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(Lange/Dooley)
September 16, 1989
2:50 p.m.
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PRESIDENTIAL REMARKS: CENTENNIAL OF THE STATE OF WASHINGTON
SPOKANE, WASHINGTON
TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 19, 1989
10:00 a.m.

Thank you, Speaker Foley. [Acknowledgements]

Washington state is very lucky to have a friend like Tom Foley in the Nation's capital. He is a man of integrity -- of decency and fair play -- and a man I'm proud and honored to work with.

[[You know, back in 1889, when President Harrison sent a telegram to the first governor of Washington -- to tell him that Washington had become the 42nd state -- he sent the telegram collect. [PAUSE] Well, that's **one** way to balance the budget.

It's a pleasure to be here, at the dawn of a second century of statehood, here in the Evergreen state. I'm not going to give you the usual "stump" speech. And I may be going out on a limb, here -- but I think most of America thinks of **you** as the **real** Washington. [PAUSE]]]

Yours is a land of rich resources -- and resourceful people. Salmon, gold, and timber in abundance brought us here, as the promise of the Pacific brought the railroads west.

There has always been -- and will always be -- a sense that the future is being decided here in this gateway to the Pacific.

Here in Washington you're doing well. Living in a state with exports that went up nearly 40 percent last year. Leading

the nation in exports per capita. And cutting unemployment from 10 percent to 6 percent over the last five years -- during a time of rapid population **growth.**

Last month you held a Pacific Summit that reminded America how crucial the interrelations between nations are for our future.

Even now, Governor Gardner is in Japan. Last Thursday he attended groundbreaking ceremonies for Washington Village, a housing development in Kobe [KOH-bay], Japan using Washington finished forest products and U.S. construction methods. That means $10 million for the state of Washington -- and a great American export to Japan.

Washington has had a wonderful 100 years -- and you deserve a great Centennial celebration. But it's the future I'm here to talk to you about today.

I took this trip out West because I'm concerned -- as I think we all are -- about the future of the planet we share. **It won't be enough to restore our balance of trade, if we throw off the balance of nature.**

In South Dakota, I talked about the need to restore the balance of nature here at home -- and how each of us can begin by planting a single tree.

In Montana, I talked about interdependence -- how the actions we take and the pollutants we create have consequences that are being felt the world over.

Today, I'm asking all Americans to join in a renewed spirit

of conservation -- **a new commitment, to a more careful stewardship of the natural world.**

I think many of us are beginning to understand something that Native Americans understood long before we got here: when it comes to the preservation of our precious environment, there's a connection between the smallest individual action, and widespread, global consequences.

No words convey that better than a legendary speech given in the 1800s, by an Indian Chief named Seattle:

"The earth does not belong to man," he said, "Man belongs to the earth. Whatever happens to the earth, happens to the sons of the earth. The sky, the lands which appear changeless and eternal, may change.

"Continue to foul the earth and you will achieve an end to living -- and the mere beginning of survival. You must teach your children that the earth is rich. Teach your children that to harm the earth, is to heap contempt upon its creator."

Chief Seattle understood what it has taken us a century to learn. Our material prosperity and economic growth have served us well. But now, together, we must new find ways to apply the creativity of the marketplace, in the **service** of the environment. **Sound ecology and a strong economy <u>can</u> coexist.**

We have an opportunity to renew the environmental ethic in America -- and to reassert U.S. leadership on environmental challenges, around the world. **That's an opportunity we can't afford to miss.**

In the eight months since I was sworn in as President, we've moved fast and hard to make the environment a priority. We're seeking a worldwide ban, by the year 2000, on the CFCs which destroy the ozone layer. We've prohibited imports of ivory, and prices have dropped by 50 percent -- making elephant poaching less profitable. And we're working for a policy that would ban the export of hazardous wastes unless we're **sure** they'll be disposed of safely.

We've proposed tougher laws to eliminate medical waste on beaches. We want to expand dozens of forests, parks, and refuges across America. We've announced a national goal of **no** net loss of wetlands.

And we've laid out detailed proposals to stem acid rain, cut urban smog, clean up air toxics, and encourage the use of alternative fuels -- with a Clean Air Bill that achieves **95 percent** of the smog-causing VOC reductions sought by competing legislation -- at a cost of 6.5 **billion** dollars **less.**

That's just in eight months -- **and I plan stay involved, helping to protect our precious environment, as long as I am President.**

When it comes to clean air, we need action on the legislation we've proposed -- **now.** Every day that passes is another day we're postponing progress on clean air. We've brought people together, and put a sound proposal on the table. Now it is up to the Congress, to **pass** this clean air legislation, **this year.**

But if we really hope to recover, restore, and preserve our natural heritage, that "other Washington" can't do it alone. And the answer can't simply be limited to new laws.

It must be more fundamental. It lies in a shared sense of personal responsibility -- a new environmental awareness -- on the part of all Americans.

Through millions of individual decisions -- simple, everyday, personal choices -- we're determining the fate of the earth. So the conclusion is also simple: We're all responsible.

And it's surprisingly easy to move from being part of the problem, to being part of the solution.

So many of the big problems -- coastal water pollution, pesticides in groundwater, urban smog, and municipal garbage -- aren't simply caused by large powerplants and refineries -- and many **can't** be solved by national legislation alone.

Millions of small, diverse sources contribute to these problems -- including the everyday behavior of people at work and at home. And such overwhelming environmental challenges **can** be solved -- by individual determination that we **can** do better.

Local communities, businesses large and small, individual families -- **all** can learn to generate less waste, and recycle more of the waste that **is** generated.

In fact, those that **do**, have discovered that there are sound economic side-effects. **Environmental protection makes economic sense.**

The people of Washington state, in fact, have a history of showing the rest of the nation the way. Back in the 1940s, J.P. Weyerhaeuser [WHERE-howzer], Jr. moved the lumber industry from simply harvesting forest resources, toward comprehensive management of tree farms that could endure indefinitely.

And after research into product development, Weyerhaeuser began introducing marketable products made from what was once treated as waste.

The 3M Corporation announced last spring that since starting their pollution prevention program in 1975, the company has saved $408 million -- and prevented 111,000 tons of air pollutants, 15,000 tons of water pollutants, and 388,000 tons of solid waste from being released into the environment. And they've done it by rewarding employees for coming up with the ideas.

In the city of Seattle, fees for waste disposal have been an incentive for businesses and households to reduce the amount of waste produced. I understand that over the last several years, waste has been cut by nearly a fourth.

So the power of the marketplace **can** encourage conservation -- with spectacular results. Results that need to be duplicated everywhere in America.

You know, fifteen years ago, when Spokane invited the world over for a visit, the 1974 Expo became the first World's Fair to focus on the environment.

It was a good beginning. And we have made progress since then. Perhaps nothing better symbolizes that, than the surging

river that pulses through Spokane -- a river that first lured men here as a source of protection, transportation, and sustenance.

Such damage was done to this river by the early part of this century, that for years it served as little more than an open sewer. In 1938, the Spokane River was called "a serious health hazard."

Over the past few decades, you have restored and reclaimed this magnificent river. The damage has been reversed -- nature's balance has been restored -- and the river has been reborn.

The ethic of Native Americans like Chief Seattle must **also** be reborn on this continent. His was a religious understanding, that the whole earth has a soul that can be destroyed by man. He saw the world as a spiritual place, of precious but fragile beauty.

Over a century ago, he said, "Hold in your mind the memory of the land as it was when you found it. And with all your strength, with all your mind, with all your heart, preserve it for your children, and love it as God loves us all."

That is a challenge to us all. The American people -- **all people** -- need a fuller relationship with the world they live in. A better understanding of causes, and effects.

And if the earth is an altar, we must make it an altar **not** of sacrifice, but of celebration. A place where our commitment to restoring its natural beauty is felt in a thousand everyday decisions.

You've made one of those decisions today -- by deciding to plant a centennial tree. May it grow, flourish, and symbolize the hope of a new century: **that man will one day be reconciled to nature once again.**

God bless you. God bless the great state of Washington. And God bless the United States of America.

# # #

September 11, 1989

Peggy Dooley, Research Asst.
Office of Presidential Speech Writing
The White House
Washington, D.C. 20500

Dear Ms Dooley:

In response to the request received by telephone from the state centennial office last Friday, enclosed find a biography of Eastern Washington University and the statement on athletics prepared for the university course announcements and catalogues.

Also, on a timely note, EWU opened its 1989 football season last Saturday, September 9, by defeating University of Nevada-Reno for the first time in the history of the rivalry. Not only did the Eagles win, but the score of 33-7 dealt Nevada-Reno its worst defeat since 1974.

This coming Saturday, Eastern will play at Montana State before returning home to face Montana, one of the Big Sky Conference favorites, next Saturday, September 23, at Spokane. Eastern, with a very young, but talented team, is rated as this season's most likely dark horse.

This is Eastern's 81st season of collegiate football and its third as a member of the Big Sky Conference.

Some of our best known recent graduates with an athletic association include Launi Meili, who competed in rifle shooting for the Olympic team, and pro football players Ed Simmons (Washington Redskins) and Jeff Mickel (Denver Broncos). A third football player, Rick Worman, is the quarterback of the Edmonton Eskimoes in the Canadian Football League.

Former Indy 500 race car driver Tom Sneva, a former Indy champion, also is an EWU graduate.

Please call if you have any further questions. Thank you for your interest.

Sincerely yours,

Jim Price
Sports Information Director

Eastern Washington University ● Sports Information
217 Showalter Hall, Cheney, Washington 99004 ● 509-458-6334

Eastern Washington University is an equal opportunity, affirmative action institution.

Intercollegiate Athletics

The Eastern Washington University athletic program is designed to be an integral component of the university community. The university sponsors 14 intercollegiate sports, eight for men and six for women, as a learning opportunity for its most athletically talented students and an enhancement to student and community life.

Under the control of the Board of Trustees, intercollegiate athletics are governed by an athletic policy board, composed of faculty, students and staff members, which makes recommendations in all matters relating to athletics.

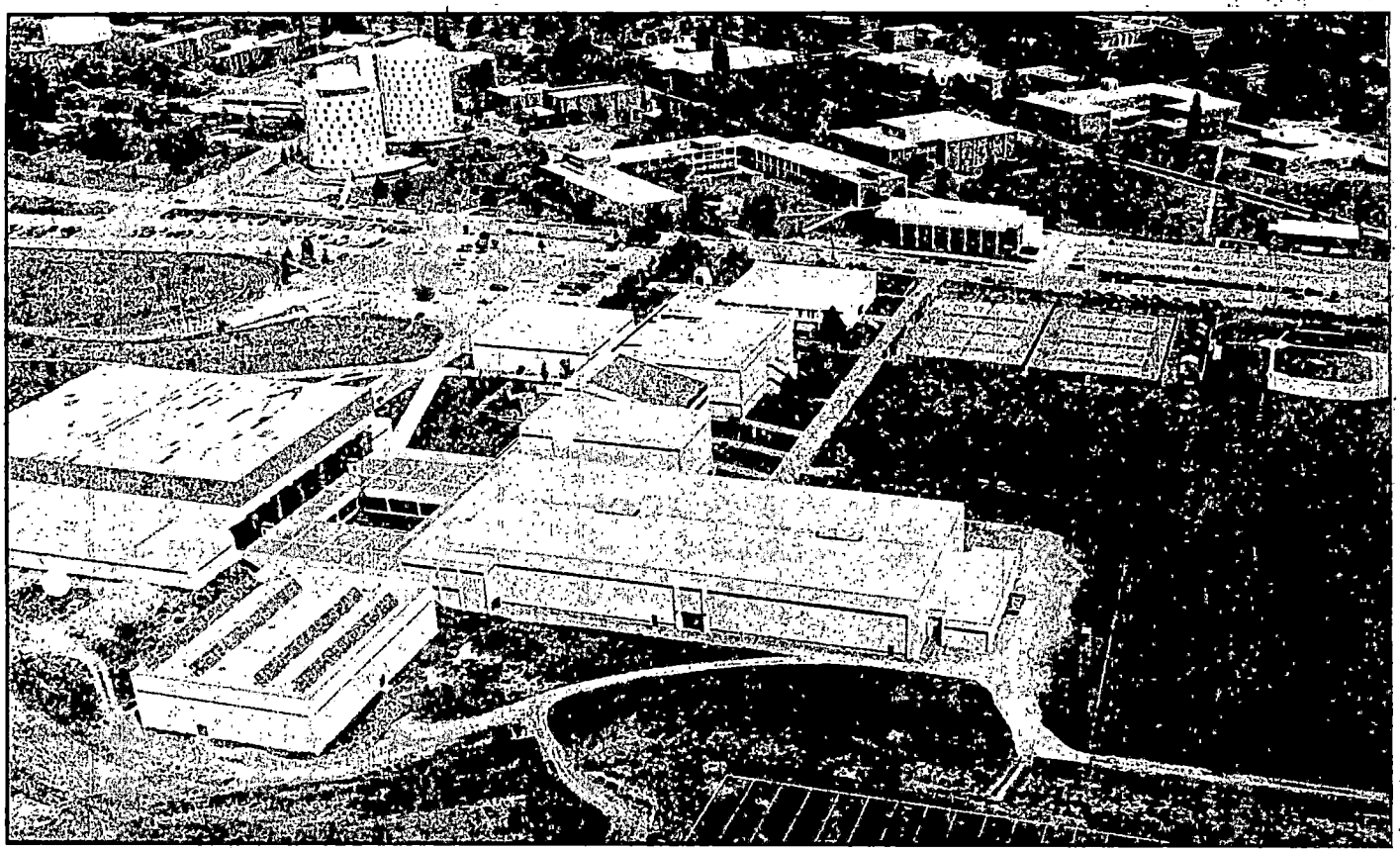
Men compete in football, basketball, wrestling, cross country, baseball, tennis and indoor and outdoor track. Women compete in volleyball, basketball, cross country, tennis and indoor and outdoor track. In 12 of the 14 sports, EWU is affiliated with the Big Sky Conference, a nine-school combination of regional schools which have comparable enrollment and academic goals. The other member institutions are Boise State University, University of Idaho, Idaho State University, University of Montana, Montana State University, University of Nevada-Reno, Northern Arizona University and Weber State College.

The EWU wrestling team is an affiliate member of the Western Athletic Conference. The baseball team is associated with the region's largest institutions in the Northern Division of the Pacific-10 Conference.

Eastern Washington University is a member of Division I of the National Collegiate Athletic Association. All of its teams, or their individual members, can qualify through conference competition to participate in the NCAA national championships.

Football games are played in Spokane's Albi Stadium. Basketball, volleyball and wrestling competition is held in Reese Court, a 5,000-seat facility which is the centerpiece of the EWU Pavilion on campus in Cheney. Indoor track meets are held in Thorpe Fieldhouse, also on the campus. Tennis matches are held in the fieldhouse or on nearby outdoor courts.

Students who have a valid identification card, as well as spouses who obtain the proper credentials, receive free admission to all Eastern Washington University athletic events.



About Eastern Washington University

With campuses in Cheney and downtown Spokane, Eastern Washington University offers the best of both worlds. Personal attention and quality education attract many students to the Cheney campus while the vital urban setting of the EWU Spokane Center provides city-based academic programs and a full range of services.

Established in 1882 as the Benjamin P. Cheney Academy, Eastern became a state institution after Washington was admitted to the Union in 1889 and it has evolved into a comprehensive regional university with responsibility for serving metropolitan Spokane and the eastern portion of the state. EWU became a university in 1977 after previous periods as the Washington State Normal School at Cheney, Eastern Washington College of Education and Eastern Washington State College.

Eastern is a vital public resource with a record of more than a century of service. One-half of all Spokane County high school graduates who attend a four-year college or university become EWU students. With the opening of the Spokane Center in 1983, EWU moved its long-standing, but scattered, city-based academic programs into a modern building with a full range of academic programs and student services.

A seven-member board of trustees, appointed by the governor, directs EWU along with president Alexander F. Schilt, who assumed the office in August, 1987. Present quarterly enrollment is about 8,000 students.

In addition to Spokane and the Cheney campus, Eastern is a leader in providing regional education with programs at the Turnbull Ecological Laboratory, at the Warren Magnuson Center for Intercollegiate Nursing in Spokane and in the Tri-Cities. EWU also has international ties with institutions in South Asia, the Peoples Republic of China and the Soviet Union.

EWU prides itself on being a diverse institution. In addition to its wide range of academic programs, it is a leader in community involvement with events such as the Academy Business Community lecture series which has featured internationally known speakers, including former president Gerald Ford.

In 1989, EWU awarded 2,000 bachelor's and master's degrees to students in more than 100 fields of study. Currently, almost 1,400 graduate students are seeking Master of Arts, Master of Business Administration, Master of Social Work and Master of Education degrees as well as newer degrees in Fine Arts and Creative Writing, Public Administration, Science in Communications, Urban and Regional Planning and Science in Computing.

In recent years, at the undergraduate level, EWU has added the only biotechnology program West of Chicago and the region's first degree program in physical therapy. It also offers degrees in computer sciences and computer information technology. The School of Mathematical Sciences and Technology opened in July, 1984, combining several existing disciplines. The School of Business has expanded to include the Institute for International Business Development.

The faculty includes professors of national and international reputation as scholars, scientists, writers and teachers. Nearly 75% of the faculty have earned doctorates. Kennedy Library has more than a million items, including the EWU Archives and the Pacific Northwest Collection.

In addition to excellent academics, Eastern provides the excitement of 14 intercollegiate sports as a member of NCAA Division I. Most men's teams began competition in the Big Sky Conference during the 1987-88 academic year. The baseball team is a member of the Pacific-10 Conference's Northern Division. The wrestling team is affiliated with the Western Athletic Conference. Women's teams, which had been charter members of the Mountain West Conference, joined the men in the Big Sky Conference in 1988.

The modern Health, Physical Education, Recreation and Athletics Complex was completed in 1984, culminating a 10-year, seven-stage project which has a replacement value of more than $25 million. The complex includes 5,000-seat Woodward Stadium along with Reese Court, which seats more than 5,000 fans for baseball, volleyball and wrestling. Thorpe Fieldhouse, the Eastern Aquatics Center and Chissus Field for baseball. Home football games are played in Spokane's Albi Stadium.

Fan support and fund raising comes from the Eagle Athletic Association, whose members include many of Eastern's 43,000 Washington-based alumni, including the more than 20,000 who live in Spokane County.

Seattle
Solid Waste Utility
Division of Seattle Engineering Department

Gary Zarker, Director of Engineering
Diana Gale, Director, Solid Waste Utility

TODAY'S DATE: 9/15/89

SOLID WASTE UTILITY FACSIMILE SHEET

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White House, Speech Writing

FAX NUMBER: 202 456 6218

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Seattle Solid Waste Utility
QUARTERLY REPORT
June 1989

Seattle
Solid Waste Utility
Seattle Engineering Department

Project Manager: Lisa Skumatz
Project Team:
Jennifer Bagby, Diane Caviezel

This report is submitted in response to Resolution 27871, requesting quarterly reports monitoring the Utility's financial position and ability to meet recycling goals. This report summarizes various aspects of the Solid Waste Utility through May, 1989. The comparison forecasts are consistent with the October-adopted 1989/1990 Solid Waste Rate Study. The rate study included projections for 1988, 1989, and 1990.

The report is organized into two main sections:

- Section 1 of this report, the Overview, includes brief summaries of information on tonnages, subscription levels, recycling, and cost variances.
- Section 2 includes more detailed discussions of the revenues by major sector, the subscription and tonnage data, recycling summary report, and some information on major cost variances.

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SOLID WASTE UTILITY QUARTERLY REPORT -- OVERVIEW

Update through May, 1989

Summary of Results:

A review of information available for the Solid Waste Utility through May, 1989 shows that the Utility is generally "on track" on both financial and recycling-related issues. Many aspects of our overall condition are still subject to change.

Performance of the major sectors discussed in this report are summarized below:

- Revenues: The report finds that the Utility experienced total revenues that are very close to projections -- about 0.7%, or $193,000 above the revenues projected in the Rate Study through May. This is very similar to the findings from the Quarterly Report of February, 1989. Revised estimates show that revenues may end the year about $300,000 (0.6%) above Rate Study projections.

- Expenses: Current estimates are that the Utility's year-end current expenses will be about $600,000 lower than projected in the Rate Study. This is due mainly to lower interest costs related to the bond sale.

- Cedar Hills tonnage through May 1989 is dramatically lower than 1988 tonnage (about 24%, or 27,000 tons). In addition, this tonnage is about 1% lower than projected for the first five months of 1989. Overall tonnage transferred is only 0.2% different from projections. However, there is variation in the components: transfer station tonnage is about 13% below forecast, and residential tonnage is 10% higher than projected. These figures are closer to the sector forecasts than the totals reported in the March report.

- Subscriptions through May vary from projections. More customers than expected subscribed to one-can service, and the mini-can had fewer subscribers than expected. Customers overwhelmingly selected curb/alley service, and the yardwaste program had more sign-ups that projected. These findings are similar to those mentioned in the previous Quarterly Report, but there has been some additional shift downward in subscriptions.

- Recycling Programs: Recycling programs show excellent results with the curbside recycling and both Clean Green programs performing above projections. We are now projected to exceed our 1989 goal of 69,250 tons. In fact at the end of 1989 these three large programs will all be 70% of the way towards their 1998 goals.

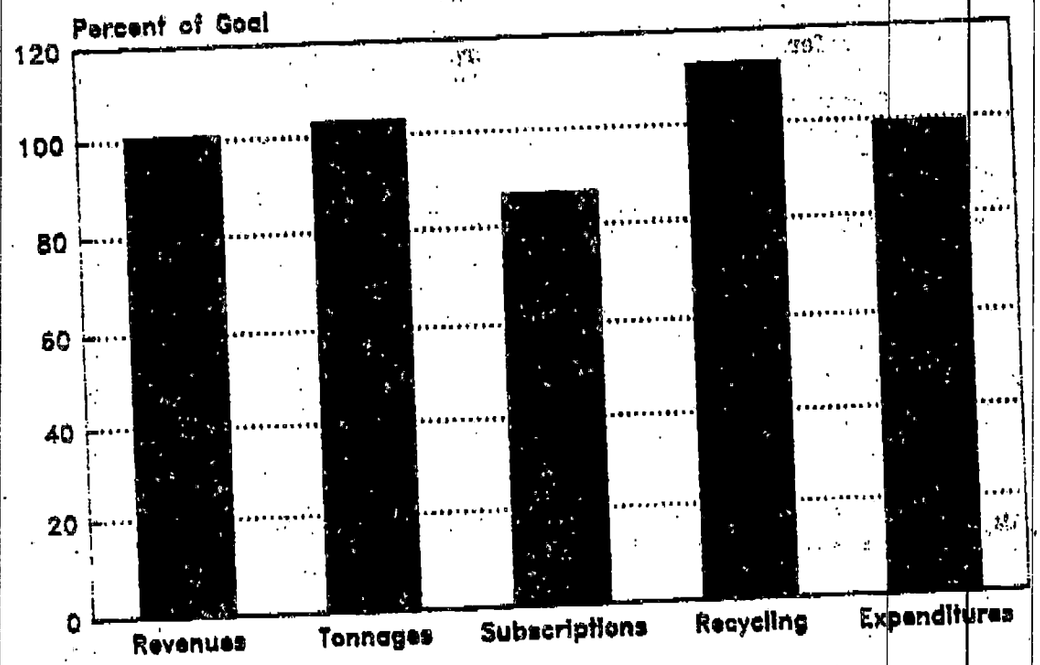
- Financial Status: Analysis of the Utility's financial status shows that the Utility is tracking very close to projections on revenues and may end the year below the projected expenditures. Therefore, the Utility may end the year with higher than the $2.0 million in net income expected for 1990.

Figure 1 shows the Utility's approximate performance in relation to the goals or projections for 1989. It shows that:

- Revenues are 0.7% over projection. Therefore, the performance through May is near 100% of goal.
- Overall sector and Cedar Hills tonnage is tracking within about 1% of projections.
- A comparison of the benchmark for subscriptions, the percentage of single-family customers at one-can or below, shows that more customers than projected selected these service levels.
- Expenditures are expected to be lower than projected by about 1.4%, and is noted as near the 100% target on the graph.
- Overall recycling tonnages are tracking well above projections.

Figure 1.

Performance Summary
Through May, 1989



OVERVIEW OF TONNAGE

Residential, cash and credit, automobile, and Cedar Hills tonnage are shown in Figure 4. Table 2 gives percentage comparisons between actual 1988 tonnage, estimated 1989 tonnage through May, and projected 1989 tonnage are presented.[1] Tonnage results include the following:

- Tonnage levels through May, 1989 are very close to projections -- within -1.4 to +0.2% of projections.

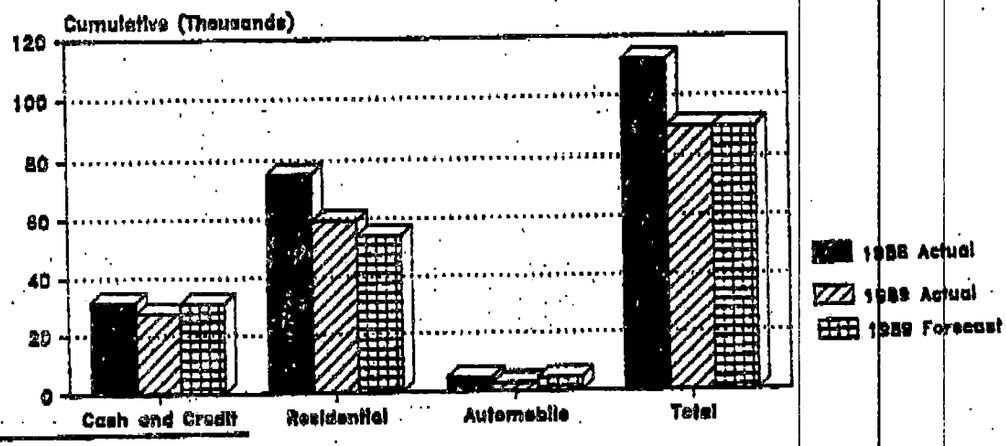
- All sectors show significant drops in tonnage from 1988 levels, more than 20% overall. Cash and Credit tonnage decreased 13% from last year's levels at this time, and residential tonnage has declined 22% over last year's levels. The Curb/Alley yardwaste program has diverted a significant amount (16%) of the residential waste stream.

- Estimated actual 1989 tonnages through May are below projections for the transfer station sectors (cash and credit and automobiles) by about 11%. However, residential tonnage remains higher than projected (10% higher). These are closer to projections than the findings in the March Report.

- Total residential tonnage exceeds projections as both residential garbage tonnage and recycling program (curb/alley yardwaste and recycling) tonnages exceed projections. The Utility speculates that there are several important contributors to this result. Early in the year, cart deliveries were not completed and excess waste was more likely to be collected. In addition, the new yardwaste program may have encouraged yard clean-ups that had not been routinely performed before a convenient method of disposing of yardwaste was available.

Figure 4.

TONNAGE BY SECTOR, through May 1989
Comparisons to Actual 1988 and Forecast



[1]Projections for the cash and credit and automobile sectors included yardwaste tonnage, so the table compares totals for these two sectors including yardwaste.

- Excluding the cash and credit clean green tonnages would show an even greater decline over 1988 disposal tonnages. Although an insignificant revenue and tonnage contributor, estimated tonnage for the automobile sector declined by 37% over 1988 levels.

The following summarizes the major factors at work in tonnage results:

- February was an unusually low month. Transfer station tonnage bounced back considerably in March and April. The tonnage figures had been almost 20% below projections through February. Clean Green tonnage increased dramatically in March and April, increasing overall tonnage figures. In addition, cash tonnage was high at both transfer stations in April and May.

- Automobile trips for both garbage and yardwaste increased significantly in April and May. As an indicator, April trips at the transfer stations were more than double the February auto trips.

- The amount that residential tonnage exceeds projections has declined since the beginning of the year. After starting the year 26% above forecast, the tonnage is now less than 10% above projections. There are likely several factors at work. Although customers made subscription decisions based on their "package" of service, delivery of recycling and garbage carts did not happen immediately. However, as more neighborhoods got delivery, it would be expected that the amount of excess waste picked up would decline.

Table 2.

TONNAGE BY SECTOR THROUGH MAY 1989

Sector	Actual Cumulative May 1988	Actual Cumulative May 1989	Projection through May 1989	Comparison May 1989 to 1988	Comparison May 1989 to '89 Proj	Adopted Year-end Projection
Cash and Credit	31,827	27,826	31,139	-12.6%	-10.6%	74,698
Residential	75,312	59,098	53,938	-21.5%	9.5%	139,881
Automobile	4,863	2,903	4,541	-40.3%	-36.1%	11,397
Total of Sectors	112,002	89,830	89,617	-19.8%	0.2%	219,976
Cedar Hills	111,935	84,854	88,086	-24.2%	-1.4%	210,376

Note: Transfer station tonnage includes Clean Green tonnage. Also, auto tonnage is estimated from the number of trips to the transfer station. For this reason, reported sector tonnage may not sum to Cedar Hills actuals.

The Celebration of the Century!

Washington Centennial Commission
McCleary Mansion
111 West 21st Avenue, MS KL-12
Olympia, Washington 98504

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Jas G Blaine

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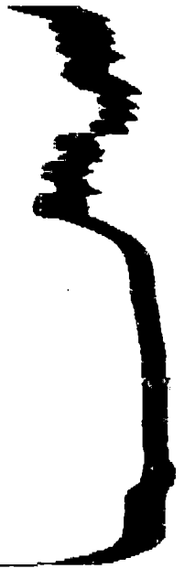

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Olympia
Bertha Ortega
Toppenish
Richard Page
Seattle
Charlotte Paul
Lopez Island
Representative
Eugene Prince
Thornton
Louis O. Stewart
Olympia
David Stratton
Pullman
Senator
Lois Stratton
Spokane
Senator
Peter von Reichbauer
Dash Point
Senator
Al Williams
Seattle

Putnam Barber
Executive Secretary

September 11, 1989

MEMORANDUM

TO: Peggy Dooley, The White House

FROM: Putnam Barber, Executive Secretary

SUBJECT: Presidents Remarks, September 19

There are several themes that I think it would be good for the President to touch upon in the course of his remarks. Here are some suggestions, in no particular order.

- Compliments to Speaker Foley, the Trail Committee, and Washington State Parks for the Centennial Trail.

- General compliments on the centennial celebration. A year long. Culminates on Centennial Day, November 11, 1989. In every community of the state. Literally thousands of events parades and festivals, exhibits and publications, and substantial capital projects like the trail.

- The slogan for the centennial in Washington has been "The Celebration of the Century!" The slogan for Centennial Day is "The Celebration of the Second Century!" Around that day, hundreds of communities will host Future Forums to allow community discussion of ideas about the second century of our state.

- First Lady Jean Gardner is one of the two Co-chairman of the Centennial Commission. Her emphasis has been on community participation. She has organized volunteer committees in every one of the states 39 counties, and visited all of them at least twice, some several times. Great success reflected in the literally thousands of festivals, publications, murals building restorations, etc., which have been organized locally throughout the state in honor of the centennial.

- The stage will be decorated with the flags of the counties. Most were developed especially for the Centennial (counties had not previously had flags). Also on stage (or nearby) will be a massive wooden representation of the state seal (

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[illegible] was a key element of the Washington state exhibit at the Columbian Exposition in Chicago in 1892, and is currently on display at the Cheney Cowles Museum in Spokane as part of a centennial exhibit called "Washington Salutes Washington" (on the President and the State).

- Another centennial emphasis has been on Washington as a gateway to the Pacific. Growing importance of Pacific trade in the world economy. Compliments to Washington state for using the time of the centennial to open doors and solidify position as a player in the Pacific.

- The Centennial Commission and the state Department of Trade put on the Pacific Summit. 23 countries and regions involved. 800 delegates meet at five sites in state to discuss future of Agriculture, Fisheries, Forest Products, and Technology as well as trade in general. (US Depts of State and Energy helped with funding for the Summit.)

- The Centennial hosted a 600-person delegation from Hyogo Prefecture (Washington's "Sister State" in Japan) led by Governor Kaihara.

- The Boeing Chautauqua is bringing ideas and entertainment on Pacific themes to three major fairs during the centennial year.

- Strong Asian-American communities in state have put together exhibits, a television program, and a poster pointing to long history of Asian involvement in state.

- Governor Booth Gardner is on a trade mission to Japan, which is why he cannot be present for this event.

- State has $7.4 billion positive balance of trade, Strong trading relationships in wheat, apples, airplanes and many other products. One out of five jobs in international trade.

- Most of state's 35 Indian Tribes (26 federally recognized, others not) have had centennial activities of their own. Coastal groups carved new cedar canoes with logs donated by Forest Service and others. Inland groups opened an Art Show at Toppenish and a new museum at Grand Coulee. A television program has been made to present contemporary Indian ideas and plans for the future.

- Spokane was site of disastrous fire in Summer of 1889. City was just beginning to rebuild by September of that year; now a bustling metropolis that continues to serve as a financial and marketing center for "The Inland Empire" while adding manufacturing and technology-based industry.

- Riverfront Park was site of Worlds Fair in 1974, the first on the theme of the environment. The fairgrounds were constructed to replace an abandoned railroad yard which by 1973 was pretty much a wasteland. Now the park is a major asset of the city. Compliments to Spokane for foresight and commitment.

- Reference to Constitution Week (September 18-24), Primary Day (which is Sept. 19 in Washington), and encouragement of voting. (Sec. of State Munro, the other Centennial Co-chairman, is the state's chief elections officer. He will be on the platform.)

- 400 high school kids gathered in August to hold a "mock" consitutional convention. Hundreds of resolutions were proposed suggesting changes in the Washington state Constitution. The few proposed amendments that passed made clear the kids' commitment to keeping the environment healthy and to strengthened law and order.

- Tree that we're planting today is thus a doubly appropriate symbol. Reflects our commitment to keep the constitution strong to guide Washington state in its second century and our nation in its third. Plus, it stands for our determination to preserve, protect and enhance the environment so our children and our children's children can live in healthful communities, enjoy scenic beauties, and prosper through wise use of natural resources.

- George Washington Bush was a leading pioneer, settled in SW Washington in the 1870s. His son, Owen Bush, was a member of the first Washington State Senate and the first black elected to office in Washington state.

us well. But now, together, we must new find ways to apply the creativity of the marketplace, in the service of the environment.

Sound ecology and a strong economy **can** coexist. We have an opportunity to renew the environmental ethic in America -- and to reassert U.S. leadership on environmental challenges, around the world.

In the eight months since I was sworn in as President, we've moved fast and hard to make the environment a priority. We're seeking a worldwide ban, by the year 2000, on the CFCs which destroy the ozone layer. We've prohibited imports of ivory, and prices have dropped by 50 percent, making elephant poaching less profitable. And we're working for a policy that would ban the export of hazardous wastes unless we're **sure** they'll be disposed of safely.

We've proposed tougher laws to eliminate medical waste on beaches. We've proposed to expand dozens of forests, parks, and refuges across America -- including Steigerwald Lake, Mt. Baker, and the Columbia River Gorge here in the state of Washington. Announced a national goal of **no** net loss of wetlands -- and we'll keep that pledge. Laid out detailed proposals to stem acid rain, cut urban smog, clean up air toxics, and encourage the use of alternative fuels.

That's just in eight months -- and I plan to devote <u>four years</u> to protecting our precious environment.

Goodwill Games Task Force

ISIAH TURNER
Commissioner

STATE OF WASHINGTON

EMPLOYMENT SECURITY DEPARTMENT

Olympia, Washington 98504

FAX COVER SHEET

DATE: 9-15-89

TIME: 1:30

TO (COMPANY):

ATTENTION: Peggy Dooley

FAX NUMBER: (202) 456-6218

FROM (YOUR NAME): Robert Baker

EMPLOYMENT SECURITY DEPARTMENT

TRAINING AND EMPLOYMENT ANALYSIS DIVISION, LABOR MARKET AND ECONOMIC ANALYSIS BRANCH

YOUR TELEPHONE NUMBER: (206) 438-3155

NUMBER OF PAGES (INCLUDING THIS PAGE): 3 (three)

REMARKS: Document from Washington State Economic Development Board

EMPLOYMENT SECURITY DEPARTMENT
TRAINING AND EMPLOYMENT ANALYSIS DIVISION
LABOR MARKET AND ECONOMIC ANALYSIS BRANCH
605 WOODVIEW DRIVE S.E., KG-11
OLYMPIA, WASHINGTON 98504

OUR FAX NUMBER IS (206) 438-4846

WASHINGTON WORKS WORLDWIDE

Positioning Ourselves to Compete in the New Global Economy

"This time, like all times,
is a very good one, if we
but know what to do with it."
Ralph Waldo Emerson

A Long-Term Economic Development Strategy for Washington State

November 1988

The Trading State

Since territorial days, trade has been vitally important to Washington. Over the past two decades, trade has grown dramatically and has become the engine of growth of Washington's economy. The value of Washington's imports and exports has risen faster than its gross state product. Washington State has the most trade-dependent economy in the United States.

The following facts illustrate the critical importance of foreign trade to Washington's economy—past, present, and future:

- In Washington State, trade has risen from $3.1 billion in 1971 to $46.5 billion in 1987.
- In 1987, exports through Washington were $17 billion; imports through Washington were $30 billion.
- Between 1963 and 1985, Washington's foreign exports grew at an average rate of 7.7 percent, compared to the national average of 5.3 percent.
- With 1.8 percent of the national population, Washington State accounts for nearly 4 percent of all American exports.
- Washington State ranks first in the nation in per capita income earned through foreign exports ($2,352), more than twice the national average ($1,100).
- One in six Washingtonians owes his or her employment to international trade.
- Washington ranks sixth among all states in the export of manufactured products to foreign countries, and fourteenth in the foreign export of agricultural commodities.
- In 1982, for the first time in history, the volume of American products that crossed the Pacific Ocean exceeded the volume that crossed the Atlantic Ocean.
- The Pacific Rim is home to eight of Washington State's ten biggest trading partners.
- In 1987, nearly 70 percent of Washington's recorded trade was with countries in East Asia—a total of $32.7 billion.
- Washington State's top trading partner is Japan, which in 1987 accounted for $5 billion in exports from Washington and $13.5 billion in imports through Washington's ports.
- In 1985, Washington exported all of its wheat, 94 percent of its logs, and 54 percent of its aerospace products to Asia.
- In 1987, Sea-Tac Airport handled more than $2.5 billion in international air freight; 60 percent of the volume went to, or came from, Europe.
- The central Puget Sound area accounts for 68 percent of Washington's exports, while other western Washington counties account for 16 percent. Eastern Washington also accounts for 16 percent.
- Six hundred foreign corporations have invested over $3 billion in the state and directly employ 35,000 people.

agriculture 25% foreign export
Wheat 88% foreign export

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

September 11, 1989

Mark L.
Curt S.
Mark D.
Ed M.
Dan M.

MEMORANDUM FOR STEVE HART
BOB GRADY
JUANITA DUGGAN
GORDON BINDER
TOM WEIMER

FROM: NANCY A. MALOLEY nam

SUBJECT: Environmental Initiatives

Attached is a copy of the President's environmental initiatives as of July 7, 1989. Could you please review and make additions to this summary by noon tomorrow.

Thank you.

Attachment

cc: Jim Cicconi
Chriss Winston

July 7, 1989

PRESIDENT BUSH'S ADMINISTRATION ENVIRONMENTAL INITIATIVES

1) Clean Air Act. On July 12, the President announced proposals to reduce acid rain and air toxics emissions and ozone to bring all cities into attainment by 2010. The proposals call for a 10 million ton reduction in SO_2, a 2 million ton reduction in NO_x, and a 40 percent reduction in volatile organic compounds. These reductions will also help to curb an increase in global warming resulting from fossil fuel combustion. The proposal also calls for use of alternative fuels in one million vehicles by 1997. Alternative fuels, while reducing ozone precursors, will also reduce the toxic aromatics which come from gasoline.

2) Chlorofluorocarbons. On March 3, the President called for a phase-out of chlorofluorocarbons by 2000, if safe substitutes are available. Chlorofluorocarbons are responsible for depletion of the ozone layer.

3) Hazardous Waste. On March 10, the President called for a ban on the export of hazardous waste unless the receiving country agrees to its proper disposal through a bilateral agreement. A small amount of hazardous waste generated in this country is exported, some to developing countries whose lack of good disposal practices could pose contamination problems.

4) Budgetary Initiatives.

   - o Increase in global environmental research for FY 1990 of 40 percent or $190 million.
   - o $710 million in FY 1990 for the Clean Coal Technology Program to encourage development of new technologies to reduce SO_2 and NO_x.
   - o $200 million for the expansion of national parks.

5) Medical Waste. EPA implemented a medical waste tracking program on March 10 to track medical wastes washed ashore. The pilot program applies to ten states. EPA will report to Congress after two years on whether nationwide application is needed. Violators can be charged up to $25,000 for civil penalties and up to $50,000 for criminal penalties. The program constitutes a first step in the President's pledge to clean up medical wastes which have washed up on beaches.

6) Superfund Management Review. On June 14, under the President's direction, Administrator Reilly concluded a Management Review of the Superfund Program outlining initiatives for a more effective program: immediate control

clean-ups; expanded research into better technologies for clean-up.

7) Ban on African Elephant Ivory. On June 9, the Administration announced a ban on importation of African elephant ivory into the United States. Under the ban, importation of African elephant ivory from any country is illegal and includes both commercial and non-commercial shipments. Seized goods could subject a traveller to $5000 fines.

8) Wetlands. The President called for a policy of "no net loss" of wetlands. Consistent with that pledge, an interagency task force has been convened and is meeting to implement that policy.

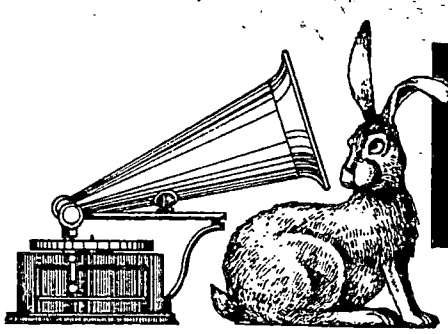
9) DOE's Nuclear Weapons Facilities. Two weeks ago, Secretary Watkins released a ten-point plan to ensure that safety and environmental factors are the priority concerns in siting and managing DOE's nuclear weapons facilities.

10) Asbestos Ban. On July 7, EPA announced an almost total phase-out of all uses of asbestos by 1997. The ban will prohibit importation, manufacture and processing of asbestos, a carcinogen linked to lung cancer and mesothelioma (lung and chest cancer). EPA estimates asbestos is responsible for 3000 to 12,000 cancer deaths each year. The action comes after over a decade of proposed rulemaking and data analysis on effects of asbestos and its uses.

11) Ocean Dumping. The United States is committed to phase-out of ocean dumping of sewage, sludge and industrial wastes by 1991.

12) Global Climate Change. In addition to Clean Air Act initiatives and the Clean Coal Technology Program, the United States will host the plenary meeting next January of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC). The United States chairs the Response Strategies Working Group which Secretary Baker addressed last January where he stressed the importance of a coordinated effort to address climate change. The United States has begun discussions on a framework for a global convention.

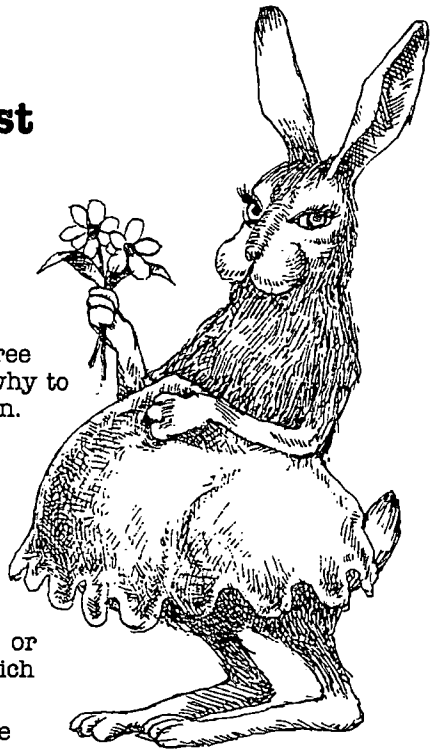
NUMBER 24, MARCH 1989



HAVE YOU HEARD?

