 1st and 4th Avenues South

Construction schedule was fast for any stadium -- let alone one with a movable roof

making on-time completion more difficult were more than 10,000 change orders

most of them made by the Mariners

by the time the ballpark opened, mistakes, change orders and cost overruns

added more than \$90 million to the tab

final total of \$517.6 million was a record for a U.S. stadium at the time

as was the shortness of its twenty-seven-month construction schedule

an eventual \$380 million was paid with taxes in King County on food and drinks

sold at restaurants, bars and taverns, on car and truck rentals

and on tickets sold at the new stadium

team's owners paid an initial \$45 million plus the cost overruns

they received \$40 million from a Seattle-based insurance company

to name the stadium "Safeco Field"

TACOMA BUILDS CLICK! CABLE NETWORK⁹¹

When telecommunications was deregulated, Tacoma City Light studied ways to direct its assets

City Light used high-speed data lines to manage its power generation and distribution systems

installing a new fiber-optic system would cost \$15 million

for another \$30 million City Light could also provide commercial telecommunications services

improvements could be paid for in part by offering residents cable television

Tacoma City Light proposed a \$65-million plan

after hearings and neighborhood meetings the Tacoma City Council approved the proposal

⁹⁰ Glenn Drosendahl, *Safeco Field, the Seattle Mariners' long-sought stadium, opens on July 15, 1999*, Essay 9565, HistoryLink.org, January 30, 2003.

⁹¹ David Wilma, *Tacoma City Council approves Click! Network on April 8, 1997*, Essay 5149, HistoryLink.org, January 30, 2003.

to develop Click! Network for customers in Tacoma -- April 8, 1997
Tacoma was the largest city to build and run its own cable system
this move placed Tacoma in competition with privately owned cable companies
(after costs soared to \$89 million the system was launched [July 1998]
600 miles of cable had been installed
11,000 Tacoma residents subscribed to Click! Network cable television [end of 1999]
downtown businesses and residents also used the high-speed data services
Click! Network was credited with helping bring new businesses to Tacoma)

TACOMA'S ELEVENTH STREET BRIDGE BECOMES THE MURRAY MORGAN BRIDGE

Washington State Transportation Commission changed the name of Tacoma's Eleventh Street Bridge
(also known as the City Waterway Bridge) to the Murray Morgan Bridge -- April 16, 1997
to honor the local historian

Washington State Transportation Commission wanted to tear the bridge down
but City of Tacoma convinced the state to transfer ownership of the historic bridge to the city
(Tacoma developed a plan to rehabilitate the bridge but the process remained largely unfunded)

PORT OF TACOMA'S EXPANSION PROJECT IS SUCCESSFUL

Port of Tacoma signed a thirty-year lease with Hyundai Merchant Marine
for a new \$100 million, sixty-acre terminal on the upper Blair Waterway -- April 1997
(this terminal opened [May 1999])
(Port of Tacoma and Evergreen America signed an agreement
involving an enormous expansion of Evergreen
along with a move from the mouth of Blair Waterway to its head [January 2003])⁹²

STATE ROUTE 520 BRIDGE ACROSS LAKE WASHINGTON IS IN NEED OF REPLACEMENT

Governor Albert D. Rosellini Bridge (or the Evergreen Point Bridge) was originally built in [1940]
Numerous studies commissioned by the state legislature attempted to discover
how to provide for the vastly increased demand for cross-lake transportation
in addition to expanding the bridge, tunnel crossings north and south of the bridge
were investigated by traffic engineers
after years of studies the current bridge was found to be inadequate
and the problem remained unresolved:
•four lane capacity could not carry the necessary vehicle traffic;
•large number of high-strength cables anchored the bridge

⁹² Priscilla Long, *Tacoma's Blair Bridge is closed and demolition begins on January 23, 1997*, Essay 8638, HistoryLink.org, June 7, 2008.

but they could prove to be inadequate during storms
bridge had to be closed in high winds and was unsafe during an earthquake;
•weight of various reinforcements over the years caused the bridge rides
about one foot lower in the water than it did originally;
•additional cables were added and much of the bridge was replaced using lighter materials
but the danger remains unacceptable to the State Department of Transportation
Governor Albert D. Rosellini Bridge was deemed to be beyond repair -- 1997

WASHINGTON STATE IMPLEMENTS NEW STUDENT LEARNING STANDARDS

Public school students had long been individually assessed to determine their educational progress

Washington had used two tests to measure student competency:

- Measurement of Student Progress* (MSP) was used in grades 3-8,
- High School Proficiency Exam* (HSPE) was used in high school

these were replaced by the Washington Assessment of Student Learning (WASL) examination

WASL examinations were to compare students to an established standard

rather than against the performance of their peers

subjects to be tested periodically throughout the students K-12 schooling

included Reading, Writing, Listening, Math, Science, Social Studies, Arts, Health and Fitness

these tests were to be phased in over time

not all of these subjects would be high school graduation requirements,

but they were intended to help measure school performance (rather than student performance)

WASL examinations were first administered during the 1996-1997 school year

fourth grade students were assessed in reading, writing and mathematics

in addition to providing the correct answer to objective math questions

pupils were required to provide logical explanations of their thinking processes

also a section of the test assessed the listening skills of the students -- spring 1997

HOWARD SCHULTZ CREATES THE STARBUCKS FOUNDATION

Schultz created The Starbucks Foundation to generate hope and opportunity

in communities where the company does business -- spring 1997

Starbucks sponsored literacy programs, Earth Day clean-ups and regional AIDS walks

Starbucks Foundation was initially funded by Schultz's profits

from his book: *Pour Your Heart Into It, How Starbucks Built a Company One Cup at a Time*

Starbucks Foundation currently focuses on raising awareness for literacy causes

as it provides grants to organizations throughout North America that promote literacy

CRAIG McCAW SAVES NEXTEL COMMUNICATIONS

Nextel was burdened by debt and continually lost hundreds of millions of dollars a year
it was also burdened by the poor quality of its Motorola two-way radio equipment
Nextel was searching for billions of dollars to build service in the cities where it had licenses
In yet another breath-taking venture, Craig McCaw decided to acquire control of Nextel
unlike other cellular phone systems, Nextel grew out of the radio dispatch sector
so it could easily tie many users into a single conversation
McCaw relied in part on a commitment from Motorola to improve the equipment
if he became involved

Nextel Communications was purchased by Craig McCaw -- 1997
since that takeover the company became a leading provider of wireless communications
which served thousands of communities
Nextel's customer base more than doubled under McCaw's leadership
(it currently serves ninety-six of the top 100 U.S. markets)

Nextel Communications branched out into foreign markets
wireless operations and investments have developed in Canada, Mexico, Argentina, Brazil,
the Philippines, Peru, Japan, Shanghai and China
since Craig McCaw had taken over Nextel the company's capital increased by \$36 billion
its stock was up 600 percent

Microsoft decided to invest \$600 million to develop Nextel Online, an Internet service
to provide Nextel business customers with telecommunication and Internet service
throughout the United States and Europe

Craig McCaw and his fellow investors saw a gain in their investment of \$3.4 billion

MICROSOFT'S WINDOWS 95 AND OTHER PROGRAMS COME UNDER CIBER ATTACK

Several Microsoft operating system programs came up attack -- June 7, 1997
when what became known as WinNuke was launched
this malicious computer virus caused the target computer to lock up and crash
while the data on the computer's hard drive was not damaged or changed
any unsaved data was lost

Several variations of WinNuke soon appeared forcing Microsoft to release a security patch
(eventually, a New Zealand company, SemiSoft Solutions, crated a small program
that blocked WinNuke without having to install the official patch

OWNER OF THE SEATTLE SEAHAWKS THREATENS TO SELL THE FRANCHISE⁹³

Seahawks' owner California businessman Ken Behring threatened to sell or move the Seahawks [1996]

⁹³ Walt Crowley, *Washington voters approve funding for new Seahawks Stadium on June 17, 1997*, Essay 3582, HistoryLink.org, September 22, 2001.

growing up in the Northwest, Microsoft co-founder Paul Allen's passion for football was kindled attending University of Washington football games with his father he later developed a fondness for the Seattle Seahawks, his hometown NFL team Paul Allen, who owned the Portland Trailblazers basketball team, pledged to acquire the team if a new stadium could be built to replace the inadequate Kingdome Local government officials put a stadium funding plan into place Governor Gary Locke and the State Legislature crafted a proposal for a Public Stadium Authority to fund a new stadium through various special taxes chiefly levied in King County Metropolitan King County Council voted 9-3 to approve a new stadium for the Seahawks this commitment convinced Allen to complete his purchase of the team for \$194 million from owner Ken Behring of California Paul Allen also guaranteed to cover any construction cost overruns Allen formed Football Northwest to acquire and run the football team under the direction of former Seattle Supersonics and Portland Trailblazers executive Bob Whitsitt

SPECIAL ELECTION IS HELD TO FUND A NEW SEAHAWKS STADIUM⁹⁴

Referendum-48 election financed by Paul Allen was voted on statewide -- June 17, 1997 although only seven counties voted in favor, the plan narrowly passed with a 50.8 favorable vote strong support from Seattle and its suburbs proved to be just enough for a \$300 million funding package for a new Seahawks Stadium to replace the Kingdome Paul Allen also committed \$100 million of his own funds to the new stadium First & Goal was formed by Paul Allen after voters in Washington State approved the proposal to build a new football stadium and exhibition center First & Goal served as the developer and operator of Seahawk Stadium & Event Center it was the private partner in the development along with the public partner, the Public Stadium Authority

PAUL G. ALLEN PURCHASES THE SEATTLE SEAHAWKS

Paul Allen saved professional football in Seattle when the purchase was completed -- June 30, 1997 along with the purchase came a new multi-functional stadium and exhibition hall Paul Allen was closely involved in the stadium design process he emphasized the importance of an open-air venue with an intimate atmosphere that resulted in a modern facility with views of the skyline of downtown Seattle Seahawk Stadium can seat 67,000 people crowds at the stadium are notoriously loud during Seahawks games

⁹⁴ Walt Crowley, *Washington voters approve funding for new Seahawks Stadium on June 17, 1997*, Essay 3582, HistoryLink.org, September 22, 2001.

this noise has significantly contributed to the team's home field advantage

Seahawk Stadium opened to fans -- noon July 19, 2002

hundreds waited in line for as long as two hours to get a first tour of the facility

Seahawk Stadium serves as the home of the Seattle Seahawks of the National Football League and Seattle Sounders FC of Major League Soccer

in addition to a playing field, the complex also includes the Event Center with the WaMu Theater, a parking garage and a public plaza

this venue also hosts concerts, trade shows and consumer shows along with sporting events