Published by Population-Environment Balance, Inc.

Sun and Sex in an Amazon Forest



Humans take note:

The piassava palm tree could teach us humans why to have which sex and when.

What??

Researchers have recently discovered that this Brazilian palm tree can effectively "change its sex" by choosing either to grow female flowers which bear fruit, or to grow male flowers which do not.

Apparently, each tree can determine its reproductive function based upon whether it has access to its main energy resource: sunlight. When surrounded by other palms competing for sunlight, the tree is male. If it grows enough to rise above the forest canopy and reach more light, the "he" changes into a "she", and bears female flowers and fruit.

The large, avocado-sized fruit produced by a female palm demands a high amount of metabolic energy from the tree. Therefore, the palm must be sure it can "afford" the fruit it will bear as a female tree.

It seems that the piassava palm automatically "knows" not to exceed the carrying capacity for its species.

Sun and sex piassava-style, eh?

Sounds positively . . . sustainable!

— Environmental Magazine, November 1988

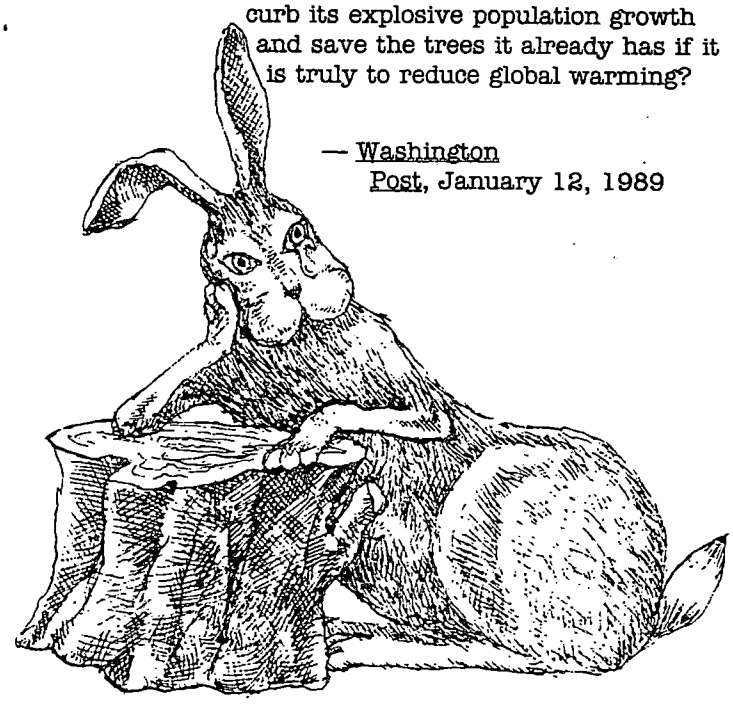
One Tree Forward . . . Two Trees Back

The mayor of Los Angeles, Tom Bradley, says he wants to help slow global warming by planting trees. Because trees absorb CO_2 gases that LA's large and car-happy population continually pours into the atmosphere, the mayor has called for the planting of two to five million new trees in the next five years.

But the mayor doesn't address the fact that he has encouraged LA to grow at a breakneck pace — new development swallows acres of trees each day. While the mayor wants to plant new trees, many mature trees will be lost forever to make room for the new buildings, freeways, and shopping malls needed for LA's growing popuation. Besides, will there even be room for the mayor's new trees if development continues unchecked?

In addition to planting new trees, how about also planting the idea that Los Angeles must curb its explosive population growth and save the trees it already has if it is truly to reduce global warming?

— Washington Post, January 12, 1989



"Winning" the Garbage Game

"Pass the Trash", a children's game from Milton Bradley, teaches a questionable lesson. The object of the game is to be the first to get rid of the "Leapin' Litter" — that is, to pass it off to someone else. Just like in real life, the garbage doesn't disappear, but you win if you aren't the one left holding the bag.

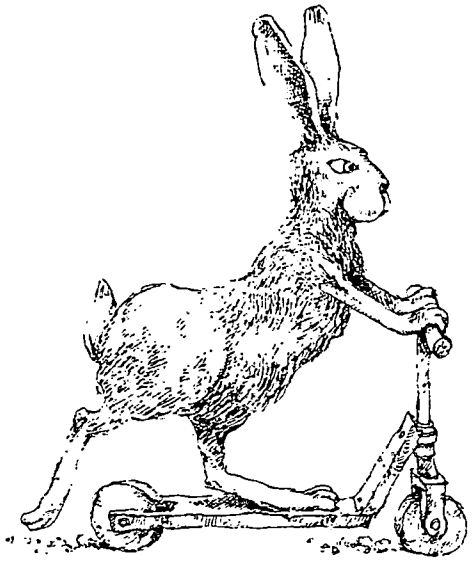
Trash authorities in New Jersey, the U.S.'s most densely populated state, have apparently been playing this game a long time, much to their recent chagrin. They just learned that New Jersey's major "waste management" company, General Marine Transport Corporation, has been "managing" the state's waste by "making it disappear." According to the New York Times (January 12, 1989), General Marine has been illegally dumping "mind-boggling" amounts of hazardous waste water and sewage sludge directly into New Jersey rivers and bays. The effect on those aquatic environments has been devastating.

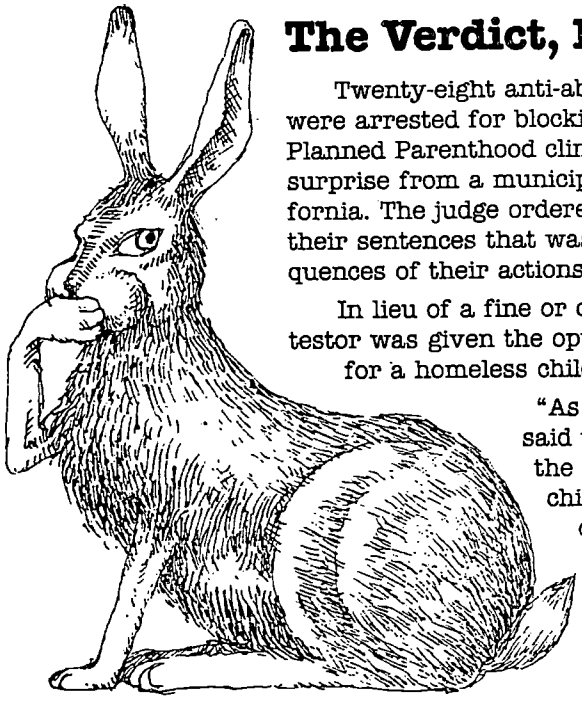
General Marine certainly would have won "Pass the Trash", but real-life rules aren't much better. Even New Jersey officials would have been satisfied if the waste had been "made to disappear" at the approved ocean dump site, 106 miles offshore.

To make matters worse, more people are being added to New Jersey and most other states each day.

If we want to win the garbage game and teach our children well, we need new rules for games and government alike.

Rule #1 – Try sensible management techniques such as reducing the amount of waste produced and recycling. *And steer clear of the wildcard — unregulated population growth.*





The Verdict, Please

Twenty-eight anti-abortion protestors who were arrested for blocking the entrance to a Planned Parenthood clinic in November received a surprise from a municipal judge in Fremont, California. The judge ordered an unusual option for their sentences that was targeted at the consequences of their actions.

In lieu of a fine or community work, each protestor was given the option of providing housing for a homeless child for three weeks.

"As far as I understand it," said the judge, "they violated the law in the cause of children....At least some children are [homeless] because their mothers decided against an abortion and abandoned them."

— PPFA Action Letter
January 20, 1989

A Nice Idea, But...

Even the Balance staff was tempted when this ad came in our mail last month:

Do you hanker for the wide open spaces? Are city high prices, crime, traffic, and pollution getting on your nerves?

Then join E.M.I.G.R.A.N.T.S. (Endangered Metropolitan/ Growth opponents Resettling in Arcadian Neighborhoods, Towns and Suburbs). Members are actively seeking to relocate to their own personal Edens — whether to livable small city, town, island or overseas.

But then we pictured the ending: And they all lived happily ever after . . . until the rest of the people who saw the ad arrived.

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Editor: M. Lardner

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August 14, 1989

MEMORANDUM TO CLAUDIA CUMMINS

FROM: MICHAEL TERRIGNO

SUBJECT: Connotations to the Word "Green"

Green:
- o Not fully developed or perfected in growth or condition; unripe.
- o Unseasoned; not dried or cured; green lumber.
- o Immature in age or judgement; untrained; inexperienced; gullible; easily fooled.
- o Fresh, recent, or new.
- o Having a sickly appearance
- o Full of life and vigor.
- o (of wines) Having a flavor that is raw, harsh, and acid, due to a lack of maturity.
- o Green (slang) money
- o A color on the color spectrum.

Greens and Blues: Byzantine political factions in the 5th-8th centuries which expressed the political views of the various cities of the Byzantine empire.

Green Berets: The well known name of the men of the U.S. Army's Special Forces. The name is derived from the unique and distinctive headgear of its members.

Green Hat: A movie and play (1932) by Michael Arlen, which tells the story of Iris Fenwick, an aristocratic lady, whose unhappy love life eventually results in her suicide.

Green Mansions: A novel by author William Henry Hudson, speaks of "the nostalgia of an urbanized society for restored communication between man and nature."

Green Pastures: A play by Marc Connelly, tells some of the best known biblical stories as seen through the eyes of a black child from Louisiana.

Greene, Nathaniel: Considered to be one of the best generals in the Revolutionary War, he was an aide to George Washington.

Green Lamp: Established in Leningrad in 1818, it was a literary society of which Pushkin was a member.

Green Plan: Established by the Italian government as an agricultural reform plan, it was designed to develop efficient and well organized farms.

Greenback Movement: Organized in 1874, this former political party composed of mostly agrarian supporters opposed the limited circulation of U.S. tender notes. (greenbacks)

Greenhouse Effect: An effect similar to that of a greenhouse, is the heating of the Earth caused by the atmosphere.

Green Movement of Europe, The: A political movement in Europe whose focus is on environmental issues. There are several European countries who voice the beliefs of the movement, however there is no single, central party in Europe.

The following is a list of political parties in Europe who are connected to the Movement:

- The Green Party of the Federal Republic of Germany.
- The Greens Party of France.
- The Green Party of Britain.
- Green Alliance of Ireland.
- National Federation for the Green List of Italy.

Green Table, The: A 1932 ballet choreographed by Kurt Jooss.

Green Power: Meaning the power of money, which many view as a social force.

Green Paper: A report voicing the policy proposals of the British government, to be discussed in Parliament. (so called because the reports were printed on green paper.)

Greens Fee: A fee paid by golfers to play a golf course.

Green Stamp: A brand of trading stamp; a speeding ticket; money or currency.

Green's Theorem: Named after George Green, an English mathematician, who formulated the theorem, it is one of several theorems that connect an integral in "n"-dimensional space with one in "n-1"-dimensional space.

Green Mountain State: The nickname for the state of Vermont.

Greenskeeper: A person who is in charge of the maintenance and care of a golf course.

Green Stuff: A slang term for paper money.

Green Mountain Boys: Patriot militia in the Revolutionary War who carried out the first act of aggression against the British by capturing Ft. Ticonderoga under the command of Ethan Allen.

Greenpeace: An international organization committed to the preservation of the environment.

Green Corp: An environmental group in Japan which participates in reforestation initiatives.

Geographical Place Names

- Green Bay, Wisconsin
- The Green River (flows through the Western parts of Wyoming and Colorado.)
- The Green Mountains (stretch north to south through the center of Vermont.)
- Greenland (Danish territory located in the Northern Hemisphere, it is the largest island in the world.)
- Greensboro, North Carolina
- Greensburg, Pennsylvania
  Greenwich Village, New York City, New York (the lower section of Manhattan that is inhabited by writers, artists students.)

North Dakota The Centennial Tree Program

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Tree name comes from Anglo-Saxon

C.Z. GUEST
AROUND THE GARDEN

QUESTION: Why is a tree called a tree? Have you ever wondered why we call trees "trees" and how various trees got their names?

ANSWER: Entymology (not entomology) is the study of word origins. It is the science used to trace the ancestry of words through various languages known to man.

Similar spelling of the word tree is found in both modern and ancient languages. Modern English "tree" is derived from Middle English "tree", "tre", "treo." This can be traced further to earlier Anglo-Saxon "treo," "treow." Of course spelling varied enormously before the advent of dictionaries which helped to standardize spelling. Anglo-Saxons used the same word "treow" for faithfulness, truth and fidelity. Apparently the AngloSaxons equated the straightness, firmness and trueness of trees with man's nobler characteristics of loyalty and fidelity. ■

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

Date: 8/3

TO: JIM PINKERTON

FROM: **JOHN S. GARDNER**
Special Assistant to the President
and Assistant Staff Secretary

FYI from Thoreau, "A Week on the Concord and Merrimack Rivers," Library of America edition.

JG.

cc: fyi for files JG

heard echoing from shore to shore, to give notice of his approach to the farmer's wife with whom he was to take his dinner, though in that place only muskrats and kingfishers seemed to hear. The current of our reflections and our slumbers being thus disturbed, we weighed anchor once more.

As we proceeded on our way in the afternoon, the western bank became lower, or receded farther from the channel in some places, leaving a few trees only to fringe the water's edge; while the eastern rose abruptly here and there into wooded hills fifty or sixty feet high. The bass, *Tilia Americana*, also called the lime or linden, which was a new tree to us, overhung the water with its broad and rounded leaf, interspersed with clusters of small hard berries now nearly ripe, and made an agreeable shade for us sailors. The inner bark of this genus is the bast, the material of the fisherman's matting, and the ropes and peasant's shoes of which the Russians make so much use, and also of nets and a coarse cloth in some places. According to poets, this was once Philyra, one of the Oceanides. The ancients are said to have used its bark for the roofs of cottages, for baskets, and for a kind of paper called Philyra. They also made bucklers of its wood, "on account of its flexibility, lightness, and resiliency." It was once much used for carving, and is still in demand for sounding-boards of piano-fortes and panels of carriages, and for various uses for which toughness and flexibility are required. Baskets and cradles are made of the twigs. Its sap affords sugar, and the honey made from its flowers is said to be preferred to any other. Its leaves are in some countries given to cattle, a kind of chocolate has been made of its fruit, a medicine has been prepared from an infusion of its flowers, and finally, the charcoal made of its wood is greatly valued for gunpowder.

The sight of this tree reminded us that we had reached a strange land to us. As we sailed under this canopy of leaves we saw the sky through its chinks, and, as it were, the meaning and idea of the tree stamped in a thousand hieroglyphics on the heavens. The universe is so aptly fitted to our organization that the eye wanders and reposes at the same time. On every side there is something to soothe and refresh this sense. Look up at the tree-tops and see how finely Nature finishes off her work there. See how the pines spire without end

higher and higher, and make a graceful fringe to the earth. And who shall count the finer cobwebs that soar and float away from their utmost tops, and the myriad insects that dodge between them. Leaves are of more various forms than the alphabets of all languages put together; of the oaks alone there are hardly two alike, and each expresses its own character.

In all her products Nature only develops her simplest germs. One would say that it was no great stretch of invention to create birds. The hawk, which now takes his flight over the top of the wood, was at first, perchance, only a leaf which fluttered in its aisles. From rustling leaves she came in the course of ages to the loftier flight and clear carol of the bird.

Salmon Brook comes in from the west under the railroad, a mile and a half below the village of Nashua. We rowed up far enough into the meadows which border it to learn its piscatorial history from a haymaker on its banks. He told us that the silver eel was formerly abundant here, and pointed to some sunken creels at its mouth. This man's memory and imagination were fertile in fishermen's tales of floating isles in bottomless ponds, and of lakes mysteriously stocked with fishes, and would have kept us till nightfall to listen, but we could not afford to loiter in this roadstead, and so stood out to our sea again. Though we never trod in those meadows, but only touched their margin with our hands, we still retain a pleasant memory of them.

Salmon Brook, whose name is said to be a translation from the Indian, was a favorite haunt of the aborigines. Here, too, the first white settlers of Nashua planted, and some dents in the earth where their houses stood and the wrecks of ancient apple-trees are still visible. About one mile up this stream stood the house of old John Lovewell, who was an ensign in the army of Oliver Cromwell, and the father of "famous Captain Lovewell." He settled here before 1690, and died about 1754, at the age of one hundred and twenty years. He is thought to have been engaged in the famous Narragansett swamp fight, which took place in 1675, before he came here. The Indians are said to have spared him in succeeding wars on account of his kindness to them. Even in 1700 he was so

Spokane

The City and The People

by Michael Schmeltzer with photographs by Phil Schofield

Published by American Geographic Publishing

About the Author

Michael Schmeltzer has lived in Spokane, off and on, since 1970. He graduated from Spokane's Rogers High School in 1974. In 1975, he began his journalism career as a reporter for the *Juneau* (Alaska) *Empire*. Since 1980, he has worked as a reporter and editor for *The Spokesman-Review* in Spokane. He also is a frequent contributor to *Washington Magazine*.

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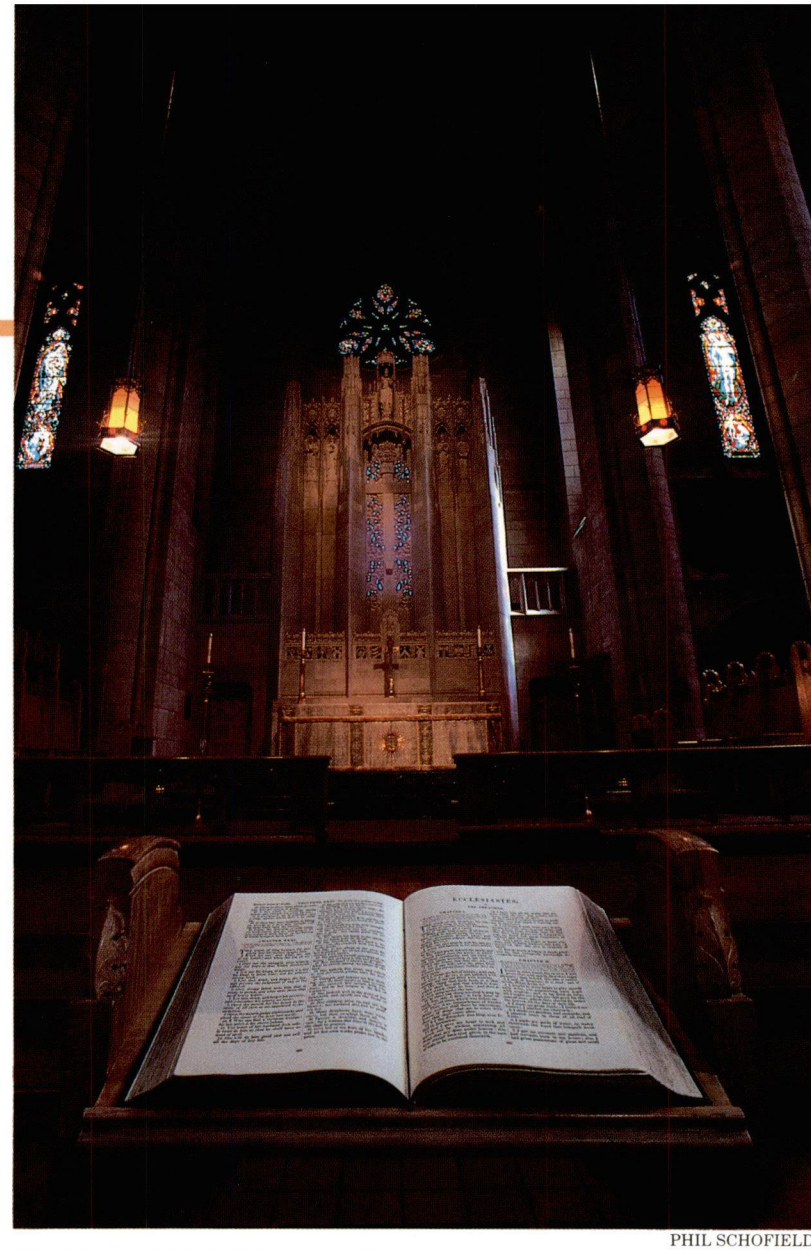

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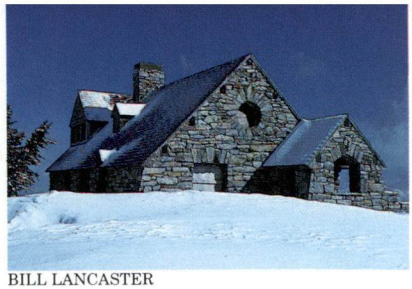

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Cover: *A night view of Spokane.* PHIL SCHOFIELD
Title page: *The Davenport Hotel.*
Facing page: *Two views of the gothic-inspired St. John's Episcopal Cathedral.*
This page, top to bottom: *Vista House on Mt. Spokane. An apartment dweller's garden. Downtown Spokane, as viewed from Riverfront Park.*
Overleaf, top: *Skywalks link many downtown buildings.*
Center: *Stormy skies over the city.*
Bottom left: *Skating on Cannon Hill Park's frozen duck pond.* ***Right:*** *Expo 74.*

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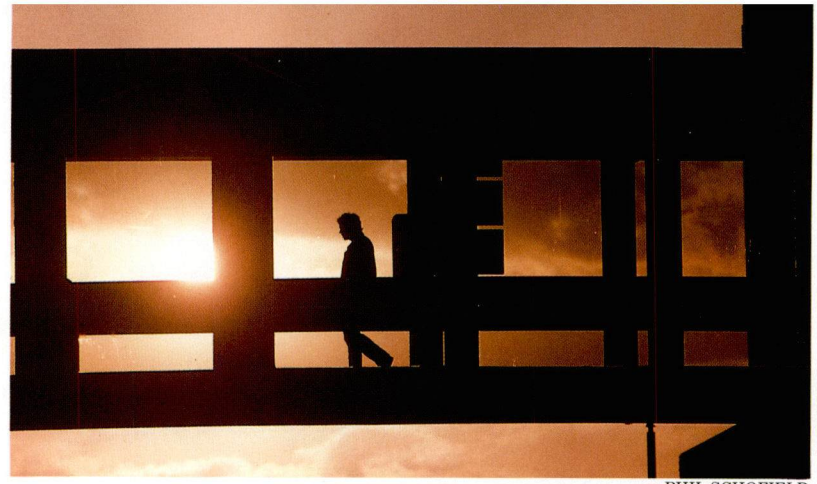
Dedication

To Shani and Morgan. Thanks for putting up with this project.



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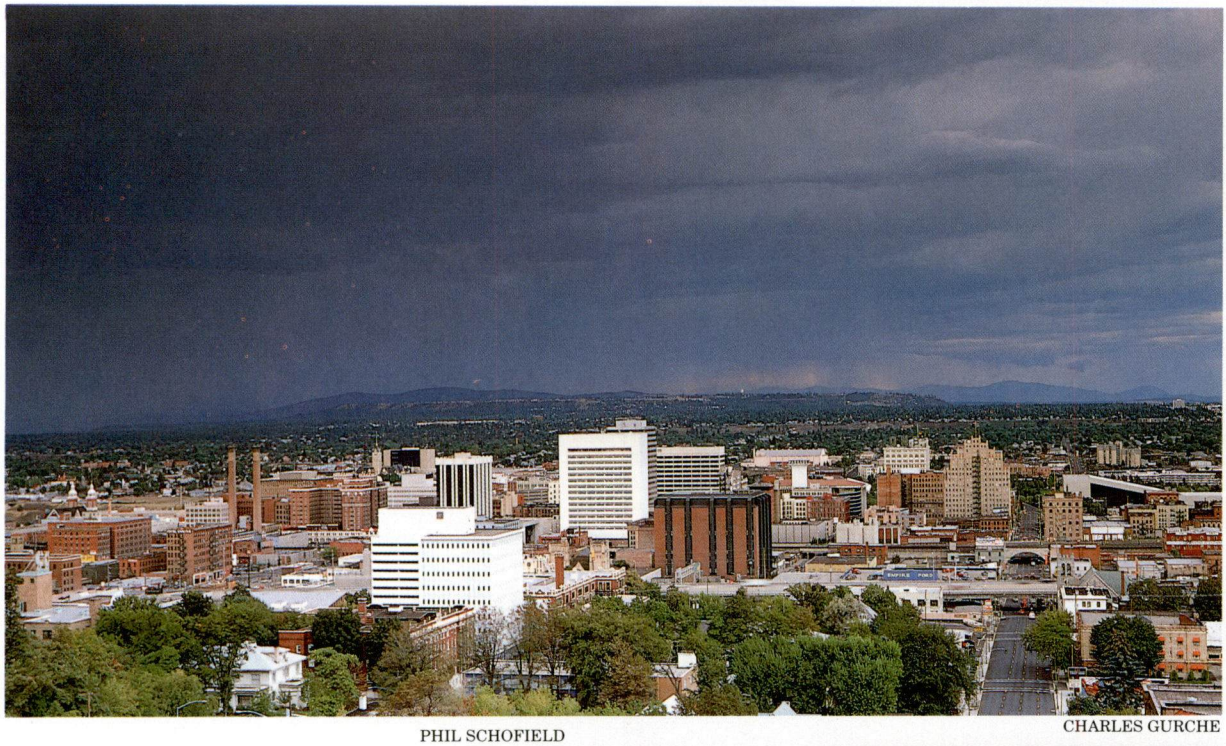

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CHARLES GURCHE

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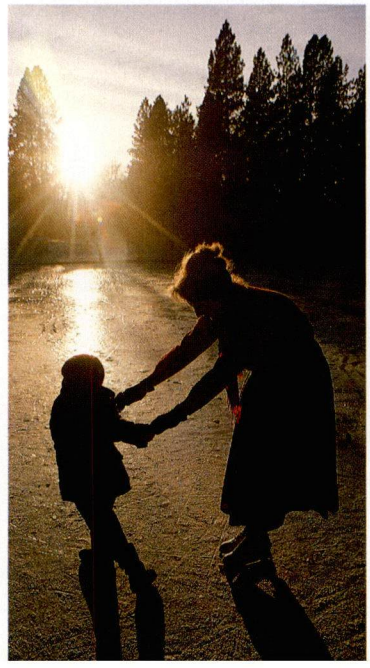
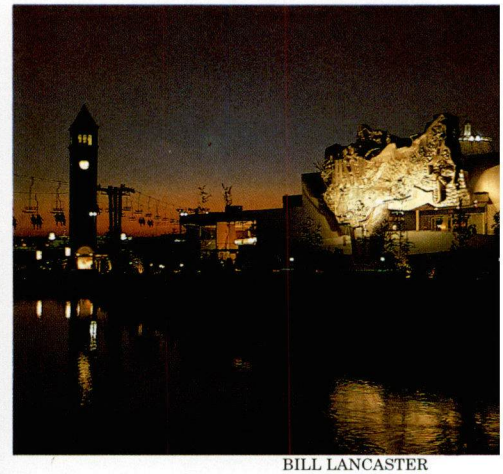
Many people were kind enough to lend their help and expertise to this project. Thanks to all of you. A special thanks to Ed Nolan of the Eastern Washington State Historical Society's Cheney Cowles Museum; Nancy Compau of the Spokane Public Library; Phil Schofield, a good friend and a great photographer; and to Shani Marchant.





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Spokane
Whitworth College
U.S. HWY. 2
FIVE MILE RD.
NINE MILE RD.
Spokane River
291
395
FRANCIS AVE.
DRISCOLL BLVD.
WELLESLEY AVE.
DIVISION ST.
NEVADA ST.
CRESTLINE ST.
MARKET ST.
EMPIRE AVE.
GREEN ST.
UPRIVER DR.
Spokane River
GOVERNMENT WAY
NORTHWEST BLVD.
ASH ST.
MAPLE ST.
MONROE ST.
HAMILTON AVE.
Spokane Community College
Spokane Falls Community College
Coliseum
Museum of Native American Cultures
Gonzaga University
290
BROADWAY AVE.
Opera House
Cheney Cowles Memorial Museum
SPRAGUE AVE.
I-90
U.S. HWY. 2
Latah Creek
CEDAR ST.
SOUTHEAST BLVD
GRAND BLVD.
27
I-90
195
HIGH DR.
NORTH

1 NATURAL SETTING

America's postcard image of the Pacific Northwest is one of mist-shrouded coastal mountains, all cloaked with evergreens and crowned by sparkling glaciers. It's a pretty picture, to be sure, and one that has helped to make tourism a leading industry within the region.

But the visitor who arrives in Spokane expecting to find this scene is in for a surprise or two.

There are mountains, yes. Just northeast of the city, 5,800-foot Mt. Spokane strikes a handsome pose. And beyond, in the panhandle of Idaho, are the Selkirks, Purcells and Cabinets, rugged, sky-stabbing ranges that make up the western flank of the Rockies. Still, the lay of the land across most of the surrounding region tends more toward horizontal than vertical. The climate is dry, astonishingly so given the rainy reputation of the North-wet—er, Northwest. And while there are forests, fast-running rivers and lakes by the dozens, there also are great rolling

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waves of treeless farmland and scrubby expanses of desert sustaining little more than sagebrush and hungry jackrabbits.

In short, Spokane is an altogether different place than the one pictured on that popular Northwest post card, with an identity and an allure very much its own.

Those who call Spokane home live amid a landscape of uncommon diversity. An hour's drive from the heart of the city will deliver a high-country lake, a lonesome patch of desert or almost anything in between. For those who embrace the great outdoors with all the enthusiasm exhibited by the people of Spokane—and it seems that nearly everyone here is a hunter, a skier, a sailor, a climber or at least a Sunday hiker—this place is heaven's own backyard.

But as much as we might enjoy and appreciate it, few among us have a real understanding of how this land came to be. This is less a reflection of an ignorance-is-bliss attitude, however, than of the incredible intricacies of nature.

In all fairness, even geologists long have struggled to fully explain this spectacular topographic mosaic. Only in the past 50 years have they begun to make sense of the striking contrasts and complexities of the Spokane country's landscape. Scientists still are putting together the pieces, but today enough has been assembled that this great puzzle is finally revealing itself.

Nature's primary tools in sculpting this landscape were fire, ice, wind and water. It was an arduous task, carried out over many millions of years.

This story of creation begins some 20 million years ago, deep in the earth's belly. The labyrinth of subterranean plates that underlies the Northwest was still unsettled, constantly shifting and grinding against one another. The enormous friction created by this activity turned solid rock to liquid fire. Above, the earth's surface was reacting to this great internal rumbling. It, too, was shifting; cracking and settling and then cracking open again like brittle ice over a turbulent lake.

In places, these surface fractures yawned wide and deep. Some went far below the earth's crust, opening huge vents through which floods of fiery magma exploded up and out to flow across the land. Great torrents of molten lava spilled across what is now Eastern Washington, spreading for hundreds of miles and consuming all that lay before them. Whole forests were swallowed. Rivers were blocked. Basins and valleys were inundated. In quick order, a vast landscape was remade entirely.

And this catastrophic volcanic explosion was not to

Above: *A sailor works on his mast rigging at a North Idaho marina.*
Facing page: *Evening sun shines down on the Spokane River.*

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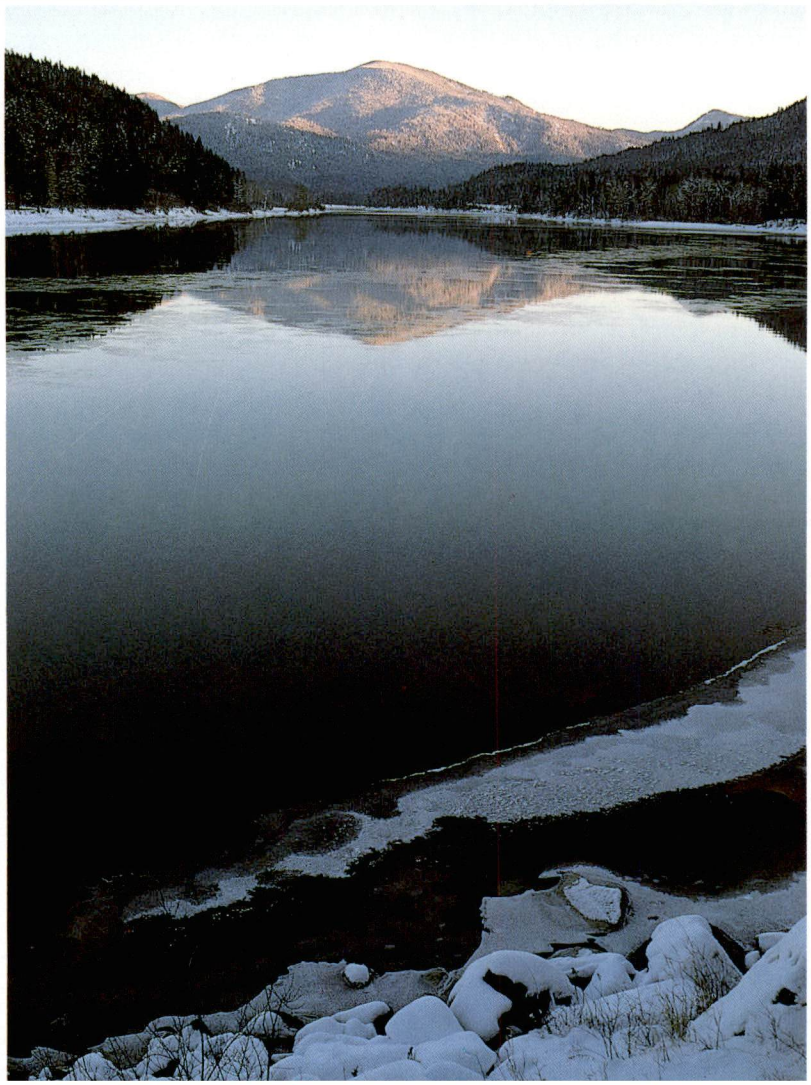
Above: *A skier enjoys winter fun near Spokane.*
Below: *South Mt. Baldy reflected in the Pend Oreille River.*
Facing page: *A gondola offers a spectacular view of the Spokane River falls.*

DEREK HANSON



be just a single occurrence. Again and again—perhaps 100 times or more—the earth quaked and shuddered and belched forth another terrible river of fire.

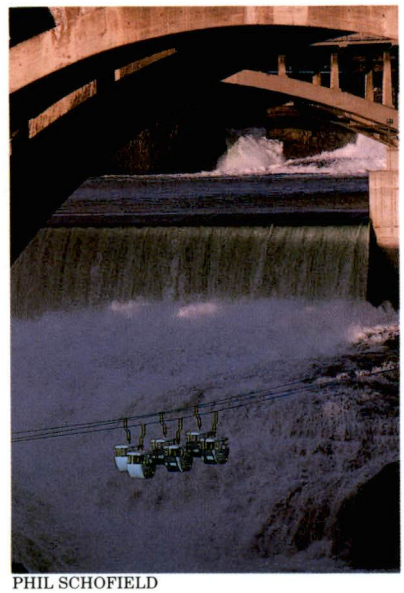
Some scientists estimate that these lava flows moved as fast as 30 miles an hour. Such speed would have enabled a single flow to spread out across a vast area in less than a day. However rapidly this lava might have flowed, though, it solidified quite slowly, cooling first to a thinly crusted goo and then taking form as the dense, dark-brown rock we call basalt. A single flow, depending on its depth, might take from 50 to 250 years to solidify completely.

This volcanic activity continued, as well as scientists are able to discern, for 5 to 8 million years. The earliest flows filled in low-lying areas. Subsequent flows spread out to cover the first, with layers of basalt stacking up pancake-fashion through the ages. A typical Eastern Washington basalt flow is approximately 100 feet thick, although considerable variation exists. Piled one on top of the other, these multiple layers of basalt combine to form an incredibly thick bed of rock beneath the region. Wells drilled in the south-central part of the state have gone more than 17,000 feet deep without breaking through the basalt. In the

Spokane area, at the northeast edge of this great bed of volcanic rock, the layers of basalt add up to only one third to one half that thickness.

At times, one lava eruption came close on the heels of the one before it. Other times, thousands—even tens of thousands—of years passed between the cooling of one flow and the eruption of the next. Given this time, the face of the earth was able to rejuvenate itself. Erosion would grind a thin layer of soil from the basalt itself and wind would deposit more. Since the Cascade Mountains to the west were then only beginning to rise, a great deal more moisture made its way into this area from the Pacific. The climate then was not only wetter, but warmer as well; almost subtropical. In the accumulated soil atop the once-barren rock, lush vegetation thrived—until the next eruption, which acted to reset the environmental clock, starting the whole process over again.

Fossil evidence found in the Spokane area paints a picture of a prehistoric environment quite unlike the one around us today. In Latah Valley (also known as Hangman Valley), shale deposits formed from clay and mud that once made up the bed of an ancient lake hold remarkably well preserved plant fossils. These fossils—which are believed to



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date back 15 million years—show complete leaves from such species of trees as maple, oak, cypress and magnolia.

There was exotic animal life here, as well. Two hundred miles southwest of Spokane, scientists have unearthed fossilized remains of a camel-like creature. Less than 100 miles away, in the Grand Coulee region, a fossil imprint of a small rhinoceros was found in a basalt cliff. It is not only possible, but very probable that many other animal species existed here at this time. But evidence of the existence of such creatures was likely incinerated in an on-rushing river of lava. Only in instances where the animal had the relative protection of water—as was the case, for example, with the rhinoceros—would even a carcass survive. (Scientists believe that the rhinoceros was standing in a swamp or pond, which prevented the molten rock from entirely consuming it. Instead, the rhinoceros was enclosed by pillowing lava, which captured a crude casting of the creature's remains. Amazingly, when the cavity was discovered in the mid-1930s—it was exposed by water erosion—it still contained fossilized bone fragments and even a few teeth.)

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By the time these eruptions finally ceased, 12 to 15 million years ago, an area of more than 50,000 square miles had been blanketed by basalt. Only a scattering of the tallest prehistoric mountain peaks were left poking through the layers of volcanic rock. Mica Peak and Mount Spokane, against the sides of which the basalt ponded, are two examples. Among geologists, the best known island in the great sea of basalt covering the area is Steptoe Butte, 40 miles south of Spokane near the Whitman County town of Rosalia. It was one of the first of these basalt-free peaks to be carefully studied by geologists, and today all such land forms are known generically as "steptoes."

At some time, either near the end of this eruptive phase or soon thereafter, the giant lava field tilted as a whole to the southwest. There is some debate regarding the cause of this. The most widely accepted theory is that the sheer weight of such a huge pile of rock caused a sagging in the earth's surface. Whatever the cause, the result is that today Spokane, at the northeast edge of this volcanic province, sits 1,900 feet above sea level, while Pasco, to the southwest, is only 400 feet above sea level.

By comparison, the next several million years were a tranquil time. Yet the face of the Spokane country continued to change.

Wind blowing from the west carried with it a fine, silt-like substance, loess, which accumulated across much of the lava field. In places, such as near present-day Colfax in Whitman County, this organically rich substance was deposited to depths of more than 50 feet. The wind-blown loess was laid down upon the basalt in a distinctive, dune-like pattern, much like the rolling sands of the Sahara. Geologists aren't in total agreement that wind alone shaped this terrain. Some believe that ancient streams might have played a part, while some bring still other natural forces into the picture. But they do agree without hesitation that the soils formed on top of loess are some of the most fertile in the world.

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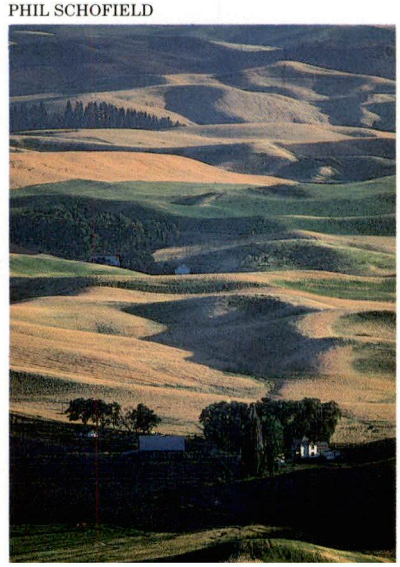


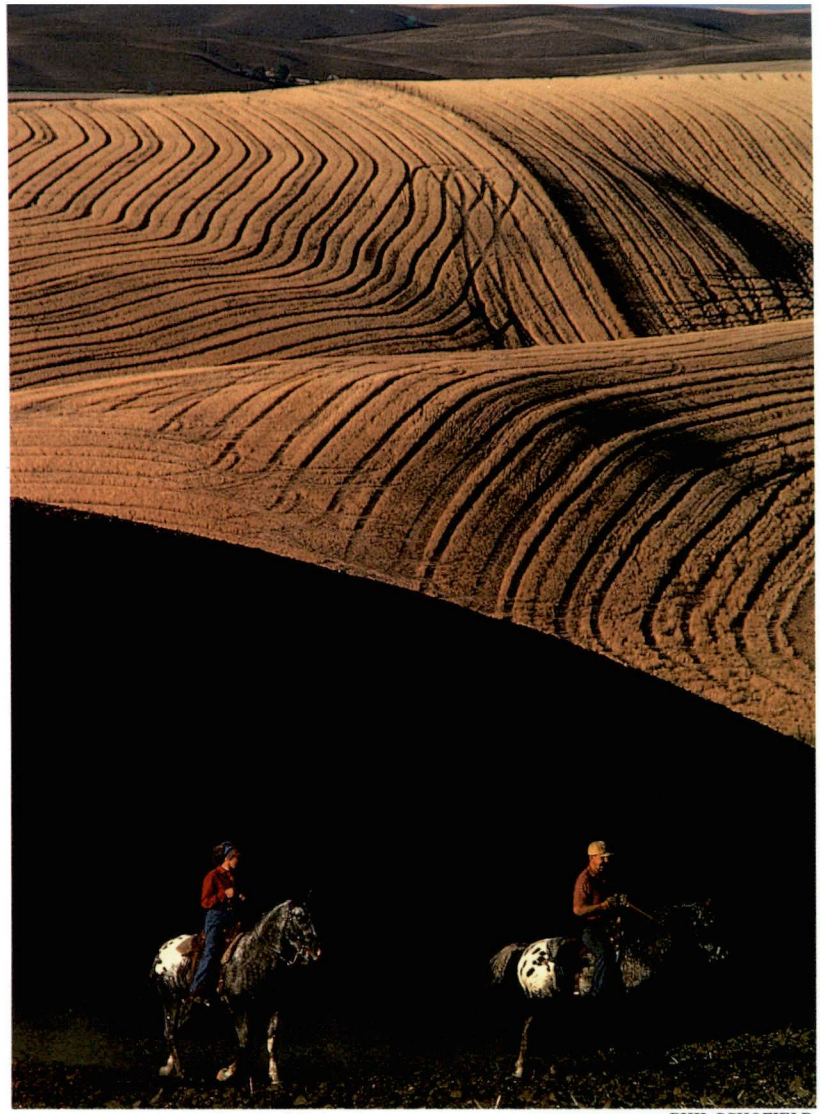
The deposits of wind-blown loess and the development of rich soil layers on top of it continued for many millennia, benefitting nearly all of far Eastern Washington. As recently as 20,000 years ago, virtually this entire region exhibited the rolling hills we see today south of Spokane in the Palouse wheat belt. But nature, never satisfied, had much work still to do.

The final chapter in this story of creation involves another of nature's ill-tempered fits of sudden destruction, followed by a time of gradual self-healing that extends to the present. Accepted now as fact, the entailing events are so unusual and colossal in magnitude that when first

presented as theory, scientific reaction ran from simple disbelief to laughter.

Approximately 100,000 years ago, during the last great age of glaciation in North America, giant sheets of ice began moving south out of present-day Canada. At their greatest extension, the ice masses covered virtually the entire northern tier of the United States from the Great Lakes region westward. Locally, glacial lobes filled the valleys north of Spokane. At what is now the U.S.-Canada border, just 90 miles north, the ice was more than two miles thick.