(Former Seahawks Stadium was also designed for soccer

Seattle Sounders [founded in 1994] also played in the stadium [beginning in 2003]

as a member of the United Soccer Leagues [USL]

name of the stadium was changed from Seahawks Stadium to Qwest Field [June 23, 2004]

when telecommunications carrier Qwest acquired the naming rights

Seattle Sounders FC became a Major League Soccer [MLS] expansion team [2009]

Qwest Field hosted the [2010] tournament final for the U.S. Open Cup

won by the Seattle Sounders FC

name was changed again [June 2011] when Qwest was acquired by CenturyLink

CenturyLink Field hosted the [2011] tournament final for the U.S. Open Cup

again won by the Seattle Sounders FC

new attendance records for MLS were set in both [2010] and [2011])

ISSUES RAISED BY THE NEW STUDENT STANDARDS ARE ADDRESSED

Members of the Commission on Student Learning (CSL) created by the legislature [1993]

had written the "Essential Academic Learning Requirements" (EALRs)

CSL members convened a task force -- July 1997

commission members were to address two concerns related to accountability:

- develop an assistance program for schools and school districts not meeting the new standards;
- develop an awards program to provide incentives to educators to help students achieve the new assessment goals

BOEING MERGES WITH McDONNELL DOUGLAS⁹⁵

In a \$13 billion stock-swap, The Boeing Company Boeing merged with McDonnell Douglas

to create the world's largest aerospace enterprise with 220,000 employees -- August 1, 1997

with this merger Boeing retained its position as the number one builder of commercial aircraft and jumped to the number one position in defense contracts as well

Boeing Company would have more than 220,000 employees

⁹⁵ Walt Crowley, *Boeing merges with McDonnell Douglas on August 1, 1997*, Essay 3121, HistoryKLink.org, March 21, 2001.

Boeing's Phil Condit was named chairman and CEO for the new corporation
McDonnell Douglas' former president Harry C. Stonecipher
became president and chief operating officer

Boeing and McDonnell Douglas formed a new organization with three primary divisions:

- Boeing Commercial Aviation Group,
- Space & Defense Systems,
- Shared Services Group

Merged company retained the formal name of The Boeing Company with its headquarters in Seattle
manufacturing facilities operated in three major locations: St. Louis, Missouri,
Southern California and the Puget Sound area

By adding McDonnell Douglas, Boeing solidifies itself as the number one commercial airline company
and rose to the number one position in defense based on the strength of McDonnell Douglas

IRAQ CREATES ANOTHER CRISIS FOR THE UNITED NATIONS' WEAPONS INSPECTORS

Members of the United Nations UNSCOM weapons inspection team flying over Iraq in a helicopter
were attacked by an Iraqi military officer accompanying them as they took photographs
of unauthorized weapons movements in Iraqi military vehicles -- September 13, 1997
these weapons were scheduled to be inspected

While waiting for access to a site, UNSCOM inspectors witnessed and videotaped Iraqi guards
moving files, burning documents and dumping waste cans into a nearby river -- September 17

SEATTLE MARINERS ONCE AGAIN WIN THE AMERICAN LEAGUE PENNANT⁹⁶

Seattle Mariners enjoyed a ninety-win season as against seventy-two losses

They met the Baltimore Orioles for the American League Championship -- September 23, 1997
but missed a trip to the World Series when Baltimore won the series three game out of four

CRISES IN IRAQ CONTINUES

UNSCOM (United Nations Special Commission) inspector Dr. Diane Seaman caught several Iraqi men
sneaking out the back door of an inspection site with log books

for the creation of prohibited bacteria and chemicals -- September 25, 1997

Iraq said it would begin shooting down American U-2 surveillance airplanes
used by UNSCOM inspectors -- September 29

THREE JAPANESE SAILORS STRANDED IN WASHINGTON COAST ARE REMEMBERED

Makah tribal members joined a delegation from Japan in commemorating three sailors

⁹⁶ Dave Wilma, *Seattle Mariners win the American League West pennant on September 23, 1997*, Essay 3421, HistoryLink.org, July 2, 2001.

who had been shipwrecked near Cape Flattery [January 1834]

there sailors, Iwakichi, 28; Kyukichi, 15, and Otokichi, 14, all from the city of Mihama, Japan
had been found by Makah seal hunters

Mihama sent a delegation to the coast of Washington led by Mayor Koichi Saito -- September 29, 1997
(Saito had visited the Makahs once before when he was presented with five fragments
of Japanese-made pottery thought to have come from the sailors' wrecked ship
to be displayed in a temporary exhibit in Japan)⁹⁷

this visit by the Japanese delegation was sponsored by descendants of the sailors
and Mihama businessmen as a good will mission to provide for cultural exchanges
and to commemorate the "three ichis"

At a ceremony held in the Makah Museum, the five fragments of Japanese-made pottery
were returned to the Makah people

CRAIG McCAW FOUNDS TELEDESIC

Teledesic was founded to build a commercial constellation of low orbiting satellites for Internet service
McCaw and a leading group of U.S. investors such as Bill Gates, Paul Allen, Boeing and Motorola
and international investors provided \$1.2 billion for the company's financial restructuring

Prince Alwaleed Bin Talal agreed to invest \$200 million in Teledesic

Craig McCaw personally took over Teledesic, a subsidiary of McCaw Cellular

Teledesic headquarters was constructed in Bellevue, Washington

this plain looking building located in the back half of a warehouse abutting a railroad line
in an industrial section of town does not portray its significance

(However, the proposed communication system was scaled back

from a 840-satellite system to a 288-satellite network

it was later further scaled back in complexity and number of satellites

as the projected market demand continued to decrease

Teledesic officially suspended its satellite construction work [2002])

SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH TAKE A MAJOR LEAP FORWARD IN RICHLAND⁹⁸

Red-brick Environmental Molecular Sciences Laboratory is located

at the north end of George Washington Way in Richland

construction of the 200,000-square-foot building cost \$230 million

there is space for about 270 staff members and eighty individual laboratories

Environmental Molecular Sciences Laboratory opened -- October 1997

⁹⁷ Cassandra Tate, *Makah tribal members join delegation from Japan in commemorating three shipwrecked Japanese sailors on September 29, 1997*, Essay 9074, HistoryLink.org, July 16, 2009.

⁹⁸ Elizabeth Gibson, *Wiley Environmental Molecular Sciences Laboratory is dedicated in Richland on October 16, 1996*, Essay 5678, HistoryLink.org, April 15, 2004.

scientists have a huge array of scientific equipment available for their use including the world's most powerful nuclear magnetic resonance spectrometer and the most powerful parallel computer ever built by IBM that renders computer modeling and records results of laboratory research Environmental Molecular Sciences Laboratory's resources are available to private researchers as long as any results are published in the public domain researchers who publish privately for profit pay fees to reimburse the lab since it is publicly funded through taxes

Environmental Molecular Sciences Laboratory (EMSL) has had many successes:

- scientists are proud of the cellular observatory where they study how cells respond to various stimuli;
- EMSL invented several new products, including new devices that detect yellow fever;
- EMSL scientists working with Motorola developed the next generation of semiconductors;
- EMSL scientists have patented more than thirty new scientific instruments;
- resident researchers have received more than 100 prestigious research and development awards

WASHINGTON VOTERS LIMIT PROPERTY TAX INCREASES

Referendum 47 from the state legislature proposed to place a limit on property tax increases at 106% of the previous property tax

R-47 passed by a vote of 1,009,309 For and 579,620 Against -- November 5, 1997

BILL GATES IS THE MOST SUCCESSFUL BUSINESSMAN IN THE WORLD

Bill Gates exerts an enormous influence on how the world processes information many of Microsoft's stockholders are now millionaires

Gates himself is the richest man in the world

BILL AND MELINDA GATES FOUNDATION IS DEDICATED TO IMPROVING THE WORLD

Bill and Melinda Gates Foundation focused on education as it addressed American illiteracy one in five students cannot read and grasp the contents of what they have read

Gates Foundation focused a great deal of attention on American education -- 1997

- it undertook an initiative to provide American libraries access to the Internet by providing grants, installing computers and software and providing training and technical support;
- foundation invested more than \$250 million in grants to create new small schools, reduce student-to-teacher ratios, and to divide up large high schools through the "schools-within-a-school" mode;
- Gates Millennium Scholars program, administered by the United Negro College Fund, was provided \$1.5 billion for scholarships to high achieving minority students;

- NewSchools Venture Fund received \$30 million to help manage more charter schools which aim to prepare students in historically underserved areas for college and careers; Universities also received funding from the Bill and Melinda Gates Foundation which contributed \$20 million to the University Scholars Program to endow a scholarship program at Melinda Gates' alma mater, Duke University [1998]
 - full scholarships are provided to about ten students in each undergraduate class and one member attending each professional school
 - medicine, business, law, divinity, environment, nursing and public policy as well as to students in the Graduate School pursuing doctoral degrees in any discipline
 - graduate and professional school scholars serve as mentors to the undergraduate scholars who are chosen on the basis of financial need
 - and potential for interdisciplinary academic interests
 - this program features seminars to bring these scholars together
 - for interdisciplinary discussions and an annual spring symposium organized by scholars
- Bill and Melinda Gates Foundation provides a series of scholarships to deserving students:
- Gates Cambridge Scholarships donated \$210 million to help outstanding graduate students living outside of the United Kingdom study at the University of Cambridge [2000]
 - approximately 100 new students are funded every year;
 - Texas High School Project aimed to increase and improve high school graduation rates in Texas as the foundation committed \$84.6 million to a project which focused its efforts on high-need schools and districts statewide with an emphasis on urban areas and the Texas-Mexico border [2003]
 - William H. Gates Public Service Law Program [2003] awards five full scholarships annually to the University of Washington School of Law
 - scholars commit to working in relatively low-paying public service legal positions for at least the first five years following graduation
- Bill and Melinda Gates Foundation has also provided support for projects in the Pacific Northwest
- Discovery Institute received a pledge of \$9.35 million over ten years [2003] to study regional transportation issues
- Gates Foundation announced a \$122 million initiative to send hundreds of the District of Columbia's poorest students to college [2007]
- Bill and Melinda Gates Foundation joined forces with the Eli and Edythe Broad Foundation in pledging a joint \$60 million to create Strong American Schools [2008] a nonprofit project responsible for running an initiative and information campaign aimed at encouraging presidential contenders to include education in their campaigning to focus on three goals:
- agreeing on American education standards,

- providing effective teachers in every classroom,
- giving students more time and support for learning

Carnegie Mellon University received \$20 million for a new Computer Science building at the Carnegie Mellon School of Computer Science

it was named the Gates Center for Computer Science when it opened [September 22, 2009]

Cornell University's Faculty of Computing and Information Science

received \$25 million from the Gates Foundation for a new Information Science building to be named William H. Gates Hall

it will be part of the newly planned Information Campus at Ithaca, New York [2011]