One of the largest of these finger-like glacial lobes moved down through the valleys of North Idaho, inching its way toward a steep-walled opening between the Cabinet and Bitterroot ranges through which the Clark Fork River flows on its way to Lake Pend Oreille. Here, the glacier blocked the river and, as it continued to grow, formed a giant ice dam towering 1,500 feet or more above the present valley floor. Water impounded by this natural dam backed up into



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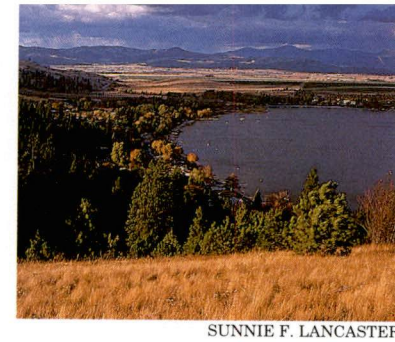
Top: *Early morning riders in the Palouse country.*
Right: *Sunset casts a golden glow on a Palouse wheat field.*
Facing page, top: *Palouse Falls roars with spring runoff.*
Bottom: *The rolling Palouse hills, south of Spokane.*



SUNNIE F. LANCASTER

Right: *Liberty Lake.*
Below: *A summer lightning storm on Liberty Lake.*

the tributary valleys of western Montana, creating Glacial Lake Missoula, an immense body containing a greater volume of water than today's Lake Superior.

The ancient shorelines of this lake still are clearly visible in many parts of Montana. At Missoula, where the lake attained a maximum depth of 950 feet, wave action on its surface etched what now appear as horizontal stripes across the face of Mount Sentinel.

Lake Missoula was filled not only by the backed-up Clark Fork and its tributaries, but also by meltwater from other glaciers. At the south end of present-day Flathead Lake, a retreating glacier—one that is melting faster than than it can replenish itself—formed part of the northern shoreline of Lake Missoula. The lake continued to fill, rising until its surface level reached the lip of the ice dam and finally began to overflow.

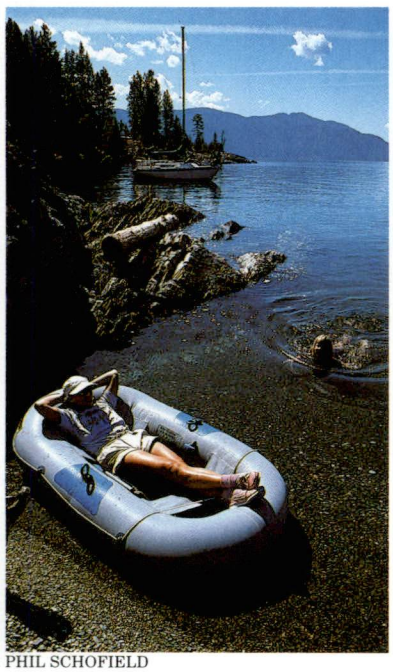
The overflow cut deeply and quickly into the glacial dam. As water is wont to do, it also lifted the ice, ripping away huge pieces until the weakened dam finally collapsed altogether. This unleashed upon the inland Northwest one of the greatest floods known to man. A giant wall of water, perhaps 700 feet high and traveling at up to 70 miles an hour, roared across the Rathdrum Prairie of Idaho and through the Spokane River valley. Scientists estimate that this torrent flowed at a rate of 386 million cubic feet of water per second—or about 10 times the combined flow of the rivers in the world. Nothing in its path would ever be the same again.

The currents in these floodwaters were so powerful that they not only scrubbed the soil from atop the great lava fields, they tore away great chunks of

BILL LANCASTER

basalt itself, carving deep canyons and giant coulees. In its wake, the flood left a scarred and jumbled landscape known as the Channeled Scablands.

Since the Spokane River Valley—smack in the middle of the way—does not appear nearly so beat upon as the country to the west, the obvious question is: Why not? The reason is that the valley itself was flooded by water backed up behind another glacial dam, this one impounding the Columbia River and several of its tributaries. The prehistoric lake covering present-day Spokane served to cushion the valley from the impact of the raging Lake Missoula floodwaters, which spilled over to wreck such havoc upon higher ground to the west.



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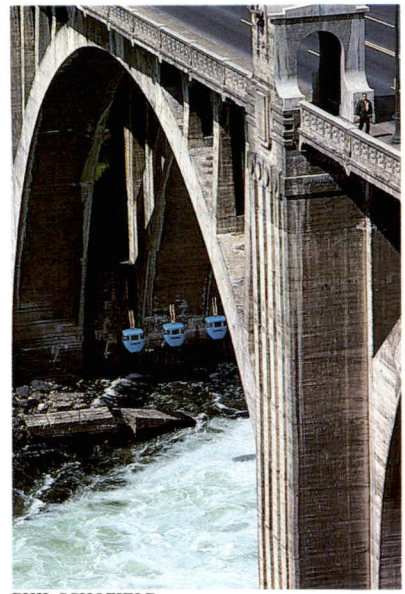

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To describe this outpouring of Glacial Lake Missoula as "one of the greatest floods" in history may be a bit deceiving. It is only one of many because Lake Missoula emptied itself again and again, for the first time perhaps 20,000 years ago and for the last time as recently as 12,000 to 15,000 years ago. Geologists have found evidence of no fewer than 14 individual floods. Some, to be sure, were greater than others. But each and every one of these floods brought calamity upon the landscape of the Spokane country.

VERNON SELDE

Left: *Lake Pend Oreille in North Idaho is a favorite summertime getaway for many people in Spokane.*

Above: *The Bowl and Pitcher area in Riverside State Park.*
Top: *The Monroe Street Bridge.*

SPOKANE RIVER

It was the Spokane River that first lured men to the spot on which the city now stands. And perhaps as much as anything, it is the river that has kept them here.

For the Spokane Indians, it was a rich source of food. Salmon from the Pacific Ocean came up the Columbia, then the Spokane to spawn each summer. The early settlers harnassed its power to run sawmills and flour mills and, once the mysteries of electricity had been solved by Thomas Edison and others, to light their homes and streets and offices and to power still more industry.

Standing on the footbridge that swings across the river just above its thundering falls, one can appreciate both its power and its magnificent beauty. The sight is spectacular: foaming water dropping through a rocky gorge, a cold spray of mist shimmering in the sunlight as it hangs 100 feet in the air above. Few

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Above: *The frothing Spokane River in spring.*
Facing page, top: *Rafting on the Spokane River.*
Bottom: *The falls and Post's sawmill, circa 1884.*

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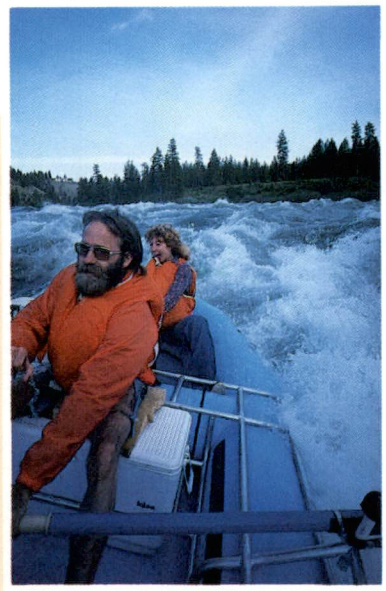


cities have been so blessed. And today, one can honestly say that few have showed their appreciation for such a blessing quite so well as Spokane.

But Spokane has not always been so kind to or appreciative of its river. For years, it functioned as an open sewer, carrying human and industrial wastes in its flow. Only in the past few decades has an effective effort been made to restore and reclaim this waterway.

By 1909—fewer than 30 years after Spokane was incorporated with a population of barely 350 people—the river had become so polluted that the state health department issued a cease and desist order, forbidding the city from dumping sewage into the river. Apparently no one paid attention, for the state continued to issue such edicts regularly through the 1940s. A 1938 state list of problem waterways described the Spokane River as "grossly polluted," as a "serious health hazard" and ranked it as the foulest waterway in Washington.

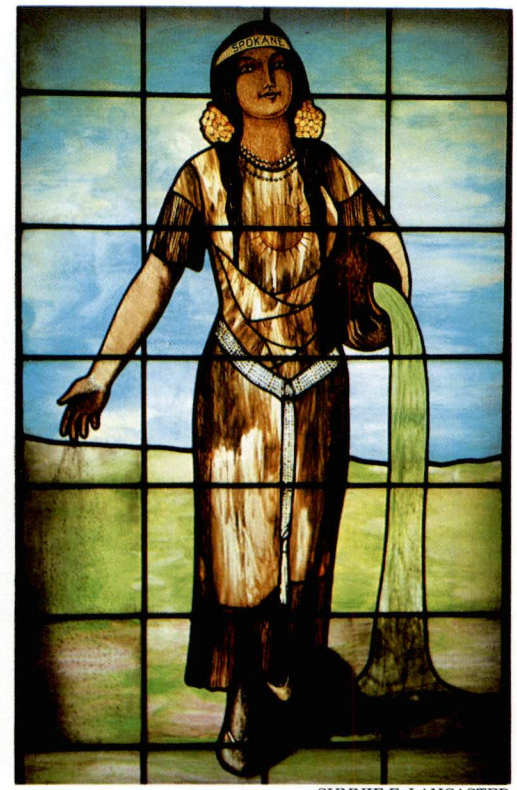
The first sewage treatment facility wasn't completed until 1958 and, in truth, it would be more than a decade yet before a facility large enough to effectively handle the city's wastes was in place and functioning.

Further efforts to clean up the river have focused on towns and on companies both upstream and downstream. And the effort has worked.

Once grossly polluted, the Spokane River today enjoys great health—the best it has known in more than 100 years. It is still a hard-working river, generating electricity that helps to turn the wheels of local industry. Now it plays hard, too, offering a variety of recreational opportunities: boating, swimming, water skiing, rafting and, once again, fishing.

EASTERN WASHINGTON STATE HISTORICAL SOCIETY

2 EARLY PEOPLE



SUNNIE F. LANCASTER

No one knows for sure whether man was present to witness the thunderous calamity brought upon the land by the great Spokane Floods. Geologic clues found in its wake indicate that the last of these torrents washed across the Inland Northwest 12,000 to 15,000 years ago, give or take a millennium or two. Such a time frame predates the oldest known evidence of human habitation in the area by up to 5,000 years. Still, we can't dismiss the question as beyond the realm of possibility.

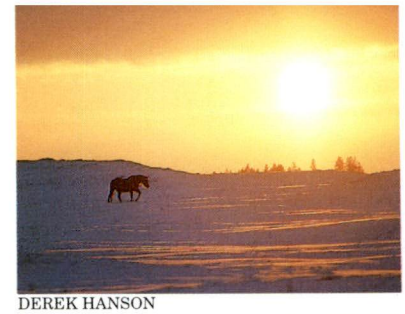
Some anthropologists and archaeologists theorize that early man could have migrated into the region long before the end of the last ice age, perhaps 35,000 years ago. The proof? Maybe it is out there, waiting to be found. Perhaps it does not exist. Just as the floods scoured and resculpted the landscape, such colossal deluges might also have scrubbed away any sign of man's earliest presence.

Archaeologists working in what is now Eastern Washington have, however, unearthed artifacts and even skeletal remains documenting a human history that dates back many thousands of years.

Digs at Lind Coulee, about 80 miles west of Spokane, produced primitive tools that have proven to be 8,000 years old. Even older artifacts have been located along the Columbia River north of the city near the present-day Kettle Falls, a community that borrows its

PHIL SCHOFIELD

Left: *A totem in Riverfront Park.*
Top: *"Miss Spokane," a stained-glass window, reflects the bounty of the land and the area's abundant water.*



DEREK HANSON

name from a historic Indian fishing site. And along the Palouse River, about 120 miles southwest of Spokane, archaeologists sifting through a burial site about to be inundated by Lower Monumental Dam found the remains of humans laid to rest some 10,000 years ago.

The immediate Spokane area has yet to yield anything quite so ancient as this. But the inland Northwest's first inhabitants were a nomadic people, driven to wander by the very task of survival. If they were this near 10,000 years ago, it could not have been much after that the search for food and a place of shelter brought a small band to the Spokane River valley. Here, they settled into a life of peace and relative plenty.

The Spokane Indians—a generally accepted definition of the name is "Children of the Sun" or "Sun People," although this is disputed by some—are an Interior Salish people. They shared much culturally with such neighboring tribes as the Coeur d'Alenes, the Colvilles, the Kalispels and the Flatheads. Undoubtedly, the strongest link of all was language. Tribal dialects differed, but not to a degree that would have prevented a Spokane from conversing easily with, say, a Coeur d'Alene or a Kalispel.

Historically, the tribe was made up of three individual bands, all living along the Spokane River. The Middle Spokanes lived nearest to the contemporary city, occupying the lower reaches of Latah Creek valley and the lowland benches just downstream from the falls. The Upper band inhabited an area to the east, in the general vicinity, of present-day Post Falls, Idaho. The Lower band claimed an area between the confluence of the Spokane and Little Spokane rivers and the place where their combined flow empties into the Columbia.

Since the Spokanes employed no census takers, there exists no historical record of the size of the individual bands or of the tribe's com-

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Top: *Sunset near Spokane.*
Right: *Today's gatherings help keep the region's traditional Indian culture alive.*

bined number. One estimate, noted in the mid-1800s by a government treaty delegation, fixes the combined tribal population at about 3,000. Others have estimated the number to be much lower, perhaps no more than 1,500.

The rivers, hills, canyons and meadows of the Spokane country provided a supply of food that was adequate but hardly abundant. Salmon, which migrated up the Spokane River each summer from the Pacific, was a mainstay of the tribe's diet, as were camas and other roots, berries and small game. The gathering and preserving of food consumed so much time, and required such a cooperative effort among the Spokanes themselves and also their neighbors that there was little time or energy, to be wasted on war. Ill feelings sometimes arose, of course. But much more often than not, disagreements between tribes were settled through a process of negotiation rather than with spears and arrows. For the Spokanes, as well as for their neighbors, the true struggle was with nature, not other men. At stake for all of these people was survival.

Early spring brought an awakening of the earth, stirring the Spokanes from their winter villages. The first rite of spring was to thank the Great Spirit for the bounty of the land. This involved fasting, followed by ceremonies and dances. Thanks said in advance, the bands broke up into smaller groups, typically composed of extended-family members, and set out to begin the

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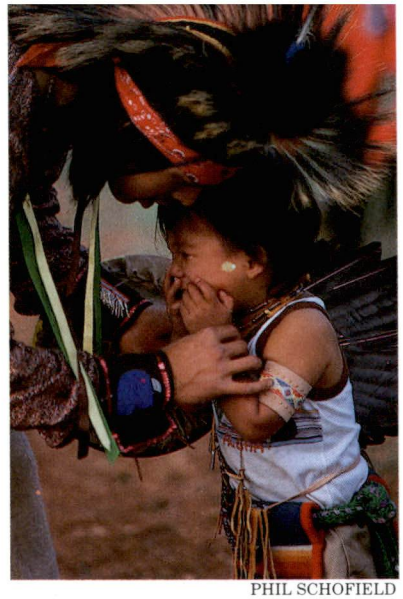
Left and facing page, top: *Creating and wearing traditional clothing brings the past into the present for young members of Spokane area tribes.*

annual harvest cycle. Although the bands would gather again in summer to fish for salmon along the river and in fall to form large hunting parties, most of the next few months would be spent in small parties, following food circuits spread over hundreds of miles.

As the last snow melted and the rivers swelled with runoff, hillsides and meadows blossomed with wildflowers. The blue, lily-like petals of the camas began to appear in late March, signaling to the women of the tribe that the time was right for digging. Using deer-horn-handled sticks, they harvested two types of camas—an onion-like bulb—plentiful in the Spokane country. White camas, most commonly found in dry, rocky areas, was pounded into a pulpy mass and shaped in small cakes. Brown camas, which thrives in damp meadows, was baked on a bed of coals and either eaten whole or used to season other foods, such as salmon or venison.

Men stirred, too, in spring, although hunting so early in the year usually produced little in the way of edible results.



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Like all of the Interior Salish tribes, the Spokanes adhered to well defined labor roles based on sex. Men were hunters and fishermen; women gathered roots and berries. Only a *berdache*—a man thought to possess the powers of a woman or, in rare instances, a woman believed to possess a man's powers—was allowed to perform duties normally carried out by members of the opposite sex. Since everyone knew and followed his or her role, this strict division of labor enabled the tribe to achieve great effectiveness in gathering and preserving food.

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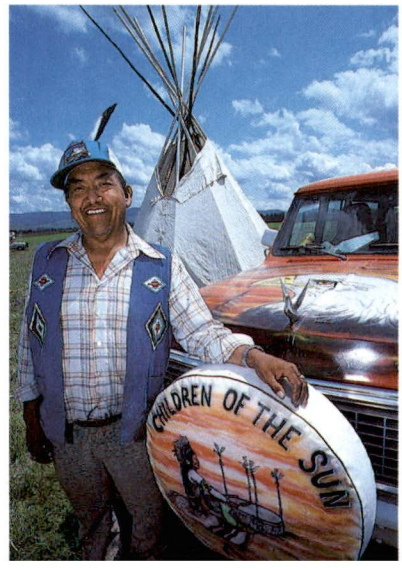


Old meets new when pickup trucks and tipis are present at a summertime gathering on the Spokane Indian Reservation.

By midsummer, the salmon had returned to the river, bringing the tribe together again in larger camps. Here, the men were in charge, and in charge of them was a salmon chief. This was not a position to be taken lightly. Salmon was more than just a source of nourishment for the Spokanes. It was also the tribe's most valuable trade commodity, for few other Interior people claimed a river so rich in salmon. This resource enabled the tribe to become a significant player in the economic marketplace of the day. The Spokanes were middlemen in this far-flung trade network, having indirect links both to coastal tribes and to those living on the plains east of the Rockies. Using salmon as a currency of sorts, the Spokanes might acquire, say, buffalo hides that came originally from the Blackfeet or even the Crows. Some of those robes might later be traded for shells or baskets made by a tribe in the Lower Columbia or Puget Sound region.

Before the fishing was begun each summer, it was the sal-

BILL LANCASTER

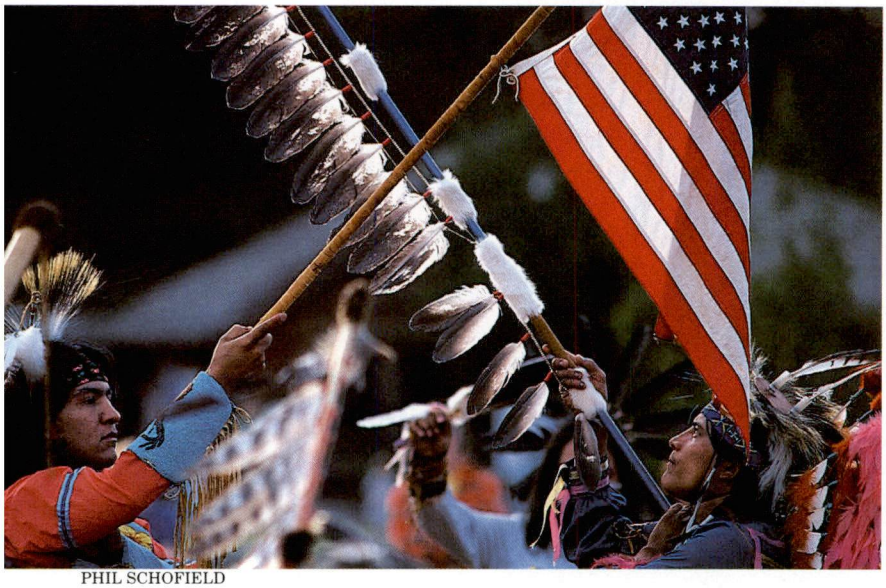
mon chief who presided over ceremonies and rituals designed to ensure a large harvest. When the runs were plentiful, he was given the credit. And when they were not, he was blamed.

The Spokanes acquired their first horses in the early 1700s, most likely from the Flatheads. Nothing had ever so significantly changed their lives. As a pedestrian people, the Spokanes could not go far in search of food or to carry out trade. The horse at least tripled the Spokanes' range for hunting and gathering and, because other tribes also were acquiring this four-legged form of transportation, gave them an even greater trade area.

On horseback, the Spokanes were even able to venture across the Rockies to hunt buffalo. But even with horses, the trek over the mountains was long and dangerous. The Blackfeet, who lived just east of the mountains, guarded their territory jealously and were much feared. For reasons that surely involved the ancient theory of safety in numbers, the Spokanes almost always allied with one or more other tribes—generally the Coeur d'Alenes, Kalispels or Flatheads—when traveling to buffalo country.

Like all tribes, the Spokanes greatly prized their horses. Few things that one might possess were held to be of higher value.

Spokanes could not have known, however, that this animal was the first sign of the coming of quite another creature, this one walking on two legs and bringing changes more drastic than any man or woman among them could possibly imagine.



PHIL SCHOFIELD

Top: *The Museum of Native American Cultures in Spokane is a showcase of Indian art and artifacts.*
Left: *A celebration of heritage in Spokane.*
Facing page: *A colorful cultural celebration on the Spokane Indian Reservation.*

BILL LANCASTER

3 FUR TRADERS, MISSIONARIES AND THE SPOKANE/COEUR D'ALENE WAR

In the tribal mythology of the Spokanes, there is legend that curiously foretells the coming of the white man. A young shaman, on a quest for knowledge from the Great Spirit, has gone to the top of a mountain to fast and pray. There, after four days, he has a startling vision of the future and he returns to tell his people of this revelation. The Spokanes, he says, will one day be visited by a strange race of men who will come from the east, like the rising sun. The shaman calls these people *sama,* a Salish word that translates loosely as "men who are not human." Pressed for details, he explains that the sama will be recognizable by their fair skin and that they will bring with them a wonderful book containing the answers to even the most perplexing questions. These sama will be friends to the Spokanes, the shaman says, and must be received as such.

In time, the shaman's prophecy proved true. The fair-skinned sama did come to the Spokane country. And the first whites, who arrived in the early 1800s, were indeed friendly. But the books these men carried were nothing

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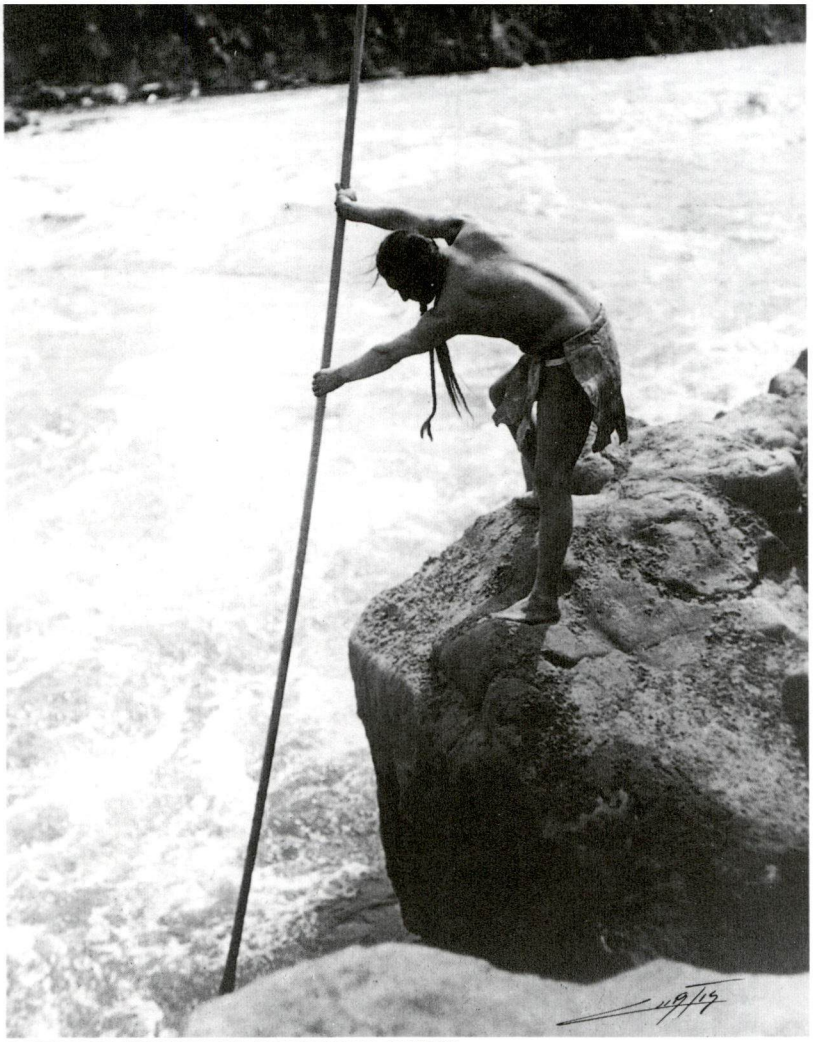

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more sacred or mystical than simple business ledgers used to keep records of local trading activities for the Canadian Northwest Fur Company.

In 1808, just two years after Lewis and Clark had passed 150 miles south of the Spokane River on their return from the Pacific, Canadian explorer David Thompson and the small party accompanying him traveled into what is now the panhandle of Idaho. These Nor'Westers, as they called themselves, had come to scout the country for beaver. Finding the small, flat-tailed critter plentiful, they spent the winter with Indians along the Kootenai River. The next spring, they pushed farther south and, during the summer of 1809, constructed a trading post along the eastern shore of Lake Pend Oreille. They explained their mission to the Indians of the area—among the tribes to visit this post were the Flatheads, Coeur d'Alenes, Kalispels and Spokanes—and also explained that they would reward the Indians who would participate in the harvest of beaver pelts.

No tribe exhibited any greater enthusiasm for this enterprise than the Spokanes. Noting this, Thompson, who was about to return to eastern Canada with two years' catch of beaver, dispatched two of his men to establish a post among the Spokanes. Finan McDonald and Jacques ("Jocko") Finlay spent the winter of 1809-1810 among the Middle and Lower Spokanes. McDonald was a giant of a man, six feet four inches tall, with flowing red hair and a bushy beard. Although he first impressed the Indians with his striking appearance, McDonald quickly became known—and somewhat feared—for another feature: his hair-trigger temper. Finlay, half Indian and half French, was certainly no man's pushover. But by comparison he was easy-going,

Top: *Fishing for salmon.*
Facing page: *Spokane Indians at the turn of the century.*

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even jovial, and was well liked by the Spokanes. Finlay further won the tribe's welcome by taking a Spokane woman as his wife.

When spring came, the two Nor'Westers went to work at the job that Thompson had assigned. Having looked the immediate country up and down during the previous autumn and winter, they chose a piece of high ground at the confluence of the Spokane and Little Spokane rivers—the latter a glorious beaver stream in its day—as the site for the trading post. With the help of the Spokanes, McDonald and Finlay erected a set of simple but serviceable buildings made of logs and hand-hewn timber. There were a warehouse, three or four small cabins and a bunkhouse for visitors. Later, there would be a blacksmith's shop and stables, additional buildings for storage of trade goods and furs, more cabins and even an office large enough to occasionally do double duty as a dance hall.

Historically, Spokane House, as this Canadian post was known, is of more than just local significance. It was the first place of business in either Washington or Oregon. Spokane House predates by one year Fort Astoria, the American-built trading post in Oregon, and had been operating for 14 years already by the time British-built Fort Vancouver opened for business far down the Columbia.

The Spokanes had for many generations been trading with other tribes. Even before the arrival of the Nor'Westers, they occupied an important niche in the exchange of goods among tribes of the region. And while they worked hard at trapping and preparing furs on their own, the Spokanes continued to act as middle-men, acquiring pelts from neighboring tribes and then turning a profit by trading for goods at Spokane House. Available to them there were blankets, kettles made of copper and iron, bolts of colorful cotton fabric, tobacco and, or course, guns and ammunition. Not available to them was alcohol. The Nor'Westers had seen what trouble this powerful drink caused among Indians elsewhere and refused to dispense it at Spokane House.

If it was good economically for the Spokanes, Spokane House proved to be immensely more profitable for the Nor'-Westers. When Thompson, who returned to the Pacific Northwest in 1811, departed to return again to Canada the

Above and facing page:
Traditional Indian camps.

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following year, he took with him 9,000 beaver pelts from the Spokane district.

Word spread, and by the autumn of 1812 a party from Astoria had arrived to begin building a competing trading post not two miles from Spokane House. Fort Spokane, as the American post was called, was larger and somewhat less rustic in appearance than Spokane House. At first, anyway, Fort Spokane offered a rate of exchange more favorable to the Indians than did their rivals. But the Americans soon lost this toehold in Spokane country—not because they were unable to compete locally for fortunes in fur, but because of the fortunes of war. Just as the Astorians opened their Fort Spokane, the United States and Great Britain entered into the War of 1812. Midway through this conflict, John Jacob Astor, apparently none too confident of an American victory, sold his interest to the Northwest Fur Company. Included in the deal was Fort Spokane, which was taken over by the Nor'Westers as a satellite of Spokane House.

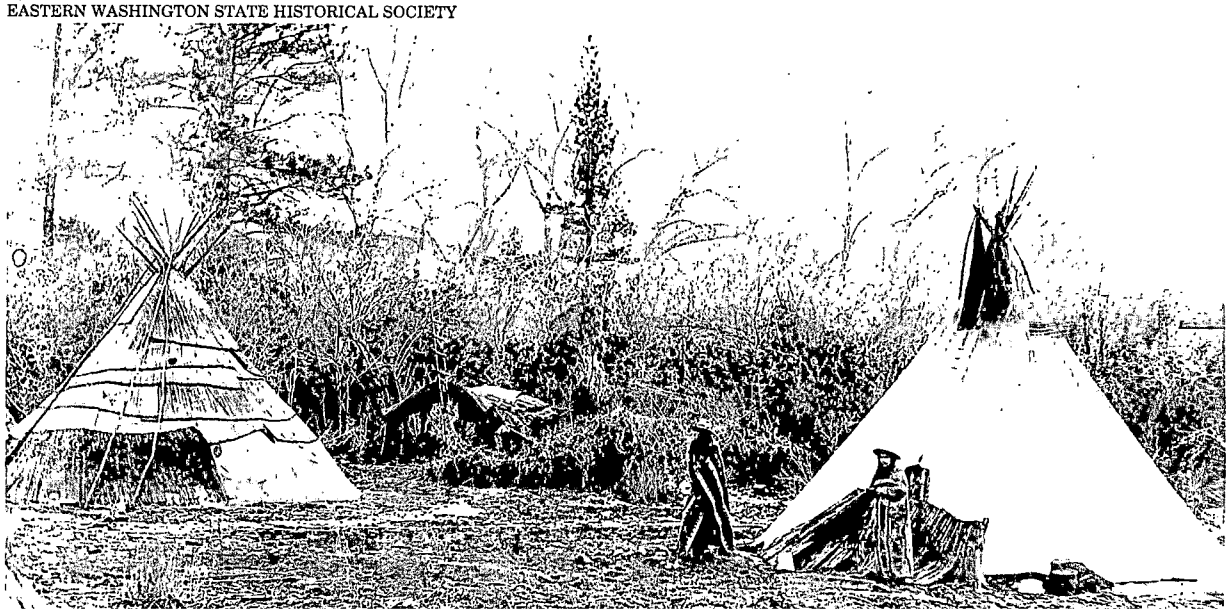
From the diaries of men who lived at Spokane House or visited there comes a picture of a busy, friendly and altogether pleasant place. Alexander Ross, who during his fur-trade career ran posts for both Astor and the Canadians and for a time was chief trader at Spokane House, wrote:

"Spokane House was a retired spot, no hostile natives were there to disquiet a man. There the Bourgeois who presided over the company's affairs resided, and that made Spokane House the center of attraction. There all the wintering parties, with the exception of the northern district, met. It was the great starting point, although six weeks travel out of the direct line of some, and more or less inconvenient to all. But that was nothing!

"At Spokane House, there were handsome buildings. There was a ball room, and no females in the land so fair to look upon as the nymphs of Spokane. No damsel could dance so gracefully as they; none were so attractive. But Spokane House was not celebrated for fine women only. There were fine horses, also. The race ground was admired, and the pleasures of the race. Altogether, Spokane House was a delightful place and time had confirmed its celebrity."

Time, too, would mark the eventual passing of Spokane House. The inconvenience of location that Ross mentions undoubtedly was behind the decision in 1827—six years after the Northwest Fur Company was bought out by its

EASTERN WASHINGTON STATE HISTORICAL SOCIETY



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Canadian rival, the Hudson's Bay Company—to relocate district headquarters from the banks of the Spokane to the upper Columbia. Fort Colville, just below Kettle Falls, became the new regional mart of the fur traders.

Not long after, white men with a purpose quite different from the fur traders began to make their way into Spokane country. Instead of harvesting furs, this second group of whites was intent on harvesting souls.

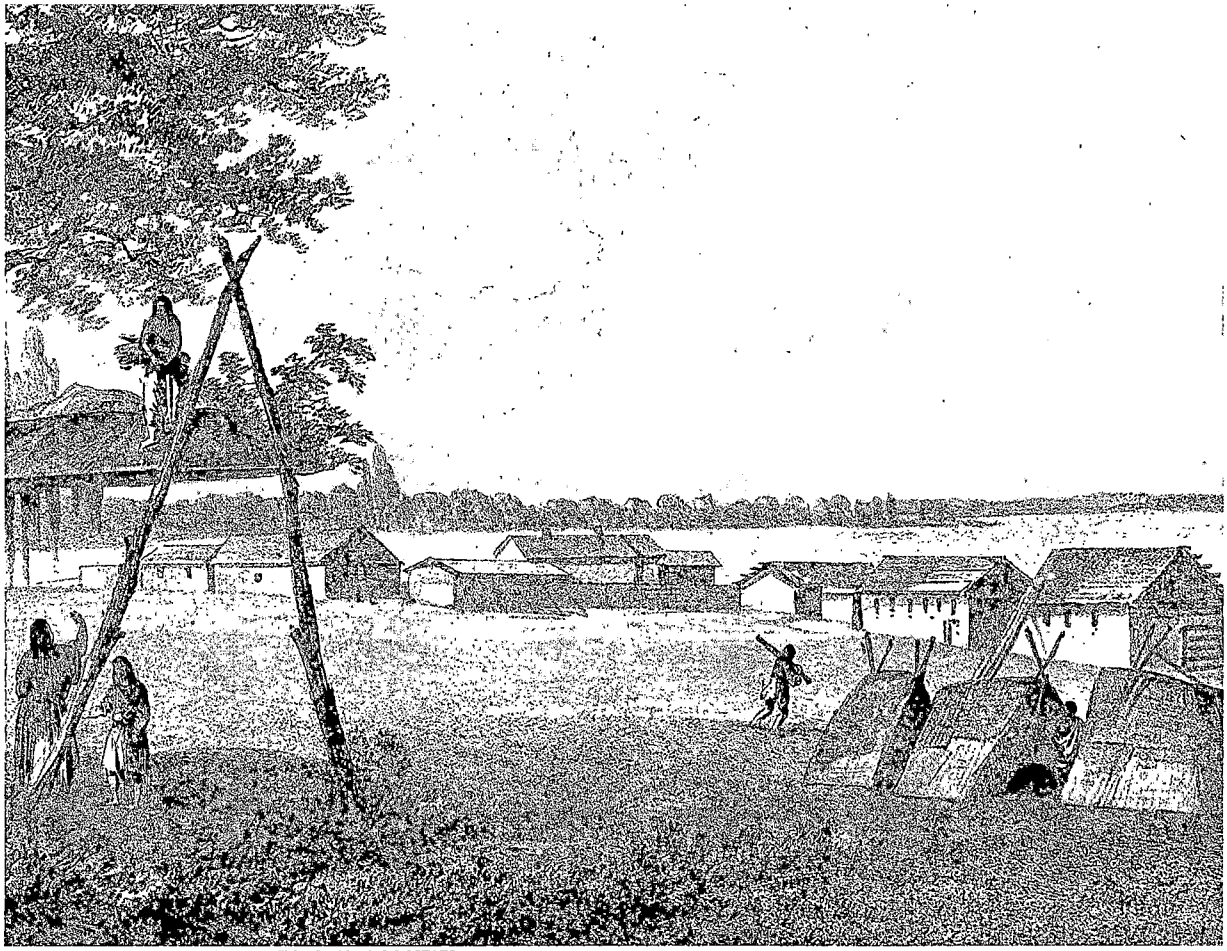
The first men of the cloth to reside among the Spokanes were Cushing Eells and Elkanah Walker, two Protestant missionaries who arrived in 1838. Along with their wives, they had made the long, difficult overland journey from New England. They settled about 15 miles west of the old Spokane House site at a place the Indians called Tshimakain, better known today as Walker's Prairie. The Eells and the Walkers were warmly received by the Spokanes, who came from miles around to listen to the two men preach. But as time wore on, it began to seem that perhaps this was not a match made in heaven.

Although they would spend the better part of 10 years living among the Spokanes, neither Eells nor Walker ever quite managed to master the tribe's language. Obviously, this did not help their ministry. And the missionaries were frustrated, too, that their years of effort seemed to have such little impact on the lives of the Indians. The Spokanes came regularly for services and quite a number offered themselves for baptism, but then they went off about their lives in much the same fashion as they always had.

The Spokanes treated the missionaries with respect and always gave freely of their friendship, if not their souls. The fact that the traditional shaman continued to wield great influence among tribal members was of great concern to the Eells and Walkers. Just a few months before they departed the Spokane country, Mary Walker wrote in her diary: "The poor foolish Indians are still playing their medicine to find their lost spirits."

For these Protestant missionaries, the shaman was not the only competition. Just three years after they arrived in the Spokane country, a Jesuit named Pierre Jean De Smet came to live among the Flatheads, a tribe that historically had been one of the Spokanes' closest allies. Having

Top: *A summertime camp near Spokane.*
Facing page: *The traditional tule-mat tipi, left, and a skin tipi, both used by the Spokane Indians in the late 1800s.*



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heard so much for so many years about the "black robes" from the Nor'Westers, the Spokanes seemed generally more impressed by De Smet and the other Catholic missionaries who followed him into the area than with the Protestants. And when Eells and Walker left the Spokane country, the Catholics stayed on, expanding their network of missions among the Indians.

It would be unfair to say that the early Protestants failed as missionaries. But among the Spokanes and neighboring tribes, the Catholics built a much larger following and would for years have greater influence among the Indians of the interior Northwest.

As the years passed, the Spokanes and the other tribes of the region grew accustomed to sharing their country with the white fur traders and missionaries scattered among them. Relations were, all in all, quite friendly. Unfortunately, this peace would one day be broken.

The 1840s brought the beginnings of the American migration to Oregon, where white settlers were congregating in the Willamette Valley. By 1850, homesteaders there, with the backing of the U.S. Army, had almost entirely displaced the native population of Klickitat Indians. Shortly, word of what was occurring in Oregon reached the Spokanes. It must have seemed unimaginable to these people that such a thing could happen. Yet the stories continued to reach

Above: *The mission at Tshimakain.*
Facing page: *Fishing at Kettle Falls on the Columbia River.*

their ears, giving rise to an uneasiness that turned to fear and then anger and resentment.

In 1855, Isaac Stevens, who just two years earlier had been appointed governor of the new Washington Territory, called a council at Walla Walla where leaders from many tribes assembled to discuss the situation. As it turned out, Stevens was not there so much for give-and-take discussion with the Indians as to tell them flatly about the reservations he had assigned to them.

Although the Spokanes themselves were not involved in the one-sided negotiations at the Walla Walla council, they sent Chief Spokane Garry to observe the proceedings. Of all the Indian leaders present, Garry was best educated in the white men's ways. He watched and listened as Stevens bullied the proud tribal leaders, forcing many to succumb to his demands. Finally, Garry stood and spoke his piece.

"When you look at the red men, you think you have more heart, more sense," he told Stevens. "...Do you think because your mother was white and theirs dark that you are higher or better? We are dark, yet if we cut ourselves, the blood will be red and with the whites it is the same, though their skin is white. I do not think we are poor because we belong to another nation.

"If you take these Indians for men, treat them so now."

Garry's mood was none improved when Stevens came calling for a council with the Spokanes and Coeur d'Alenes a few months later. Garry, along with other leaders from

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both tribes, emphatically told Stevens that, while neither tribe wanted to fight the whites, the terms of peace that he was offering were unacceptable. By the time Stevens and his party departed from this stormy council, war was a virtual certainty.

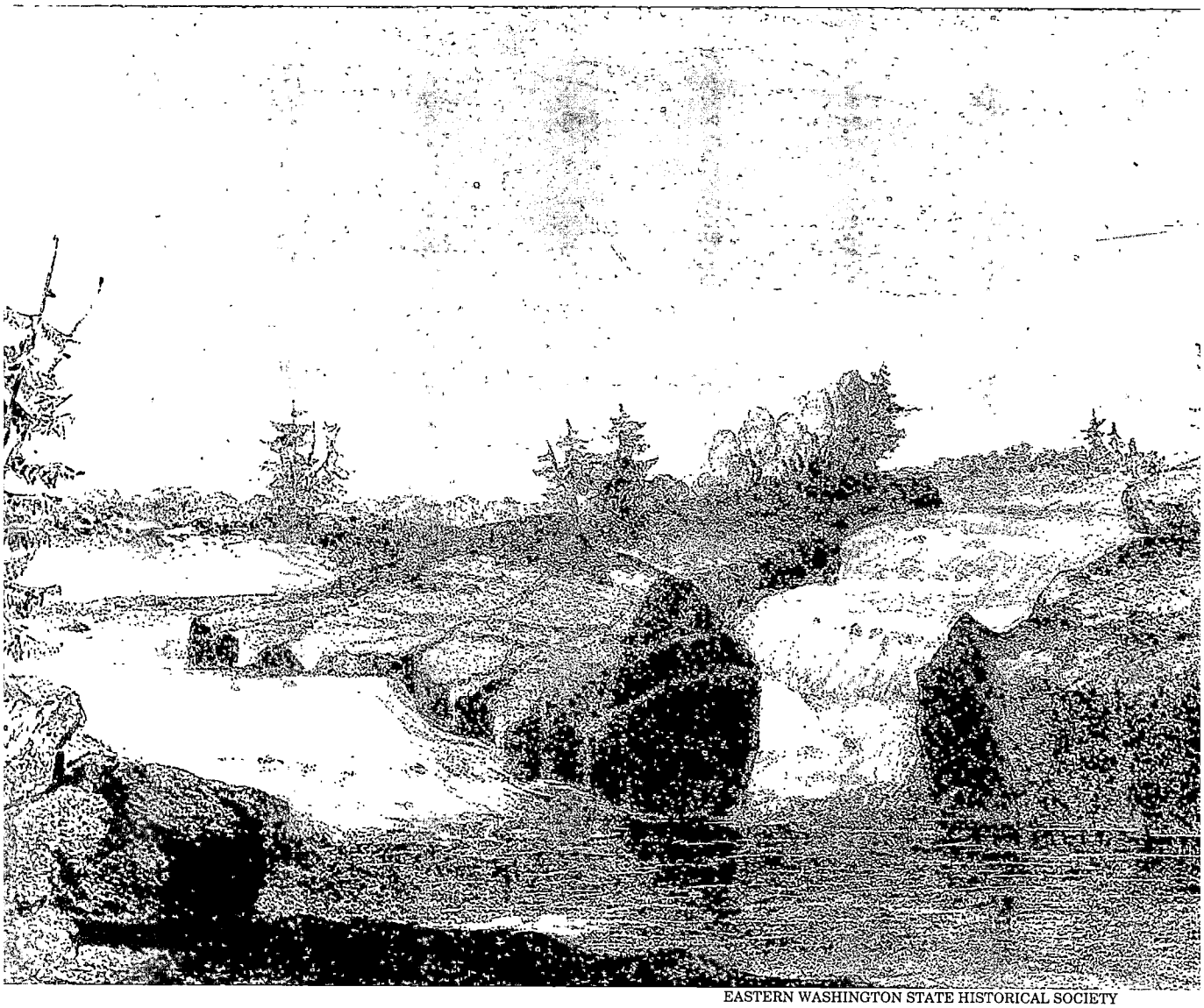
During the next two years, black clouds of conflict continued to gather over the Spokane country. Sensing a need for readiness, the Spokanes and Coeur d'Alenes began enlisting other tribes into a defensive alliance for what appeared to be a coming war with the white soldiers. It was, in fact, only a matter of time until blood would be shed.

In May of 1858, white settlers living in the Colville Valley sent word to the cavalry at Walla Walla that an Indian uprising was imminent. Two miners had been killed in the area, apparently to avenge the deaths of two Indians. Col. Edward Steptoe, with 150 men, departed Walla Walla to investigate. Hearing that troops were approaching and uncertain of their intent, the Spokanes and their allies prepared to defend themselves. A war party of several hundred Indians was mounted and headed south to intercept the soldiers. The Indians encountered Steptoe and his men in the rolling Palouse hills, near present-day Rosalia.

The Indians, well armed and far superior in number, ordered Steptoe not to bring his men into Spokane country. He assured the leaders of the war party that he intended them no harm, and it was agreed that the soldiers would alter their route to skirt the Spokane's territory on their way to the Colville Valley. This field truce lasted only minutes. In the tension and excitement of confrontation, one side—and it is not clear which—fired upon the other. What ensued was a fierce, two-day running battle waged across the bare Palouse hills. As darkness fell at the end of the second day, Steptoe and his soldiers, by now nearly out of ammunition, found themselves surrounded by Indian warriors. But when morning shed its first light upon the battlefield, the Spokanes and their allies were shocked to discover that Steptoe and his soldiers were vanished, having slipped silently into the dark as the weary Indians slept.

The opening shots in a war the Spokanes did not want had been fired. It was not a war they could win. By September, retaliatory forces led by Col. George Wright had extracted bloody revenge for Steptoe's embarrassment. The Spokanes and the Coeur d'Alenes, the two principal allies in this fight, had but one option: surrender. Never again would either tribe war against the whites.

Not by treaty but by executive order of President Rutherford B. Hayes, the Spokane Indian Reservation was established on January 18, 1881. The tribe received no payment from the U.S. government for its aboriginal lands and many Spokanes bitterly refused to move. But their cause was already lost. At the great falls of the Spokane River, where members of the tribe had lived for thousands of years in simple villages, a city now was beginning to grow.



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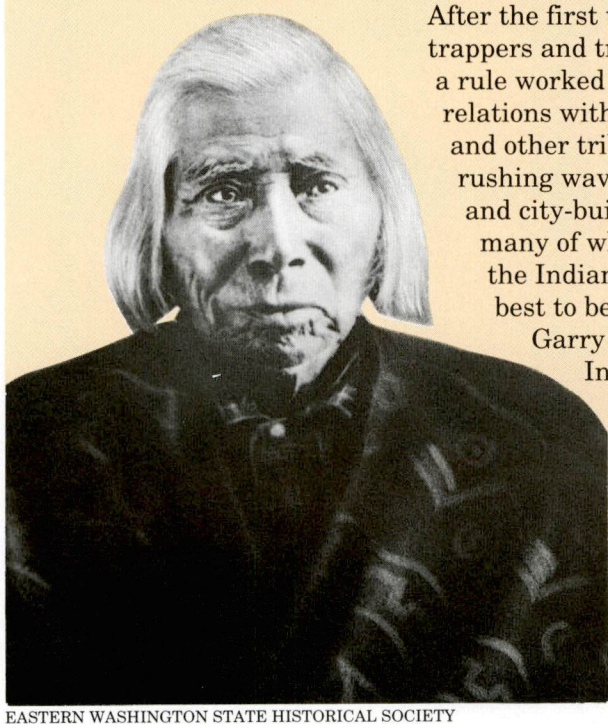
An 1853 drawing of the Spokane River falls.

SPOKANE GARRY

Just a year after the Canadian Nor'Westers came to establish a fur trading post in their midst, the Spokane Indians would note another significant arrival.

A son was born into the family of Illim-Spokanee, the tribe's chief. The name this child was given at birth has long been lost to history. Today, he is remembered as Spokane Garry, a man whose star-crossed destiny was both greatness and heartbreak.

When grown, Garry would carry the mantle of tribal leadership as his father had done before him. Yet the troubles faced by Garry and his generation were quite unlike anything their forefathers had ever encountered. After the first trickle of white trappers and traders, who as a rule worked toward friendly relations with the Spokanes and other tribes, came the rushing waves of settlers and city-builders, a great many of whom regarded the Indians as a problem best to be rid of.



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Garry believed that Indians and whites could abide side by side, each sharing the best of its knowledge and ways with the other. As a small boy, he had witnessed the positive relationship between his people and the Nor'Westers. As a teenager, he was sent by his father to be educated at a mission school in Canada. Better than most, he understood both the Indian and the white man.

Garry spent a good part of his life trying to build bridges of friendship between the two. Alternately, he was praised and cursed by both sides for his efforts.

Although his education and position of leadership were hardly typical, Garry's life still serves to reflect the tragic struggle of his people.

In the mid-1820s, the Hudson's Bay Company, in response to the proddings of religious organizations in England and Eastern Canada, initiated a program to educate the sons of Indian leaders from its fur-producing districts. Chosen from this region in 1825 were Garry, then 14 years old, and a slightly younger boy named Kootenay

Pelly, son of a Kutenai chief. In the care of George Simpson, a Hudson's Bay official, the two left their homes and traveled across the Rockies and the Canadian plains to the Anglican Mission Society School at Fort Garry on the Red River, near the present site of Winnepeg, Manitoba. (The Spokane lad took his name from this place.)

There, they were taught to read, write and speak both French and English. The boys also were schooled in Protestant theology. Kootenay Pelly died after falling from a horse at the mission and never returned to his people. Garry came home in 1830, dressed like a white man, bringing with him a Bible and a burning desire to share with his people his newfound knowledge. He established the first school in what is now the state of Washington, mixing the study of reading and writing with lessons in Christianity.

Garry's teaching and preaching soon began to attract the attention of other tribes. He struck such a chord with visit-

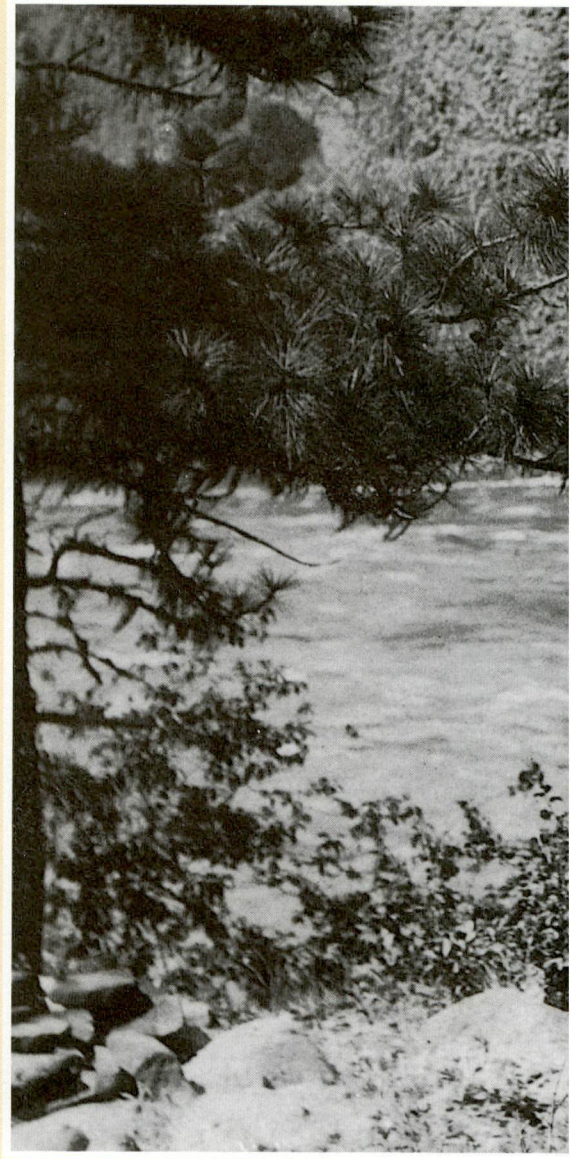
BILL LANCASTER

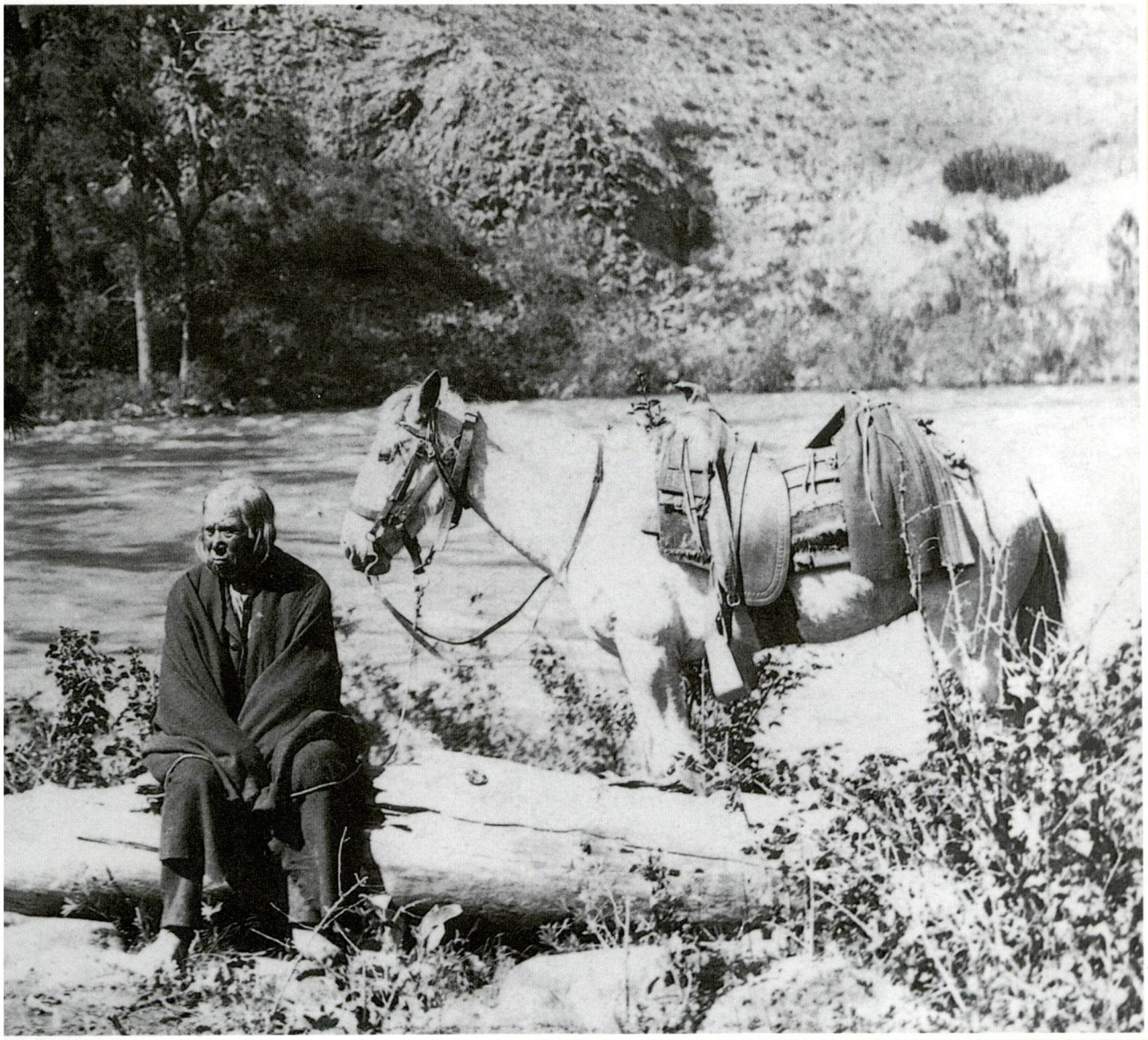
Above: *Spokane Garry sculpture by Michael Paul.*
Facing page: *Spokane Garry.*

ing Flatheads and Nez Perce that the two tribes sent a joint delegation to St. Louis in 1831 to seek such knowledge for themselves. This highly publicized journey by the Flatheads and Nez Perce—who were, as the *Christian Advocate and Journal* put it at the time, "seeking the white man's Book of Heaven"—did much to stimulate interest among Catholics and Protestants in the salvation of Indian souls. In effect, Garry's teaching of Christian prayers to the Spokanes sparked the missionary movement that reached this area with the arrival of Elkanah Walker and Cushing Eells and, later, the Jesuits.

The early missionaries were surprised and delighted to meet Garry, an Indian who not only favored the white man's style of dress and was schooled in the Christian faith but who also spoke English fluently. Indeed, Garry often served these missionaries—both Protestant and Catholic—as an interpreter. In years to come, however, he would find himself at odds theologically with the missionaries and abandon his evangelical ways, rejoining the tribal mainstream in terms of clothing, hunting and polygamy. Yet Garry never gave up his belief in Christianity or in Christian principles, particularly pacifism, although he surely was tempted on many occasions.

In 1853, when Isaac Stevens, Washington's first territorial governor, first passed through the Spokane area while conducting his railroad survey, Garry aided Stevens and his party by acting not only as an interpreter and a guide, but also serving that winter as a messenger between the governor in Olympia and John Mullan's party in the Bitterroot Valley of Montana. Stevens at the time described Garry as "a





EASTERN WASHINGTON STATE HISTORICAL SOCIETY

Spokane Garry, with one of his horses, in a photo taken late in the Indian leader's life.

man of judgement, forecast and great reliability." The relationship between Stevens and Garry would not be so friendly two years later when the governor began pressing the Spokanes and neighboring tribes for treaty agreements.

At the Spokane Council, which was held in the Spokane Valley in December of 1855, Stevens experienced what he called "one of the most stormy councils...in my whole Indian experience..." Garry was the reason for this. Garry's ability to speak English enabled him to enter into real dialogue with Stevens—to express the Spokanes' perspectives and desires, to argue and even to scold unfettered by the restraints of trade jargon or poor translations. Further, Garry refused to allow Stevens to treat him in the paternalistic manner that the governor usually employed when dealing with Indians. Facing the eloquent Spokane chief, Stevens was not in his accustomed position of command.

Garry told him flatly that more often than not it was the whites who were were initiating conflict. He reminded Stevens of promises made at the earlier Walla Walla Council that had not been kept and told him that the Spokanes would not be bullied into giving up their country in exchange for a small parcel of land that would not sustain them. Alluding to the treaties signed at the Walla Walla Council and the conflict that had followed, Garry said: "If all those Indians had marked out their own reservations, the trouble would not have happened."

Despite his harsh tone with Stevens, Garry had no interest in fighting with white settlers or soldiers. In 1858, when the Spokanes and several other tribes skirmished with Col. Steptoe's troops, then felt the military's painful revenge, Garry continued to plead for peace. Again in 1877, during the Nez Perce War, he refused to involve the Spokanes in the fight.

During the next few years, with the city of Spokane beginning to grow and the arrival of the Northern Pacific Railroad imminent, Garry stepped up his lobbying effort to secure a reservation for the Spokanes. In 1880, by executive order, the Spokanes were granted a reservation. Garry, however, declined to move there. He had instead moved to a farm in the low hills just east of what is now the Hillyard area of Spokane. In 1888, in clear violation of Garry's property rights, his claim to the farm was preempted by a white settler. Broke and without a home, Garry was forced to move with his blind wife into a tipi on land now occupied by Indian Canyon Golf Course. He died there in 1892. According to an article that appeared some months later in the Spokane *Daily Chronicle,* Garry's estate consisted of 10 horses, all of which were stolen from his widow a few days after his death.

Garry's memory has been treated more kindly in recent years. A city park and a school now honor his lifetime of struggle and commitment to his people.

EASTERN WASHINGTON STATE HISTORICAL SOCIETY

Spokane Garry in his mid 40s.

4 EARLY DAYS

HAYNES NEG. H-999, MONTANA HISTORICAL SOCIETY

The long-promised steel ribbons finally had been laid. From Minnesota, they stretched westward across the continent to Puget Sound.

It was Sunday, September 9, 1883. People from miles around had gathered in Spokane Falls, Washington Territory, to greet the Northern Pacific Railroad's gold spike excursion train. The young town had planned a day of triumphant celebration. Banners were strung between trees and telegraph poles, welcoming the Northern Pacific and the dozens of dignitaries aboard that historic first train. A band had been assembled. Speakers shouted praise to God, to country and to Henry Villard, the German-born financier who had resurrected the moribund railroad and seen it through to completion.

Top: *The Gold Spike excursion train.* ***Bottom:*** *Young Spokane enthusiastically welcomed visitors from the East.*

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All in all, it was quite a day for the young town. But the anticipated time of arrival came and went with no train in sight. Finally, 11 hours late, the gold spike excursion train steamed into Spokane Falls, whistle howling. The crowd cheered and the band played with gusto. But the train paused only moments, just long enough for Villard to step off, offer quick apologies and bid the town good luck and good-bye before heading off for the coast.

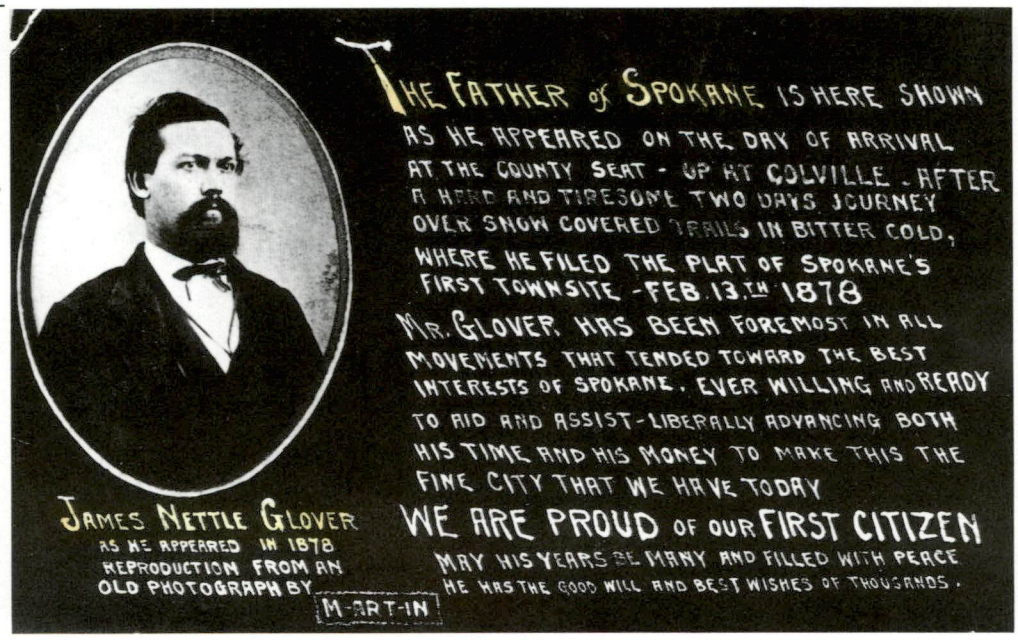
Although some were surely disappointed that Villard and the other passengers had not stayed long enough to be indulged by the town's hospitality, nothing on this day could have dimmed the community's enthusiasm.

The next day's newspaper headline read: "Plenty of Enthusiasm, But Nothing to Waste It On." The writer summed up his up-beat article philosophically: "We wish that it had been otherwise, but as it was not, do not propose to kick or find fault."

Indeed, there was no mistaking what this railroad meant to the little town of Spokane Falls. It promised progress and prosperity. Those who had waited so long for its arrival were hardly inclined to fuss now that it was at their doorstep.

Certainly, no one understood this any better than James N. Glover. Ten years earlier, he had arrived from Oregon, bought 160 acres from two squatters at the falls of the Spokane River and taken up the task of carving a city from the frontier wilds. It had been a difficult and often lonely job. But now Glover's dream was coming true.

In 1873, when Glover and a partner, J.N. Matheny, purchased their land along the river, the beginnings of a town were already in place. J.J. Downing and S.R. Scranton—the original settlers here, described by some historians as hard-working ranchers and by others as horse thieves hiding from a Montana sheriff—had built a small, water-powered sawmill and constructed five or six rough cabins. Glover and Methany bought the two men's interests for a total of $4,000, then a considerable sum of money. At the time, there may have been reason to wonder just who in this deal had gotten the best of whom.



EASTERN WASHINGTON STATE HISTORICAL SOCIETY

A hometown tribute to James N. Glover.

But years later, Glover insisted he had no doubts. In his reminiscences, the man today known as the "father of Spokane" said his was a well founded business move. "I knew the status of the Northern Pacific Railroad. I knew that the company had made a preliminary survey through this country, passing near the falls," he said. "The great Northern Pacific, while it has only a few miles of road built on the east and a few miles on the west, can not die....The road will be built at any odds. Someday, Spokane must come to the front." Yet he also admitted that his confidence sometimes wavered. "Nothing but an iron will and the well grounded faith that was in me held me here to it. The most dark and dismal days of my life...lay before me before I saw my faith justified."

EASTERN WASHINGTON STATE HISTORICAL SOCIETY

Railroads contributed mightily to the early growth of Spokane.

Methany, perhaps a little reluctant from the beginning, got cold feet in the summer of 1875, sold out to Glover and returned to Oregon. Glover spent that winter alone at the falls.

The next few years, however, brought a welcome sprinkling of newcomers to the town. But Glover often was forced to induce the new settlers with free land. Sometimes, he gave up no more than a single building lot. But in order to lure Frederick Post and his flour mill to Spokane Falls in 1876, Glover had to turn over title to one-fourth of his 160-acre holdings. Still, it undoubtedly was one of Glover's wisest moves. Post's was the first flour mill north of the Snake River and it served to draw people from miles around who were either selling wheat or buying flour. It also served to set Spokane Falls apart from the other would-be cities springing up in the interior Northwest.

By 1880, Spokane Falls had grown to 350 people and by 1883, when the Northern Pacific was finally completed, it had nearly 1,000 residents, a

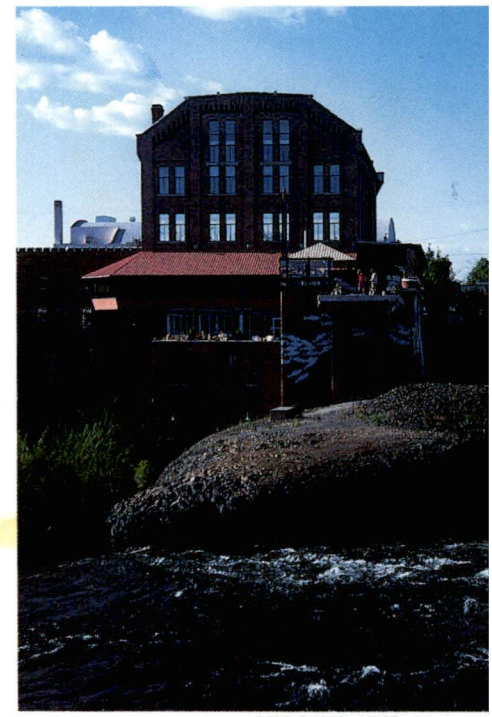
EASTERN WASHINGTON STATE HISTORICAL SOCIETY

great many of whom were here thanks to Glover's tireless promotion of the place.

The railroad itself would have been enough to assure more growth for Spokane Falls. The Northern Pacific brought people. It provided a means to move the products those people produced to other, distant parts of the country. And it delivered to Spokane Falls the goods those people demanded in return for the labors and investments. But coupled with the discovery just a few weeks later of mineral riches in nearby North Idaho, the newly completed Northern Pacific made Spokane Falls a boom town.

The Coeur d'Alene mines and the railroad quickly developed a mutually beneficial relationship. The mines needed the railroad to transport raw ore. The railroads needed industry that would provide consistent revenue. By 1889, millions of dollars worth of gold, silver and lead had been hauled out of North Idaho via a rapidly-built spur connecting with the Northern Pacific mainline at Spokane Falls. At the same time, other spur lines had been built from Spokane Falls to service the timber-rich country to the north and the fertile Palouse wheat belt to the south.

As a shipping and receiving point, Spokane Falls emerged as the transportation and trade center for a vast inland region. By 1889—the year Washington Territory became Washington state—the town's population has swelled to nearly 20,000. It was home to 10 banks, eight architectural firms, 16 blacksmith shops, 18 hotels, three flour mills and three breweries. A wild and



BILL LANCASTER

EASTERN WASHINGTON STATE HISTORICAL SOCIETY

Above: *An old flour mill now houses an arcade of shops and restaurants.*
Left: *Nearby mines brought wealth to Spokane in the late 1800s.*
Top: *Post's sawmill and a brand-new bridge over the Spokane River, circa 1886.*

EASTERN WASHINGTON STATE HISTORICAL SOCIETY

woolly place, the town had 51 saloons. And in this fast-growing town, it seems that only land sold faster than liquor: There were 90 real estate offices operating here that year.

Statehood was not the only occurrence that year that marked a new beginning for Spokane Falls.

A terrible fire swept through the city, in a matter of hours reducing years of effort to rubble and ruin.

Sunday, August 4, 1889, was a hot, cloudless day. It had been weeks without rain and the whole country was tinder dry. Much of it already was burning and smoke from forest fires at times was so thick as to obscure the sun.

Early that evening, a small fire broke out downtown, perhaps beginning in a cafe kitchen, perhaps in another of the wood-frame buildings near the corner of Post Street and Railroad Avenue. According to newspaper accounts, the blaze at first seemed little more than a "trifling affair and a bystander watching it before the fireman arrived remarked: 'Six men could check the fire with buckets'." The fire department soon arrived and went to work—or at least tried to do their job. Trouble was, there was no water for their hoses. Men hurried from one hydrant to another, but the city's water system was not working.

As darkness began to fall, a huge crowd gathered and watched with amazement and horror as the flames exploded from one building to another. Word quickly went round that the superintendent of the city

Above: *A "bird's-eye view" of Spokane five years before the massive fire.*

waterworks was out of town and that his assistant had been unable to get the pumping station machinery to work. As the flames spread and the realization struck that it would continue to do so unchecked, panic set in. The crowd fled, picked up what belongings they could and carried them to safety across the river.

Thirty-two blocks—virtually the entire downtown business district—was destroyed. Two people were killed and dozens were injured. Insurance companies paid out more than $6 million in claims, but the extent of loss was never fully accounted. Many small businesses, and many more individuals living in downtown hotels and rooming houses, lost everything but had no insurance.

The next morning presented a dismal scene. The charred remains of once-handsome structures poked up here and there through the smoke. To some, it must have seemed that Spokane Falls had been dealt a death blow. But others realized that the foundation upon which the city had been built—mining, agriculture,

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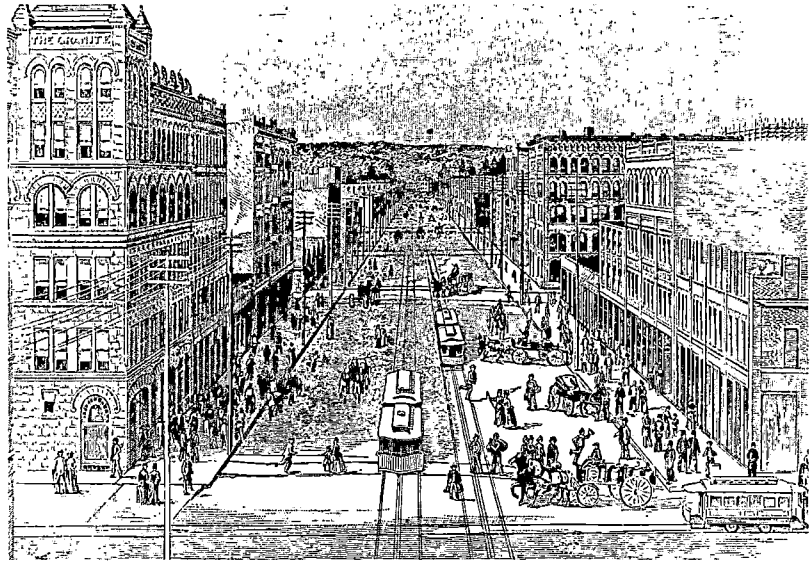
After the 1889 fire, ***top to bottom:*** *personal goods of those burned out; the temporary newspaper office; the shell of a downtown building.*



***Right:** An 1890 illustration shows that Spokane Falls rebuilt quickly after the fire.* ***Below:** Selling off damaged goods and rebuilding immediately after the fire. Note the frame being erected for a businessman's tent in the photo at bottom.*

timber, the railroads—was solid, intact.

The mayor called a meeting of the council at noon that day, a meting also attended by a good many members of the business community. "It was a blessing in disguise," said one optimistic soul, "and the city will rise again, stronger and better than ever." It was determined that additional fire equipment would be ordered, that horses would be purchased to pull the apparatus and that a city-wide electric fire-alarm system would be installed. By late afternoon, banks had bought three of the four corners at Riverside and Howard at $1,000 per front foot, the highest price ever paid in Spokane Falls for real estate. No doubt, the bankers knew that their prospects depended upon the town's future and the time was now to express their own confidence.

It worked. Spokane Falls was rebuilt, rising literally from its own ashes. As soon as plans could be drawn and material obtained, the city grew up all over again. And this time, its face wore the brick-and-mortar look of permanence rather than the rough wooden facade of the frontier boom town.

If the 1880s had been good to the town, the next two decades were even better. The population of Spokane—citizens voted in 1891 to drop "Falls" from the town's name—continued to grow at an increasingly rapid pace. From 19,922 in 1890, the number of residents swelled to 36,848 in 1900 and then to 104,402 by 1910, marking the biggest population boom in the city's history.

The railroads continued to expand their Spokane operations. After the Northern Pacific came the Union Pacific, the Great Northern and the Milwaukee. The Great Northern's rail yard in Hillyard grew to become one of the largest in the West, employing thousands of people. For many years, the Great Northern's powerful Mikado steam locomotives were built (and rebuilt) at the yards here. Along with the numerous regional lines headed in every direction from Spokane, the four transcontinental railroads made Spokane one of the most important rail centers in the western United States.

IMAGES ON BOTH PAGES: EASTERN WASHINGTON STATE HISTORICAL SOCIETY

Right: *The elegant mansion built for mining man John A. Finch in Browne's Addition.*
Below: *The Great Northern's shops in Hillyard.*

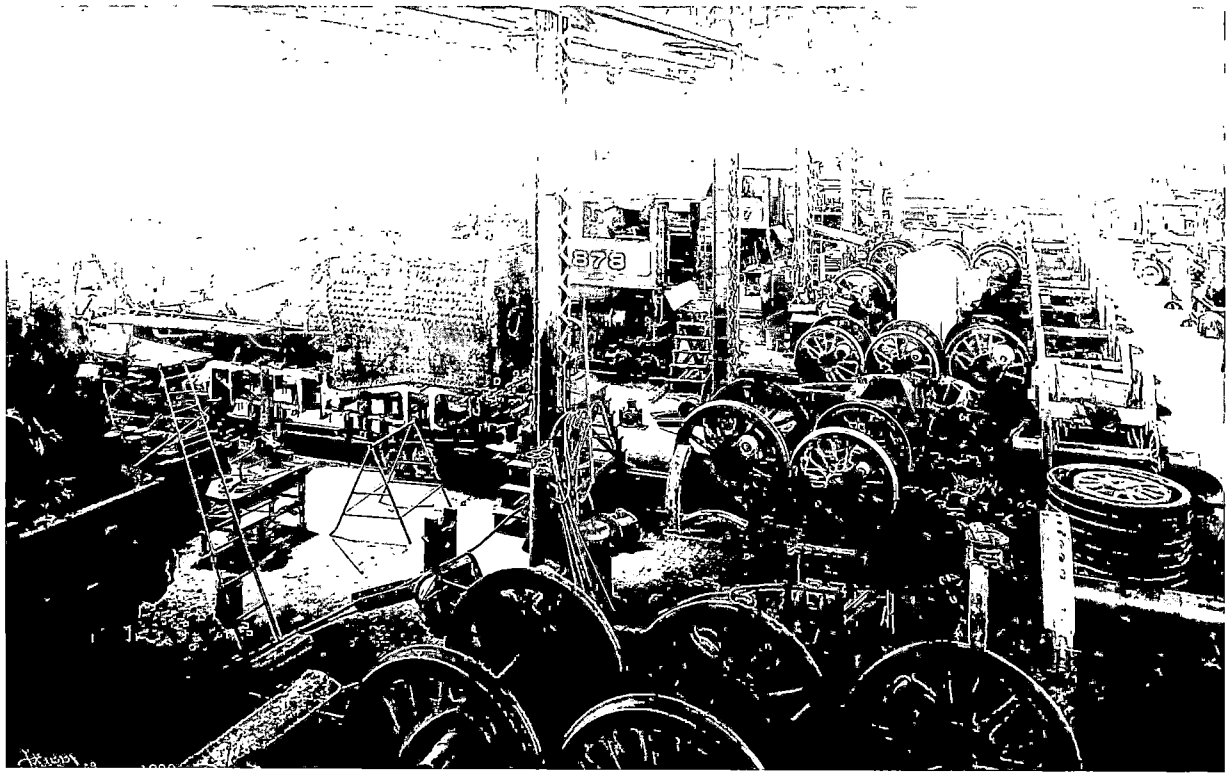
The growth of the railroads here not only provided jobs in the transportation industry, but also gave Spokane added importance as a shipping point for raw materials and manufactured goods and as a wholesale and retail trade center.

At the same time, production in the Coeur d'Alene mines grew steadily. In 1889, the year's total value of minerals produced was $2.5 million. In 1899, it had increased to $6.26 million. In 1906, the production figure for lead, silver, gold, copper and zinc was $20.8 million.

And the men and women who made their fortunes in the mines of the Inland Northwest nearly always chose Spokane as the place to build grand mansions and other monuments to their wealth. The Hutton, Paulsen and Peyton office buildings downtown, along with the Clark, Campbell, Wakefield and Finch houses in Browne's Addition, are among the landmarks built here by mining money.

But the good times could not last forever. By the time World War I exploded across Europe, Spokane's growth had begun to slow to a snail's pace. The country's focus on the war effort saw some communities boom. But Spokane, with no war-related industry, was suddenly quiet. Between 1900 and 1910, the city had gained nearly 70,000 residents. Between 1910 and 1920, the population grew by just 35 people.

Growth picked up again in the years ahead, but never at such a fantastic pace as the city saw between 1880 and 1910. Truly, those were Spokane's golden years.



BUTCH CASSIDY

He was a quiet man, never the sort who called much attention to himself. He was married, had a son and lived with his family in a pleasant bungalow on Providence Avenue, a tree-lined street in a middle-class North Side neighborhood. He ran a small machine shop that, for a time at least, was quite successful. He was a member of the Elks Temple, enjoyed bird hunting, and every so often liked to tip a drink and swap jokes with his pals.

His name was William T. Phillips.

Or was it?

This Spokane businessman, who died in the summer of 1937, has come to be at the center of one of the Old West's most bizarre and intriguing mysteries. Some frontier historians believe that Bill Phillips was not exactly who or what he might have seemed to his Spokane neighbors.

They say he was once a Wyoming outlaw—none other, in fact, than the legendary Butch Cassidy.

The connection first came to light back in the 1930s, just a few years after Arthur Chapman's colorful Cassidy treatise had detailed how the "master outlaw of the dreaded Hole-in-the-Wall Gang...met a bad but gallant end in South America." In Wyoming, where the outlaw's fame as a bank and train robber was born, researchers for the state's Works Progress Administration writers project were hearing a very different account of Cassidy's fate. Oldtimers there who knew him during his criminal days reported that Cassidy—killed in 1909, according to Chapman, in a shoot-out with Bolivian cavalry troops—had visited Lander, Jackson Hole and other old haunts on at least four occasions between 1925 and 1936.

Among the people who told WPA researchers they had seen and talked with Cassidy during those visits were

ROCKY MOUNTAIN HOUSE, HAMILTON, MONTANA

Butch Cassidy's authenticated prison mug shot.

a pioneer storekeeper, a one-time mayor of Lander and the peace officer who had escorted the outlaw to the state penitentiary in 1894. The details of their individual encounters with Cassidy differed, of course, but threads of consistency ran through the stories told by these men and others.

Cassidy had returned from South America alive and well, they said. The legendary outlaw had gone straight, assumed a new identity and settled into a respectable life as a businessman in Spokane, where he died quite peacefully.

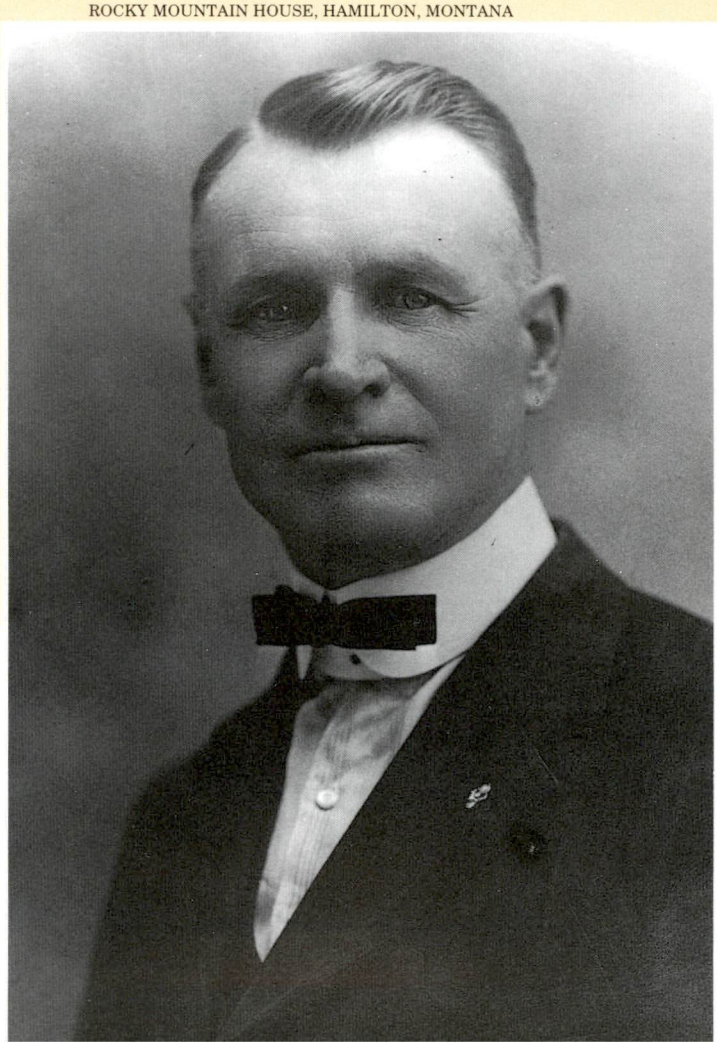
Today, Butch Cassidy's fate is still a subject to stir debate among historians, biographers and Western buffs. Some say he did die in South America, if not in Bolivia, then perhaps in Uruguay, Chile or Argentina. Men identified as Cassidy are said to be buried in each of those countries. Others insist that he returned to the United States, and a growing number are subscribing to the theory that he lived out the last half of his life in Spokane.

"The theory has a lot to support it," says Paul Hutton, a professor of history at the University of New Mexico and a leading authority on the outlaw era of the frontier West. "I'm convinced that Cassidy came back to the U.S. And there is some impressive evidence pointing to the man in Spokane. So far, though, I don't think anyone has proven irrefutably that [Phillips] was Butch Cassidy. On the other hand, no one has been able to prove that he was not."

The outlaw's younger sister, Lula Parker Betenson, maintained until her death just a few years ago that Cassidy had visited his family in Utah in 1925. In a 1970 interview with the Billings [Montana] *Gazette,* she said, "The law thought he was dead and he was happy to leave it that way. He made us promise not to tell anyone that he was alive....It was the family secret. He died peacefully in Spokane in 1937."

For many people, that statement seemed to settle the

ROCKY MOUNTAIN HOUSE, HAMILTON, MONTANA



William T. Phillips of Spokane.

matter. Then Betenson came out with a book, *Butch Cassidy, My Brother,* in which she pronounced, "He was not the man who was known as William Phillips."

Whether William T. Phillips was or was not Butch Cassidy, he almost certainly was not who he publicly proclaimed himself to be. Phillips' death certificate lists his date of birth as June 22, 1865, but makes no mention of place. On his Elks membership application, however, Phillips said that he was born in Sandusky, Michigan, and listed Laddie J. and Celia Mudge Phillips as his father and mother.

Trouble is, the town of Sandusky, in Michigan's Sanilac County, did not exist until 1870. Officials there can find no record that William T. Phillips—or anyone else named Phillips or Mudge—was born there in 1865. Furthermore, records do not indicate that a Laddie J. Phillips owned property, paid any kind of taxes or voted in Sanilac County between 1860 and 1870.

In fact, prior to May 14, 1908—when he married Gertrude Livesay in Adrian, Michigan—that is nothing at all to prove that William T. Phillips existed.

Perhaps it is only coincidence, but the last piece of solid evidence documenting Cassidy's presence in South America is a brief handwritten letter dated February 16, 1908, and mailed from Argentina.

So who was this William T. Phillips?

William R. Phillips, who was adopted as an infant by the Phillipses in 1919, says he is certain that his father was Butch Cassidy.

"My mother finally told me when I was about 20," said Phillips, who still makes his home in Spokane. "My dad never told me himself, but sometimes late at night, when I was supposed to be in bed, I would sit at the bottom of the stairway and listen to him tell these stories...He talked about how he had robbed banks and trains...and how he had outsmarted all those lawmen."

Jim Dullenty, a Hamilton, Montana, rare book dealer who sits on the board of the National Association for Outlaw and Lawman History, spent several years trying to piece together the Phillips-Cassidy puzzle. Like many others, he is not sure the puzzle will ever be solved.

"If he was Butch Cassidy," says the outlaw researcher, "you have to be pretty impressed with him as an example of a criminal rehabilitating himself. If he was not, you have to be pretty impressed with his ability to fool so many people."

"What really happened to Butch Cassidy?" Dullenty asked rhetorically.

"That's one of the great mysteries of the frontier West."

EASTERN WASHINGTON STATE HISTORICAL SOCIETY

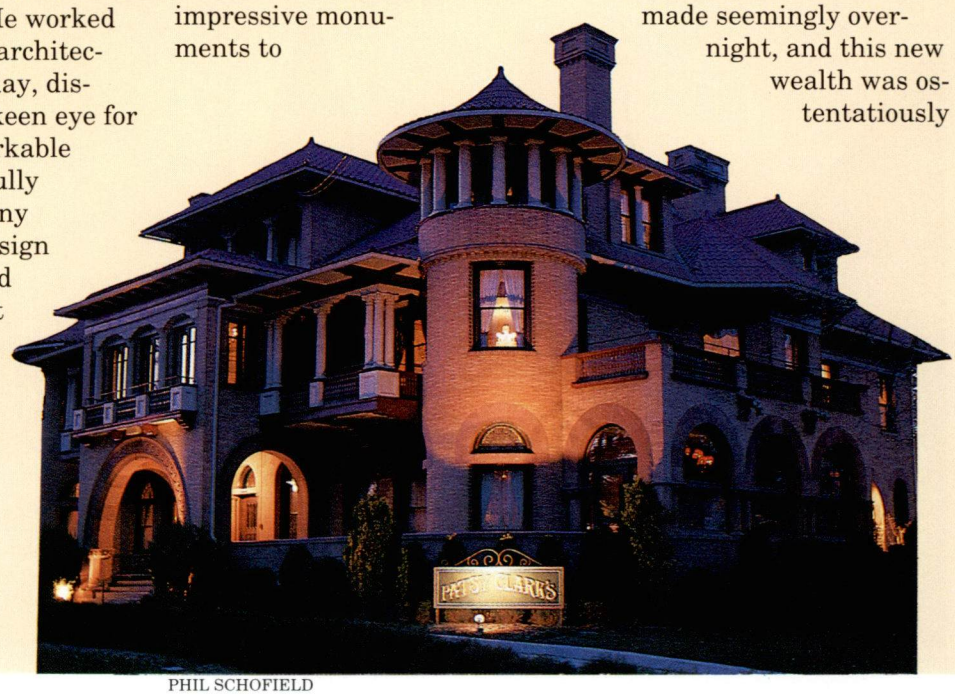
KIRTLAND CUTTER

Few individuals have left such a visible and lasting mark on the face of Spokane as Kirtland K. Cutter. Then again, few have been so doubly blessed with ability and opportunity as this bank clerk-turned-architect.