Gates Foundation announced a \$3.5 million initiative to launch a multi-platform service

to deliver professional development videos for teachers over the Internet, public television, cable and other digital outlets

more than 13,500 teachers and educators have joined the community

to share ideas, lesson plans and teaching methods [2011]

Washington State Achievers program encourages schools to create

cultures of high academic achievement while providing scholarship support

to select college-bound students [2012]

UNITED STATES REACTS TO IRAQ'S NON-COMPLIANCE WITH UN INSPECTIONS

Incidents where Iraq officials threatened UNSCOM (United Nations Special Commission) inspectors, attempted to hide and destroy documents related to weapons of mass destruction and dumped cans of nuclear material into a nearby river [1997]

led to the United States Senate passing Resolution 71 urging President Bill Clinton to

“take all necessary and appropriate actions to respond to the threat posed by

Iraq's refusal to end its weapons of mass destruction programs” -- February 1, 1998

STARBUCKS ENTERS A JOINT VENTURE WITH EARVIN “MAGIC” JOHNSON

Starbucks signed an agreement to form a 50/50 joint venture partnership

with basketball star Earvin “Magic” Johnson to develop Starbucks coffee locations

in under-served inner city neighborhoods throughout the United States -- February 1998

Starbucks has opened sixteen stores under this partnership agreement

WORLD TRADE ORGANIZATION (WTO) FACES OPPOSITION⁹⁹

World Trade Organization (WTO) could overrule the laws of individual countries

its dispute resolution system was legally binding on all members nations

one country could challenge another country's laws or regulations

⁹⁹ Kit Oldham, *WTO Meeting and Protests in Seattle (1999)* -- Part 1, Essay 9183, HistoryLink.org, October 13, 2009.

as being in violation of trade rules
this dispute would be heard by a panel of three designated experts
with an appeal possible to an WTO Appellate Body
if a violation was found to have occurred, the country in violation was required to either:

- implement the WTO decision by changing its regulations,
- pay compensation to the complaining country,
- be subject to retaliatory tariffs on goods, services and products the offender produced

WTO's dispute settlement process relied on unelected bureaucrats
who served on the expert and appeal panels -- they met behind closed doors
only the disputing parties could participate in the dispute resolution process
but made decisions by WTO could affect many other interests
developing countries complained that the WTO favored multi-national corporations
over the interests of their communities
many leaders in Europe feared that WTO would lead to dismantling their social safety net
and environmental and consumer protections

In one case that was notorious among critics, WTO ruled in favor of several countries
that had challenged the U.S. endangered species regulations restricting imports of shrimp
caught using methods that killed endangered sea turtles

In another case environmentalists and food safety activists in the U.S. and Europe were angered
when a challenge by the U.S. and Canada resulted in a WTO ruling
against a European Union regulation that prevented the importation of beef
from cattle treated with bovine growth hormone

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT SUES MICROSOFT CORPORATION¹⁰⁰

Microsoft decided to “bundle” its Internet browser, called *Explorer*,
into its Windows operating system that powered ninety percent of the world's personal computers
After a three-year investigation the U.S. Department of Justice and attorneys generals of twenty states
sued Microsoft Corporation for violating the Sherman Antitrust Act -- May 18, 1998
Attorney General Janet Reno charged the company blocked competition
by developing a “chokehold” on the market for Internet software
and illegally used its monopoly power to limit consumer choice
she contended that combining the browser with the operating system
gave Microsoft an unfair advantage over competitors
Microsoft claimed that when it put new functions into the its operating system
it created better products that benefitted consumers and lowered the price

¹⁰⁰ Cassandra Tate, *United States sues Microsoft Corporation on May 18, 1998*, Essay 2297, HistoryLink.org, June 1, 2002.

WASHINGTON STATE'S STUDENT ASSESSMENT (WASL) PROGRAM IS EXPANDED

In addition to fourth graders the Washington Assessment of Student Learning (WASL) examination was given to more students

during the 1997-1998 school year fourth and seventh graders took the WASL examination
during the 1998-1999 school year the high school WASL examination was administered

WORLD TRADE ORGANIZATION (WTO) MEETS IN GENEVA

Second World Trade Organization (WTO) Ministerial Conference was held
in Geneva, Switzerland -- May 18-20, 1998

Members discussed the effectiveness of WTO during its brief history
successes were celebrated

however, concerns also were addressed:

- explosion of the technology revolution and the impact of electronic commerce;
- development of beneficial scientific advances;
- compliance with the WTO dispute settlement system;
- how to achieve the ultimate goal of a rule-based global system of free trade

as the main element of a strategy for global development and security;
equally important was the task of expanding WTO's 132 nation membership

there were thirty-one applicants for WTO membership accounting for 11% of world trade

these represented important under-developed markets for U.S. goods and services

nearly one-third of U.S. economic growth was based on increased exports to the world

President Bill Clinton called for a new round of trade negotiations to further reduce trade barriers
and expand exports of U.S. services, agricultural goods and manufactured products -- May 18, 1998

he also called for a WTO trading system that would support environmental protection
and maintain important labor standards

while it was true that each WTO member nation remained free

to set its own levels of environment, health and safety protections,

WTO agreements provided that safety standards must be maintained at a high level

finally, President Clinton invited WTO members to the United States

to attend the Third [1999] WTO Ministerial conference

this was an opportunity for the United States to show leadership in setting the trade agenda

for the next century much as we had done after World War II

WORLD TRADE ORGANIZATION (WTO) DISCUSSIONS LEAD TO PROTESTS

Multilateral Agreement on Investment (MAI) resulted from several WTO discussion groups
to develop multilateral rules that would ensure international investments between nations
would be governed in a more systematic and uniform way

MAI drew widespread criticism from concerned groups and developing countries who believed that the agreement would make it difficult to regulate foreign investors
Thousands of protestors demonstrated in Geneva against the WTO and its policies
activists successfully campaigned against the Multilateral Agreement on Investment (MAI)
France announced it would not support the agreement -- effectively preventing its adoption

WASHINGTON STATE'S STUDENT ASSESSMENT PROGRAM IS EXPANDED

Washington Assessment of Student Learning (WASL) examination was given to more students during the [1997]-1998 school year fourth and seventh graders took the WASL examination during the 1998-[1999] school year the high school WASL examination was administered

USS *MISSOURI* (BB-63) DEPARTS FROM BREMERTON FOR THE FINAL TIME

U.S.S. *Missouri* (BB-63) played a historic role during World War II both in battle and in peace she served as the location for Japan's formal surrender to the Allied Powers in Tokyo Bay [September 2, 1945]

Missouri was reactivated during the Korean War [October 25, 1952-April 6, 1953]

and returned to duty in the Gulf War against President Saddam Hussein's Iraqi troops

she provided naval support fire and Tomahawk missile attacks [January 17- March 21, 1991]

After her deployment in the Middle East, USS *Missouri* returned to Bremerton

and was stationed at the Inactive Ship Maintenance Facility in the Puget Sound Naval Shipyard

where for thirty-six years [1954-1984] and [1992-1998] she received thousands of visitors

USS *Missouri* was decommissioned for the final time [March 31, 1992]

Tugboats carefully guided the "Mighty Mo" away from the Inactive Ship Maintenance Facility at Bremerton's Puget Sound Naval Shipyard -- May 23, 1998

Missouri was towed by the Seattle-based salvage tugboat *Sea Victory*

up the Columbia River to Astoria, Oregon for a fresh-water hull cleaning and a last farewell

before departing the Pacific coast for the twenty-two day 2,639 mile journey across the Pacific to join the USS *Arizona* (BB-39) as a war memorial and museum [June 22, 1998]

UNITED STATES CONGRESS CONFRONTS THE ISSUES POSED BY IRAQ

In an effort to prevent foreign companies from helping Iran to develop and build new missiles, members of the U.S. House of Representatives

passed the Iran Missile Proliferation Sanctions Act (IMPSA) -- June 9, 1998

IMPSA was designed to close loopholes in existing counter-proliferation laws

and to impose sanctions on foreign companies that provided missile technology to Iran

this measure was particularly aimed at preventing Russia from continuing to provide support to Iran for its ballistic missile programs

AMERICAN VETERANS' MEMORIAL IS DEDICATED IN SEATTLE

Garden of Remembrance, a privately funded memorial outside of the Benaroya Hall performing center was underwritten by Patsy Bullitt Collins and the Boeing Company¹⁰¹
it was dedicated -- July 4, 1998
this monument, located along the 2nd Avenue side of the building,
lists the names of Washingtonians who died in military service during World War II
and subsequent conflicts (up to the present day)

SPECIAL COMMITMENT CENTER IS MOVED TO McNEIL ISLAND

(Special Commitment Center was created [1990] by the passage of the Sexual Predator Law rather than being released following the end of their prison term,
chronic and violent sex offenders could be civilly [not criminally] committed
after a court had determined they were “mentally abnormal”)
Washington State legislature authorized moving the Special Commitment Center
from the Monroe Corrections Center to McNeil Island¹⁰² -- 1998
Special Commitment Center, located within the McNeil Island corrections center's secure perimeter
provided long-term, specialized mental health treatment for sex offenders
it operated under the control and direction of the Department of Social and Health Services

DEATH OF PATRICIA YELLOWROBE BECOMES MURDER

Native American Patricia Yellowrobe, age thirty-eight, disappeared -- August 5, 1998
her body was found in a vacant lot on Des Moines Way South near Highway 99 -- August 5
an autopsy report originally stated she had died of acute intoxication
(however, the Green River Killer later confessed to her death
Patricia Yellowrobe may had been the killer's last victim)

ONE WASHINGTON SCHOOL DISTRICT EXPERIENCES A STRIKE

Washington Education Affiliate (WEA) in Lake Stevens School District went on strike -- 1998
for thirteen days negotiations on a professional agreement were conducted
before a settlement was reached without court interference

SEATTLE SYMPHONY GETS A NEW HOME¹⁰³

¹⁰¹ David Wilma, *Benaroya Hall opens as new home of Seattle Symphony on September 12, 1998*, Essay 3531, HistoryLink.org, September 5, 2001.

¹⁰² Daryl C. McClary, *McNeil Island Corrections Center, 1981-present*, Essay 5239, HistoryLink.org, April 24, 2003.