Regarded by many as one of the finest architects ever to work in the Northwest, Cutter practiced in Spokane from 1889 until 1923. He worked in virtually every architectural style of the day, displaying always a keen eye for detail and a remarkable ability to successfully synthesize the many elements in his design repertoire. "He had what we call a soft pencil," says Ken Brooks, himself one of Spokane's most successful contemporary architects and a long-time Cutter devotee. "He had that wonderful flair for the decorative, yet he always saw it in terms of the big picture. He tied it all together very neatly and usually he did it on quite a grand scale."

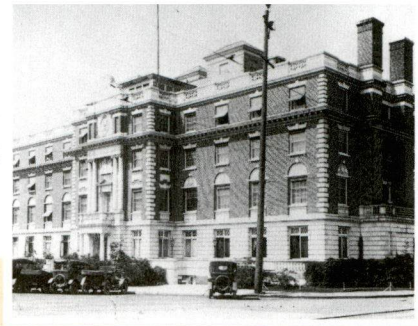
Indeed, Cutter-designed buildings are among the most grandiose ever built in the region. The Davenport Hotel, the Spokane Club and the Patrick Clark mansion—to name only a few of his works here—are all impressive monuments to Cutter's talents. But at least some of the credit must go to his partner, Carl Malmgren, and to his patrons, as well.

Cutter's artistic visions may never have been built without the engineering expertise of Malmgren. And one must remember that he practiced in Spokane during a period of incredible social, cultural and economic growth. It was a time when fabulous fortunes were made seemingly overnight, and this new wealth was ostentatiously



PHIL SCHOFIELD

***Top:** Kirtland Cutter, about 1910.*
***Below:** A restaurant opened the Patrick Clark mansion, a Cutter design, to the public.*



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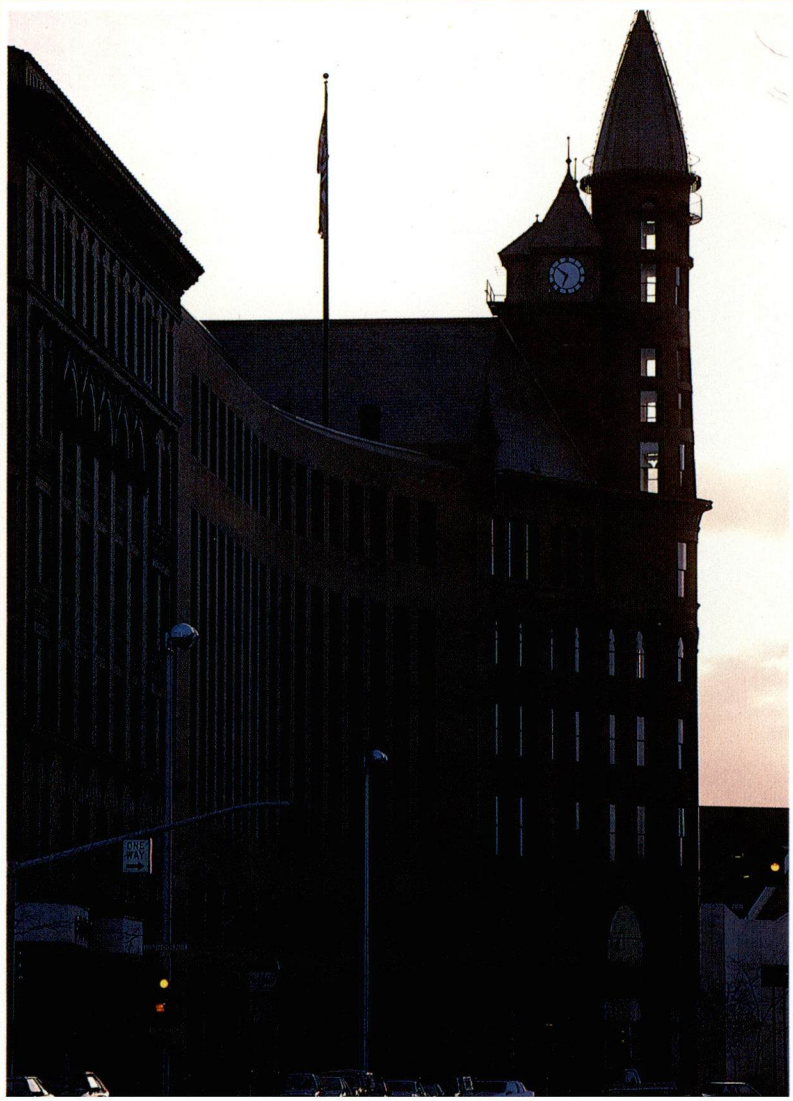
displayed in magnificent mansions. Often as not, it was Cutter to whom eager millionaires turned for creations that would stand as monuments to their success and status.

One such millionaire was Patrick F. "Patsy" Clark, an Irish immigrant who had made his fortune in the Coeur d'Alene mining country. He told Cutter to spare no effort or expense in building for him the most elegant home in the West. Around a spectacular 8-by-14-foot stained-glass window, attributed by some architectural historians to Tiffany and possibly the first of the famed New York designer's creations to be used in construction west of Chicago, Cutter produced a home of epic proportions. Built largely of materials and by craftsmen imported from Europe, the Clark house (now a restaurant) is one of the most elegant homes built in Washington.

"The quality of his work, of course, speaks for itself," says University of Washington architectural historian Meredith Clausen. "But you have to remember that he had the good fortune to work with a very wealthy clientele. In at least a few cases, Cutter was given carte blanche. He had opportunities other architects would have killed for."

Kirtland Kelsey Cutter, born in 1860 to a prominent Ohio banking family, arrived in Spokane Falls, Washington Territory, in 1886. He had attended the Art Students League in New York City and had studied painting, sculpture and design in the capitals of Europe. But he had never undertaken a formal course of architectural training. A true sophisticate, the 26-year-old Easterner came West with his books and his Bond Street ward-



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robe. Prematurely bald, Cutter also brought along his collection of wigs, each cut a little longer than the one before it, which for years he would wear in rotation to simulate growing hair. Unable to support himself as an artist, Cutter took work at the First National Bank, where his uncle, Horace Cutter, was cashier.

His architectural career was born from the ashes of the fire that devastated Spokane in the summer of 1889. During the construction boom that followed, Cutter and other Spokane architects were given the opportunity to rebuild the city literally from the ground up. Truly, he was a man who found himself in the right place at the right time with the right talents. His career flourished. Within the year following the fire, Cutter completed commissions in Spokane worth $600,000.

In the years ahead, he emerged as much more than just a leading local architect. Cutter designed Andrew Carnegie's summer retreat in the mountains of upstate New York; Kirtland Hall, a building named for his grandfather, Professor Jared P. Kirtland, that now houses Yale University's Department of Psychology; the mammoth Idaho State Pavilion at the 1893 Chicago World's Fair and dozens of other buildings throughout the United States. Cutter received national awards for his residential work in Southern California, where he lived and worked from 1923, when he left Spokane, until his death in 1939 at the age of 79.

But it was in Spokane, more than any other city, that Cutter left the most indelible mark of his genius for design. Even today, Cutter's handiwork is an integral part of the handsome Spokane skyline, woven like threads of fine old

PHIL SCHOFIELD PHOTOS

This page: *Contemporary views of the Spokane Club.*
Facing page: *The Spokane Club* ***(top)*** *and the Spokesman Review building (****bottom)*** *in downtown Spokane both were designed by Cutter.*

EASTERN WASHINGTON STATE HISTORICAL SOCIETY

silk through the city's urban fabric. Such structures as the Spokane Club, a gracious brick Georgian generously embellished with inlaid tile; the Gothic-inspired Sherwood and Chronicle buildings; the former downtown Elks Temple, an Italian Renaissance design that recently was rehabilitated as corporate headquarters for Spokane-based North Coast Life Insurance Co.; and, of course, the wonderfully grand and eclectic Davenport Hotel are all treasured examples of the versatility, attention to the ornate and the high caliber of construction materials and craftsmanship that have become synonymous with Cutter's name.

In 1921, *Architect & Engineer,* a leading trade periodical, visited Spokane and was impressed with the "rare architectural force and genius for design" in Cutter's work. "For many years, the strength and yet exquisitely finished character of Mr. Cutter's work has been well known throughout the country's architectural circles at least," the editorswrote.

By this time, however, the gilded age in the history of Spokane had begun to tarnish. The grand commissions to which Cutter had become accustomed were increasingly scarce. Beset with financial troubles, he left for California in the late autumn of 1923.

A few days before he departed, Cutter sat down with a reporter for *The Spokesman-Review* to talk about his career in Spokane. "Never have I completed a commission without wishing I could do it all over again and do it much better," he told the newspaperman. "Some of my first homes here...have been treated very kindly by the vines that cover their early faults. I always built to achieve the effect of age, at least to make the building fit into its surroundings to look as if it had grown there and had not been superimposed. I have been criticized for that quality many times, but when the wind and weather complete the work I started, the owners are usually reconciled to the idea."

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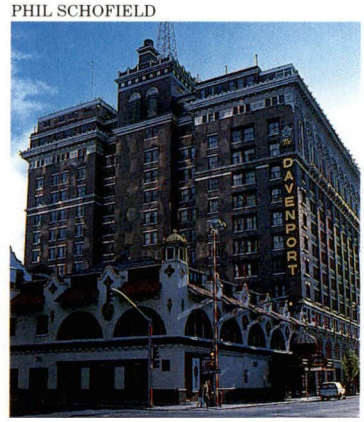

The Davenport Hotel, with an artist's rendering of a busy day in 1915 ***(top)*** *and in recent years.*

MAY ARKWRIGHT HUTTON

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May Arkwright Hutton, about 1912.

The mining country of North Idaho was raw and roisterous when May Arkwright arrived in the mid 1880s. Hardly a place, one might think, that would lure a young woman halfway across the continent. But May was a woman who thrived on challenge, born to do just the things that others said she could not.

May came from the coal country of eastern Ohio. Perhaps that prepared her for what she found in the West. Her early life had been anything but easy. She was orphaned at an early age, then obliged to quit school at the age of 10 to tend to the needs of the blind grandfather in whose care she had been left. In Idaho, she hoped to make a better lot for herself. Certainly, she would do that, and along the way this brilliant, outspoken, kind woman would help better the lives of countless others.

Almost immediately, May found a niche for herself in

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the Coeur d'Alene country. What the area needed was a good cook. She opened a boarding house at Wardner's Junction (now Kellogg), just steps off the Northern Pacific spur line. Soon, every place at her table was filled, breakfast, lunch and supper. Among the men who ate at May's was a young locomotive engineer named Levi "Al" Hutton.

The two struck up a quick friendship. Perhaps they were drawn to one another by the similarity of their backgrounds. Both had been orphaned at an early age. Neither had much formal schooling.

Maybe it was a common interest in Democratic politics or simply a shared belief that, with enough hard work and a little luck, any man or woman could make a dream come true in this fabulous country. Whatever it was that drew them together, the friendship between May and Al soon flowered into romance.

They were married at May's boarding house in July of 1887 and soon thereafter moved to a small house in Wallace. Al continued to work for the railroad. May sold her boarding house and took on the job of running the dining room at the Wallace Hotel. They worked long hours, but always found time to share with one another. They liked to entertain friends, but also to sit at home and read or take long walks and talk, about the events of the day and also about their ideas and hopes for the future.

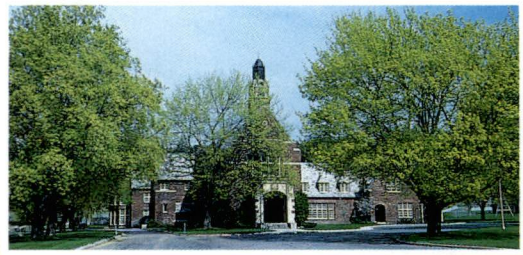
To many others, no doubt, some of their dreams seemed a bit far-fetched, perhaps even radical. Al, recalling an unhappy boyhood spent in an orphanage, wanted to provide for future generations of homeless children something better than he had known. May was just as passionate in her concern for women. They not only deserved the right to vote, she said, but opportunities for education and equality in the workplace as well.

Did these two determined dreamers truly believe that they could make such things happen? Emphatically, yes. But it would take both time and money. Still in their 30s, they had time. And soon, they would have money, too.

In 1897, the Huttons invested a chunk of their savings in a new mine, the Her-

Above: *Levi "Al" Hutton, about 1905.*

Facing page, top and bottom: *The main building of the Hutton Settlement today, and when new.*



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cules. The property was promising, but still undeveloped. Along with the other investors, they worked it themselves. Four years later, they struck it rich. Within 10 years, the Huttons' share of the Hercules yield was more than $2 million.

Al focused his attention on the mine and on reinvesting their dividends. May threw herself wholeheartedly into the suffragist fight.

Her new wealth and position as a mine owner gave May access to powerful people. Traveling throughout the state on behalf of the campaign for women's voting rights, she was not afraid to use her sway. She organized suffrage groups all over Idaho and lobbied long and hard with state officials. In 1908, Idaho women won the right to vote.

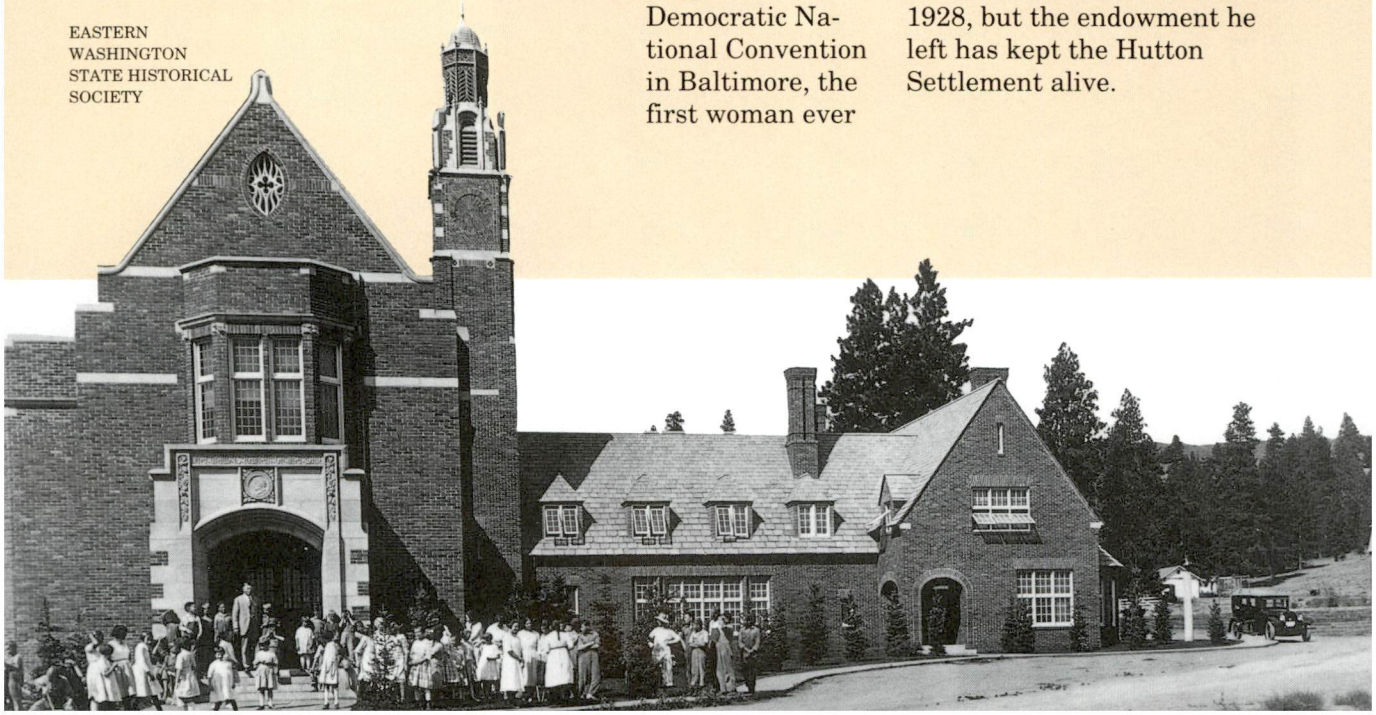
Perhaps believing that her job was done, May and Al left their home in Wallace and moved to Spokane, the social hub of the region. They lived for a time in a luxurious apartment in the downtown Hutton Building and, later, in a handsome mansion in the South Hill's Altamont District.

But May did not abandon her cause. Having succeeded once, she knew she could succeed again. Once more using her business and social contacts, to say nothing of her own money, May led the suffrage movement in Washington state. In 1910, women here finally had the right to vote. Two years later, May Ark wright Hutton was elected as a delegate to the Democratic National Convention in Baltimore, the first woman ever to officially participate in choosing a presidential nominee.

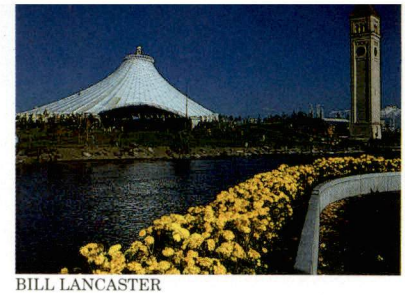
No doubt she had dreams of continuing the fight. But May's health had begun to deteriorate. Ill with Bright's disease, by 1914, she only occasionally left her home or received visitors. In 1915, she died. May had accomplished what she set out to do and her grieving husband decided that he, too, must fulfill his dream.

In 1917, Al Hutton bought 360 acres in the Spokane Valley and built four "cottages"—impressive brick houses, actually—for homeless youngsters. Houseparents cared for the boys and girls, who received schooling and opportunities to learn trades or pursue higher learning. Al Hutton died in 1928, but the endowment he left has kept the Hutton Settlement alive.

EASTERN WASHINGTON STATE HISTORICAL SOCIETY



5 EXPO 74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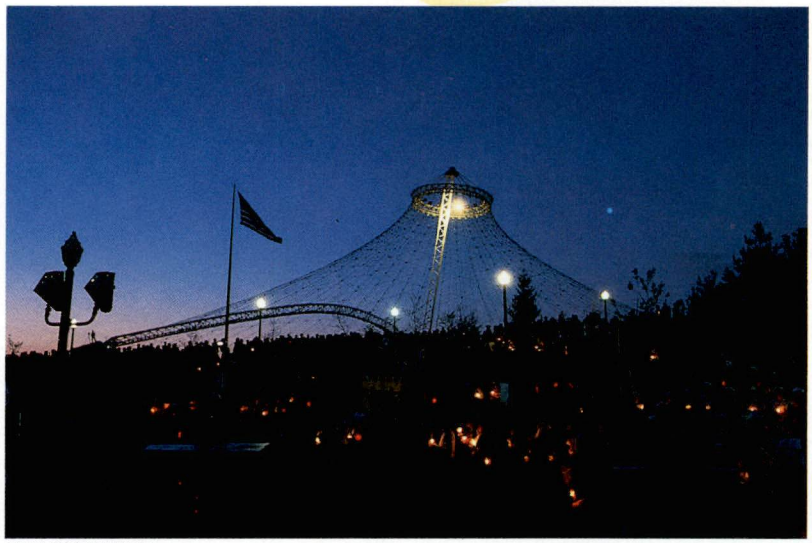
Spokane has never been prouder than on May 4, 1974. Years of planning, prodding and just plain hard work had finally paid off.

Expo 74—the world's fair that some said could not happen—opened its gates and Spokane became the smallest city ever to host such an affair.

An enthusiastic crowd of more than 20,000 people gathered that morning outside the newly completed Opera House to take part in the opening festivities. President Nixon spoke from a stage floating in the river. A few minutes before noon, he declared the exposition "open to the world" and, as the delighted crowd applauded and cheered, thousands of colorful balloons floated off into a brilliant blue sky.

By day's end, more than 85,000 people had entered the gates for a first-hand look at all that Expo offered.

And what a sight awaited them. Expo exhibitors included nine foreign nations, plus the United States, seven states and Canadian provinces, 62 corporations and 26 other organizations, ranging from the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints to the Washington State Wheat Commission. In addition, there was a large amusement area, featuring carnival attractions, several restaurants and an outdoor food court where hungry fair-goers could sample anything from traditional Korean delicacies to German sausages to berry-topped Bavarian waffles. And to balance the futuristic, high-tech programs in many of the pavilions, Expo also offered an ongoing folklife festival, where people could listen to storytellers and sing-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Top: *The "skin" on the U.S. Pavilion roof did not stand up to the wind and today is gone.*
Left: *Riverfront Park, and the U.S. Pavilion now.*
Facing page: *The Spokane Opera House, part of the Expo 74 legacy.*

ers, watch Indian dancers, try their hands at gold panning or at any number of crafts ranging from decorating Ukranian-style eggs to quilt making.

With attendance averaging more than 30,000 people each day, there were lines, of course. On especially crowded days, it might have taken an hour or more of waiting to get inside the most popular pavilions. But rather than grumble, people seemed to seize the opportunity to meet new friends. A family from Spokane might find themselves waiting outside, say, the Soviet Pavilion alongside a couple from Germany or Australia. Given the friendly atmosphere of Expo, a little visiting was only natural and everyone got to learn something about other people and other places.

Undoubtedly, the biggest crowd-pleasers were the Soviet and U.S. pavilions. Inside the Soviet Pavilion, a giant bust of Lenin greeted visitors, who then toured a maze of scientific displays that sprawled over a full acre. For many attending the fair, the pavilion provided a rare glimpse of America's mysterious rival. At the U.S. Pavilion, visitors watched an IMAX film splashed across a giant screen, which took them soaring between the walls of the Grand Canyon and rafting down a wild river.

Few sights, however, rivaled the real river cutting through the Expo grounds. A record runoff in 1974 brought torrents of water crashing through the rocky riverbed and cascading over the spectacular Spokane falls.

Even to many Spokane residents, Expo offered a first-time opportunity to experience this roaring stretch of the Spokane River. For 70-plus years, it had been sealed off by an inner-city railyard. Finally, people saw what they had been missing right in their backyard.

The Expo site was surely the center of activity, but the excitement spilled over beyond the gates. At the Opera House, built by the state especially for the world's fair, headline entertainers such as Bob Hope, Gordon Lightfoot, the Philadelphia Philharmonic Orchestra and the Leningrad Ballet took to the stage.

And Spokane's downtown sidewalks were crowded with shoppers and sightseers. What those people found was a place dramatically different from the

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SUNNIE F. LANCASTER

Right: *The Soviet Pavilion at Expo 74 drew long lines.*
Below: *Riverfront Park.*

downtown Spokane of just a few years earlier. Gone was the tangle of railroad tracks, now given over to the Expo grounds. Gone was the skid-row atmosphere along nearby streets. Here instead was a lively, dynamic downtown area filled with an amazing assortment of department stores. cafes, specialty shops and brimming with activity.

Nothing Spokane had done since shortly after the turn of the century had had such an uplifting effect on either the physical community or its attitude about itself. For a city of less than 200,000 people to pull of something so grand as a world's fair—and a successful one at that, with the 5.6 million people who came exceeding attendance projections by more than 1 million—was an accomplishment in which virtually every resident of Spokane took pride.

From the very beginning, Expo 74 had been seen as a way to reclaim the river and the surrounding railyard for the community, to stimulate the local economy and inspire new pride in the people here. On a world-class scale, that's exactly what it did.

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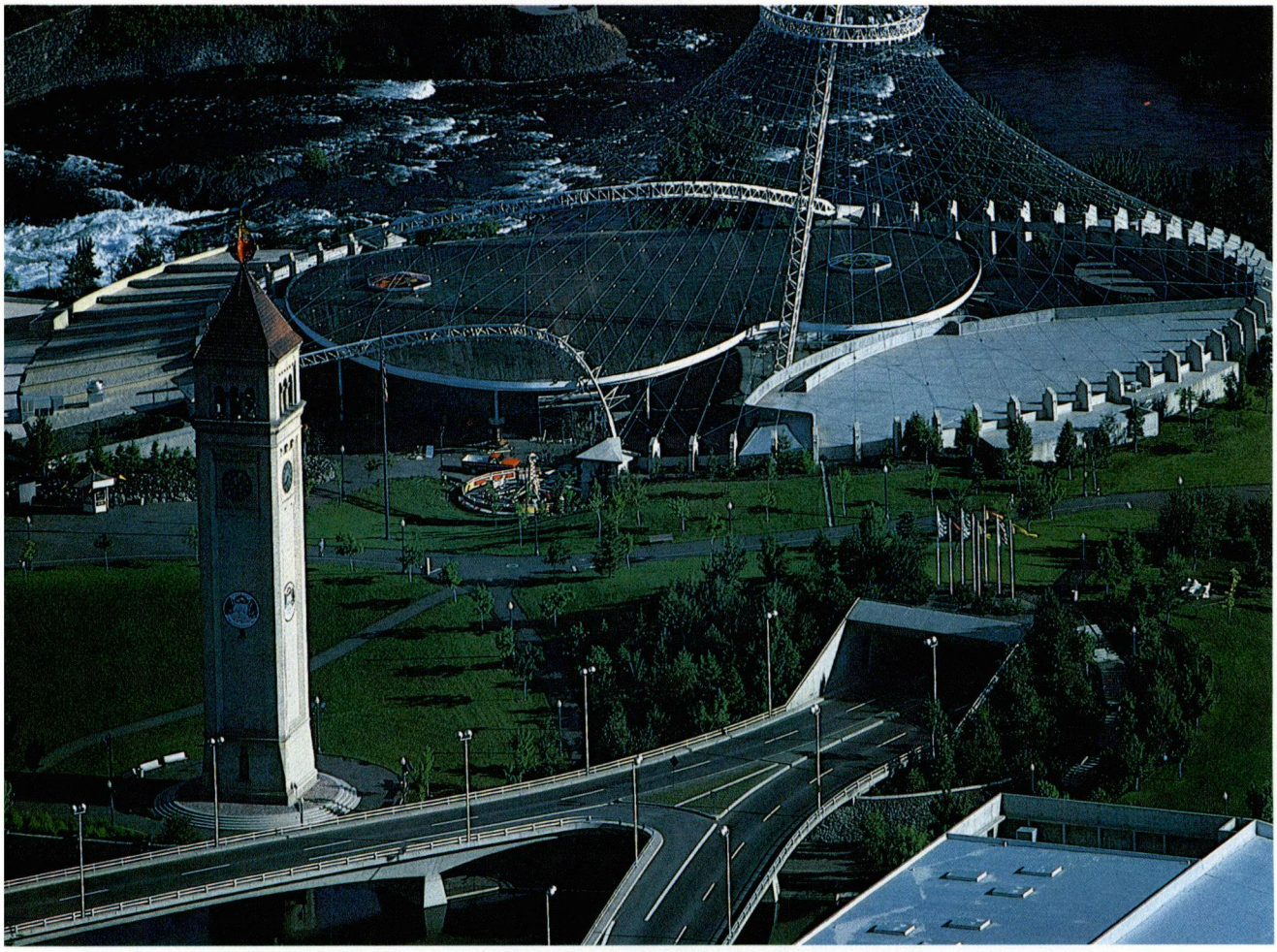
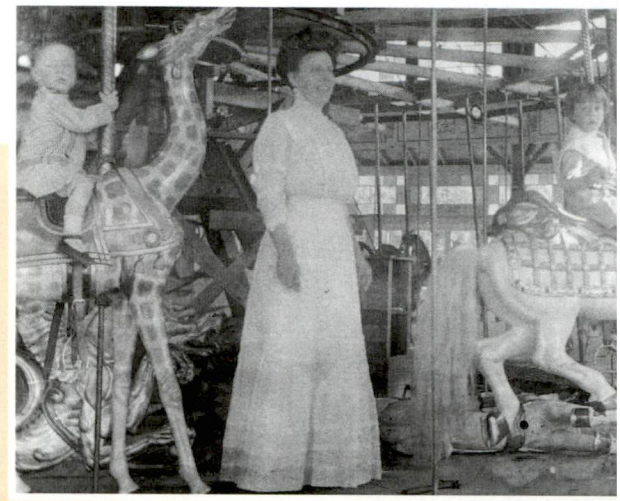


CAROUSEL

EASTERN WASHINGTON STATE HISTORICAL SOCIETY



Spokane's official symbol—the one pictured on the city seal—is the roaring river falls. As a thing of natural beauty, it has no rivals here. But many people best remember Spokane for another thing of rare beauty: the antique carousel that spins merrily 'round and 'round in Riverfront Park to the oompah sounds of wonderful old tunes like "Sweet Rosie O.Grady" and "Meet Me in St. Louis."

Generations of Spokane's young—and young of spirit—have delighted in grabbing for the brass ring from the back of a hand-carved steed. A fixture for more than a half century at Natatorium Park, a privately run amusement park that closed up in the 1960s, it was rebuilt and reborn at its present location in the 1970s. As a joyful piece of Spokane's past, it continues to delight people of all ages.

Spokane's carousel was hand-carved by Charles I.D. Looff, the Danish immigrant who introduced the platform-type merry-go-round to the United States in 1876. Today, it is one of only three Looff carousels, original and intact, still in operation. Certainly, that gives Spokane's carousel a bit of special status. More important to carousel fanciers is that of the three surviving Looffs, it is the only one in existence actually hand-built by the master himself.

Looff, who arrived in the United States in 1870, is described as "the first of America's great carousel carvers" in Frederick Fried's comprehensive book, *A Pictorial History of the Carousel.*

The amusement devices had been popular for several years in Europe when Looff's first carousel was installed at New York's Coney Island amusement park. Here, they caught on quickly. The carousel at Coney Island was an amazing success, drawing huge crowds and spawning a golden new era for the American amusement industry. The carver, who had been working at a Brooklyn furniture factory since his arrival in the United States, quit his job to devote himself full-time to making merry-go-rounds. Working alone, he completed two more by 1881, when he decided to hire other carvers and devote himself primarily to design and management.

His business began to grow more rapidly and, according to Fried's profile of Looff's career, on only one subsequent occasion would the great carver build

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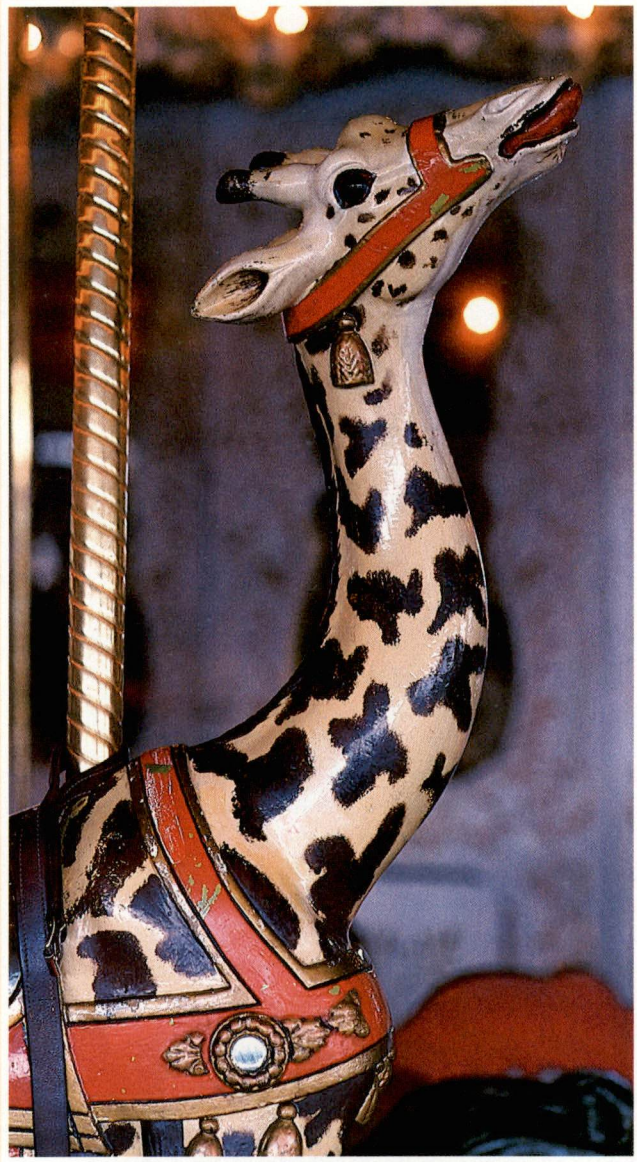
Top: *Emma Vogel with the carousel carved by her father, Charles I.D. Looff.* ***Right:*** *The hand-carved horses are remarkable in their detail.*

another carousel by himself.

That carousel—completed in 1909 and given as a wedding gift to his daughter, Emma, and her husband, Louis Vogel—is Spokane's carousel.

In addition to 54 prancing horses, the Spokane carousel also carries a tiger, a giraffe and four Chinese dragons on its 50-foot diameter, doughnut-shaped platform. Each of the hand-carved animal characters is different and each is fitted with its own specially carved saddle and harness and decorated with colored cut glass imported from Germany. The incredible detail for which Looff's carousels have always been known is especially impressive on the Spokane carousel. The size of the horses diminishes, row by row, from the outside in, yet each one has the same number of intricately carved teeth and the same number of shoe nails in its hooves.



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"The horses on Spokane's carousel are just exquisite," said Marianne Stevens, a Roswell, New Mexico art dealer and collector of carousel animals who is regarded as one of the country's leading experts on antique carousels. "In my opinion, they're the best he ever made. He was really at his peak. And your tiger—it's one of only three known to be still in existence and the only one not in a private collection."

"The carousel transcends the definition of recreational equipment," says Scott Brooks-

This page: *The giraffe on Spokane's carousel.*
Facing page, top: *Fireworks over downtown Spokane.*
Bottom: *The carousel at night, as seen from Riverfront Park looking across the Spokane River.*

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Miller, Spokane's city-county historic preservation officer. "Looff was a master craftsman and his carousels were pieces of art." The Spokane carousel has been listed on the National Register of Historic Places since 1977.

The carousel came to Spokane when Looff's daughter and son-in-law moved here shortly after their marriage to set up the device as private concessionaires at Natatorium Park. It was unveiled here on July 18, 1909, and immediately became the most popular attraction. By the end of the summer season, more than 100,000 riders had climbed aboard the carousel, advertised then as the fastest merry-go-round in the world.

For the next 20 years, the Vogels continued as concessionaires at the park. Business was so good that in 1929 the Vogels paid $100,000 to buy the amusement park lock, stock and roller coaster. Louis Vogel continued to run the park until his death in 1952. He was remembered in a newspaper story telling of his death as a "colorful showman of the old school...[who with] his diamond stickpin and large ring flashing could frequently be found mingling" with the crowds that flocked each summer to his park. When Louis Vogel died, his son, Lloyd, took over Natatorium Park. But times were soon to change. The aging amusement park was losing its luster, and other entertainment alternatives—such as television—cut deeply into attendance. By the early 1960s, the once-profitable park had gone into receivership.

It was open off and on through the 1960s, operated by the El Katif Shrine Temple of Spokane. When Lloyd Vogel—who through all of his financial difficulties managed to retain ownership of the carousel itself—went to New York City to work as a pyrotechnical consultant to the 1964 world's fair, an old family friend and longtime Natatorium Park employee named Bill Oliver was hired by the shrine to manage the park. Vogel died in New York and, with no heirs, left the carousel to Oliver, whose love for the old merry-go-round and knowledge of its mechanical workings had kept the carousel running strong long after others of its vintage had gone to the scrap heap. In 1968, Natatorium Park was closed for good and the carousel was disassembled and placed in storage.

But just as love had figured in bringing the carousel to Spokane in 1909, it would be love that resurrected it more than a half century later.

Oliver, who dreamed of one day seeing the carousel operating again in Spokane, refused to even consider the half dozen or so out-of-town offers for the classic merry-go-round. Forget the money, he said flatly. He loved Spo-

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kane and the carousel too much to ever see them parted. He had first ridden the carousel at Natatorium Park as a toddler, and, as a boy, had often won free rides by grabbing the brass ring from the outside black horse, which remained his favorite. Instead, he sold the carousel to the city Parks Department for $40,000 and even agreed to carry a five-year, interest-free contract. A few weeks later, when the city's insurance carrier asked for a professional appraisal, the carousel's value was judged to be $500,000.

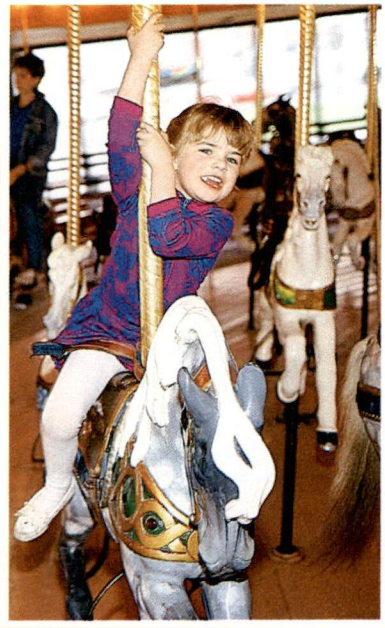
The people of Spokane showed that they, too, cared about their carousel. Community donations, big and small, paid the cost of refurbishing the carousel band organ and rebuilding its mechanical workings. Hundreds of volunteers helped to sand, scrape and paint the colorful animals. And Oliver—the only man who knew how to put the whole thing back together again—supervised the work at no charge.

After Expo 74, as Riverfront Park took shape behind it, the carousel was reassembled in a specially designed building along the downtown park's southern edge in the spring of 1975. On May 7, former owner Oliver threw the switch that activated the organ, clanged the carousel bell and put the merry-go-round back into motion. *The Spokesman-Review's* Jack Roberts reported: "The memories flooded back as 18 tons of machinery and the 87-key Artizan band organ, built in Germany in 1896, oompahed through Meet Me in St. Louis."

City projections of the restored carousel's revenue po-

tential were quickly shattered. Estimates were that the carousel would generate $12,000 to $14,000 annually in ticket sales. It took little more than a week to exceed that figure. Through its first year of operation, the carousel took in an average of $1,000 a day. More than a decade later, it still attracts more than 250,000 riders annually.

For Bill Oliver, seeing that beloved carousel spinning 'round and 'round again was a dream come true. He came to Riverfront Park every day to offer help and advice to the carousel operators, to listen to the powerful band organ and to watch the beaming riders. A week after he had pulled the switch to put the merry-go-round in motion, Oliver was standing in the May sunshine outside the carousel building, quietly watching the machine work its magic on a group of children. Suddenly, he slumped to the ground. Seven days after the grand re-opening of Spokane's carousel, Oliver was dead of a heart attack.



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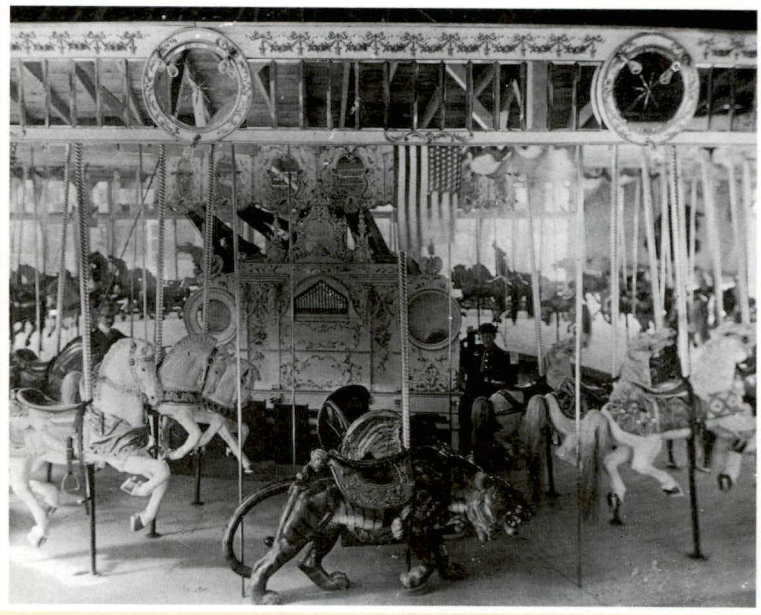
During his hour-long funeral, visitors to the merry-go-round were told that it was temporarily closed. There was no one visible inside the carousel building, but through the windows people could see the carousel making its rounds at half-speed as the band organ played softly. And as the row of three shiny black steeds passed by, they saw a huge wreath of flowers draped across the empty saddle of Bill Oliver's favorite horse.



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Top: *The carousel continues to delight children.*
Bottom: *At Natatorium Park, about 1910.*
Facing page: *Two galloping steeds on the carousel that once was advertised as the world's fastest.*

BILL LANCASTER

PARK SYSTEM

The pioneers who built Spokane took considerable pride in their creation. They were interested in economics, of course, but also in aesthetics. Spokane, they were determined, would be more than a good place to make a living. It would be a good place to live.

That determination still exists in Spokane—and nothing illustrates it quite so beautifully as the city's public park system.

One hundred-acre Riverfront Park, which straddles the Spokane River on the former world's fair site, is the crowning jewel of the system. With broad rolling lawns, flower beds, shade trees, paths for strollers, skaters and bicyclists, and, of course, the cool river, it attracts thousands of people daily during summer. Desk-bound downtown office workers come to stretch their legs, to feed the ducks or just to relax in this middle-of-the-city oasis.

But Riverfront Park is by no means the only patch of green in town. Nearly every established residential area has its own neighborhood park. And there are large regional parks like Manito, with its duck pond and elegantly landscaped gardens on the South Hill, and Franklin, with its sprawling sports complex on the North Side.

Per capita, Spokane has one of the largest public park systems in the United States, with more than 3,200 acres set aside as neighborhood and community parks, sports facilities and as conservation lands.

The majority of that park land—almost three fourths, in fact—was acquired by the city prior to World War I, estab-

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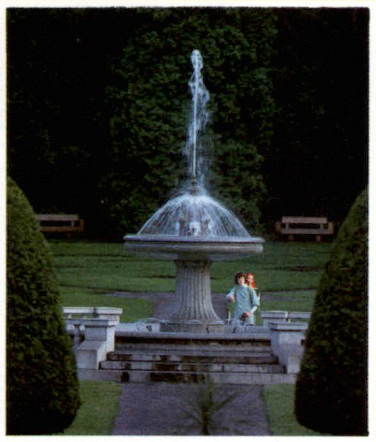

lishing Spokane early on as a leader among Western cities in the development of a city-wide park system. And to tie it all together, the city hired Olmsted Brothers of Brookline, Massachusetts, then the nation's preeminent landscape architects, to create a master plan for development and design of the system.

"We're forever indebted to the community's early leaders," says Ron Sims, a Spokane architect who has served since 1982 on the city's Park Board. "We wouldn't have the park system we have today—which in my mind is one of Spokane's greatest assets—without them."

Continuing the tradition established early on is the board's mission today and tomorrow as well.

"We're caretakers of that legacy, yes," Sims says. "And it's vital that we take good care of what we already have. But we can't stop here. We have to think about the future, too.

"Our civic grandfathers left us a very wonderful gift—something that every resident of Spokane can enjoy. We need to do the same for our grandchildren."

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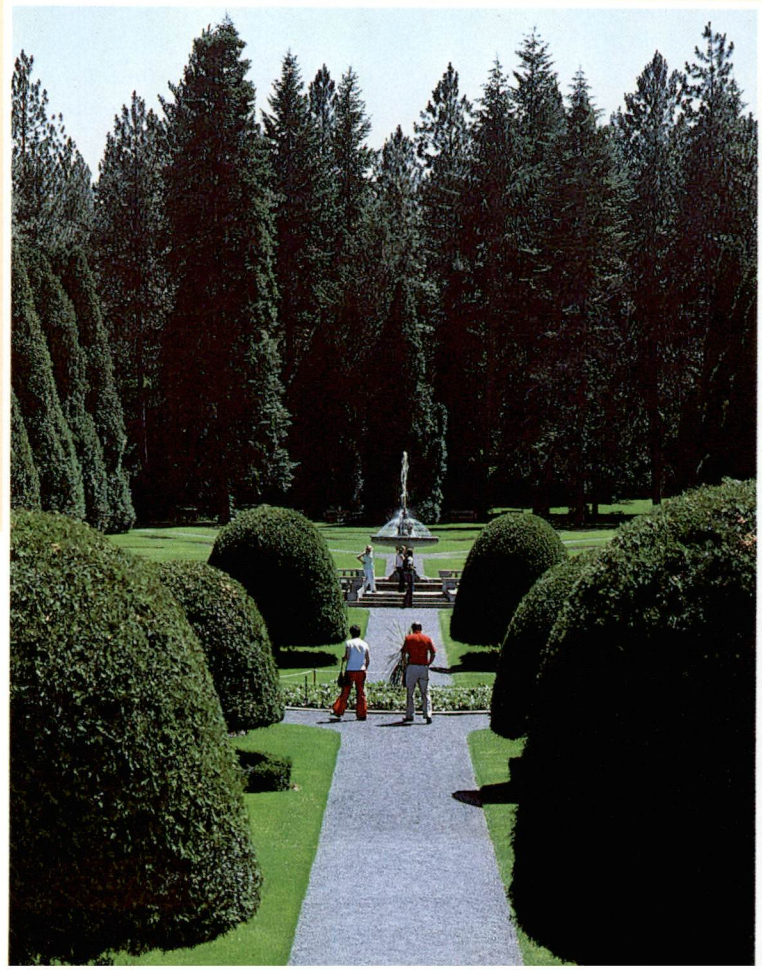
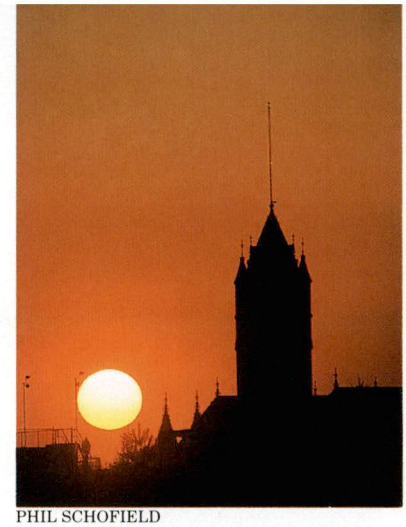


Right, top and bottom: *Duncan Gardens, Manito Park, about 1912 and today.*
Above: *The Davenport Fountain at Manito Park.*
Facing page, top: *An autumn scene in Spokane's Manito Park.*
Below: *The Japanese Gardens at Manito Park.*

6 LIFESTYLE



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In 1974, Spokane sent out an invitation and the world came to visit. Ever since, the city has been doing its best to let people know that the welcome mat is still out. The local tourism board mounts several campaigns each year, some courting business groups or fraternal organizations looking for convention sites and others aimed at families looking for a weekend getaway. And the effort is paying off. There has never been a repeat of the wave of tourists who arrived for the world's fair—in truth, there probably never will be—but the post-Expo years have brought a steadily growing stream of visitors to Spokane.

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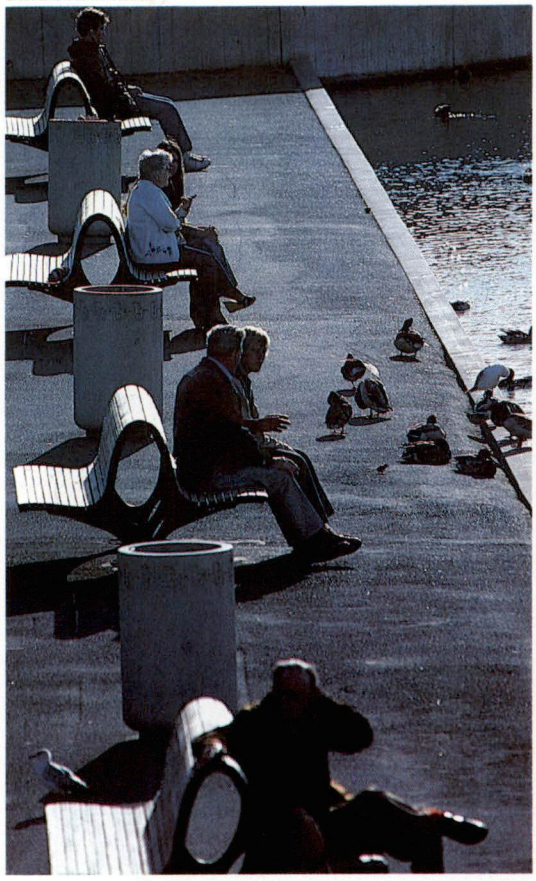
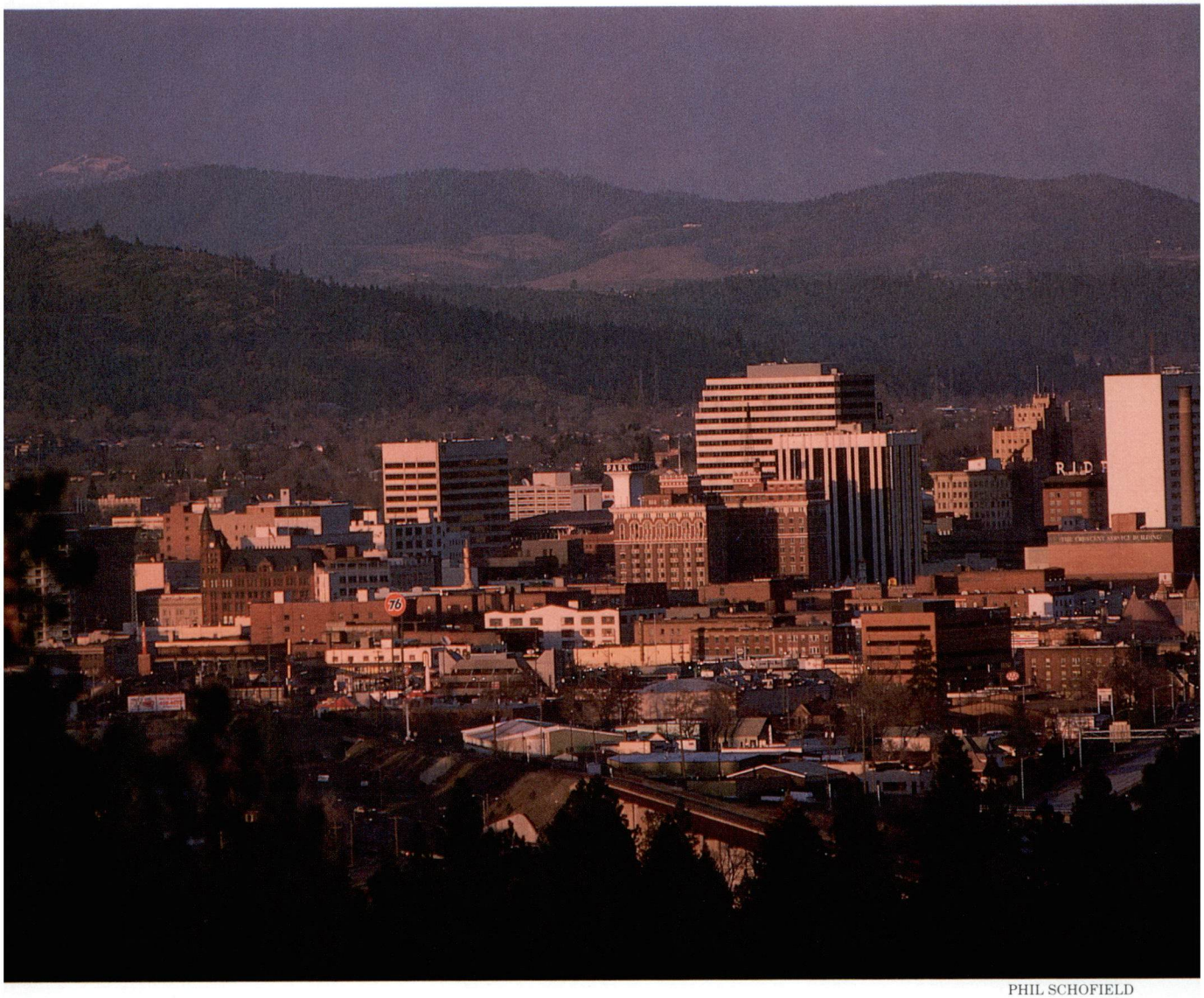


To some, that's no surprise. After all, Spokane has a lot to offer. There are the lakes, more than 60 within an hour's drive of downtown. There is powder skiing at four winter resorts within two hours of town. There are nine public and private golf courses here. There are stores and restaurants and headline performers on stage at Spokane's Opera House.

Still, the thing that many count as Spokane's single greatest asset is something that cannot be sold to tourists.

"Day-to-day lifestyle is, to me, the best reason to be here," said Gary Beck, a 30-year-old Southern California transplant. "You can't get an honest feel for what Spokane is all about in three days or a week. It takes time to really gain an appreciation for the things that make Spokane such a nice place."

He rattled off attributes as if reading from a list: A four-seasons climate, a wide array of recreational opportunities, good schools, an expansive public parks system, affordable housing, a low crime rate, a lively downtown core.



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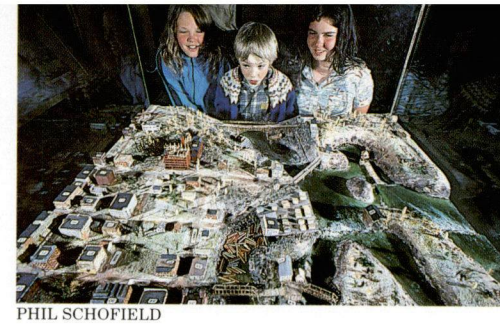
Above: *Downtown Spokane offers a mix of old and new architecture built to a human scale.*
Facing page, top: *The castle-like Spokane County Courthouse.*
Bottom: *Relaxing in Riverfront Park.*



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Indeed, Beck compiled a list of the good and the bad about Spokane recently while weighing a job offer from a computer company that wanted him to move back to California. It was, he said, a tempting opportunity. But after mulling it over for several days, Beck finally decided to stay put.

"I thought about the freeways and the smog and the outrageous real estate prices and the incredible crowds you run into anywhere you go down there and Spokane seemed pretty attractive," he said. "Here, you don't have to commute an hour each way to work. I can get from one end of town to the other in 25 minutes. The sky is blue instead of brown. In the summer, I can leave my office at 5 o'clock, drive to Lake Coeur d'Alene and spend a couple of hours out on the boat and be back home again before it's dark. And the house that costs $90,000 in Spokane would be three times as much in just about any part of L.A. you would actually want to live in.

"I would have been making a lot more money, but what it came down to was that I honestly didn't think it would have bought as good a lifestyle as we have here," Beck says. "You live better for less in Spokane than just about any city in the country."

Statistics support that claim. Cars, color TVs, clothing and candy bars cost no more or less in Spokane than anywhere else. The bargain is housing. A national survey of residential real estate prices, conducted by Coldwell Banker Co., rates Spokane as one of the most affordable markets in the U.S. The "typical" 2,000-square-foot, three-bedroom, two-bath home in a neighborhood that is "above average to prime," according to the survey, costs $79,000 in Spokane. The same description of house in Portland, Oregon goes for $103,000; in Seattle for $110,000; in Billings, Montana for $114,000. Elsewhere—in Los Angeles, for instance, or almost any urban area in the Northeast—the price difference can be much, much greater.

"People transferring to Spokane from another city are almost always amazed at what their buck will buy here," says Jay Williams, a Spokane real

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Top: *At Eastern Washington State Historical Society's Cheney Cowles Museum.*
Bottom: *A Spokane ballet rehearsal.*

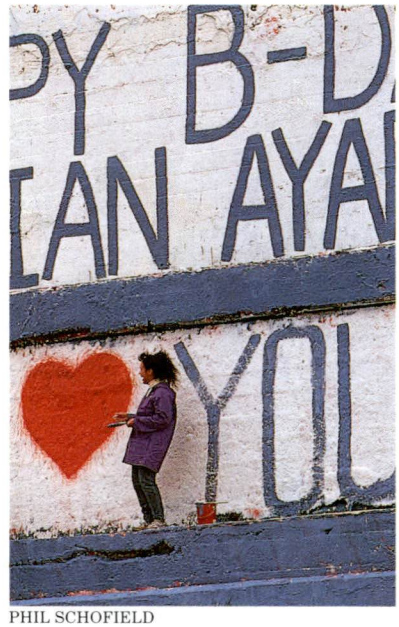
estate salesman. "They've left behind a cramped little condo and here they're moving into the American dream, white picket fence and all."

Of course, it takes more than a cheap house, however lovely, to make a city a nice place to live. And indeed Spokane offers much more. A professional symphony, ballet and theater company offer twists of urbane sophistication. Orchards and U-pick gardens along Spokane's fringes lend a down-home country taste. Nearly 100 public parks provide virtually every neighborhood with a patch of communal green. Spokane's downtown architecture is an attractive mix of old and new built to a human scale, giving the city center a friendly and inviting atmosphere. And Spokane's size—180,000 people in the city itself and another 170,000 or so living in the suburbs and outlying rural tracts—allows it to be both big town and small city, choose your pleasure.

Of course, the place has its warts, too. There is no public or private art museum and commercial galleries have never received the kind of patronage that would allow them to survive. The crime rate is generally low, yet the city has been terrorized for months at a time by bizarre strings of serial rapes in the past decade or so. The geographic isolation that has enabled Spokane to grow up outside the shadow of a bigger city and become so unusually self-contained can also make it seem a little disconnected from the rest of the world.

"There are trade-offs to be made anywhere you choose to live," says Susan Weitz, a Coeur d'Alene, Idaho, native who is vice president of Spokane's Gonzaga University. "It would be nice if Spokane had more ethnic diversity. It would be nice to see more happening here culturally. But Spokane has a very comfortable, homey feeling about it. Family values are still important here. Neighbors are important and people make a real effort keep the sense of neighborhood alive."

Where Weitz lives, in the Cliff Park area on Spokane's South Hill, there are once-a-



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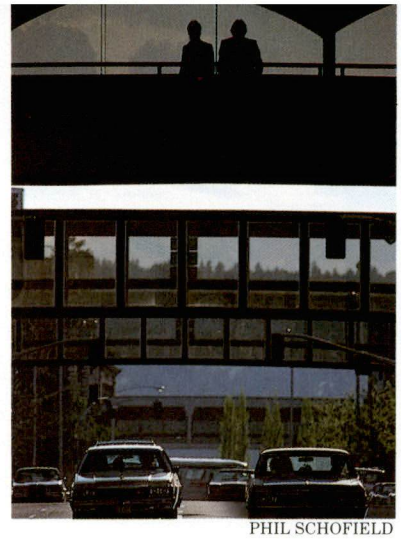
Top: *A giant concrete wall that once was part of a downtown railroad bridge has become a people's billboard.*
Center: *Viewing the city from Riverfront Park.*
Bottom: *Celebrating ethnic heritage.*



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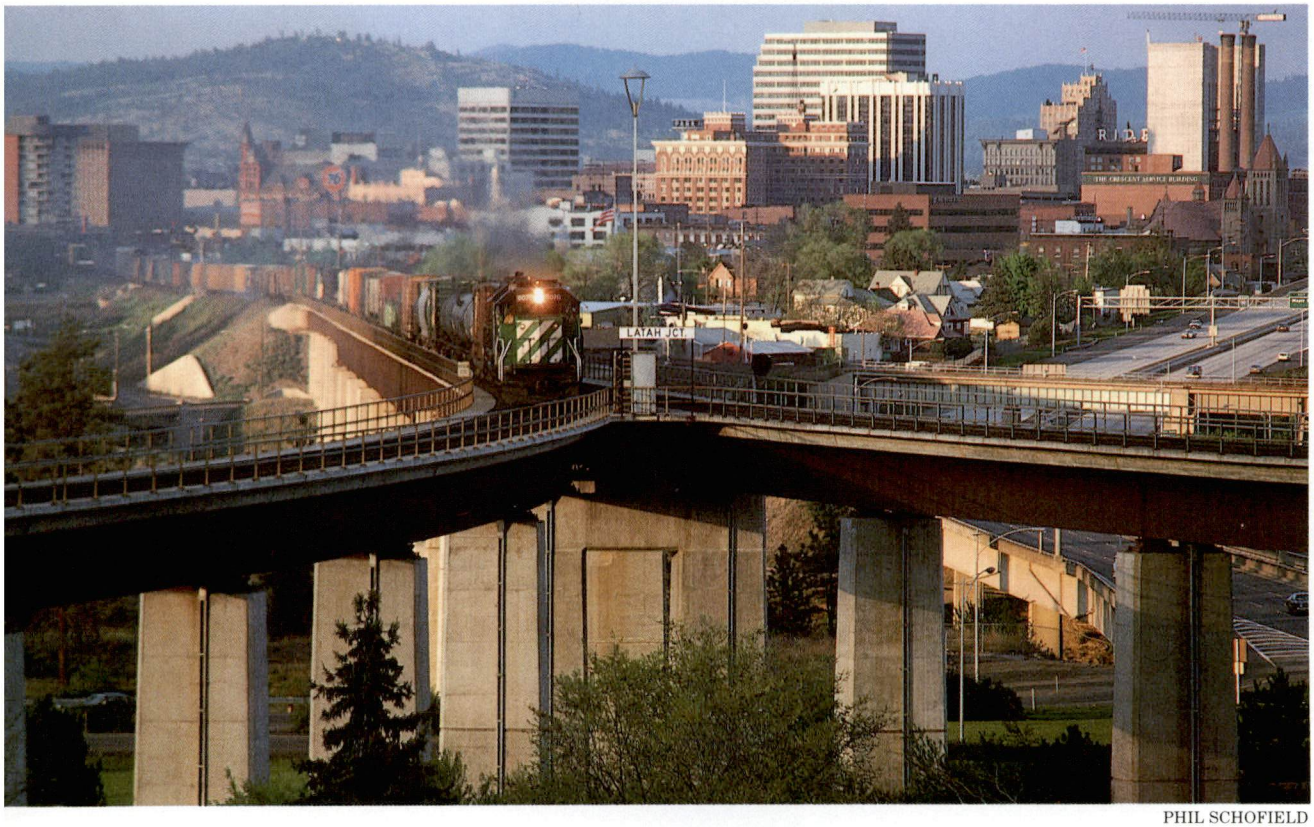
month neighborhood potlucks. At Christmastime, there is a neighborhood caroling party. At Easter, children hunt for colored eggs and candy hidden in the park. And it is not just the parents of preschoolers who help make the egg hunt happen. Couples whose children are grown and gone often dye a dozen or two just for the fun of seeing the wonder and delight on the face of a four-year-old who has been visited by the Easter bunny.

Perhaps because Spokane does cling so tightly to traditional values, it is probably a much better place to raise a family than to be single. "I was single when I came here," said Weitz, "and I didn't find it to be a problem. But we have had faculty members who felt that they just did not fit into Spokane as single people. It's frustrating for some people and they leave. One told me that he just couldn't exist socially in this community."

Randall Barton, a Montana native who hired on as a newspaper columnist in Spokane, came looking for the bright lights of the big city. But after a couple of years, it seemed that the city was not really all that big and the lights not that bright. "I enjoyed a lot of things about living in Spokane," says Barton, who left for Los Angeles, where he now does media relations for a film studio. "But I came to the realization that I was somehow out of step with the place. Two kids, a brick house on the South Hill and a summer cabin at the lake isn't what I aspire to in life. But if that's what you want—and there's



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certainly nothing wrong with it—Spokane is as good as any place to find it."

Spokane has always been regarded, both by the people who live here and by outsiders, as a slow-moving, conservative city. "It's like Beaver Cleaverville," says an ex-Spokane resident who is now living in Seattle. "Clean and wholesome, yes, but always two steps behind the times."

Others think that label does not fit Spokane as well as it once might have. "It's not a cutting-edge kind of town, but it isn't as stodgy or red-neck as some people seem to think," says attorney Frank Hoover, who grew up in New York and, after graduating from Gonzaga University's law school, decided to stay and go into practice here. "People here are open to new ideas, new attitudes."

Spokane, where 90-plus percent of the population is white, was one of the first cities in the West to elect a black mayor, James Chase. When Chase retired, it was a women, Vickie McNeil, who followed him into office. And although Spokane generally votes the Republican ticket, Democratic Congressman Tom Foley has proven to be unbeatable since the 1960s.

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Spokane also was one of the first cities in the West to latch onto the idea of preserving its architectural heritage. While other cities went gung-ho after urban renewal—knocking down block after downtown block of turn-of-the century brick buildings to make room for glass-faced modern ones—Spokane rehabilitated and renewed. There are new buildings, of course, but enough of the old remains to give Spokane the architectural face of a city that is aging gracefully. This led the National Trust for Historic Preservation to deem Spokane "one of the greatest architectural and preservation surprises" in the country.

"Spokane takes a lot of pride in its past," says Penn Fix, a fourth-generation Spokane resident. "But it also looks to the future. I think that gives it a good balance that you can't find everywhere."

Like a large number of his generation, Fix left Spokane after graduating from high school in the late 1960s. He returned after 10 years, partly because of an opportunity to become a partner in the family jewelry store, and partly because he found that he liked Spokane a whole lot better after spending

Above: *North Division Street is a major traffic and commercial strip.*
Facing page, top: *Spokane's skywalk system ties together much of downtown.*
Bottom: *A westbound train leaves Spokane.*

BILL LANCASTER

a few years away from it. Fix says he has never regretted coming home. "The thing I like best about Spokane is that it's big enough that there's a lot going on, yet small enough that you can be involved," he says. "You feel like you can make a difference here."

Don Kardong, a one-time Spokane school teacher who has become the city's foremost running guru, knows what Fix means when he says one person can make a difference in Spokane. In 1977, Kardong got together with a few others to organize a foot race through the streets of Spokane. Twelve hundred people turned out to take part in that first Bloomsday—an amazing number, he thought at the time. The following year, 5,000 people ran. And by the 10th running of Bloomsday, the event was attracting more than 50,000 participants, ranging from world-class athletes to local fitness buffs to senior citizens who walk the 12-kilometer course.

Today, Spokane's Bloomsday is the second-largest fun run in America and the biggest event of its type in which the time and place of every finisher is recorded. But Bloomsday is much more to Spokane than just a fun run. It has become a rite of spring, a celebration of good health and personal fitness, an exercise in community pride.

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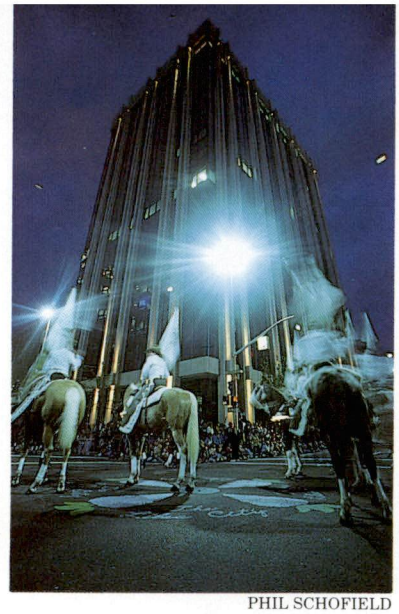

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"People in Spokane are very outdoor-oriented, very fitness oriented," said Kardong. "Bloomsday gives people something to shoot for. The city's enthusiasm for fitness and Bloomsday feed off each other."

Indeed, the two go together like hand and glove—or foot and running shoe. An event like Bloomsday would not attract such phenomenal numbers of participants if the community had not embraced the fitness movement with the enthusiasm exhibited here. And at the same time, Bloomsday itself is responsible for stimulating that excitement and enthusiasm. It is the kind of

This page: *The annual Lilac Festival Parades (daytime and torchlight) draw big crowds.*

enthusiasm that spills over, too, generating interest in other healthful activities like bicycling.

"People decide they're going to participate in Bloomsday and they spend three or four months getting ready," says Kardong. "They jog and ride their bikes and they start watching what they eat a little more carefully. Pretty soon, they work themselves into good shape. They feel better physically and that makes them feel better about themselves emotionally. It's something you don't want to give up."

In addition to feelings of good personal health, Bloomsday has also helped to stimulate a more positive attitude about Spokane itself. It's an event that the community has adopted as a part of its identity. Five thousand people volunteer their time and talents to make sure the event comes off smoothly each year, helping to process registration forms, man first-aid stations along the route or hand out T-shirts after the race.

"For the individual who takes part, there's that glow of pride in accomplishing something," says Kardong. "For the community, it's the same thing. Spokane sees itself as a healthy community—a place where we can make things happen."

EASTERN WASHINGTON STATE HISTORICAL SOCIETY

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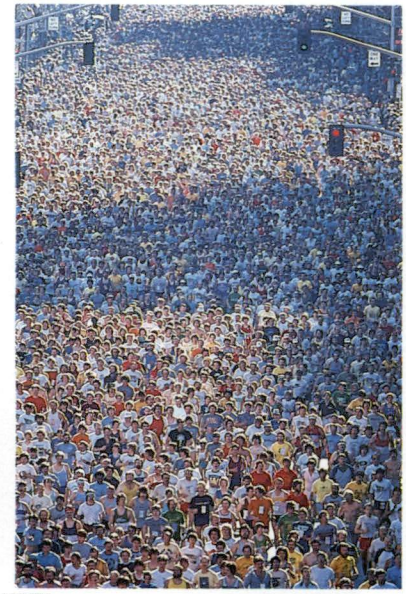

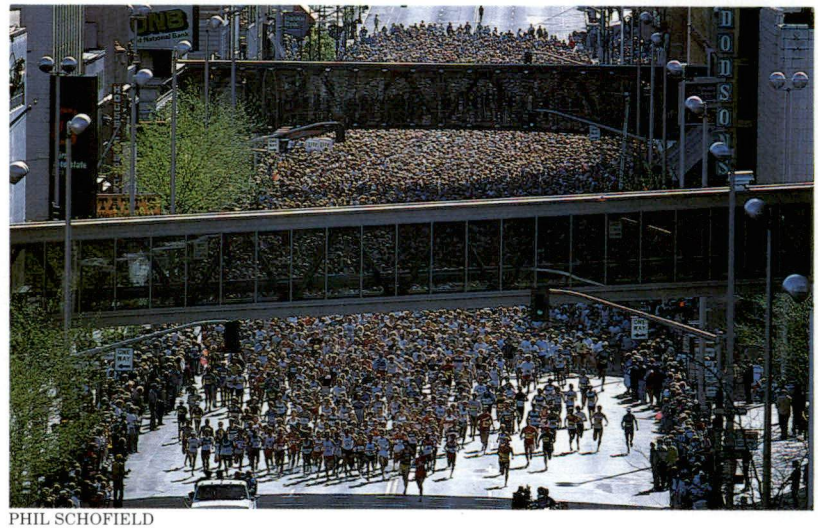

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Center: *This 1910 photo shows that Spokane took an early liking to running.*
Top: *The surging mass of humanity that is Bloomsday.*
Bottom: *The pack of elite runners picks up the early pace in the Bloomsday race.*

HUTTERITES

PHIL SCHOFIELD

A rooftop bell clangs the breakfast call at 6:30 a.m. On the eastern horizon there is only the pastel hint of a late-winter sunrise.

Daniel Gross has been up for hours. Already he has milked nearly 100 Holsteins, measured and recorded the morning's production, tinkered a bit with the machine-driven milking carrousel that is the centerpiece of the high-tech dairy operation he runs, prepared a sampling of a new feed mix he would like to test on part of the herd, and checked several times on a wild-eyed cow that appears to regard the impending birth of her first calf with fearful reluctance.

"She's okay. She'll wait until after we eat," Daniel pronounces after one more visit to the cow's side. The frozen ground crunching beneath his steps, Daniel heads for the single-story building that houses the Reardan Hutterite Colony's kitchen and dining hall. Most of the 40-odd members of the colony already are inside, taking their

PHIL SCHOFIELD

places at long tables set for the morning meal. After washing up at a sink just inside the doorway, Daniel seats himself on a wooden bench at a table of men. Across the room, the colony's women sit together at another table.

Quiet talk quickly falls off to a hush; hands are folded and heads bowed. In a voice scratchy with age, 78-year-old Paul Gross, spiritual leader of these people, asks the mealtime blessing:

"Herr Gott, himmlisher Vater, segne uns diese Gaben, die wir empfanger werden von Diener reichen, milden guten Hand, durch Jesus Christ. Amen."

Distinguished by their German mother tongue and old-fashioned style of dress, the Hutterites cling tightly to religious and cultural traditions dating back more than 450 years. Along with the Amish and the Mennonites, the Hutterites are one of three Anabaptist groups in North America that can trace their origins to the Protestant Reformation in 16th-century Europe.

Like both the Amish and the Mennonites, they are devout Christians and strict pacifists. But unlike either of the other groups, the Hutterites live communally, almost exclusively on large farms in the western United States and Canada. They also embrace modern technology, going about their business in tractors and trucks rather than horse-drawn plows and buggies.

In the U.S. and Canada today, there are approximately 275 Hutterite colonies, each typically home to between 40 and 90 individuals. Most are located in Alberta, Saskatchewan, Manitoba, Montana and South Dakota. Here in Eastern Washington, there are four colonies: one near Odessa in Lincoln County, one near Warden in Grant County, another near Marlin in Grant County, and the Reardan colony located 15 miles west of Spokane. Settled in 1961, the latter is the oldest and smallest of the four.

PHIL SCHOFIELD

Top: *Wheat is a major crop for the Spokane Hutterites.*
Bottom: *Breakfast begins with a prayer.*
Facing page: *Everyone pitches in when the Hutterites harvest potatoes.*

In Spokane, not everyone aspires to own two cars, a cabin at the lake and a brick house on the South Hill.

Few of the area's residents, however, have chosen to live quite so separated from the mainstream as the hard-working and friendly Hutterites.

Their home is just minutes from the center of the city, yet they live in a what most Spokane residents would consider another world, abiding by a different philosophy, immersed in another culture and holding tight to their own traditions.

The history of the Hutterites—who migrated en masse to North America from Europe in the 1870s in search of the large tracts of good farmland and religious freedom necessary to their way of life—is a story of struggle and commitment, of outside persecution and internal strength, of a people adapting to new environments and changing technology while holding fast to beliefs that have sustained them through the centuries.

In the words of Paul Gross: "We seek peace and the freedom to live as we believe God wants us to live." Through the years, the Hutterites' quest has not been an easy one.

After breakfast—a hearty meal of fried eggs and sausage, steaming porridge, homemade cheese and fresh-baked cinnamon rolls—six or seven women stay behind to clean up and prepare bread dough for baking later in the morning. Several men head for the machine shop, where they are busy tearing apart a diesel tractor engine.

Daniel Gross, this time with his 11-year-old son, Peter, in tow, hikes back to the dairy barn to check again on the condition of the nervous mother-to-be. A short time later, he and Peter are smiling over a healthy, newborn calf. Daniel is pleased by his young son's interest in the herd. "He has

CHARLES GURCHE

the makings of a good cow man," Daniel says proudly. "He isn't allergic to morning. When he grows up, I might get a chance to catch up on my sleep."

On a Hutterite farm, all able-bodied adults work—and virtually every married man has a specific responsibility. In their late teens and early 20s, young men work at many jobs, helping in the machine shop for a few weeks, then in the fields, then perhaps with tending the livestock. This way, they learn many skills and also have the opportunity to prove themselves adept at any job they desire. After a man has married—by age 25 most Hutterite men have taken wives—he will be matched to a job by the council of elders based on his own interests and abilities and the needs of the colony.

Daniel has been the Reardan colony's cow boss for 20 years. He cares for the herd, makes the decisions concerning breeding, maintains the dairy barn and the automated milking apparatus. It is an important position. But, he notes, "Here, no man's job is considered more important than another's. Everyone is equally important to the welfare of the colony. We all work together for the common good, contributing what we can. It's like that milking machine. It has many parts, but one part isn't more important than another. If one small part breaks, it can shut the whole thing down. For the machine to operate as it is supposed to operate, every one of the parts has to do its job."

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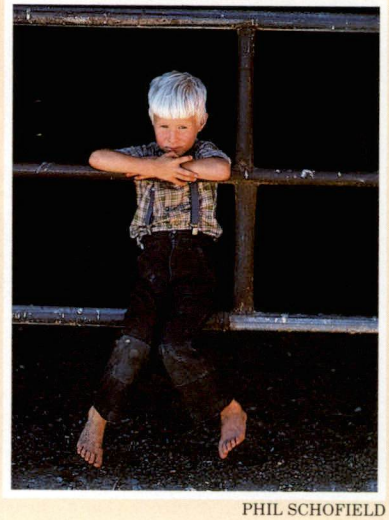
The contributions of the Hutterite women are no less essential to the success of the colony. They sew the clothes worn by their families, cook the meals, tend the garden and the large flocks of ducks, geese and chickens, help with harvest-time field chores, and labor long hours in late summer and fall, canning and freezing fruits and vegetables, assuring that there will be plenty to eat when the winter snow flies.

Field boss Paul Gross—namesake nephew of the colony's patriarch and preacher—and his helpers work the colony's 4,500 acres of rolling wheat and potato land with sophisticated, state-of the- art machinery. These combines,



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Top: *At harvest time, the work day stretches from dawn to dusk.*
Right: *A young boy on the Hutterite colony's farm near Spokane.*
Facing page: *The rich land of the Palouse prairie that benefits all the area's farmers.*

tractors, trucks and other pieces of equipment don't come cheap. The colony's investment in farm implements alone is close to $1 million.

But Hutterite farms such as this one operate with amazing economy and efficiency. Since no one draws a paycheck, there are no labor costs. Every member of the colony is fed, clothed, schooled and doctored. Just as they contribute according to ability, each one takes only according to need. This is an integral part of the Hutterites' communal way of living.

PHIL SCHOFIELD

Whatever profits are earned by the colony are turned back into the farming operation.

The Hutterites come as near as seems possible in this age to achieving self sufficiency. The Reardan colony gets meat from its own cows, pigs, ducks, geese and chickens; fruit from its own small orchard, and vegetables from a carefully tended five-acre garden plot. Except sugar, coffee and flour, they buy no food. Children are schooled at the colony. They also make most of their own clothing, buying cloth by the bolt and sewing shirts, trousers and dresses for the entire colony. By mainstream standards, Hutterite fashion is long out of style: females of all ages wear long, dark-colored dresses and comb their hair back under dark-colored head scarves; men, typically bearded if they are married, wear black pants and shirts of light colors, or, for Sunday church services and evening prayer meetings, white shirts.

The Hutterites' style of dress, as well as the German dialect they speak among themselves, makes them stand out when business or shopping brings them into Spokane. Some people gawk, said Christina Gross, wife of the younger Paul. "But people here are generally nice. They seem to accept us—or maybe after all these years they've just grown used to us. We don't have any trouble in town."

Attention is something the Hutterites shy away from. They want only to live as they believe God has directed them to live. They are at peace with the simplicity and 450-year-old traditions of their communal way of life.

Tonight, a bell will call the people of the colony to supper. And tomorrow morning, with the faint hint of sunrise in the eastern sky, the bell will ring again.

Left: *Teacher Dave Seagrove gives some after-class help to three of his students at the Hutterite school.*
Facing page: *Harvest moon above a Palouse wheat field.*

PHIL SCHOFIELD

Polo

PHIL SCHOFIELD

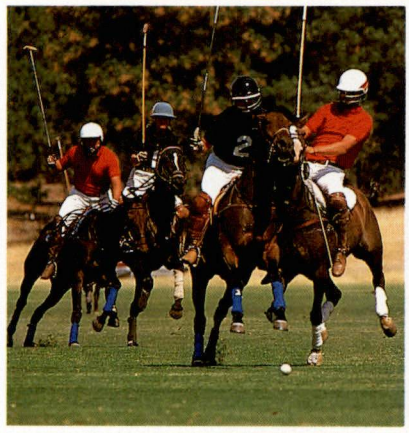
Spokane does not have an NFL or an NBA team to call its own. The hometown hockey club, the Spokane Chiefs, is a "tier one" junior team, meaning that it is made up of promising teen-agers hoping for a shot at the NHL. Likewise, the boys of summer—the Spokane Indians baseball club are just that: boys. (Well, all right, young men. But many are fresh out of high school and nearly everyone on the roster is playing his first season of pro ball.)

So what's a Spokane sports nut to do?

Fans who like fast-paced play, appreciate skillful teamwork and thrill to the hint of danger are discovering what may well be the city's best-kept sporting secret: the action at the Spokane Polo Club.

Polo? In Spokane? Of course.

Home to one of the oldest United States Polo Association-sanctioned clubs in existence, some of the best native-grown talent in the country and 27 acres of finely manicured bluegrass playing fields, Spokane has a long and proud tradition as the polo capital of the Pacific Northwest.



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The Spokane Polo Club's handsome 80-acre spread sits atop Sunset Hill, five miles west of downtown just off U.S. Highway 2. Surrounded by pine trees and huge outcroppings of pillared basalt, it appears as an oasis of sporting elegance amid the industrial sprawl and strip development that has grown up near the Spokane airport and Fairchild Air Force Base. The ambiance here is a refined, citified version of country casual. The small, ranch-style clubhouse, which fronts on the main playing green, is pleasant but unpretentious. Stables and fences are freshly painted, tidy and proper. Two full-size polo fields—each of which could contain nine regulation football fields—are impeccable.

Left and top: *Polo is a colorful game, with fast and furious action.*

But even more than the facility itself, what truly sets the Spokane Polo Club apart is its high-caliber players.

"You would have to go to Southern California to find another facility that nice, especially one with the kind of players you have in Spokane," said Mark Daines, tournament coordinator for the Seattle Polo Club. "If Spokane puts its best four on the field, there isn't another club in the Northwest—really, not all that many amateur clubs in the whole country—that can play with them. You could transplant that whole outfit to Florida or Southern California and they would fit right in."

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Charging after the ball at the Spokane Polo Club, an oasis of elegance amidst the sprawl west of the city.

In polo, an individual's playing ability is reflected in his or her USPA goal rating. The rating scale climbs from zero to 10, the latter representing the sport's definition of perfection. Only three players in the USPA's Pacific Northwest region—which includes five states and two Canadian provinces—are rated higher than two goals. And all three—6-goal player Ken Fransen, 5-goal player Pat Dix and 4-goal player Pete Dix, Jr.—play for the Spokane club. With nearly a dozen others rated at one or two goals filling out the team, it's no wonder Spokane has won 23 USPA regional titles and two national championships in the past 25 years.

Perhaps the one problem at the Spokane Polo Club is that there's too much of a good thing. The game played on the Northwest circuit is 12-goal polo. At this level, the combined ratings of the four players that make up one team cannot exceed 12. (And because of the game's handicap system, if one club puts a 12-goal team onto the field against, say, another team with a combined rating of 8 goals, the former must spot the latter 4 points at the start of the game.) Some simple arithmetic reveals that Spokane cannot put even its best three on the field together, to say nothing of the fourth player needed to round out a side. So, often as not, Spokane will lend the opposition one of its stars.

"Nobody wants to haul his horses all the way to Spokane just to get thrashed," says Daines, one of three two-goal

players in Seattle. "They have enough good players over there that they can afford to let us have, say, one of the Dixes for the afternoon and still put out a helluva team."

"It's a gentleman's game," said Mike Macauley, an investment broker in Denver who took up polo while living in Spokane a few years back and still returns to play several weekends each summer. "We try to even things up as much as possible. If we didn't," said the one-goal player, "a guy like me wouldn't get to play much."

Polo is a sport often—and aptly—described as a combination of hockey and billiards played on horseback. Try to imagine yourself on the back of a thoroughbred at full gallop, swinging a flexible mallet and trying to hit a chunk of white bamboo root about the size of a baseball. And do not forget that you will be surrounded by six or seven others doing exactly the same thing, including several who will be trying to cut you off and bump your horse to get themselves in position to take a swing at that little bamboo-root ball.

Sound easy? Hardly. Dangerous is more the word for it. "Anytime you have eight people out there on eight 1,200-pound horses, all going flat out, cutting and bumping, there's that possibility that someone might get hurt," said Ken Fransen. "You have to be aware, but to be successful, you can't worry too much about it."

Like Fransen, a sun-tanned Spokane restaurant owner, everyone involved with the sport seems blessed with a combination of good looks, self-confidence, athletic grace and money. It's possible that the first three have come about as a result of playing the game. Face it: Almost anyone wearing white jodhpurs looks—and likely feels—pretty good sitting on the back of a well-muscled polo pony.

But money? well, let's be realistic. Prince Charles probably would not be the player he is if he could not afford to keep a string of good ponies. A good polo horse—one with the breakaway speed of a champion sprinter, the open-field moves of Walter Payton and the endurance of a marathon finisher—might cost in the neighborhood of $15,000. Consider that the fast pace of the game, which is broken into six periods ("chukkars," polo players say), requires each player to use a different horse for each period, and the investment in stock alone can approach six figures.

That probably explains why so many polo players, here and elsewhere, tend to be corporate presidents, surgeons, bankers or just plain wealthy people.

Polo has been a social and sporting fixture in Spokane since the club was founded in 1915. And here, the tradition is proud. As a Spokane sports writer once boasted to a colleague from Seattle, "Sure, you have the Seahawks and the Sonics and the Mariners. But our blue bloods can whip your blue bloods any day of the week."

EASTERN WASHINGTON STATE HISTORICAL SOCIETY

Spokane's polo tradition is deeply rooted in history. This shot was made about 1942.

7 SPOKANE ECONOMY

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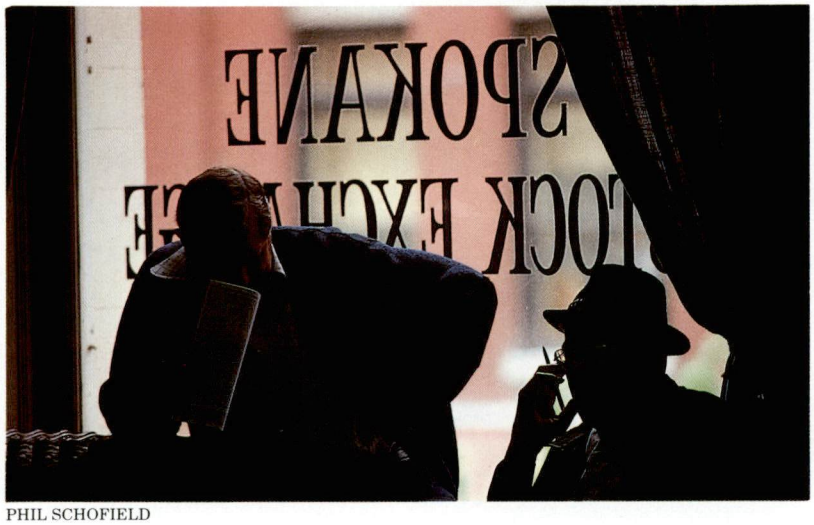
Since the very beginning, Spokane has found its wealth in the land. The silver and lead mines of nearby Idaho, the wheat fields of the Palouse, the heavily timbered mountains to the north—all contributed mightily to the building of the city. Railroads hauled ore, grain and lumber from the area and delivered automobiles, furniture, clothing and a host of other goods to Spokane, long ago establishing the city as the trade capital of a giant region. When World War II put America's industrial machinery into high gear, the government built two large aluminum plants here, which helped defeat the Axis and later provided thousands of post-war workers with high-paying jobs. If it lacked the glamor of, say, Seattle's aerospace industry, at least the Spokane economy—built upon a foundation of natural resources and manufacturing—seemed solid and steady, plodding along at a reliably even pace while elsewhere cities were experiencing frantic cycles of boom and bust.



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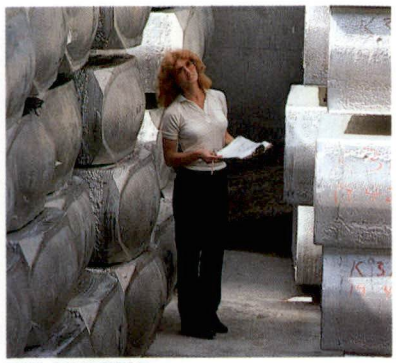
But sometime in the late 1970s, the economic climate of the entire nation began to cool. Here, at first, the winds of change were felt as little more than a slight breeze—something that might rattle a few windows but hardly seemed capable of blowing down walls. Into the early 1980s, the mines were still running double

This page, top and bottom: *Precious metals—especially silver—are the focus of attention at the Spokane Stock Exchange.* ***Facing page, top:*** *Aluminum ingots at Kaiser Trentwood rolling mill in the Spokane Valley.* ***Right:*** *Someone's fortune—or a worthless piece of paper?* ***Bottom:*** *Kaiser Trentwood rolling mill.*



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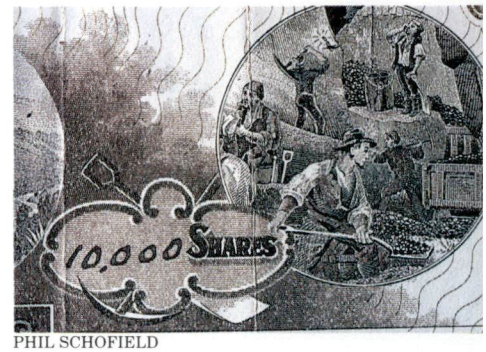
shifts, wheat farmers were still buying new combines and Cadillacs, and the chainsaws were still humming in the woods. In the heart of downtown Spokane, construction of the two tallest buildings in town—the 18-story Farm Credit Banks Building and the 20-story Seafirst Financial Center—was under way.