Benaroya Hall was made possible in part by a \$15 million gift from the Benaroya family
it is located at 3rd Avenue and Union Street
\$118 million facility was designed by Seattle's LMN architectural firm
with acoustics designed by Dr. Cyril Harris

Benaroya Hall featured the 2,500-seat Mark Taper main stage
and the 540-seat Illsley Ball Nordstrom recital hall

After the opening ceremony -- September 12, 1998

Benaroya Hall's first performance took place that afternoon

Gerard Schwartz conducted the Seattle Symphony in Mozart's last three symphonies

MAKAH INDIANS GO WHALING FOR THE FIRST TIME IN MORE THAN SEVENTY YEARS¹⁰⁴

Makah whaling tradition dated back thousands of years

they hunted several varieties of whale, but concentrated on twenty to thirty-five ton gray whales
these animals made the longest migration of any mammal traveling 5,000 miles

from Alaska's Bering Sea to the coastal lagoons of Baja California

their twice-yearly migrations brought thousands of gray whales past the Makah hunting grounds
off Cape Flattery every [spring] and [fall]

Makahs agreed to the Treaty of Neah Bay [1855] written by Territorial Governor Isaac Stevens

they gave up many thousands of acres of land -- all of their territory except for a small reservation
centered around Neah Bay and Cape Flattery

but the Makah insisted on retaining the rights to whale and fish -- both were central to their culture

Commercial whaling nearly wiped out whale populations

but after the gray whale was removed from the Endangered Species List [1994]

Makahs announced they would resume whaling

United States government supported their right to take five whales each year

this decision ignited worldwide controversy

animal rights activists bitterly denounced the Makah

but other groups from the United States government to advocates for indigenous rights
supported the tribe's right to hunt gray whales

First Makah whale hunt in seven decades was cleared to begin -- October 1, 1998

Makah whalers were again free to hunt gray whales from their ancestral lands
around Cape Flattery on the Olympic Peninsula

Makahs planned to hunt in the traditional fashion -- by harpooning whales from a cedar canoe
manned by eight paddlers prepared according to the traditional rituals

only change was the use a powerful .50-caliber rifle to kill the whale instantaneously

¹⁰³ David Wilma, *Benaroya Hall opens as new home of Seattle Symphony on September 12, 1998*, Essay 3531, HistoryLink.org, September 5, 2001.

¹⁰⁴ Kit Oldham, *Makah Whaling*, Essay 5301, HistoryLink.org, February 26, 2003.

after it was harpooned to avoid the prolonged death when only harpoons were used
More than 350 groups from twenty-seven countries opposed the tribe's plan
most opponents conceded that taking only five whales per year
would not threaten the gray whale population but they condemned the precedent it would set
some feared that other indigenous peoples with a whaling traditions would try to follow suit
or that U.S. support for the Makah hunt would weaken efforts to end commercial whaling
one of the most vocal critics of the Makah was the Sea Shepherd Conservation Society
which had gained notoriety by using its fleet to attack whaling ships at sea
Sea Shepherd threatened to physically disrupt the Makah hunt
among other organizations opposing the hunt was the Progressive Animal Welfare Society (PAWS)
and the Humane Society of the United States
however, some of the most prominent environmental and conservation groups
including Greenpeace and the Sierra Club -- both decided not to oppose the Makah whale hunt
Protestors vowed to stop the Makah from killing any gray whales
reporters hoping to cover the action descended on Neah Bay, the principal town on the reservation
however, there was no hunt that fall as the whaling crew continued to prepare and practice

STATE ELECTION LEADS TO TRUMOIL ONCE AGAIN

Washington's Congressional delegation saw the election of two new U.S. Representatives
Democrat Jay Inslee defeated incumbent Republican Rick White in the First Congressional District
Democrat Brian Baird in the Third Congressional District replaced Congresswoman Linda Smith
who resigned her position to run for governor
with the shift in two seats from the Republicans to the Democrats the delegation was split
six Democrats to three Republicans
Composition of the state legislature was changed by local elections -- November 3, 1998
in the State Senate, Democrats picked up four seats
to gain a twenty-seven to twenty-two majority
in the State House of Representatives Democrats gained seven seats to throw the House into a tie
with no majority both political parties had to share power
State Representatives were forced once again to elect co-Speakers of the House
East Wenatchee State Representative Clyde Ballard remained the Republican leader
but he was forced to share the Speakership with Seattle Democrat Frank Chopp
who was elected co-Speaker by his party

State voters enacted new laws

Initiative 200 prohibited racial and gender preferences by state and local government

I-200 passed with 1,099,410 in favor and 788,930 Against

Initiative 688 proposed to increase the state minimum wage from \$4.90 per hour to \$5.70

I-688 passed by a vote of 1,259,470 For to 644,764 Against
Initiative 692 proposed the use of medical marijuana in the state

I-692 passed by a vote of 1,121,851 For to 780,631 Against
Referendum 49 was a proposal from the state legislature to reduce the motor vehicle excise tax
when annual license plates were purchased

R-49 was passed by the voters 1,056,786 For and 792,783 Against

WASHINGTON PUBLIC POWER SUPPLY SYSTEM (WPPSS) CHANGES ITS NAME

Washington Public Power Supply System (WPPSS) was renamed Energy Northwest -- November 1998
consultants advised the WPPSS board of directors that the old name
was **“hurting business opportunities”** (*The Seattle Times*)

however, this name change not go seamlessly as WPPSS was forced to settle a \$260,000 lawsuit
filed by another organization that had been using that name already¹⁰⁵

Energy Northwest membership includes twenty-eight public power utilities
including twenty-three of the State’s twenty-four public utility districts

Energy Northwest functions as a municipal corporation -- similar to a town or city
it can issue public bonds to raise the financial capital necessary

to build additional power generating and other public utility facilities
two boards govern its operation -- a board of directors and an executive board
board of directors includes a representative from each member utility
executive board has eleven members:

- five representatives from the board of directors,
- three gubernatorial appointees,
- three public representatives selected by the board of directors

Energy Northwest’s solar, hydro, wind and nuclear projects

deliver nearly 1,300 megawatts of electricity to the Northwest power grid

ANACORTES REFINERY IS HIT BY AN EXPLOSION AND FIRE¹⁰⁶

(Shell Oil Company constructed a refinery on March Point near Anacortes [1953])

Texaco opened a second refinery south of the Shell refinery

originally to supply West Coast markets with Canadian crude oil [1958]

Shell and Texaco created the joint venture called Equilon [1988]

however, regulations prohibited two Shell locations in such close proximity to each other

Tesoro Petroleum bought the original Shell refinery [1998]

former Texaco refinery became known as the Equilon Refinery

¹⁰⁵ David Wilma, *Washington Public Power Supply System (WPPSS)*, Essay 5482, HistoryLink.org, July 10, 2003.

¹⁰⁶ Daryl C. McClary, *Explosion and fire at the Equilon Puget Sound Refinery in Anacortes kill six refinery workers on November 25, 1998*, Essay 5618, HistoryLink.org, November 20, 2003.

it was the largest employer in Anacortes with about 375 employees
and 100 contract workers with an annual payroll of \$27 million
it refined 143,000 barrels of Alaskan North Slope and Canadian crude oil per day
producing gasoline, jet fuel, diesel fuel, propane, petroleum coke and sulfur)

March Point was hit by a powerful Pacific storm with gusts to sixty mph -- November 23, 1998
downed trees hitting power lines caused power outages throughout the region
Equilon Puget Sound Refinery in Anacortes completely lost power for about two hours
which interrupted refining operations

Refinery workers always considered shutdown and restarting operations
to be two of the most dangerous times in a refinery's operation
due to the power outage, the delayed coking unit needed to be restarted
delayed coking unit consisted of two huge pressurized stainless steel drums six stories tall
coking process is a sixteen-hour cycle during which crude oil,
heated to 925 degrees Fahrenheit, is pumped into the steel coking drums
intense heat and pressure "crack" the oil molecules, producing vapors
that are siphoned off the top and piped elsewhere for further processing
remaining material crystallizes into a charcoal-like substance called petroleum coke
which has other industrial uses

stainless steel coking drum is injected with steam and water during the cooling process
once the drum is cooled, the process is turned over to a specialty contractor
the coking drum is unsealed at the top and bottom and the coke residue is cut
with a high-pressure water drill and removed
coking drum is then resealed and prepared for another cycle

After the electrical storm, Equilon plant managers decided to let the coking drum
cool naturally for thirty-seven hours before opening it
Department of Labor and Industries estimated that 236 days would have been required
for the air temperature to cool the drum enough to remove the material
Equilon plant managers issued a "safe work permit" anyway
that authorized the coking drum to be opened -- November 25, 1998
sensors measured the temperature near the drum wall but could not measure the heat at the core

Workers, wearing oxygen masks, unbolted and safely removed the top head of the coking drum
bolts holding the bottom head in place were removed and an hydraulic lift
began to lower the head from the bottom of the coking drum -- 1:30 p.m. November 25
workers expected to find a congealed mass of crude oil residue,
but the unit was far hotter than anyone thought -- immediately, a pocket of hot liquid fuel
broke through the crust of cooled residue and poured from the drum
when exposed to oxygen, the superheated oil exploded into flames

engulfing two refinery workers operating the lift
burning oil spewed over the second level of the unit and onto four workers below
Witnesses said they heard an explosion and saw a large plume of black smoke rise up from the refinery
this was followed immediately by a ball of fire which rose several stories high
within a few minutes, the refinery's "wildcat whistle" sounded signaling an emergency
blast from the whistle was felt several blocks from the refinery
electrical power to the neighborhood was knocked out
Anacortes city officials saw a huge cloud of black smoke drifting toward them
worried that the smoke was toxic they rushed to schools and businesses
and advised people to remain inside
Skagit County Department of Emergency Services determined the smoke was not toxic
and the notifications were stopped
While battling the blaze, Puget Sound Refinery firefighters attempted several times
to search for survivors but were driven back by the intense heat
When the fire was finally extinguished and the smoke cleared,
firefighters discovered that six refinery workers had perished in the explosion
Washington State Department of Labor and Industries immediately dispatched three investigators
to inspect what was the worst industrial accident since the Department of Labor and Industries
began enforcing the Washington State Industrial Safety and Health Act (WISHA) [1973]
investigation into the deadly mishap lasted six months before it was concluded
that the accident was caused by a cascading series of mishaps and errors
and could have been prevented
(Enterprises of Houston, the owner of the refinery, approached the Department of Labor and Industries,
and asked to negotiate a settlement

Equilon, agreed to a record \$4.4 million settlement [May 26, 1999]:

- \$1.1 million fine;
 - \$1 million donation to the Fallen Worker Scholarship Fund
established on behalf of Equilon employees' families;
 - \$1 million to establish a Worker Safety and Health Institute at a state institution;
 - \$350,000 donation to the City of Anacortes Fire Department to purchase a new fire engine;
 - \$350,000 for an independent safety audit of the refinery;
 - Equilon also agreed to fix all identified deficiencies at the refinery
- in the agreement, the Department of Labor and Industries agreed:
- not to classify the two violations issued to the Equilon Puget Sound Refinery as "willful"
the most serious classification which implied negligence
 - instead, the violations were designated "unclassified"
with no admission of guilt or wrongdoing by the company

(Equilon reached a settlement with the families of the six men killed in the accident [January 19, 2001]
Equilon and their insurers paid \$45 million into a trust fund for the families of the six victims
in a written statement to the court, Equilon Enterprises accepted responsibility for the accident)

SEATTLE SUFFERS A TRAGIC BUS ACCIDENT¹⁰⁷

Seattle Metro bus driver Mark McLaughlin, 44, traveling along the southbound Route 359 express route,
was shot twice by a passenger as the bus was crossing the Aurora Bridge -- November 27, 1998
Metro's bus crossed two lanes of oncoming traffic and crashed through the bridge railing
it plunged down fifty feet before landing first on the roof of an apartment building
and then tumbling to the ground
in addition to the driver, passenger Herman Liebelt, 69, died as a result of the accident
thirty-two passengers were injured
had the bus traveled a few hundred yards further along the bridge
it would have dropped an additional 160 feet into the waters of the ship canal
Silas Garfield Cool, 43, originally of New Jersey, was the shooter
he turned his .38 automatic handgun on himself with deadly effect
no clear motive for the shooting could be determined although there were signs
that Cool had been experiencing emotional problems and had become severely withdrawn

CO-SPEAKERS OF THE STATE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES LEAD THEIR CAUCUSES¹⁰⁸

Both co-Speakers were elected into their leadership positions by voice votes -- January 11, 1999
this was only a formality as both caucuses had already selected their leader
Republican Clyde Ballard and Democrat Frank Chopp were presented the gag two-handed gavel
previously presented to co-Speakers Republican Duane Berentson and Democrat John Bagnariol
Under the rules adopted by Ballard and Chopp, as under their co-Speaker predecessors,
control of committees was evenly divided
no bill could come to the floor unless both parties approved
as a result, few controversial measures passed
most legislation enacted in 1999 and [2000] had substantial bipartisan support
including patient rights protections and increased unemployment benefits
passing a state budget became an exception to the cooperation enjoyed by both political parties
(Chopp, whose low-key, inclusive leadership style was praised by Democratic colleagues,
managed to garner two Republican votes to pass a budget bill
over the objections of Ballard and most Republicans)

¹⁰⁷ Patrick McRoberts, *Metro bus plunges off Seattle's Aurora Bridge after driver is shot on November 27, 1998*, Essay 734, HistoryLink.org, December 3, 1998.

¹⁰⁸ Kit Oldham, *Clyde Ballard and Frank Chopp are elected co-Speakers of the state House of Representatives on January 11, 1999*, Essay 9085, HistoryLink.org, July 20, 2009.

STATE SUPERINTENDENT OF INSTRUCTION BECOME RESPONSIBLE FOR THE WASL

Washington State Office of Superintendent of Public Instruction was given the duty to further develop the Washington Assessment of Student Learning (WASL) examination Commission on Student Learning (CSL) members who were originally responsible for writing “Essential Academic Learning Requirements” (EALRs) was dissolved -- 1999 only the testing programs for third and sixth graders in reading and mathematics and fourth and seventh graders were in reading, math and science had been addressed

HISTORYLINK.ORG IS LAUNCHED¹⁰⁹

Historians Walt Crowley and Paul Dorpat discussed the idea of creating a new encyclopedia of Seattle and King County history to update Clarence Bagley’s three volume *The History of King County* [1929] Crowley had written ten books on Seattle history Dorpat had published three volumes of his popular “Now and Then” column in *The Seattle Times* along with other local history books it was decided rather than a (very large) book, an online encyclopedia would better serve the public Walt Crowley founded History Ink, the non-profit company behind HistoryLink.org [1997] Patsy Bullitt Collins provided \$20,000 in seed money to launch a demonstration site [1998] writers and editors along with the website’s technical staff were brought on board [1998] staff members worked feverishly over the next few months to achieve a “soft launch”[1998] based on the success of the demonstration site more than more than \$135,000 was raised HistoryLink.org officially went on line with about 300 articles -- January 17, 1999 there was no other regional encyclopedia like it online new essays were being added almost daily (HistoryLink expanded its reach and began documenting the history of the entire state [2003] HistoryLink.org has become the largest and most comprehensive state encyclopedia in the nation)

FEDERAL GOVERNMENT IDENTIFIES ENDANGERED AND THREATENED SALMON¹¹⁰

Under the federal Endangered Species Act, the Federal Government was provided the authority to regulate what could and could not be done on public and private land that impacted threatened and endangered species habitats that supported salmon could not be disturbed almost all large-scale construction and real estate development projects could be impacted U.S. Government’s listing of “**endangered**” and “**threatened**” salmon came out -- March 16, 1999

¹⁰⁹ Alan Stein, *HistoryLink.org is launched on January 17, 1999*, Essay 10141, HistoryLink.org, July 5, 2012.

¹¹⁰ David Wilma, *Department of Interior lists nine salmon runs as Endangered Species on March 16, 1999*, Essay 5334, HistoryLink.org, March 1, 2003.

Upper Columbia River Spring Chinook Salmon were listed as “**endangered**”
listed as “**threatened**” were: Puget Sound Chinook, Lower Columbia River Chinook,
Lake Ozette Sockeye, Hood Canal Summer Chum, Lower Columbia Chum,
Mid-Columbia Steelhead, Upper Willamette River Chinook
and Upper Willamette River Steelhead
these listing affected three million residents of Washington and Oregon
who lived in drainage areas that impact the habitats of the listed species

MAKAH INDIANS GO WHALING AGAIN¹¹¹

First Makah whale hunt in more than seventy years took place off Ozette village -- May 10, 1999
as numerous gray whales passed by on their spring migration
When whalers in their hand-carved canoe, *Hummingbird*, approached the whales
speedboats and Zodiacs from the protest group Sea Defense Alliance tried to stop them
protestors threw things at the canoe and fired fire extinguishers
twice harpooner Theron Parker threw his harpoon at a whale but missed
Whalers hunted again but did not harpoon a whale -- May 15
each time a protest boat entered the 500-yard “**exclusion zone**”
established by the Coast Guard around the canoe it was detained
Sea Shepherd’s ship *Sirenian* left the area to pick up replacement boats
There were no protest boats around -- morning of Monday, May 17, 1999
after praying together, the Makah whalers paddled the *Hummingbird* off Cape Alava near Ozette
with TV cameras broadcasting live from a helicopter overhead,
whalers approached a thirty-foot gray whale
as the whale surfaced, Theron Parker thrust a harpoon into it
a second harpoon from the support boat that accompanied the canoe struck the whale
which was then shot and killed with the .50-caliber rifle
only then did Sea Shepherd’s *Sirenian* arrive on the scene blasting its horn in protest
After the whalers prayed in their canoe, crewmember Donnie Swan, a diver,
attached additional lines to the whale which was towed back to Neah Bay by a Makah fishing boat
Hummingbird, accompanied by canoes from visiting tribes, brought the dead whale to the beach

SALMON RECOVERY PLAN IS AGREED UPON¹¹²

An agreement was reached by private timberland owners, tribes, state and federal government agencies
this resulted in the state Salmon Recovery Plan which was signed into law -- June 7, 1999
under these rules some eleven million acres of privately owned timberland

¹¹¹ Kit Oldham, *Makah Whaling*, Essay 5301, HistoryLink.org, February 26, 2003.

¹¹² David Wilma, *Forests and Fish Agreement results in Salmon Recovery Plan on June 7, 1999*, Essay 5324, HistoryLink.org, February 28, 2003.

that could negatively impact streams that supported the threatened and endangered runs of salmon must be protected
in the fifty-year Salmon Recovery Plan, loggers could continue to operate if they built roads and culverts to protect streams, avoided unstable hillside and left a buffer zone around streams
one major part of this legislation noted that if logging operators complied with the state rules they were shielded from enforcement under the federal Endangered Species Act

OLYMPIC PIPELINE EXPLOSION KILLS THREE BOYS IN BELLINGHAM¹¹³

Olympic Pipe Line Company pumped gasoline thorough a sixteen-inch pipeline from the refinery in Ferndale south to terminals in Seattle and Portland
When a pressure relief valve failed, a pressure surge led to a catastrophic rupture in the line where it crossed Whatcom Falls Park in Bellingham -- June 10, 1999
spill occurred about 150 feet from of the Whatcom Falls water treatment plant and pumping station that added chlorine to water pumped from Lake Whatcom -- Bellingham's main water supply
277,200 gallons of highly volatile gasoline was pumped into Whatcom Creek which flowed through downtown Bellingham into Bellingham Bay
an Olympic Pipeline field worker who happened to be in the Whatcom Creek area called the company's command center in Renton to report a strong odor of gasoline -- 4:35 p.m.
local residents and businesses called the Whatcom County 911 Dispatch Center to report a strong odor of gasoline in the vicinity of Whatcom Creek at about the same time
Bellingham's Fire Department Hazardous Materials Teams was sent to investigate -- about 4:45 p.m.
they found large amounts of gasoline flowing down Whatcom Creek toward Bellingham Bay
water in the creek was pink with gasoline and the fumes overwhelming
Bellingham Fire Department and Police Department immediately began an evacuation
barricades were set up to cordon off the area
Bellingham Fire Department notified Olympic Pipe Line
there was gasoline flowing down Whatcom Creek toward the city
gasoline had also entered Hanna Creek at its confluence with Whatcom Creek
Gasoline vapors exploded creating a river of fire about a mile and a half from Interstate 5 -- 4:55 p.m.
massive fireball sent a plume of smoke 30,000 feet into the air
which was visible from Anacortes to Vancouver B. C.
dense black smoke caused the closure of Interstate 5 for more than an hour
all of the windows were shattered and the doors were blown off
the Whatcom Falls water treatment plant and pumping station in the explosion

¹¹³ Daryl C. McClary, *Olympic Pipe Line accident in Bellingham kills three youths on June 10, 1999*, Essay 5468, HistoryLink.org, June 11, 2003.

in addition to damaging the station's five huge water pumps,
the blast also damaged chemical feeding equipment
for all practical purposes the pump station had been destroyed
all of the control systems and even the fire extinguishers melted in the fire
fortunately, the tanks holding toxic chlorine were undamaged

Eighteen-year-old Liam Gordon was fly fishing in Whatcom Creek when the rupture occurred
he was overcome by noxious fumes and fell into the creek where he drowned prior to the explosion
Two other victims, Roosevelt Elementary schoolmates Wade King, age ten, and Stephen Tsiorvas, ten
were playing north of the Hanna and Whatcom creek confluence when the explosion occurred
both boys survived the blast but suffered second and third degree burns
over ninety percent of their bodies
they were found immediately and flown to the intensive-care burn unit
at Harborview Medical Center in Seattle where, tragically, they died the following day
The inferno, estimated to have reached 2,000 degrees Fahrenheit, caused a high-voltage power line
and two electric substations to be shut down disrupting electrical service
to about 58,000 Bellingham customers for several hours
but most of the collateral property damage was caused by explosions which broke windows
and leveled a house on Valencia Street near Whatcom Creek
however, the fire was mostly contained in and along the creek bed
leaving the greenbelt charred and blackened