Spokane was still basking in the glow of Expo 74, riding high on the momentum of a successful world's fair. For most people here, recession was something they read about in the newspaper—something that was affecting the lives of other people in other places.

But then that breeze began to pick up. Before long, it had turned into a fearsome storm. In Spokane, it was doing much more than just rattling windows. It was prying dangerously at the very economic foundation upon which the city had grown up.

Demand for timber slumped. Farm prices dropped. Kaiser, as part of its plant modernization process, was making substantial cuts in its workforce. Silver prices, which had gone through the roof just a couple of years earlier, were suddenly boring holes in the basement floor. And the mines were not just cutting back, they were closing down. Spokane's retailers quickly began feeling the pinch, too. Out-of-work loggers and miners don't buy many new TVs or dining room sets. For a time, it seemed that the only thing on the upswing here was the number of people unemployed.

Spokane seemed dazed and not a little bewildered, like a



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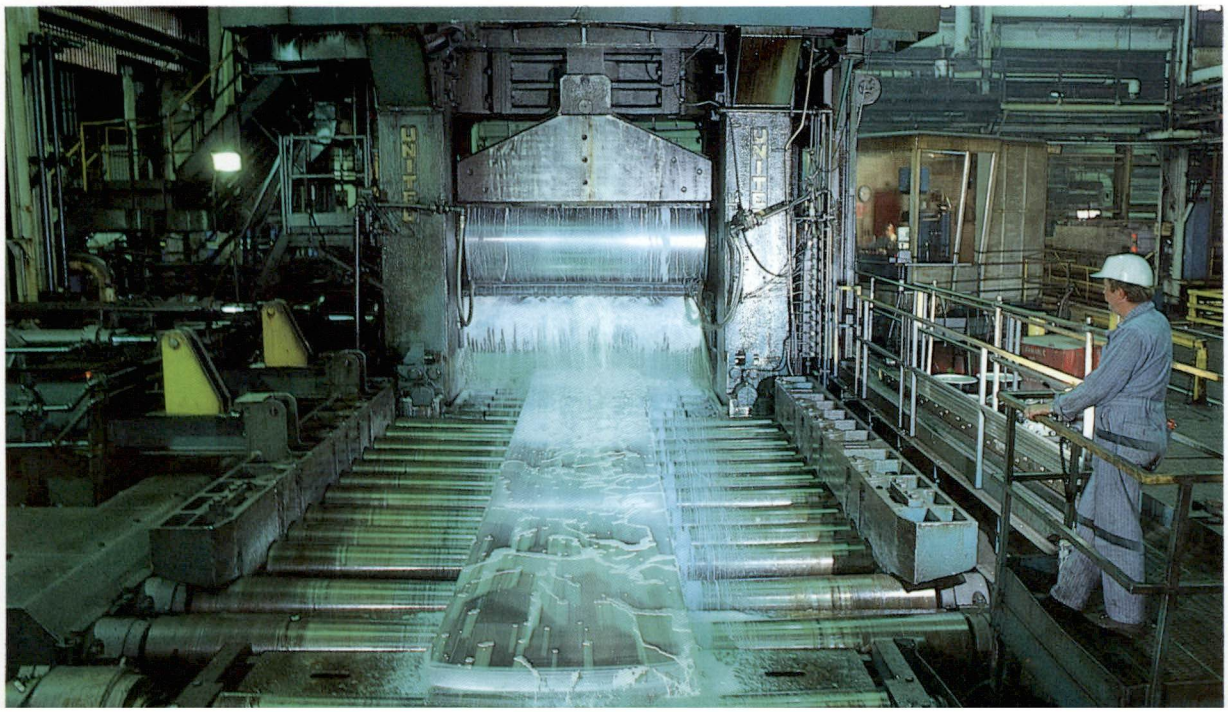

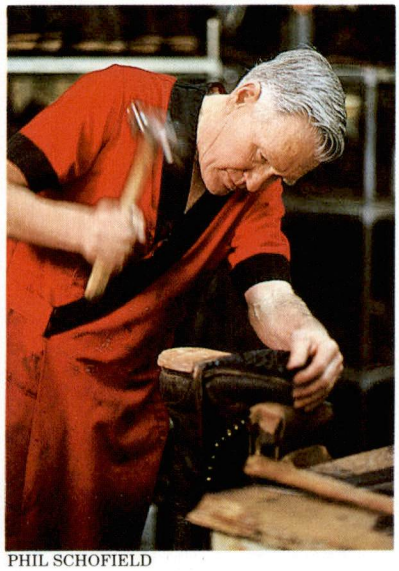

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champion prizefighter who had stepped confidently into the ring only to be laid flat by a powerful flurry of punches.

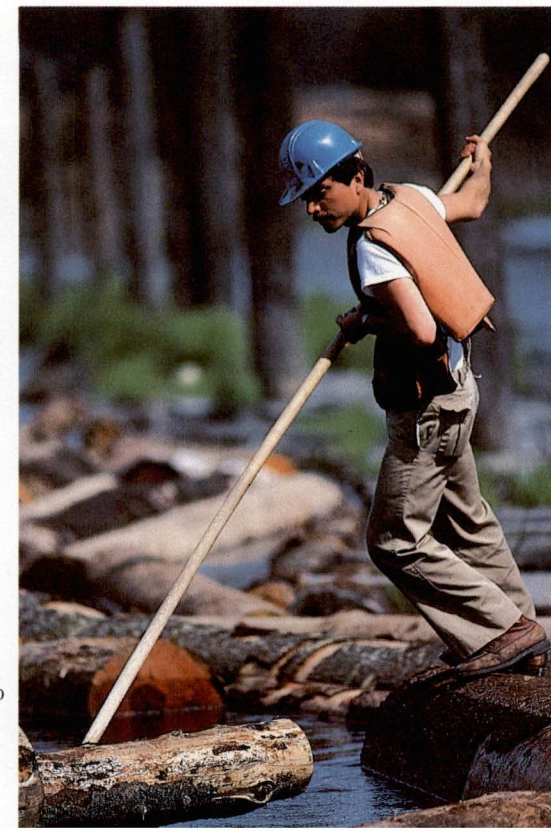
What happened was not only difficult to anticipate but also hard to understand at the time. Nearly all of the forces affecting this downturn were outside the realm of Spokane's own influence. World markets were shifting and technology changing. American manufacturers were taking a beating from foreign competitors. The federal government was deregulating one industry after another. And corporate raiders all across the country were acting like sharks in a feeding frenzy.

"There were signs of trouble, but either people here didn't recognize them for what they really were or they just didn't know what to do about it," says Frank Bartel, associate editor and longtime business columnist for *The Spokesman-Review* and *Spokane Chronicle.* But even at best, Bartel says, "I'm not sure anyone could have done more than soften the landing. Given the makeup of the economy here, it may be that by that point in time there was no way for people in Spokane to prevent the fall."

And Spokane did take quite a tumble. For both the city and the surrounding region, the 1980s have been a time of economic troubles unknown here since the lean years of the Great Depression. To date, the dark storm clouds still haven't gone away entirely.

But slowly, almost grudgingly, the terrible vise that had tightened on the city's economy seems to be letting loose.

Economists and business watchers generally agree that by now the worst is over. And, indeed, signs of recovery are beginning to appear. Silver prices have inched up and mines in Idaho have gone back into production. A healthier national construction industry has brought about a renewal of the local wood-products industry, putting the region's loggers and mill workers back on the job. Retailers and other small-business owners look ahead with new confidence.



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But for better or worse—and some insist that time will deliver a verdict of better—Spokane's economy is not likely ever to return to what it once was.

"Some very fundamental changes have occurred," said Shik C. Young, chairman of the economics department at Eastern Washington University in Cheney, 15 miles west of Spokane. "And change is going to continue to occur. We're seeing more diversification and in the long run, I think that's going to help Spokane's economy. It broadens the base and makes us less vulnerable when demand for lumber or metal prices drop."

Mining, timber and agriculture will always be important parts of the Spokane economy, Young says. "But we won't see nearly as many jobs generated by these industries in the future as we have in the past," he says. The local manufacturing base seems poised for expansion—particularly in the high-tech area—but, Young says, many of the new manufacturing jobs will not provide the kind of paychecks that workers in Spokane's aluminum industry historically have received.

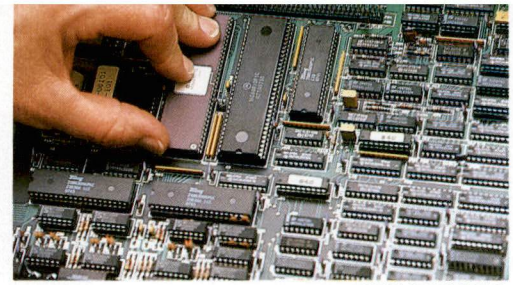
Many, Young among them, point to computer companies such as ISC, Key Tronics and Hewlett Packard, all of which maintain research, marketing and assembly facilities in Spokane, as examples of the sort of high-tech businesses the city can attract—and should be courting in the future.

"The greatest shift, particularly if we are talking about the area that appears likely to generate the greatest number of jobs in the future, is toward services," Young says. That economic sector encompasses everything from information processing to waiting tables to the health care field.

With five major hospitals, dozens of clinics large and small, and more than 850 doctors, health care is already big business in Spokane. And the vital signs appear good for continued growth. In 1987, St. Luke's Memorial Hospital opened a new 100-bed extended care wing. A few months later, Rockwood Clinic, with more than 60 associate physicians the largest clinic in Spokane, moved into a new $9 million, 103,000-square-foot

CHARLES GURCHE

This page: *Agriculture, mining and timber historically have been strengths of Spokane's economy.* ***Facing page:*** *Spokane's natural-resources–based economy has been the lifeblood of businesses like White's Boots* ***(top),*** *famous among Northwest loggers.*



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facility just across the street. In 1988, Valley Hospital and Medical Center completed a $2.8 million annex that houses administrative offices displaced by expanded labs, and the Veterans Administration Hospital finished a $4.5 million renovation project.

Sacred Heart Medical Center, the second-largest hospital in the state, recently surpassed Kaiser Aluminum as Spokane's biggest private employer. In 1988, nearly 3,500 people were on the hospital payroll, which including benefits paid to employees, totals more than $70 million.

In all, approximately 15,000 people in Spokane—roughly 10 percent of the city's workforce—is employed in the health-care field. Together, they draw paychecks and collect benefits worth nearly $200 million annually.

Tourism is another industry showing significant gains here. Spokane itself is hardly a resort destination, but it lies along the route for many to such attractions as Glacier National Park in Montana, Banff and Jasper national parks in Canada, Seattle and Vancouver, British Columbia and, nearer by, the mountain and lake country of North Idaho. And if they don't come for two weeks of lying by the pool, many visitors still arrive from smaller towns in Montana, Idaho, Eastern Washington and southern British Columbia to spend long weekends in Spokane, where shopping, restaurants, Opera House shows and such events as Bloomsday, the city's annual Bach Festival and the downtown grand prix are draws.

In 1986, according to the Spokane Convention and Visitors Bureau, tourists, convention-goers and business travelers spent $260 million here.

Spokane is not a swanky resort town, admitted Al Gilson of the visitors bureau. "But it is the big city for thousands of people all over the Inland Northwest," he says. "They come here for the reason that someone from Spokane might enjoy visiting Seattle or San Francisco for a few days."

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This page: *Many believe Spokane will find its economic future in the high-tech world of computers, as here at ISC in Spokane.*

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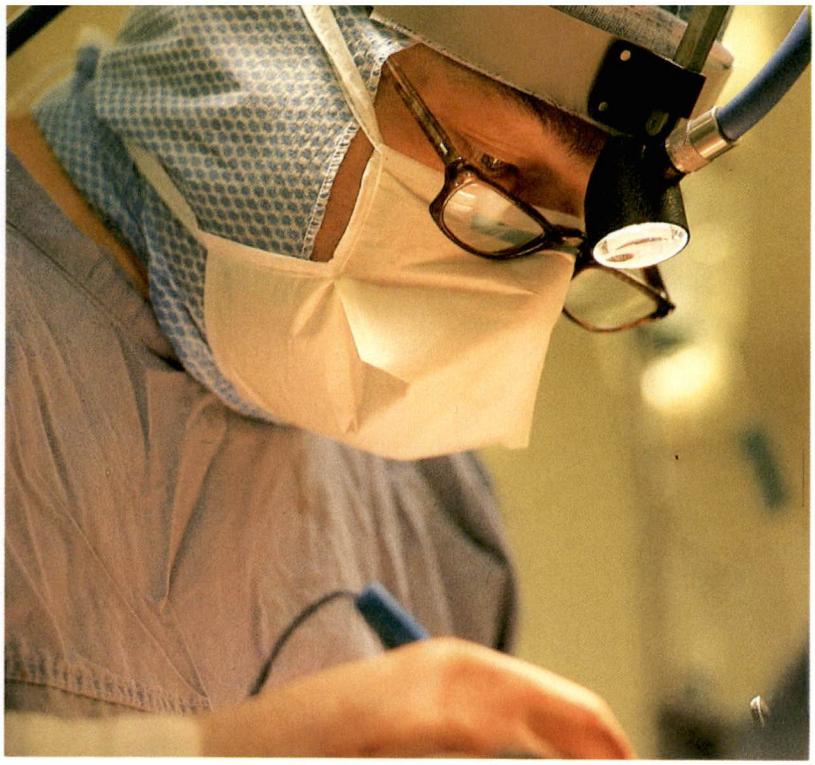

In the minds of many, the most dynamic thing now happening on Spokane's economic front is Momentum '88, an organization made up of business and civic leaders who have decided to take this bull of a problem by the horns. Part think tank, part lobbying group, part fund-raising organization and part community cheerleader, Momentum '88 has taken some fairly impressive strides since it was formed in early 1987.

Early on, the all-volunteer organization set goals for itself. In truth, none of these goals appeared easy to accomplish. One was to stimulate the creation of new jobs, by helping already established enterprises to grow and by attracting new businesses to Spokane. In doing so, the intent is to make sure than a good share of those jobs paid enough that Spokane could begin to catch up to the national average in household income. Another goal was to create a regional institute of higher learning here, one with an emphasis on research and technology that would involve

Above and left: *Sacred Heart Medical Center is Spokane's largest private employer. With five hospitals and dozens of clinics, more than 850 doctors and about 15,000 people employed in the health-care field, Spokane is a major Northwest medical center.*

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the area's colleges and universities with the business community. A third goal was to put together a $3.5 million war chest to help make all of this happen.

Within a year, Momentum '88 had exceeded its fund-raising target, amassing more than $5 million in donations from local corporations, businesses and individuals. It drew together Washington State University, Eastern Washington University, Gonzaga University and the Community Colleges of Spokane and laid out a basic framework for the creation of a Spokane technical center. Then, during the 1988 session of the Washington Legislature, it helped win an $800,000 state appropriation to purchase a site just east of downtown for the center.

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"What Momentum '88 has done—recognize that a problem exists and then take steps to fix it—is exactly what Spokane has to do," said Young. "I think they're on the right track. It's important to take care of what we have and at the same time work to create new economic opportunities."

Bartel agreed. "In the beginning, a lot of people looked at Momentum and saw nothing but smoke and window dressing," he says. "There was talk, but what people wanted to see was action. Now, we're getting it."

There is much hope in Spokane that better economic days are ahead.

"Spokane has always been a nice place to live," says Bartel. "It has good schools, good neighborhoods, a vital downtown core. It's more than just subdivisions built up around shopping malls. It has personality—more than any city of this size that I know about. My kids tell me they would like to be here, but there just aren't opportunities for them in Spokane. That's what I would like to see in the Spokane of the future: Opportunities that will bring my kids back home."

Left and below: *Good schools have been a drawing card for Spokane.*
Facing page: *Gonzaga University and its most famous alumnus—crooner Bing Crosby.*

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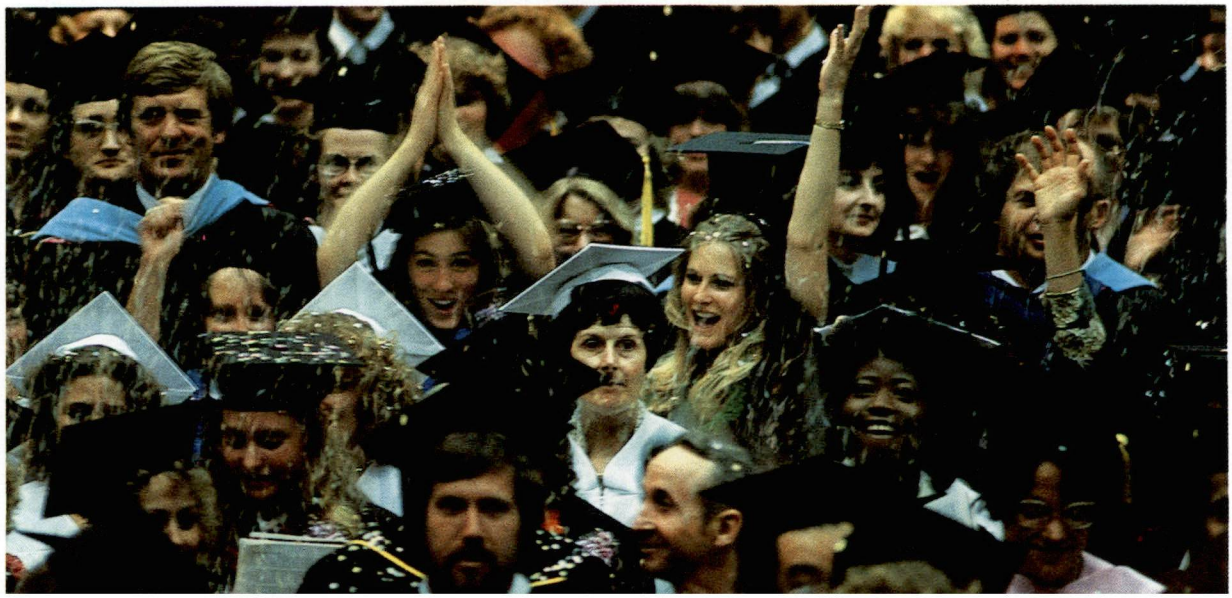

PHIL SCHOFIELD

WINERIES

PHIL SCHOFIELD

Wheat long has been the king of crops in Eastern Washington's giant agricultural industry. In terms of acreage planted, harvest volume and dollar value, it has no real rivals.

But there's a revolution of sorts under way in farm country. And while no one is predicting that it will ever topple the long and golden reign of wheat, it is stirring up considerable excitement and even bringing a new glow of glamor to the state's bread basket.

Within the past two decades, Eastern Washington has begun to emerge as one of the country's—some would say the world's—great wine regions. As recently as 1970, there were only a few hundred acres of vineyards scattered across the region, and grapes grown here were generally varieties intended for use in juice and jelly. Today, there are more than 11,000 acres planted in vinifera grapevines and the state is home to more than 70 wineries. In the United States, now only California produces more wine grapes or a greater

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volume of premium wine than Washington.

Nearly all of the state's vineyards, as well as most of the wineries, are located either in the Yakima Valley or near the Tribia Basin. But Spokane has by no means missed out on the boom. Three of Washington's most highly regarded wineries are found here. Worden's Washington Winery, Arbor Crest Winery and Latah Creek Wine Cellars together have brought back to Spokane more than 250 medals in fewer than 10 years from wine fairs and festivals in the U.S., Europe and Japan.

At the 1988 Grand Nationals wine festival in Utah—regarded by many in the industry as the Super Bowl of American wine competitions—seven of the 25 medals awarded went to Spokane wineries. Arbor Crest won five medals, including a double gold for its 1986 Sauvignon Blanc. Worden's 1985 Johannisberg Riesling Late Harvest wine took "best of class" honors among rieslings. Latah Creek's Spokane blush wine brought home a silver medal.

Nearly 250 wine producers, the majority of them from Northern California, took part in the competition, which is limited to American wineries that have previously been awarded gold medals at other national or international wine festivals.

"Surprising? I don't think so," said Jack Worden of Worden's Washington Winery. "The Spokane wineries have an excellent record in competitions. I think all of us are happy to receive this kind of recognition, but we've also come to demand of ourselves the quality that will be recognized.'

"I don't want to get into playing favorites, but I think it's fair to say that in terms of the quality of their products, the Spokane wineries are all in the upper echelon of the industry," said Simon Siegl of the Washington Wine Institute.

Noel Bourasaw, Seattle-based publisher of the *Wine Almanac of the Northwest,* says, "Some of the best wine in the world comes out of Washington—and some of the best wine in Washington comes out of Spokane. You can find all of them—Arbor Crest, Worden's, Latah Creek—in my cellar."

Success at competitions helps to illustrate how quickly the wine industry here is

Above: *Arbor Crest Winery's Cliff House tasting facility draws connoisseurs from throughout the West.*
Facing page: *Washington's wine industry is booming and Spokane wineries have been leading the way.*

maturing. The facilities they maintain are another—and perhaps even more visible—sign that Spokane's wineries have come of age.

Arbor Crest, for example, has painstakingly restored one of Spokane's most widely known historic landmarks as a tasting facility and business headquarters. Perched at the edge of a cliff 400 feet above the Spokane Valley, the former Royal Riblet estate has been reborn in all its elegance. Visitors who come for wine tastings find a Mediterranean-style villa surrounded by colorful beds of flowers, rock gardens and, since the place is now home to a winery, a small experimental vineyard planted with champagne grapes.

Call it instant antiquity if you like, said David Mielke, who with his brother is co-owner of Arbor Crest. But remember that packaging can be nearly as important to this type of business as the wine itself.

"Obviously, you have to produce a good product," said Mielke, a third-generation Spokane Valley farmer. "And we do that. But a winery's image is a crucial element in the marketing process. We think that this place enhances Arbor Crest's profile. Visitors come to taste our wines and when they leave, they remember this place as Arbor Crest."

Increasingly, those visitors are coming from faraway places. Many are commercial buyers from beyond the region. Nearly 50 percent of Washington's wine market is now out of state, double the share just 10 years ago. And many visitors are simply people who like to enjoy the romance of wine country and now are finding it here.

In Manito Park.

CHARLES GURCHE

Spokane *The City and The People*

Spokane, the urban anchor of Eastern Washington, maintains a small-town neighborliness in a city of 200,000. It supports a symphony and a ballet company, was the smallest city to host an international exposition (Expo 74), and has the nation's smallest stock exchange.

Perhaps its real premium is the natural setting, from the [redacted]g Palouse prairie that gives Eastern Washington its heartland theme, to the Rocky Mountain character of the mountain-and-lake country to the east. Lava flows and repeated torrential floods from a mammoth glacier-dammed lake sculpted the Spokane River and its landmark Spokane Falls. Pacific salmon runs attracted the Spokane Indians to the area, and white fur traders set up the Spokane House fur post here. In 1889, the entire wooden frontier town burned down, to be replaced by brick and stone buildings. Expo 74 was symbolic of another new beginning almost a hundred years later when the city cleared out riverside slums for the world exposition.

Here is a warm and informative portrait of Spokane today, and how it came to be. Specially commissioned contemporary photography and historical images from Eastern Washington State Historical Society enrich the text.

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Washington Centennial: 1889-1989

HALL of HONOR

A Gallery of 100 Eminent Washingtonians

By Frank L. Green

Washington State Historical Society

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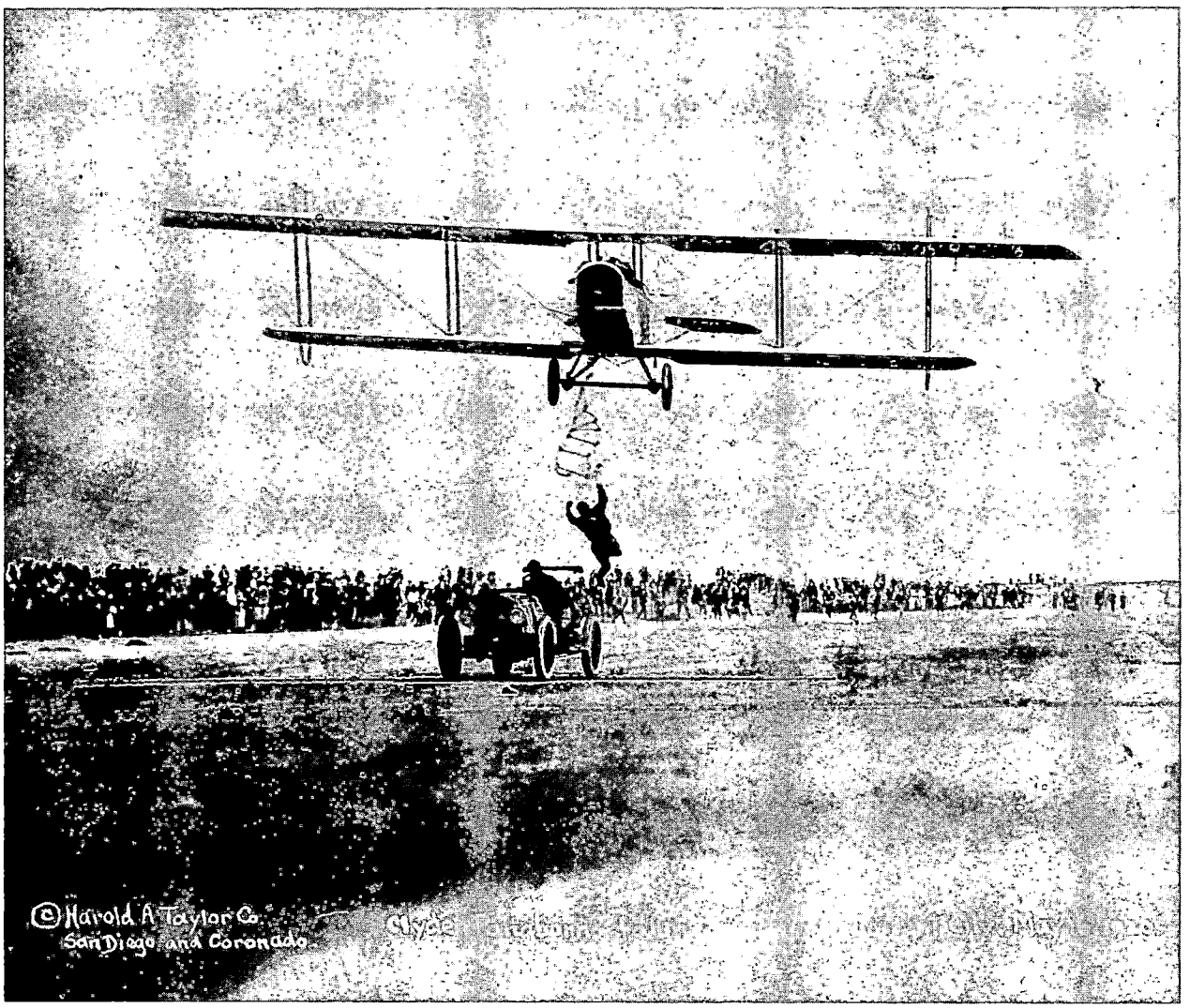
1889-1989

Washington Centennial Hall of Honor

By Frank L. Green

Dedicated to David James



Catalog and Exhibit production by Richard Frederick

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Tacoma, Washington

The Washington Centennial Hall of Honor

As early as 1980 the board of curators and director of the Washington State Historical Society began to think of a special contribution they might make to the celebration of the Washington Statehood Centennial. What they decided on was a "Hall of Honor" that would feature one hundred prominent Washingtonians for the one hundred years of statehood.

These people would be chosen for the contributions they have made in their fields during the period of statehood--contributions that reach beyond the boundaries of the state, bringing recognition to themselves and giving all Washingtonians something to be proud of. As it turned out they were not always the most popular people who could have been chosen. Some of them took stands that went counter to prevailing viewpoints. Nevertheless, they were people who have made a difference.

Some of them are well known--who has not heard of Bing Crosby or Edward R. Murrow? One the other hand, many are relatively unknown outside their professions and deserve wider recognition.

The story of their contributions is, in many cases, the story of the development of their individual fields. The Hall of Honor attempts to bring them all together in a traveling exhibit and a catalog in order to present a biographical look at the story of Washington as a state.

Former director Bruce Le Roy, the late president of the society, Robert Hitchman, and David James of the board of curators gave the initial impetus for the program. The last of these gentlemen has provided continuous inspiration and leadership toward the project's completion. A special committee invited nominations from every region and field of endeavor. Advisory committees from throughout the state added input for the yearly selections that began in 1981.

Here then is the story of 100 eminent individuals who have helped make Washington what it is. The honorees have been arranged in categories according to their fields of endeavor.

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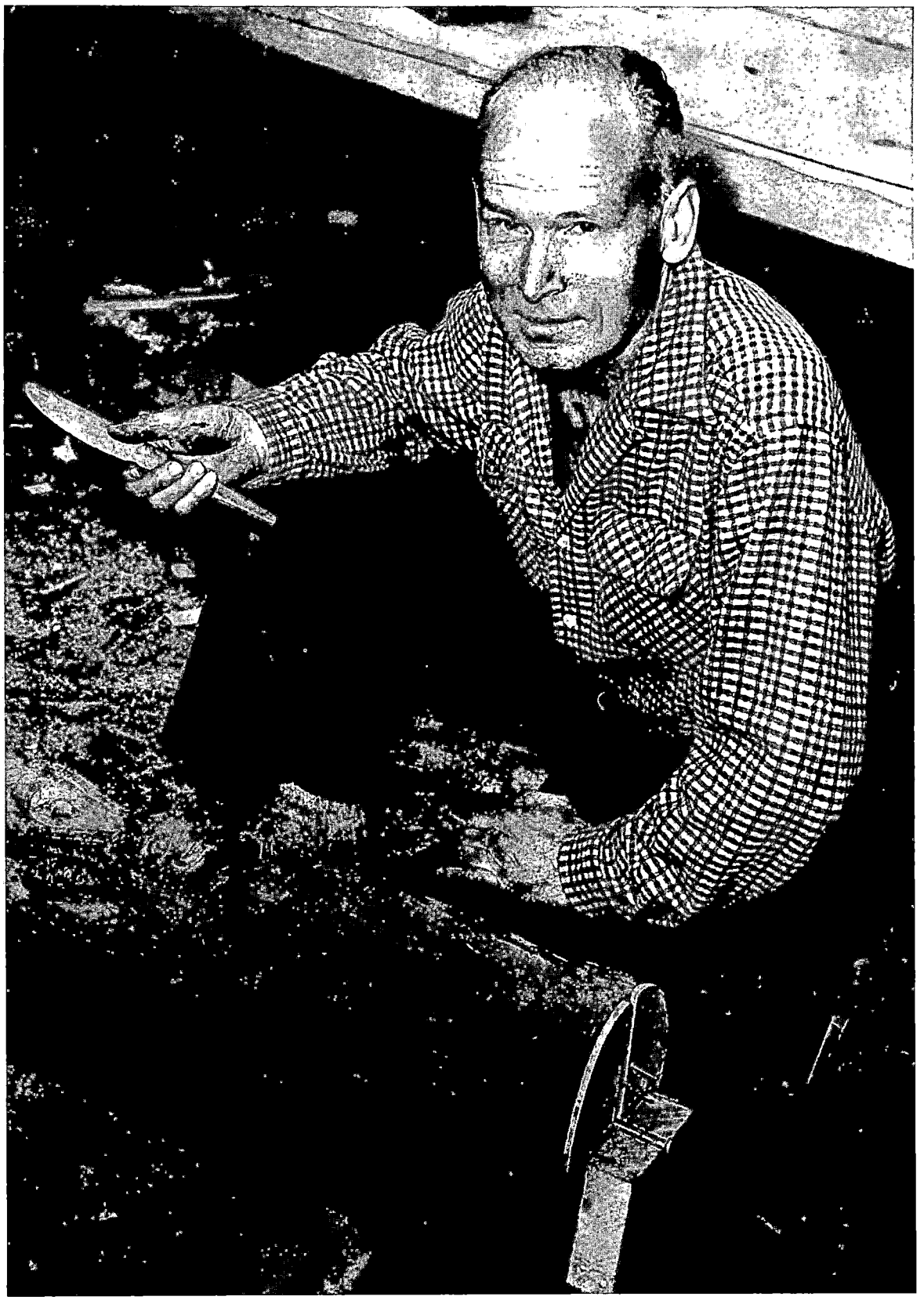


Arts and Letters

"Gaily engaged in smashing bourgeois idols, the young intellectuals are too busy to realize that it was the older generation that provided them with a hammer and pointed out the idols to be smashed."
Vernon L. Parrington

Vernon L. Parrington

1871-1929

Vernon L. Parrington's influential *Main Currents in American Thought* was honored with a Pulitzer Prize in 1928. Considered by some to be the best book written in Seattle, it is full of the author's admitted Jeffersonian, anti-Puritan, western biases. Still, it was an interdisciplinary work ahead of its time and mirrored his teaching skills that dazzled a generation of students at the University of Washington. If further proof of Parrington's versatility is needed, consider the fact that while at the University of Oklahoma he coached the football team on the side. According to his son he had "the best won-lost record in Oklahoma's football history until Bud Wilkinson came along." He fell into disfavor with some scholars after his death for his views, as well as for his informal, entertaining approach, but has since been recognized by a new generation as a "vigorous and humane intellectual." The Graduate School of Public Affairs is now located in Parrington Hall on the University of Washington campus.

Vernon L. Parrington. Courtesy Special Collections Division, University of Washington

Dudley C. Carter

1892-

The sculpture of Dudley Carter is heroic in scale, and has been described as a modern adaptation of the Indian totem style. Carter was raised among Indians in British Columbia where he learned totem carving. "Let the chips fall where they may," might well be his motto. His massive works, hewn from large trees with a woodman's axe, adorn civic centers and shopping malls throughout the Northwest. The first major work of this kind, a group symbolizing a Duwamish Indian legend, was bought by Richard Fuller as a central figure of the garden court at the Seattle Art Museum in Volunteer Park.

(Opposite page): **Dudley C. Carter.** Courtesy Washington State Historical Society

Theodore H. Roethke

1908-1963

The ability of Theodore Roethke to communicate his inner vision of life put him in the first rank of American poets. As a professor at the University of Washington he gained a reputation as an excellent teacher and attracted students from all over the country. *The Waking*, a collection of his poetry, was selected for a Pulitzer Prize in 1954. A National Book Award followed in 1959 for *Words of the Wind*. Introspection is claimed as the essence of his work. It was his intention "to use himself as the material for his art."

Theodore H. Roethke. Courtesy Special Collections Division, University of Washington Libraries

Carolyn A. Kizer

1925-

Theodore Roethke passed on the flame to one of his students, Carolyn Kizer, who, in addition to her writing, has lectured on poetry at several universities and was for a time director of Literary Programs for the National Endowment for the Arts. Her major contribution to the development of poetry in this area was the founding of *Poetry Northwest* which has become a major outlet for poetic expression. In 1985 she followed in her teacher's footsteps as the winner of a Pulitzer Prize.

Carolyn A. Kizer. Photo: Copyright Mary Randlett

Mary A. McCarthy. Courtesy Mary McCarthy. Photo copyright Carlos Freire

Mary A. McCarthy

1912-

Mary McCarthy has become an influential literary critic and novelist since her early days in the Seattle-Tacoma area. Although she left the area at the age of twenty and has never returned, she still has fond memories of her days at the Annie Wright Seminary in Tacoma. Her reminiscences make entertaining reading. Her writings have been honored with the National Academy of Arts and Letters Award in 1957 and the National Medal for Literature in 1984. She has taught at Bard College and Sarah Lawrence college. Among her works are *The Company She Keeps, The Groves of Academe, The Group,* and *Memories of a Catholic Girlhood.*

Glen Adams. Courtesy Glen Adams

Glen Adams

1911-

Many an author has found an outlet for his or her writings through Ye Galleon Press, the oldest active independent publishing house in the Northwest. It's founder, Glen Adams, farmer and public official turned printer, began turning out books in 1939 in the sleepy country village of Fairfield near Spokane. Over 400 books have come off his presses since then, from reproductions of rare older works to volumes embodying the latest research. All are valuable to those interested in the history of the Pacific Northwest.

Edward Curtis, second from right, with General Custer's scouts. Courtesy Library of Congress

Edward S. Curtis

1868-1952

The noted photographer Edward Curtis helped preserve the knowledge of Indian life and culture with his twenty-volume set *The North American Indian*. With its accompanying folios of prints, it is said to be the most handsome set of books ever published. If this is true, it may well be due to the support of J. P. Morgan who always wanted value for his money. Curtis wasn't afraid to go right to the top when he needed help. He had the moral support of President Theodore Roosevelt, but he needed money as well. That's where Morgan came in. "The project, Mr. Morgan, will take fifteen more years and cost thousands more than I will ever be able to supply. I have the time, the ambition, the ability, the friendship of the Indian--everything but enough money."

James W. Washington, Jr. Courtesy James Washington. Photo: Joseph Scaylea

James W. Washington, Jr.

1911-

James W. Washington, Jr. a master sculptor and painter, is largely self-taught in art, as a formal art education was unobtainable for a poor black person growing up in the 1920s. He was born in Mississippi and moved to Seattle in 1943. His work is replete with symbols and has a driving force to it. It is his belief that the quality of a work of art is "not determined by a certain school, or a pallet, or the hue, but whether the artist energizes a piece. That launches it to the master category." His work is in public buildings throughout the area and has been exhibited in Dallas, Washington, D.C., and Osaka, Japan among other places. In early 1989 a retrospective exhibit was shown at the Bellevue Art Museum.

George Tsutakawa. Courtesy George Tsutakawa

George Tsutakawa

1910-

A sculptor who combines the best of Northwest traditions with those of the Orient is George Tsutakawa. Although he is proficient in ceramics and sumi drawings, he is chiefly known for his fountains in Seattle, Los Angeles, Kansas City, Washington, D. C. and Honolulu. After being on the University of Washington's art faculty for many years, he was made professor emeritus in 1976. His work has been recognized in Japan where he was awarded the Order of the Rising Sun by the Emperor.

Kirtland K. Cutter

1860-1939

Kirtland Kelsey Cutter, an architect of national repute, operated out of Spokane where the Davenport Hotel is his principal monument. Cutter formed a partnership with John Poetz and the firm was kept busy rebuilding Spokane after a fire destroyed most of downtown in 1889. He also left his mark in Seattle with buildings such as the Rainier Club, and in the Tacoma area where the Chester Thorne home is considered one of the finest country homes on the Pacific Coast. His style was varied, drawing from many sources to produce an eclectic architecture.

Kirtland K. Cutter. Courtesy Eastern Washington State Historical Society

Minoru Yamasaki

1912-1986

An architect of world-wide achievements was Minoru Yamasaki. He designed the World Trade Center in New York, the U. S. Consulate General's Office in Kobe, Japan, and the Dharan International Airport in Saudi Arabia. He lived in Seattle for twenty-one years where he has the Pacific Science Center to his credit. "The whole purpose of architecture is to make the environment of man as enjoyable as possible, and Seattle has been able to accomplish this so very well." The University of Washington chose him as Alumnus Summa Laude Dignatus for 1960.

Minoru Yamasaki. Copyright Balthazar Koraban

Mark Tobey. Courtesy Special Collections Division, University of Washington Libraries.

Mark Tobey

1890-1976

The unique approach to art by Mark Tobey, with his sharp eye, his talent for Oriental calligraphy and his vigorous style, has made him internationally acclaimed. It is not surprising that the largest collection of his works should be at the Seattle Art Museum since he had an almost mystical connection with that city. "Never do I paint my best except from January into the summer when the days grow longer and spring is in the air in Seattle." In 1952 he was elected to the National Institute of Arts and Letters. After winning first prize for painting at the Venice Biennale in 1958, he became an international figure whose paintings were sought by museums the world over. When he died in Basel, Switzerland many regarded him as the greatest American painter since James McNeill Whistler.

Richard E. Fuller. Courtesy Seattle Art Museum

Richard E. Fuller

1897-1976

For artists to be successful it is necessary for them to find an audience. Edward Curtis's selling of his project illustrates this need for patrons. Richard Fuller is an example of such a patron in this area. Fuller was a professor of geology at the University of Washington and active in business and civic affairs. He is best known, however, as the founder and first director of the Seattle Art Museum, which opened in 1933. Both he and his mother were authorities on Oriental art which has always been a prominent feature of the museum. Fuller's father, a prominent New York physician, left his family a considerable fortune enabling them to found the museum and travel extensively to augment its collections.

Imogen Cunningham. Copyright by Hugh N. Stratford

Imogen Cunningham

1883-1976

Imogen Cunningham was a student of Edward Curtis and became internationally known in her own right. She opened her own studio in Seattle in 1910, but left for San Francisco in 1917 where she was a founding member of Group f/64, a photographic organization that included Ansel Adams and Edward Weston. For some years she worked in relative obscurity until the growing popularity of art photography in the 1970s. She had exhibited at the Library of Congress and the Museum of Modern Art in New York. The University of Washington named her Alumna Summa Laude Dignatus for 1974. What was her favorite photograph? "It's the one I'm going to take tomorrow."

Patrice Munsel. Courtesy Metropolitan Opera. From the opera "Mignon"

Entertainment

"Where the blue of the night meets the gold of the day, someone waits for me. And the gold of her hair crowns the blue of her eyes like a halo, tenderly." Bing Crosby

Harry Lillis "Bing" Crosby

1903-1977

Harry Lillis (Bing) Crosby stands as one of the all-time giants in the entertainment industry. For over fifty years he was a star of stage, screen, radio and television. At the movies he was the number one box office attraction for years, culminating in his winning an Oscar as best actor in "Going My Way" in 1944. He recorded over 1500 different songs that sold into the hundreds of millions. "White Christmas" alone sold 30 million copies making it the largest selling record of all time. Crosby was born in Tacoma and attended Gonzaga University in Spokane, where the library is named in his honor.

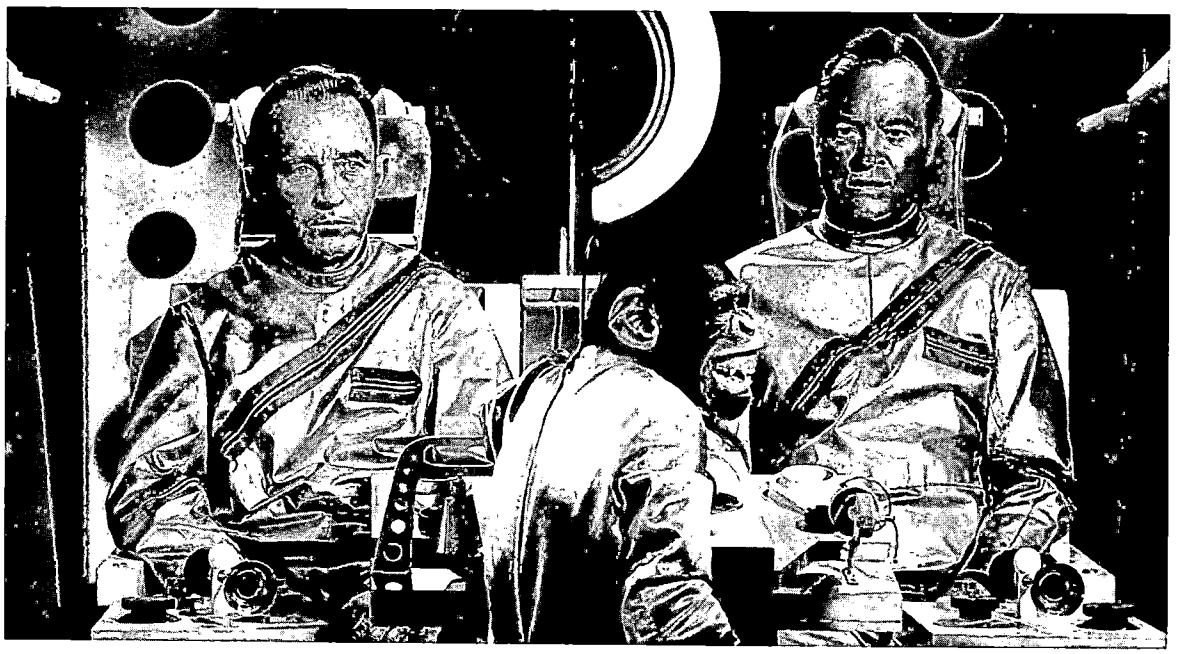
Patrice Munsel

1925-

Patrice Munsel, a Spokane native, who at eighteen was the youngest ever to sign a Metropolitan Opera contract, sang eleven starring roles, including *Mignon, Tales of Hoffman, Rigoletto, Lucia di Lammermoor* and *The Barber of Seville*. Later, after retiring from opera, she had an equally successful career in Broadway musicals as well as on radio and television. She was noted for her vocal agility and a natural stage presence.