Fearing the fire would continue flowing down Whatcom Creek through downtown Bellingham,
police officers began to evacuate businesses in the city
gasoline entered the city's sewer system -- vapors were at explosive levels for an hour
U. S. Coast Guard, concerned the fuel could ignite dock pilings and vessels,
closed Bellingham Bay for a one-mile radius from the mouth of Whatcom Creek
Astonishingly, the explosion and fire caused no additional deaths -- injuries were few
firefighters managed to get the major blazes under control by 6:30 p.m.
black smoke had largely dissipated by 7:00 p.m.
authorities were astounded that the damage was so light

(In the aftermath of the pipeline disaster
parents of Wade King and Stephen Tsiorvas filed a wrongful-death lawsuit
in Whatcom County Superior Court naming the Olympic Pipe Line Company,
the Equilon Pipeline Company and three Olympic employees as defendants [July 28, 1999]
in an out-of-court settlement, Olympic and Equilon agreed to pay \$75 million
to the families of Wade King and Stephen Tsiorvas)

(A criminal investigation was begun by a federal grand jury in Seattle [September 2001]
this resulted in a seven-count indictment against Olympic Pipe Line and Equilon Pipeline

five felony violations the Hazardous Liquid Pipeline Safety Act
and two misdemeanor violations of the Clean Water Act
included in the indictment were three Olympic employees, a vice-president/manager,
a supervisor, and the controller at the time of the accident)

(After a three-year investigation the National Transportation Safety Board [NTSB]
ruled [October 8, 2002] that the Olympic pipeline explosion was caused

by a cascading series of events rather than a single catastrophic failure of the fuel pipe:

- NTSB cited damage caused by IMCO General Construction Company while conducting
[1994] excavation work at nearby Whatcom Falls Water Treatment Plant,
- Olympic Pipe Line Company failed to identify or repair the damage,
- a faulty computer system failed to respond to repeated indications
that pressure was building up inside the pipeline,
- a faulty pressure relief valve had failed,
- employees of the Olympic Pipe Line Company were not adequately trained)

(Olympic Pipe Line pleaded guilty in U. S. District Court to one felony count
under the Hazardous Liquid Pipeline Safety Act

and two Clean Water Act misdemeanors [December 11, 2002]

Equilon Pipeline entered no-contest pleas to the same violations

under the plea agreement, the companies agreed to pay a record \$112 million
to settle all federal criminal fines and most of the civil claims against them

this was the first time a pipeline company had been convicted
under the [1979] Hazardous Liquid Pipeline Safety Act)

SAFECO FIELD OPENS FOR SEATTLE MARINERS' FANS¹¹⁴

Seattle's long-sought baseball-only field with retractable roof saw its opening day -- July 15, 1999
after 22-½ years of playing their home games on artificial turf

and five years of fighting for a new stadium, the Mariners were treated

to real grass and blue skies -- not to mention a huge clubhouse and cedar-lined dugout
when the gates opened, more than 40,000 fans saw and heard the Seattle Symphony Orchestra

play "Thus Sprach Zarathustra," the theme from the movie *2001: Space Odyssey*

while the roof silently and majestically rolled opened

play-by-play broadcaster Dave Niehaus, who had been with the team since its inception,

donned a tuxedo and threw out the ceremonial first pitch

Safeco Field was inspired by ballparks built earlier in Baltimore, Cleveland and Denver [1990s]

new home of the Mainers cost one-half billion dollars

¹¹⁴ Glenn Drosendahl, *Safeco Field, the Seattle Mariners' long-sought stadium, opens on July 15, 1999*, Essay 9565, HistoryLink.org, September 11, 2010.

Safeco combined nostalgic touches such as a red brick exterior and a hand-operated scoreboard with modern touches such as restaurants, wide concourses and a giant video screen in centerfield

Fans could see downtown Seattle over the left field wall,

Elliott Bay and the Olympic Mountains were apparent from the terrace atop the leftfield grandstand fans had great views of the field from nearly every seat on the building's three levels in addition to traditional hot dogs, foods ranging from full sit-down dinners to sushi, clam chowder and fruit kabobs were available

baseball patrons expressed great relief that, unlike the Kingdome, there were enough restrooms

Most tickets were relatively affordable -- \$5 in the bleachers to \$32 for box seats

but Safeco Field also had nearly 1,000 seats that required a charter license fee

of \$12,000 to \$20,00 for twenty years -- not including tickets

it also had a section behind home plate called the Diamond Club,

where seats with parking and a pre-game buffet cost \$195

most importantly, it had sixty-nine catered and furnished luxury suites

priced from \$94,000 to \$164,000 a season

(Attendance for its first two seasons topped 6.6 million -- best in the major leagues

by the end of [2002] the Mariners had paid off their \$100 million line of credit for cost overruns, and payment on the public debt was running ahead of schedule

some of that payback was driven by the action on the field -- but a good share could be attributed to the sheer attractiveness of the ballpark

PORT GAMBLE IS DESIGNATED AN HISTORIC TOWN¹¹⁵

Port Gamble traces its origins to [1853] when Andrew J. Pope, William C. Talbot, Charles Foster,

Josiah Keller and Puget Mill Company built a sawmill at Teekalet on Hood Canal

Renamed Port Gamble [1868] the town was owned by Puget Mill Company

to house the workers at its sawmill -- but was not an incorporated city

Port Gamble was home to generations of sawmill workers employed by Puget Mill

and its successor companies: McCormick Lumber, and Pope and Talbot

National Park Service included Port Gamble on its Register of National Historic Places [1966]

because it was one of the few remaining examples of the company town in the West

Pope and Talbot created Pope Resources [1985] to handle its property holdings

and leased back from Pope Resources the town and the mill site

Pope and Talbot closed its sawmill [1995]

Port Gamble became the responsibility of Pope Resources

¹¹⁵ David Wilma, *Kitsap County Commissioners declare Port Gamble a Rural Historic Town on July 21, 1999*, Essay 5510, HistoryLink.org, August 15, 2003.

with no mill workers to house, Pope Resources planned to redevelop the town to take advantage of its scenic and strategic location on Hood Canal because the town was never incorporated as a city, it was technically “rural” and subject to limitations that would have blocked Pope Resources’ plans Kitsap County Commissioners declared Port Gamble a Rural Historic Town laying the groundwork for development of the old company town -- July 21, 1999 this new designation allowed a mix of uses -- industrial, commercial and residential while preserving the historic character of the community

FEDERAL GOVERNMENT RECOGNIZES THE SNOQUALMIE TRIBE¹¹⁶

Some 600 adults and 450 children had been working to gain federal status since [1952] when the *Congressional Record* listed the Snoqualmies as an unrecognized tribe U.S. District Judge George Boldt’s decision granted recognized tribes their treaty fishing rights [1974] but denied this right to the Snoqualmies along with the Samish, Duwamish, Snohomish and Steilacoom tribes because they were unrecognized tribes at the time of the [1855] treaty that established Indian Reservations in Washington Territory

Federal government recognized the Snoqualmie Tribe [August 1997]

but this status was challenged by the Tulalip Tribe [December 1997] **“on the grounds that the Tulalip Tribes are the true successor of Snoqualmie culture and that Snoqualmie sovereignty may cut into territory they regard as their own.”** [*The Seattle Times*, October 7, 1999]

Federal government rejected the Tulalip Tribes’ appeal

Snoqualmie Tribe was formally recognized -- October 6, 1999

federal status meant the United States recognized the Snoqualmies as a sovereign government which made the tribe eligible for numerous federal programs and possibly a reservation Snoqualmie Tribe began to draft a constitution and elect tribal leaders

BOEING SEA LAUNCH PUTS ITS FIRST SATELLITE INTO ORBIT¹¹⁷

Boeing-led Sea Launch Company successfully launched its first satellite into orbit from a floating platform in the Pacific Ocean -- October 9, 1999

Russian-Ukrainian rocket carrying a DirecTV I-R satellite

blasted off from a converted Norwegian drilling platform -- 8:28 PDT

and was placed into orbit one hour later

(nineteen more Sea Launch missions were planned through [2003])

¹¹⁶ Priscilla Long, *Federal government recognizes the Snoqualmie Tribe on October 6, 1999*, Essay 2458, HistoryLink.org, January 1, 2000.

¹¹⁷ Walt Crowley, *Boeing Sea Launch puts first satellite in orbit on October 9, 1999*, Essay 1731, HistoryLink.org, October 11, 1999.

SEATTLE'S UNION STATION REOPENS AS SOUND TRANSIT HEADQUARTERS¹¹⁸

Union Station was built [in 1911] as the Oregon & Washington Railroad Station

to serve the Union Pacific Railroad and later the Milwaukee Road

Passenger rail service was consolidated into nearby King Street Station by Amtrak [1971]

Union Station was vacated except for occasional special events

held in its vast barrel-roofed waiting room

Downtown Seattle Transit Tunnel's International District Station opened [1990]

Union Station was considered for use as part of a "multi-modal" (rail, light rail and bus service) transportation center in the core of the city

Sound Transit, a regional transportation agency, and a \$3.9 billion rail and bus plan

was approved by the voters of King, Pierce and Snohomish counties [November 5, 1996]

Sound Transit Board agreed to locate its executive offices in Union Station [June 19, 1998]

Union Station re-opened with a gala benefit celebration -- evening, October 16, 1999

MICROSOFT FACES MAJOR CHANGES IMPOSED BY A FEDERAL COURT

U.S. Department of Justice filed an anti-trust complaint against Microsoft

at the urging of manufacturers of alternative operating systems and Internet browsers

who alleged that the Redmond-based company employed illegal and unfair tactics

to limit competition and control prices

U.S. Department of Justice and several states believed that Microsoft used its Windows monopoly to eliminate competitors

much of the controversy focused on the "bundling" of Microsoft's Internet Explorer

with new editions of the Windows operating system

Justice officials said consumers would be harmed because of the reduced competition

and limited number of choices of operating systems that would become available

some critics of the company suggested that Microsoft could control

both commerce and content on the global computer network

Trial was held in U.S. District Court in Washington, D.C. [October 19, 1998] until [June 24, 1999]

District Court Judge Thomas Penfield Jackson issued a harsh finding against Microsoft

he stated that Microsoft had used its monopoly powers to strangle competition

and to hurt consumers -- November 5, 1999

in his 207-page opinion he stated: **"Viewed together, three main facts indicate that Microsoft enjoys monopoly power. First, Microsoft's share of the market for Intel-compatible PC operating systems is extremely large and stable. Second, Microsoft's dominant market share is protected by a**

¹¹⁸ Walt Crowley, *Seattle's Union Station re-opens as Sound Transit headquarters on October 16, 1999*, Essay 7751, HistoryLink.org, May 4, 2006.

high barrier to entry. Third, and largely as a result of that barrier, Microsoft's customers lack a commercially viable alternative.”¹¹⁹

Federal Judge Jackson ordered that Microsoft be broken up into two parts:

Microsoft applications and Microsoft operating systems

Microsoft's Bill Gates appealed the decision

federal court of appeals unanimously reversed the breakup of Microsoft [June 28, 2001]

they ruled that the software giant violated antitrust laws but that the trial judge

had engaged in “serious judicial misconduct” by making derogatory comments

about the company during and after the trial

immediately after this appeals judgment, Microsoft stock surged \$3.82 a share to \$74.96

An agreement between the company and the suing states was later reached

WORLD TRADE ORGANIZATION (WTO) GENERATES CONCERNS AROUND THE WORLD

Most governments around the world and leading multinational corporations supported WTO

in the United States substantial bipartisan support for new trade agreements

was pushed by national political leaders in both the Republican and Democratic Parties

politicians, corporations, trade economists and other advocates for free trade

argued that eliminating protective tariffs and other trade laws or regulations

that restricted international trade would promote economic growth and help reduce poverty

by creating new jobs -- especially in the developing world

Seattle and Washington State were more dependent on international trade

than almost any other part of the United States

virtually all of Washington state's political and business leaders supported WTO and “free trade”

which they argued benefited society by promoting economic growth¹²⁰

leadership of the state from Governor Gary Locke and state political leaders

to Seattle Mayor Paul Schell and city leaders unanimously lined up

in favor of free trade and the World Trade Organization (WTO)

Washington's largest corporations, including Boeing, Microsoft and Weyerhaeuser,

all major exporters, strongly supported free trade and WTO

state agricultural producers also were heavily dependent on international markets

On the other hand, labor unions and environmentalists were among the most vocal critics of the WTO,

Teamsters and the International Longshoremen's and Warehousemen's Union (ILWU)

saw free trade as a threat to the labor union movement and to their members

labor history told of struggles and strikes in advocating for their members and their rights

environmental activists also expressed concern for the apparent disregard for the environment

¹¹⁹ Walt Crowley, *Federal Judge Thomas Penfield Jackson declares Microsoft a monopoly on November 5, 1999*, Essay 1987, HistoryLink.org, November 7, 1999.

¹²⁰ Kit Oldham, *WTO Meeting and Protests in Seattle (1999)* -- Part 1, Essay 9183, HistoryLink.org, October 13, 2009.

from their beginnings conservationists advocated for the creation of national forests and parks
direct action had been used to save old growth forests, wild rivers and endangered species
unions and environmental groups united in their opposition to WTO
they shared similar demands that standards for environmental protection and for workers' rights
must be incorporated into trade agreements and enforced by the WTO
workers complained that manufacturing jobs had shifted
to countries with lower wages and fewer workers' rights
environmentalists objected when local environmental protections were struck down by WTO
as violations of free trade agreements

Even among leaders committed to free trade, there were sharp differences:

- issues regarding the promotion of genetically engineered crops surfaced;
- farm subsidies were of concern as free trade critics denounced the “globalization” of agriculture
as being devastating to small farmers and destabilizing to developing rural communities
when cheap imports from corporate agricultural producers flooded their markets;
- protecting intellectual property extended beyond the elimination of tariffs on manufactured goods;
- WTO agreements and rules did not address unfair labor practices such as child labor
and restrictions on union organizing

Free trade advocates answered these concerns by arguing that WTO focused exclusively on trade
labor standards were better addressed by other organizations

labor unions countered that “trade” agreements that protected intellectual property
also should protect workers' rights

it appeared that WTO favored corporate interests over social and environmental concerns

Opposition to the WTO may have united unions and environmentalists

but WTO divided them from Democratic Party advocates for free trade

like President Bill Clinton, Governor Gary Locke and Seattle Mayor Paul Schell

Clinton tried to bridge the gap by calling on WTO to address worker and environmental concerns
in the upcoming negotiations

he introduced clauses into trade agreements to protect American workers

he also required trade partners to adhere to environmental practices and regulations

PROTESTORS OF THE WORLD TRADE ORGANIZATION (WTO) PLAN THEIR ATTACK

Planning for anti-WTO demonstrations by local, national and international organizations

began months in advance of WTO's Third Ministerial Conference

Some activist groups focused on opposition to WTO policies -- especially those related to free trade

activists of the successful [1998] campaign against Multilateral Agreement on Investment (MAI)

were convinced that WTO would be used by transnational corporate influencers as a forum

in which to advance the global corporate agenda to the detriment of worldwide civil society

and especially the interests of third-world countries
other anti-WTO groups were motivated by pro-labor, anti-capitalist, or environmental agenda

MICROSOFT CORPORATION IS FOUND GUILTY OF CREATING A MONOPOLY¹²¹

U.S. District Court Judge Thomas Penfield Jackson issued his findings -- November 5, 1999
he stated that Microsoft's dominance of the personal computer operating systems market
constituted a monopoly and that Microsoft had taken actions to crush threats to that monopoly
Microsoft immediately appealed the decision
(Judge Jackson followed-up his ruling by ordering that Microsoft be broken into two separate unit
one to produce the operating system
second to produce other software components)
(U.S. Federal Appeals Court reversed Judge Jackson's order to breakup Microsoft [June 28, 2001}
rather it was ruled the software giant had violated the Sherman Antitrust Act but Judge Jackson
had engaged in "**serious judicial misconduct**" by making derogatory comments
about the company during and after the trial
immediately after this appeals ruling was in place, Microsoft stock surged from \$3.82 to \$74.96)

SEATTLE IS ANNOUNCED AS THE HOST CITY FOR THE 1999 WTO CONFERENCE

Seattle was to host the Third WTO Ministerial conference --1999
activists for a variety of causes laid plans to make their voices heard
as they sought to reform, not abolish, WTO
President Clinton openly encouraged WTO opponents to come to Seattle and make their views known
Seattle officials led by Mayor Paul Schell repeatedly stated that the city would welcome
not only the WTO conference but also all who came to protest peacefully against it
Activist organizations, among them the Sierra Club, Friends of the Earth, Global Trade Watch,
and national and international "non-government organizations" (NGOs) made preparations
NGOs were especially concerned with labor issues, the environment and consumer protection
environmental activists, student groups, religiously-based groups like Jubilee 2000
and radicals dedicated to the destruction of property were involved in the early planning
they mobilized large numbers of protestors
big labor unions including the AFL-CIO and The Brotherhood of Teamsters
argued that WTO should not start another round of trade negotiations
until labor and environmental issues had been addressed
AFL-CIO, with cooperation from its member unions, organized a large permitted rally
and a march from Seattle Center to downtown scheduled to take place
on the opening day of the conference

¹²¹ Cassandra Tate, *United States sues Microsoft Corporation on May 18, 1998*, Essay 2297, HistoryLink.org, June 1, 2002.

an alliance consisting of Teamster members and environmentalists was formed
“teamsters and turtles” joined in planning protest activities
organizers from up and down the West Coast came together in a loose coalition
they were called the Direct Action Network (DAN) composed of Earth First,
Ruckus Society, Rainforest Action Network, and People’s Global Action¹²²
other, more radical groups, planned to go beyond permitted demonstrations
and attempt to physically shut down the WTO meeting through nonviolent direct action
Protestors expressed concern regarding the fairness of global trading and corporate-led globalization
Direct Action Network (DAN) organizers coordinated efforts to block access
to the Washington State Convention and Trade Center where WTO conferees would meet
organizers trained protestors in the time-honored strategy of civil disobedience
including preparation for the likelihood of arrest
many of the protestors prepared to use plastic pipes, duct tape, bicycle locks and other devices
to fasten themselves together making it harder for police to remove them
performance art and street theater were a big part of the direct action plans
artists prepared giant puppets, huge balloons, drumming and music performances
large banners carried anti-WTO messages
DAN organizers adopted action guidelines that called for no property destruction
weapons, violence, drugs and alcohol were all prohibited
Some of the protestors were more interested in taking direct action to disrupt the WTO meetings
including confrontational tactics, civil disobedience and acts of vandalism
they ignored the restrictions imposed by DAN
they planned to disrupt meetings by blocking downtown streets and intersections
to prevent delegates from reaching the Washington State Convention and Trade Center
those bent on rioting were estimated to number about 100 out of a crowd of 40,000
they were commonly referred to as “anarchists”¹²³
many were from Eugene, Oregon where they had gathered (that summer)
for a music festival
they were prepared to join in the destruction
they listed large corporations such as Nike, the Gap, McDonald’s, Starbucks and banks
because, they contended, these businesses had committed “corporate crime”

WORLD TRADE ORGANIZATION (WTO) MEETINGS BEGIN IN SEATTLE

Trade ministers from over 160 countries met in the city of Seattle
to engage in a broad range of trade topics -- November 30, 1999-[December 3, 1999]

¹²² Kit Oldham, *WTO Meeting and Protests in Seattle (1999)* -- Part 2, Essay 9213, HistoryLink.org, November 13, 2009.

¹²³ Kit Oldham, *WTO Meeting and Protests in Seattle (1999)* -- Part 2, Essay 9213, HistoryLink.org, November 13, 2009.

Goals of the World Trade Organization (WTO) were controversial

Helene Cooper of the *Wall Street Journal* [July 16, 1999] warned of an impending

“massive mobilization against globalization” being planned for the Seattle WTO conference

London *Independent* newspaper [July 17] savaged the WTO: **“The way it has used [its] powers is leading to a growing suspicion that its initials should really stand for World Take Over. In a series of rulings it has struck down measures to help the world’s poor, protect the environment, and safeguard health in the interests of private—usually American—companies.”**

according to Ronnie Hall, trade campaigner at Friends of the Earth International, **“The WTO seems to be on a crusade to increase private profit at the expense of all other considerations, including the well-being and quality of life of the mass of the world’s people.”**

PROTESTORS MAKE THEIR APPEARANCE IN SEATTLE

Hundreds of activists arrived in the deserted Seattle streets near the convention center

they took control of key intersections -- early in the morning November 30, 1999

Over the next few hours groups of marchers began to converge

on the Washington State Convention and Trade Center area from different directions

these included a student march from the north

and “citizens of the developing world” who marched in from the south

some demonstrators held rallies and others held teach-ins in downtown Seattle

at least one group staged an early-morning street party

Control of the intersections, plus the sheer numbers of protesters in the area,

prevented WTO delegates getting from their hotels to the Convention Center

it also had the effect of cutting the police into two forces

police who formed a cordon around the convention center were cut off from the city

Police outside of the area eventually tried to break through the protesters’ lines in the south

Seattle Police Department and King County Sheriff's officers fired pepper spray, tear gas canisters, stun grenades, and eventually, rubber bullets at protesters at several intersections

in an attempt to reopen the blocked streets and allow WTO delegates through the blockade

set up at 6th Avenue and Union Street -- the crowd threw the police back

Black-clad anarchists began smashing windows and vandalizing storefronts

these actions produced some of the most famous and controversial images of the protest

additional protesters pushed dumpsters into the middle of intersections and lit them on fire

tires on police vehicles were deflated

non-anarchists joined in the property destruction

all of the commercial activity in downtown was disrupted

Organized labor’s permitted late-morning rally and march through downtown

drew more than 35,000 marchers from the Seattle Center rally organized by the AFL-CIO

though the intended march route had them turning back before they reached the convention center,
some ignored the marshals and joined the crowds of protesters in downtown
in what had become a street-carnival-like scene
much of downtown remained festive as thousands of upbeat protestors
filled streets and sidewalks chanting and waving signs and banners¹²⁴

Huge number of demonstrators, even the lowest estimates put the crowd at over 40,000,
dwarfed any previous demonstration in the United States by any of the organizations
generally opposed to economic globalization

Seattle police did not react immediately because they had been convinced by labor union organizers
who had told them during the protest-permit process that peaceful organizers
would control activists who might vandalize property

SEATTLE POLICE LOSE CONTROL IN DOWNTOWN

Situation in downtown Seattle became even more complicated -- around noon Tuesday, November 30
WTO opening ceremony was canceled but enough delegates had made it to the Convention Center
to get the negotiating sessions underway

WTO negotiations were quickly overshadowed by the massive and controversial street protests
that took place outside the hotels and the Washington State Convention and Trade Center

Seattle police were eventually overwhelmed by the mass of protesters downtown
many of them had chained themselves together and blocked intersections
it took police much of the afternoon and evening to clear the streets

SEATTLE MAYOR PAUL SCHELL DECLARES A STATE OF EMERGENCY¹²⁵

With President Bill Clinton due to arrive that night, Mayor Schell was under intense pressure
from federal officials to declare a state of emergency and impose a curfew on most of downtown
With many protestors heading home, Mayor Schell set a (7:00) curfew -- 3:30 p.m. November 30
police did not wait for the curfew hour

large squads in riot armor and gas masks, backed by armored vehicles,

began sweeping through downtown using concussion grenades, rubber bullets

and tear gas to force remaining protestors and bystanders alike off the street -- 5:00

Enforcing the curfew even before it officially began, Seattle Police officers began following
several hundred protestors as they retreated up Denny Way toward Seattle's ultra-liberal
Capitol Hill neighborhood -- infuriated Capitol Hill residents joined the protests

MAYOR PAUL SCHELL IMPOSES A "LIMITED CURFEW"¹²⁶

¹²⁴ Kit Oldham, *WTO Meeting and Protests in Seattle (1999)* -- Part 2, Essay 9213, HistoryLink.org, November 13, 2009.

¹²⁵ Kit Oldham, *WTO Meeting and Protests in Seattle (1999)* -- Part 2, Essay 9213, HistoryLink.org, November 13, 2009.

Soon after President Clinton arrived in Seattle -- early morning hours of December 1, 1999
Mayor Schell issued another emergency order and established a “limited curfew”
(usually referred to as a “no protest zone”) for twenty-five blocks of downtown
protestors were not allowed to enter until the WTO conference had ended [December 3]
Governor Locke called in the National Guard; other law enforcement agencies sent support,
before daylight on Wednesday, troops and officers lined the perimeter of the no protest zone
Police surrounded and arrested several groups of would-be protestors
and more than one bystander -- Wednesday, December 1
(over the next few days more than 600 people were arrested
more than 500 people were jailed)
Throughout the day, police used tear gas to disperse crowds although a permitted demonstration
organized by the Steelworkers Union was held along the waterfront
During the day President Clinton spoke to WTO officials and critics, but he was unable to address
delegates at the Director General’s Reception planned for Wednesday evening
as the event was canceled so that lagging negotiations could continue

SEATTLE POLICE OVER-REACT TO THE RIOTING

Crisis in Seattle escalated that evening -- Wednesday, December 1, 1999
several hundred protestors voted to again march toward Capitol Hill -- about 7:00 p.m.
when the marchers reached Capitol Hill’s Broadway around 7:45
they met another large group already demonstrating in the area
some 500 protestors marched up and down Broadway in defiance of police orders -- 8:00
Capitol Hill was the scene of a new spectacle
riot-clad Seattle Police, King County Sheriff’s officers and camouflage-clad National Guardsmen
invaded the most densely populated West Coast urban neighborhood north of San Francisco
large crowds of appalled Capitol Hill residents joined with the protestors
chants of “Go home! We live here!” were heard above the fray
SPD, King County deputies and National Guardsmen attacked -- around 9:00 p.m.
tear gas, flash bombs and rubber bullets were unleashed against protestors and residents alike
riot squad members sprayed mace into the crowd and at specific activists -- and made mass arrests
one deputy approached two young women sitting in a car at Broadway and Republican Street
they were videotaping the confrontations
he ordered the driver to roll down her window
when she complied he drenched both women with pepper spray -- all caught on tape
skirmishes between protestors and police and National Guardsmen were frequent
protest activities became known as the “Battle of Seattle”

¹²⁶ Kit Oldham, *WTO Meeting and Protests in Seattle (1999)* -- Part 2, Essay 9213, HistoryLink.org, November 13, 2009.

or the “Battle in Seattle” (which became the title of a movie about the event)

SEATTLE POLICE CHANGE THEIR TACTICS¹²⁷

Even though demonstrations, including some peaceful civil disobedience, continued for two days, officers essentially abandoned the use of chemical irritants and “less lethal munitions” they made very few additional WTO-related arrests -- beginning Thursday, December 2

Police officials attributed the new approach to changed circumstances (for instance, President Bill Clinton left town early on Thursday) but it also followed severe condemnation of earlier police tactics by a variety of groups and community leaders -- especially those on Capitol Hill

Most of Thursday’s and Friday’s numerous protests were aimed at city officials and police they remained peaceful and even recaptured something of the festive atmosphere of Tuesday

Downtown merchants, usually supporters of Mayor Schell, blasted his administration merchants estimated the damage to commercial businesses from vandalism cost them \$2.5 million and \$17 million in lost sales at the start of the critical holiday shopping season massive size of the protest pushed the city \$3 million over its estimated police budget of \$6 million partly due to city cleanup and police overtime bills

Civil liberties groups and thwarted protestors accused the city and police of violating free speech church, civil rights and other groups along with individual citizens denounced the indiscriminate use of tear gas and conduct that they called police brutality they said some officers beat people with nightsticks and handcuffed passersby and they deliberately pepper-sprayed people in the face at point-blank range

Police officers complained bitterly that they were not properly prepared or equipped, lacked backup, and had been forced to work excessive hours under dangerous conditions without rest or food

Outrage felt by Capitol Hill residents and anti-WTO protestors led to demands for police accountability and the filing of charges against the City of Seattle for civil rights violations

there were calls from all sides for Mayor Paul Schell and Police Chief Norm Stamper to resign

WORLD TRADE ORGANIZATION (WTO) MEETING IS COMPLETELY DISRUPTED

World Trade Organization (WTO) failed to agree on many issues it did not adopt any resolutions as negotiation meetings were cancelled

To many in North American anarchist and radical circles, Seattle’s riots, protests and demonstrations were seen as a success

prior to the “Battle in Seattle,” there was almost no mention of “anti-globalization” in the media protest events were seen as having forced the media to report *why* people around the world would oppose the World Trade Organization (WTO)

¹²⁷ Kit Oldham, *WTO Meeting and Protests in Seattle (1999)* -- Part 2, Essay 9213, HistoryLink.org, November 13, 2009.

SEVERAL INVESTIGATIONS INTO THE WTO EVENTS ARE UNDERTAKEN¹²⁸

In the week following the WTO conference, several groups studied the crisis:

- Seattle City Council established a WTO Accountability Review Committee,
- Seattle Police Department did its own study,
- Mayor Schell hired R. M. McCarthy and Associates, a consulting firm, to conduct another study,
- American Civil Liberties Union (ACLU) of Washington also prepared a report

All reports agreed that the city had not prepared adequately

but they disagreed over subsequent events

police department and the McCarthy reports argued that under the circumstances

police made an appropriate, restrained response to lawless, violent protestors

ACLU concluded that lack of adequate preparation caused the city to over-react

both the ACLU and the City Council stated that police should have been better prepared

to arrest those engaging in civil disobedience

widespread use of chemical irritants often inflamed the situation

and unnecessarily harmed peaceful protestors and bystanders

SEATTLE POLICE CHIEF NORM STAMPER RESIGNS¹²⁹

In his resignation announcement, Police Chief Norm Stamper took full responsibility for the unrest

which closed the Central Business District and disrupted World Trade Organization (WTO) talks

in Seattle [November 30-December 3, 1999]

Several investigations had been opened into police misconduct during the demonstrations

Stamper said he hoped that his resignation would “depoliticize” the job of Seattle Chief of Police

Chief Stamper served his last day [February 18, 2000]

AFTERMATH OF THE WTO RIOTS IS EXPENSIVE FOR SEATTLE¹³⁰

Within weeks after the WTO conference, city prosecutors dropped the charges

filed against almost all of those arrested

many of the victims then filed class-action lawsuits challenging the legality of the no protest zone

they sought compensation for wrongful arrest

some of the people injured by rubber bullets, pepper spray, or tear gas also sued

Seattle settled with protestors who claimed injuries and those arrested outside the no protest zone

but the city fought the claims of those arrested inside the zone

(U.S. District Judge Marsha Pechman found [December 29, 2004] that police had no probable cause

¹²⁸ Kit Oldham, *WTO Meeting and Protests in Seattle (1999)* -- Part 2, Essay 9213, HistoryLink.org, November 13, 2009.

¹²⁹ Dave Wilma, **Norm Stamper resigns as Seattle Police Chief on December 6, 1999, in wake of WTO unrest**, Essay 2144, HistoryLink.org, January 1, 2001.

¹³⁰ Kit Oldham, *WTO Meeting and Protests in Seattle (1999)* -- Part 2, Essay 9213, HistoryLink.org, November 13, 2009.

when they arrested 157 protesters in downtown Seattle during the WTO conference
thus violating their Fourth Amendment Constitutional rights
Ninth Circuit Court of Appeals ruled [June 1, 2005]
that the Seattle no protest zone was constitutional as written
but that those arrested could recover damages if they proved that the order was enforced
in an unconstitutional manner in their cases
in a subsequent trial, U.S. District Judge Pechman determined [January 31, 2007]
that the mass arrest of some 200 people at Westlake Center was illegal
members of the jury concluded that the illegal arrests were based on city policy
which made the city liable
Seattle settled with the individuals arrested outside of the no-protest zone
it paid protestors a total of \$250,000, cleared their records
and promised to improve police training)