Photo: Opposite page

Bing Crosby, left, with Bob Hope in "The Road to Hong Kong." Courtesy Bing Crosby Historical Society



Quincy D. Jones 1933-

Quincy Jones, a Grammy Award winner, has worked with top musicians in the popular field as a composer, arranger and conductor. He resists any attempt to pigeonhole him, especially as a jazz musician, because, he has "yet to figure out what a jazz musician is." His influences range from Ray Charles to Maurice Ravel. He always wanted to compose, but had to break the Hollywood color barrier in order to write movie scores starting in 1964 with "The Pawnbroker." He wrote scores for fifty-seven movies in all as well as for the immensely popular televison series "Roots." While with Mercury Records he wrote music and arrangements for Frank Sinatra, Sammy Davis, Jr. and Andy Williams among others. He helped found and served as president of the Institute for Black Music, an outgrowth of Operation Breadbasket, a national organization aimed at winning a fair share of economic power for blacks.

Above: **Quincy Jones.** Copyright *Seattle Times.* Photo by Matt McVay
Below: **Bob Barker**, right, with Jackie Chung. Courtesy Bob Barker

Bob Barker 1923-

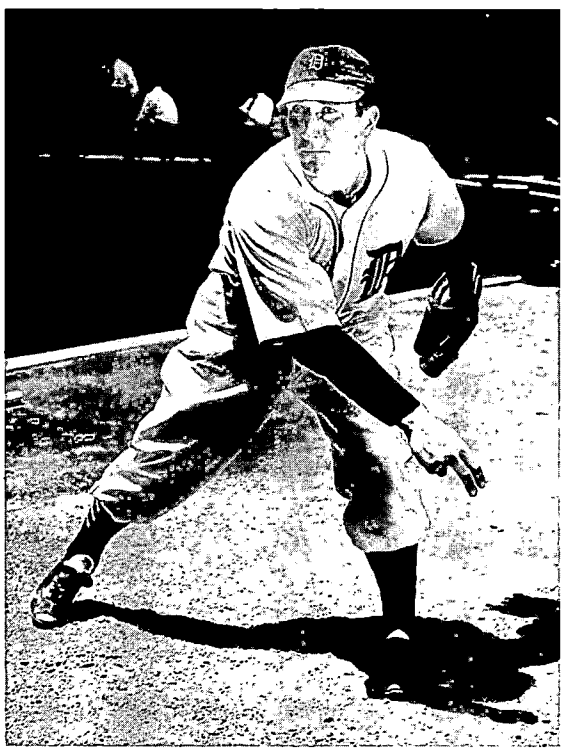
Bob Barker, in addition to being the quintessential television game show host with four Emmy Awards to his credit, is well known for his work on behalf of animal rights. He has given sizeable amounts of money and time to insure humane treatment of animals. "I've always loved animals, had dogs and cats as a kid," he says. He describes his boyhood as "Tom Sawyer-like." On stage he is a master of making contestants feel at ease. "I listen carefully to what people are saying, and lead them into an area I think they'll be comfortable with." He has been a television host since 1956, first with "Truth or Consequences," and then with "The Price is Right."

Merce Cunningham

1919-

Merce Cunningham, who grew up in Centralia, became a pioneer in abstract dance that does not unfold along plot or melodic lines. As director of his own company since 1953 he has won the American Dance Festival Scripps Award, the French Legion of Honor and, most recently, the Kennedy Center Award for outstanding achievement in the arts. Cunningham's purpose in his choreography is to create pictorial and sculptural images in space. "Dance," he believes, "is concerned with each single instant as it comes along." Since sequence and continuity are discarded, Cunningham's style has been called one of "fits and starts." Nor is there any relation between the movements and the music that is played, which is often an electronically produced assortment of whines, squawks and toots.

Merce Cunningham and Carolyn Brown in "Banjo," 1953. Photo by Arnold Eagle.



Fred Hutchinson

1919-1964

In the world of sports, Fred Hutchinson typifies the local boy makes good story. Signed by the old Seattle Rainiers of the Pacific Coast League fresh out of Franklin High School, he won twenty-five games in his rookie season of 1938. From there he went on to Detroit and had a distinguished major league career as player and manager, climaxed by leading the Cincinnati Reds into the World Series of 1961. After his untimely death the Fred Hutchinson Cancer Research Center in Seattle was established in his honor.

Fred Hutchinson. Courtesy William B. Hutchinson, M.D.

James Wong Howe

1899-1986

The world of James Wong Howe was that of a cinematographer, director, and producer. His career spanned six decades and 124 movies in which he expanded the role of the cameraman with many creative innovations. In the movie "Body and Soul" he filmed boxers with a hand-held camera, moving around the ring on roller skates to get the best shots of the fight. His work gained him sixteen nominations and two Academy Awards for "The Rose Tattoo" and "Hud."

James Wong Howe. Photo by Ralph Smith

Robert Joffrey

1930-1988

Robert Joffrey, who got his start in Seattle with a six-person group travelling in a station wagon, developed that group into a major company with bases in New York and Los Angeles. Joffrey maintained his ties with the Northwest by keeping his company in summer residence at Pacific Lutheran University from 1967 to 1970. He focused on the modern ballet and commissioned new works. Francis Russell, director of Pacific Northwest Ballet, described Joffrey as "an amazing spokesman for the dance world, especially in his ability to communicate his great love of dance to people who knew very little about it."

Robert Joffrey, left and Kermit Love on set of "Parade." Photo by Herbert Migdoll.

Community Service

"Now, all in the world we want, gentlemen, is a slab of concrete right across here." Rufus Woods promoting Grand Coulee Dam in a 1929 speech to a group of junketing congressmen.

Mother Joseph

1823-1902

Mother Joseph of the Sisters of Charity of Providence made monumental contributions to health care, education, and social works throughout the Northwest. She began her work in Washington Territory in 1856, building a school in the town of Vancouver. Two years later the first hospital in the Northwest was built in the same town. From there she branched out to other parts of the state, building numerous schools and hospitals. She often served as fund raiser, architect and general supervisor. In 1953 she won the acclaim of the American Institute of Architects as the Pacific Northwest's first architect. She is one of two representatives of the state in Statuary Hall, in Washington, D. C.

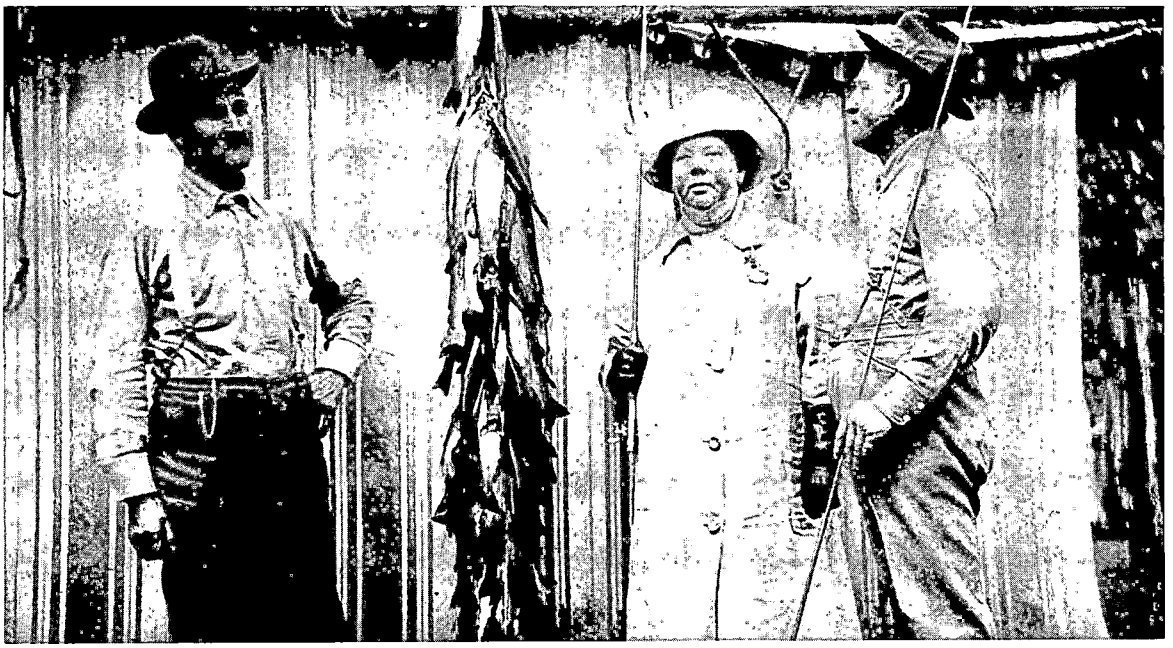
Mother Joseph. Courtesy Washington State Historical Society

May Arkwright Hutton

1860-1915

May Arkwright Hutton was a militant campaigner for women's rights, preferring to meet men on their own ground. As president of the Spokane Equal Suffrage Club, and later the Washington Political Equality League, she spoke forthrightly for women's rights. In polite society she was often referred to as "that woman," but most people realized that she meant what she said and overlooked her unorthodox behavior. Her behavior did not change when she and her husband struck it rich in an Idaho silver mine. The pair used their money in many civic causes in Spokane including orphanages, labor unions and the Democratic party. In 1912, Mrs. Hutton was the first woman to be elected as a delegate to the Democratic National Convention. She believed "the ballot in the hands of women will do more to raise the standard of citizenship than all other reforms together."

Photo: See Next Page

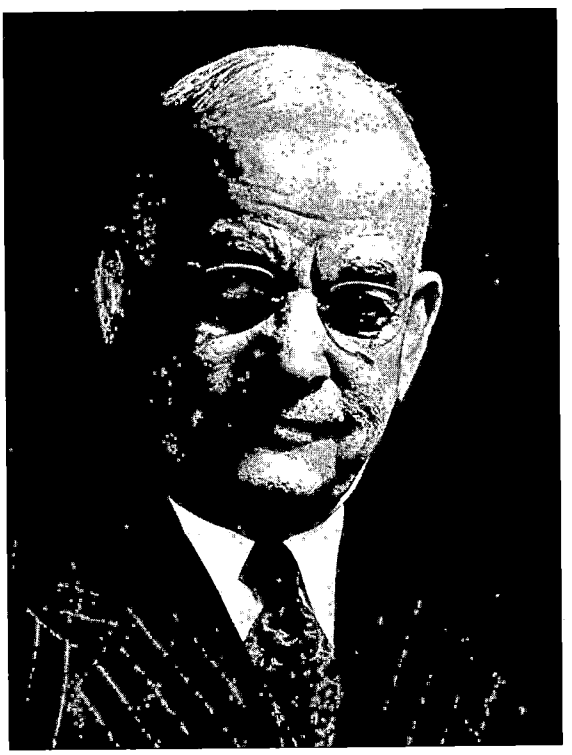


May Arkwright Hutton, center. Courtesy Eastern Washington State Historical Society

Rufus Woods

1878-1950

Rufus Woods took it upon himself as publisher and editor of the *Wenatchee Daily World* not only to inform people of what was going on, but also to promote projects in their best interests. A man with reformist views, he helped form the Progressive Party of Washington. To advance the economic development of the area he became the tireless advocate for Grand Coulee Dam. The idea had been given to him by William Clapp, an Ephrata attorney, during a discussion they had in 1918 on how to turn their arid land into a fertile area. Shortly after, Woods began the crusade in his paper that was to go on for twenty-three years. He fought private power interests and the apathy of the general public. It was called, "the craziest God damned scheme that was ever heard of." It was, therefore, one of the proudest days in his life when he stood on the platform with President Roosevelt at the dedication of the dam in 1941. Now it is hard to imagine what would happen to the economy of the state without it.



Rufus Woods. Courtesy Washington State Historical Society

James Edward O'Sullivan

1876-1949

James E. O'Sullivan, an educator and community organizer from Ephrata, was a major force in the drive to build the Grand Coulee Dam. Without Sullivan's efforts in gathering grass roots support the project could not have been completed. He was executive secretary of both the Columbia River Development League and the Columbia Basin Commission. He believed the development of the Northwest was unlimited if cheap power could continue to be utilized. When he died the *Wenatchee World* said, "There is but one Jim O'Sullivan."

James E. O'Sullivan. Courtesy Eastern Washington State Historical Society

James D. Ross

1871-1939

James Delmage Ross was a leader in the public power movement. As director of the Bonneville Power Administration he sought to find industrial users for Northwest power. To do this he planned a transmission grid linking Bonneville and Grand Coulee dams with major cities. Ross was also the father of Seattle's hydroelectric complex on the Skagit River, one of the largest and most successful of its kind. Visitors to the project were guided through gardens of tropical plants as they listened to "Tales from the Vienna Woods" coming from loudspeakers. Private power companies tried their best to stop the development of government-owned power, but under Ross's leadership Seattle residents were charged less than half the national average for electricity in 1930. That is why, when Mayor Frank Edwards of Seattle tried to fire Ross in 1931, his supporters marched shoulder to shoulder to the polls and recalled the mayor. Ross dam on the Skagit River has been named for him.

James D. Ross. Courtesy Special Collections, Division University of Washington Libraries

Albert S. Goss. Courtesy Washington State Grange

Anna Herr Clise. Courtesy Children's Hospital and Medical Center

Albert S. Goss

1882-1950

Albert Goss, during his thirty-five years of public service, held three major offices: Master of the Washington State Grange, Federal Land Commissioner and Master of the National Grange. His leadership in the state produced the Washington Power District Act of 1930, which allowed rural areas to form public utility districts, a privilege formerly reserved for incorporated cities and towns. His chief national contribution was the Federal Farm Credit System which, rather than subsidizing the farmers, gave them credit at reasonable interest rates. He argued that subsidies were inflationary and only bred more subsidies. He was especially alert to the cooperative business needs of the farmers.

Anna Herr Clise

1886-1936

Anna Herr Clise was painfully aware of the need for a children's hospital in Seattle. Her five-year-old son had died of inflammatory rheumatism for lack of medical care. In response to this she organized a group of ladies who, using their own funds to begin with, established a children's ward at Seattle General Hospital. In 1911 they raised enough money to build Children's Orthopedic Hospital. As first president of the hospital board she headed the necessary fund drive. Over the years the Children's Orthopedic Hospital has won many awards for its service to children.

Sonora Smart Dodd. Courtesy Eastern Washington State Historical Society

Sonora Smart Dodd

1882-1978

Sonora Smart Dodd, an accomplished artist and poet, felt that celebrating a day in honor of mothers wasn't enough. Fathers deserved equal time. She discussed the idea with her minister and finally got a group of Spokane clergymen to designate the third Sunday in June, 1910 as "Father's Day." It was publicized locally and newspapers across the country picked it up. After gaining influential support, William Jennings Bryan for one, the day was officially endorsed by Congress in 1914. By the time Sonora's father died in 1919, the day begun in his honor was celebrated nationally.

Edna Breazeale. Courtesy Mrs. Elmer Vogel

Edna Breazeale

1895-1987

Edna Breazeale, whose parents were landowners on Padilla Bay since 1901, became alarmed when a large area of the bay was proposed for filling. With a group of ladies she circulated a petition, going herself into the taverns of nearby Anacortes after signatures. "They wouldn't laugh at an old lady with gray hair," she said. They didn't and the fill was prevented. As a result of her efforts the state Legislature created the Padilla Bay Sanctuary in 1960 to which was added by donation the sixty-four acre Breazeale farm. The sanctuary is home for fifty-seven species of fish and more than 230 species of birds. The Department of Ecology hopes to expand it to 11,500 acres. Edna Breazeale had a distinguished career as a teacher, but her proudest moment came when she was given the State Environmental Excellence Award in 1981.

George F. Whitworth

1816-1907

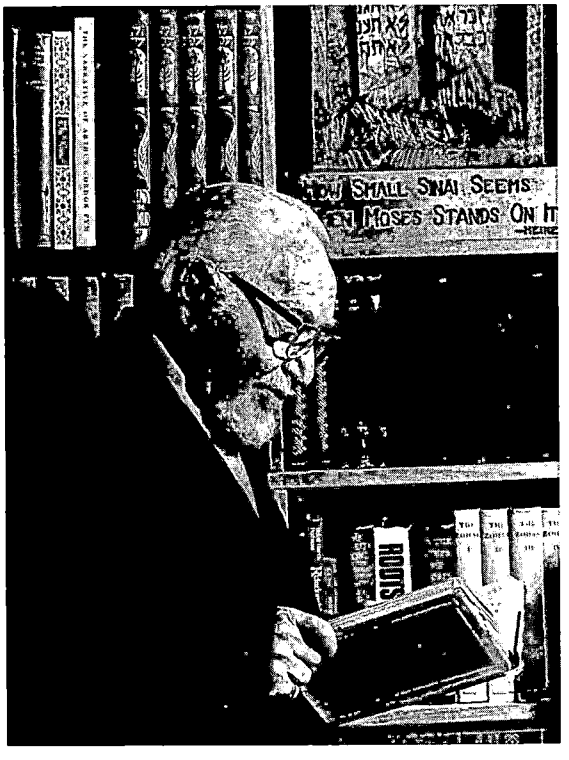
The Rev. George F. Whitworth, in addition to being a farmer, lawyer, businessman, public servant and educator, is credited with being the father of the Presbyterian church in Washington. He founded or served as pastor of at least fifteen churches. After serving as president of the University of Washington in its early days, he founded the Sumner Academy in 1883. In 1899 it was decided to move the academy to Tacoma where it would have a greater opportunity to attract students. The final move to Spokane was made in 1913, where the school was known as Whitworth College.

George F. Whitworth. Courtesy Washington State Historical Society

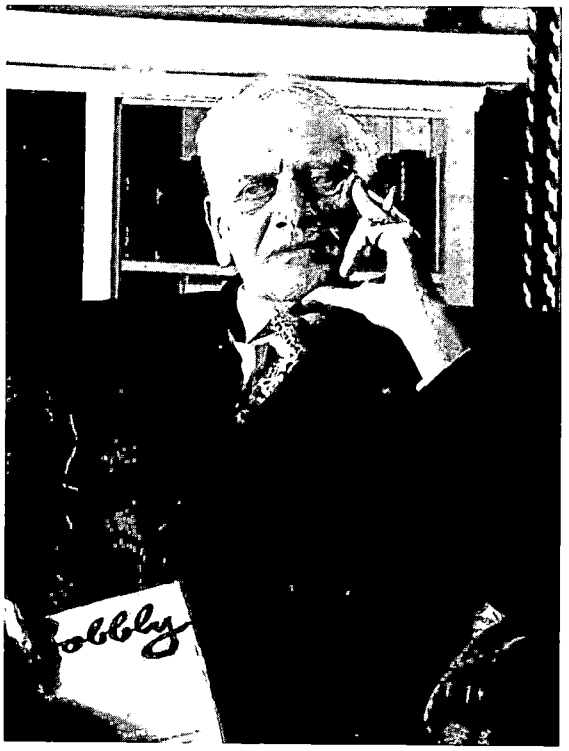
Raphael H. Levine

1901-1985

Rabbi Raphael Levine did not restrict his community activities to the Temple De Hirsch Sinai in Seattle which he served for forty-three years. He founded Camp Brotherhood, an ecumenical center in the Skagit Valley. Rabbi Levine, together with Father William Treacy and a succession of Protestant ministers, developed a large following with the weekly television program "Challenge" on which religious questions were discussed. He had served liberal synagogues in England until 1942 when he began his long association with the Temple De Hirsch Sinai. His many honors include B'nai Brith Man of the Year award in 1960, and First Citizen of Seattle award in 1976.



Raphael H. Levine. Courtesy Mrs. Reeva Levine. Copyright by John E. Walker.



Ralph Chaplin. Courtesy Washington State Historical Society

Evan M. Weston. Copyright: *The Seattle Times*

Ralph Chaplin

1887-1961

The labor movement has always made its presence felt in the state. One man whose talents as an organizer, artist and poet were dedicated to the cause of labor was Ralph Chaplin. As an early I.W.W. leader he wrote the words for the national anthem of labor, "Solidarity Forever." After coming to this area in 1941 he edited the *Tacoma Labor Advocate* and worked with the State Historical Society. In later years he broke with his radical past and become more conservative, joined a church and wrote his autobiography, *Wobbly: The Rough and Tumble Story of an American Radical.*

Evan M. "Ed" Weston

1895-1969

Evan M. (Ed) Weston began his career as a fourteen year old bunker boy at the Franklin Mine near Black Diamond. From this humble beginning he rose to be one of the most influential labor leaders in the area. As president of the State Labor Council for many years until he retired in 1961, he lobbied effectively for the workers against the right-to-work proposals. He was also active in the Boilermakers Local 104 of Seattle, the Pacific Coast Metal Trades Council, the Washington State Federation of Labor, and United Mine Workers Local 2257. He was a lifelong Democrat who often differed with fellow labor leaders and other office holders regardless of political affiliations.

Horace R. Cayton. Courtesy Special Collections Division, University of Washington Libraries.

Horace R. Cayton

1860-1940

Horace Cayton and Edwin Pratt, though generations apart, fought the same battle against discrimination. Cayton as publisher of Seattle's weekly newspaper, *The Republican*, supported the efforts of W. E. B. DuBois in the struggle for equal rights. When in 1917, he gave front page coverage in *The Republican* to the lynching of a blackman in the South, so many people cancelled their subscriptions that the paper was forced to suspend publication three months later. Cayton used to tell the story of a woman who was told to move to the back of the bus and replied, "God's getting awfully tired of this."

Edwin T. Pratt. Courtesy *The Seattle Times*

Edwin T. Pratt

1931-1969

Edwin Pratt became executive director of the Seattle Urban League in 1956. The focus of his work dealt with improving the standard of living, education and opportunity for blacks living in Seattle. "It is a very frustrating job to try to help people recognize that there exists in greater Seattle a problem in race relations. Nevertheless, we are getting to the point where they (the establishment) recognize there is a problem and where more and more groups recognize there is a problem. But it's a hard job and pretty much up hill." For his efforts Pratt was awarded the Distinguished Service Award by the Seattle Junior Chamber of Commerce in 1967. His work and his life were tragically cut short on a winter night in January 1969, when he was fatally shot by two gunmen who were never captured.

Anna Louise Strong

1885-1970

Anna Louise Strong, the preacher's daughter who championed the reforms in Russia and China, was the first woman elected to the Seattle school board. Her radical views caused her much trouble, especially when she participated in the Seattle General Strike in 1919. "We are undertaking the most tremendous move ever made by labor in this country," she said, " a move which will lead no one knows where." She was a prolific writer and along with interests in labor and politics she was a lover of the great outdoors. An experienced mountain climber, she founded what was to become the Washington Alpine Club.

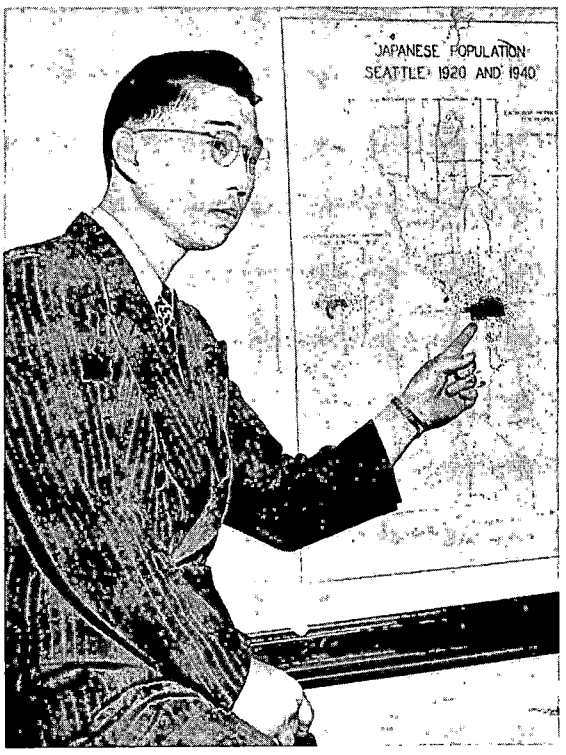
Anna Louise Strong, center, in China. Courtesy Special Collections Division, University of Washington Libraries. Neg.# UW 1162.

Emma Smith De Voe

1848-1927

Emma Smith De Voe came to Tacoma in 1905 and soon assumed the leadership of the women's suffrage movement in Western Washington. She used a calm, rational approach in her lectures and organizing activities. As president of the Washington Equal Suffrage Association, she was in charge of the campaign that won Washington women the right to vote in 1910. She was in touch with national leaders of the movement including Carrie Chapman Catt, Susan B. Anthony and Alice Stone Blackwell and worked with them until women won the right to vote nationally in 1920.

Emma Smith De Voe. Courtesy Washington State Historical Society

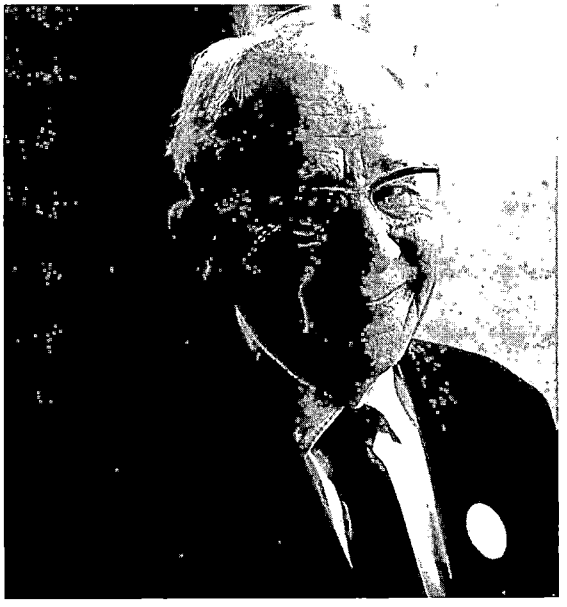


Gordon Hirabayashi. Copyright *The Seattle Times.*

Gordon Hirabayashi

1918-

Gordon Hirabayashi was a social activist who refused to be interned with other Japanese-Americans at the beginning of World War II. He went to jail as an American citizen and fought the case through the courts, saying later, "At no time did I feel I was taking a negative stance, not even when the Supreme Court voted against me." The final step in the long process was taken in 1983, when he filed suit against the United States government. Three years later U. S. district judge Donald Voorhees overturned Hirabayashi's conviction on the grounds that the government had supressed evidence and engaged in misconduct "of the most fundamental character." A federal appellate court later upheld that decision.



Walt Woodward. Photo: By Steve Zugschwerdt, The *Bremerton Sun.*

Walt Woodward

1910-

Walt Woodward, publisher of the *Bainbridge Review* from 1940 to 1962, was another who stood out against the internment of the Japanese-Americans as a violation of constitutional rights. The Japanese on Bainbridge Island were among the first to be interned, perhaps because of the proximity of several military installations. The effect of "relocation" on the life of the island was devastating. Alone among editors on the coast, Woodward withstood the abuse rising from his stand, and, in spite of loss of advertisers and subscribers, he persisted. After the war the Japanese-Americans returned with fewer incidents of prejudice than were experienced elsewhere. Walt and Milly Woodward were recognized later with the Liberty Bell Award by the Kitsap Bar Association, a flag and certificate of appreciation from Go For Broke, Inc., the veterans organization of the highly decorated Nisei 442nd Battalion, and the Dove of Peace Trophy by the Japanese-American Citizens League.

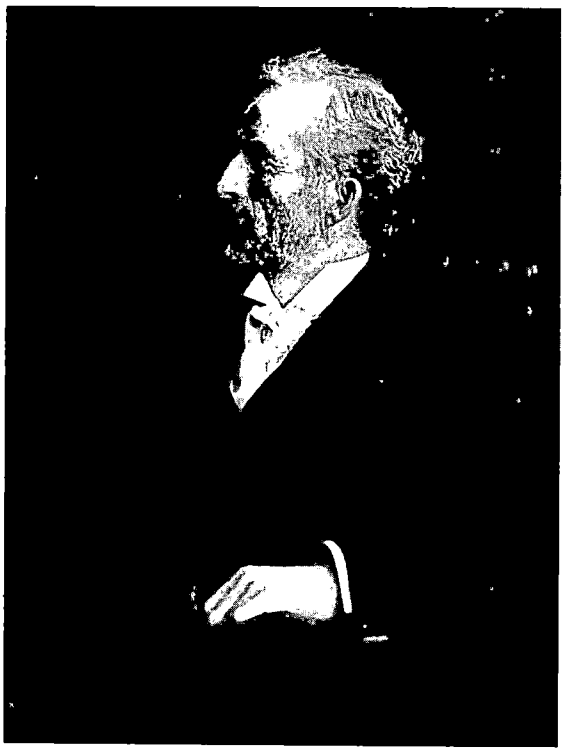
Education

"The American who loves the history of his country is usually broad enough to love the great achievements of his kin beyond the seas. He, therefore, not only tolerates, but actually grows fond of such names as Hood, Howe, Rainier, Puget and Vancouver, as applied to the geography of the Northwest." Edmond S. Meany.

Edmond S. Meany

1862-1935

Edmond Meany was revered by generations of history students at the University of Washington. He was also responsible, while a member of the state House of Representatives, for the law that established the university at its present site and provided for construction of the first building. He was chairman of the history department, editor of the *Washington Historical Quarterly*, and, as an avid mountain climber, president of the Mountaineers. Meany Hall stands as his memorial on the campus, although the Arboretum is also closely associated with him, as he was instrumental in its development. But there are those who remember him best for administering the Ephebic Oath to incoming students or ringing the bell in Denny Tower at homecoming.



Edmund S. Meany. Courtesy Washington State Historical Society. Photo by Edward Curtis.

Giovanni Costigan

1905-

A man known for his support of liberal causes is professor emeritus Giovanni Costigan who has taught history at the University of Washington beginning in 1934, becoming a full professor in 1948. Born in England and educated at Oxford, Costigan is an author, a popular speaker and a world traveller. In addition to his contributions in the lecture hall and in scholarly journals, he has given courses on television. His books include *Sir Robert Wilson; A Soldier of Fortune in the Napoleonic Wars; Sigmund Freud: A Short Biography; Makers of Modern England; and History of Modern Ireland.* **Photo:** Next Page.

Giovanni Costigan, left, debating U.S. foreign policy with William F. Buckley, right, in 1971. Photo by John A. Moore. Courtesy Giovanni Costigan

Enoch A. Bryan

1855-1941

Enoch Bryan, president of Washington State College from 1893 to 1916, envisioned the school as a college of science and technology with a strong liberal arts program. This well-rounded curriculum was unique among land-grant colleges. He believed that the role of this type of institution was to educate the "great mass of mankind, the farmer, the banker, the manufacturer, those engaged in mining, transportation, trade and so on." In short, everyone outside the formal professions was to benefit from this system. As a result, the school became the first of its kind to be granted a Phi Beta Kappa chapter.

Enoch Bryan. Courtesy Washington State University

Elizabeth Ordway. Courtesy Museum of History and Industry, Seattle

Elizabeth Ordway

1828-1897

Lizzie Ordway was one of the "Mercer Girls" who were brought to the Northwest in 1864 to redress the balance in population between men and women. She was the only one to pursue a career rather than a husband. She went from being a teacher in Seattle's first tax supported school to a ten-year stint as Kitsap County's school superintendent, the first elective office held by a women in Washington. During her tenure county schools increased from six to twenty. After taking over the Port Gamble school, which had a reputation for being hard to manage, she reported, "The pupils seem to come readily under discipline and I hope I have succeeded in rousing an ambition to redeem themselves and to feel a love for and an interest in their studies." She was a tireless advocate of women's rights while serving as secretary of the Washington Suffrage Organization. Her last work was preparation of the state's educational exhibit at the Chicago World's Fair in 1893.

Henry Suzzallo. Courtesy Special Collections, University of Washington Libraries. # UW 4292

Henry Suzzallo

1875-1933

In the development of colleges and universities in the state, there was usually one man whose far-seeing policies and energetic administration has made the individual schools what they are today. Henry Suzzallo fits that description at the University of Washington. When he became president in 1915, he started a large building program that doubled the size of the campus. By recruiting top flight professors he raised academic standards. On top of his academic duties he served on many boards during World War I. During the fatal illness of Governor Lister he was, along with Attorney General Tanner, a regent of state government. A long-standing feud with conservative governor, Roland Hartley, resulted in his dismissal in 1926. Suzzallo went on to become president of the Carnegie Foundation for the Advancement of Teaching in New York. In 1929, President Hoover named Suzzallo executive director of the National Advisory Committee on Education.

Pearl Wanamaker

1899-1984

Pearl Wanamaker served public education for forty years culminating in her terms as State Superintendent of Public Instruction from 1941 to 1957. Prior to that she was school superintendent for Island County and served in the state legislature as a member of the Committee on Education. The Yantis-Wanamaker Equalization Law provided equal educational opportunity for all. She was one of a select group of educators in the country sent to Japan at the request of General Douglas McArthur to study the educational system there, and to make recommendations for its democratization Her national standing is further evidenced by her election as president of the National Education Association in 1946. In 1961 Tacoma Community College named its library in her honor.

Pearl Wanamaker. Courtesy Washington State Historical Society

Eva Anderson

1899-1972

Eva Anderson served as superintendent of Douglas County schools, in the State House of Representatives, and held offices in both the Washington and National Education Associations. In addition, she was a long-time member of the Washington State Historical Society's board of curators. Her interest in local history and her world travels resulted in seventeen books. The travel books were compiled from columns she had done for the *Wenatchee Daily World*. "Let's hurry," she said, "for every spot on earth, it seems, is changing fast. Soon there will be no far-flung places or unique corners of earth to visit." Her accomplishments were recognized with the Washington State Woman of Achievement award in 1949.

Eva Anderson. Courtesy Kathryn Haley

Dora S. Lewis. Courtesy Richard Frederick

Dora S. Lewis 1892-1982

Dora S. Lewis had a distinguished career as a home economics educator. For six years she was supervisor of home economics in the Washington State Department of Education. In the late 1920s she became dean of women at the University of Hawaii, later going on to head the home economics department at Hunter College in New York. Like Pearl Wanamaker she served on McArthur's staff in Japan after World War II. Her interests extended beyond education to the Soroptimist organization in which she held many offices. After her retirement from Hunter College in 1961 she was installed as president of the Soroptimist International Association in Lausanne, Switzerland. Professor Lewis believed deeply in the Soroptimist goals of promoting programs for education, economic and social development, and for international goodwill and understanding.

Stephen B.L. Penrose

1865-1947

When Stephen Penrose came to Whitman College at the age of twenty-nine, the youngest college president in the country, he found a school deeply in debt and in danger of closing. Due to his vigorous fund raising efforts, in a short time the debts were paid off, and a million dollar endowment fund had been raised. During his forty-year tenure as president he became, in the words of his successor, Chester Maxey, "one of a group of four or five college presidents who marked out the terms for the development of higher education in the Northwest." One of the last of the scholar-presidents, he carried a teaching load along with his administrative duties. His accomplishments are all the more remarkable in that he was almost blind during the last years of his tenure.

Stephen Penrose. Courtesy Penrose Library, Whitman College

Nellie Cornish

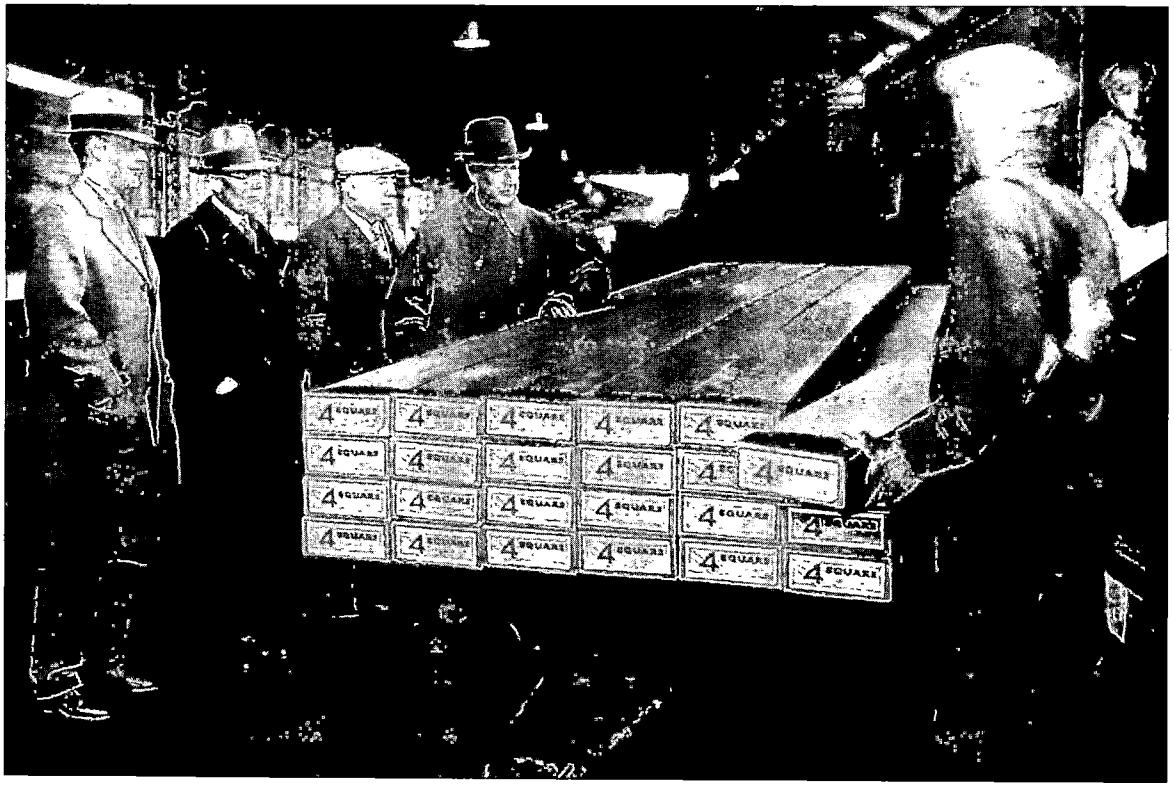
1876-1956

When Nellie Cornish founded the Cornish School of Music and Art in 1914 it was one of the first of its kind in the nation. Such luminaries as Mark Tobey and Martha Graham have been associated with it. Although continually beset with financial difficulties, the school helped to make Seattle culturally significant both nationally and internationally. Known as "Aunt Nellie" to the students, she helped many of them pay their tuition. Finally she resigned in 1939, saying "The budget just wouldn't allow carrying forward the standards I have always maintained. I wouldn't continue with those standards lessened. It would not be *Cornish* that way." The school continues, nevertheless, in turning out top-flight practitioners of the arts.

Nellie Cornish, second from right. Courtesy Special Collections Division, University of Washington Libraries. Neg. #UW 9998.

Business And Industry

"...We try to do something affirmative toward insuring a good cover on lands and will hereby be launching on a program of growing trees." J. P . Weyerhaeuser, Jr.



John P. Weyerhaeuser, left, inspecting a shipment of lumber. Courtesy Weyerhaeuser Company Archives

John P. Weyerhaeuser

1899-1956

From the very first, lumber played a major role in the state's economy. And yet it was only through the vision of such people as J. P. Weyerhaeuser, Jr. that the industry ceased being primarily a liquidator of forest resources and became manufacturers of wood products and managers of tree farms designed to endure indefinitely. Many questioned the wisdom of this approach, but all J.P. was trying to do was "prove out our methods, at least as far as we could while our operation was fairly new." The establishment of the Clemons Tree Farm in 1941 did just that. It became the prototype for what soon became an industry-wide movement. As a result of research into product development the company began marketing products made from what had previously been treated as waste.

William E. Boeing, right, with Eddie Hubbard, pilot of the first international airmail flight. Courtesy the Boeing Company Archives.

William E. Boeing

1881-1956

William Boeing first became interested in aviation as early as 1910, and organized the Boeing Company in Seattle in 1916. Its first products were two biplanes held together with piano wire. Business boomed with the impetus of the American entry into World War I, and the increasing use of air mail transport after the war. By 1928 the Boeing Company was one of the nation's largest aircraft plants with 800 employees. In 1934 Boeing was awarded the Daniel Guggenheim medal for successful pioneering and achievment in aircraft manufacture and air transportation. "I've tried to make the men around me feel as I did," Boeing said, "that we are embarked as pioneers upon a new science and industry in which our problems are so new and unusual that it behooves no one to dismiss any novel idea with the statement that it can't be done." Boeing aircraft played a major role in World War II. By the time of Boeing's death in 1956 the company had entered the field of commercial jet transportation and was on the threshold of the Space Age.

Mark E. Reed. Courtesy Washington State Historical Society

Mark E. Reed

1866-1933

Another man who was working for the development of the lumber industry was Mark Reed, president of the Simpson Logging Company. When he brought the company to Shelton in the 1920s the town became the industrial center it is today. As a member of the state legislature he crusaded for medical insurance and the Workmen's Compensation Act. When the depression cut the lumber market, Reed struggled to keep the mill in operation knowing that the town depended on it. He continued to pay taxes on lands already logged in a day when most loggers left the scarred earth on the county's hands. "We have taken the money off the land," he said, "it is not fair to drop it as a burden upon the county." During the depression of the 1930s he was one of a five-man committee that drafted the National Industrial Recovery Act code for the lumber industry.

Frank Lamb. Courtesy Lamb-Grays Harbor Company

Frank H. Lamb

1875-1951

Frank Lamb became a leader in the Pacific Northwest forest products industry after founding the Lamb-Grays Harbor Company, a leading supplier of pulp mill machinery. He was also one of the founders of the Port of Grays Harbor, which he served as commissioner for forty-four years. Lamb's inventive skills were responsible for his business which began as a small shop for the manufacture of quality logging tools. Now the company manufactures and markets the equipment throughout the world from designs developed in Hoquiam. Lamb conducted his only bid for public office in 1938, unsuccessfully seeking a state senate seat. During the campaign he set a record for spending--twenty-five cents to grandson Frank Lamb, Jr. for wearing a sandwich board reading, "Vote for my grandpa."

Oscar A. Wirkkala

1880-1959

Many inventions came from the shop of Oscar Wirkkala who developed tools and systems which enabled loggers to reach timber previously inaccessible. He is an example of the immigrant who made a significant contribution to the state, arriving from Finland in 1898. The slack line logging system, for instance, was especially adapted to steep mountain logging and was guaranteed to bring in logs for at least fifty cents less per thousand than any other system. Wirkkala's long list of patents includes, in addition to logging devices, a marine propeller that increases speed and reduces fuel use without increasing RPMs.

Oscar A. Wirkala. Courtesy E. Gentala

Thea Foss

1857-1927

Thea Foss began in business by renting row boats to fishermen on Tacoma's Commencement Bay. Demand was such that her husband Andrew couldn't build them fast enough, and eventually they had a fleet of 200. When they branched out into tugs and launches it was to carry logs as well as people. For nearly a century the Foss Launch and Tug Company has been closely involved with the growth of Puget Sound industry. When Thea died in 1927 it called forth the largest funeral Tacoma had ever seen. The tugs were drawn up on the waterfront, their green and white flags at half mast. Though she is credited as the prototype of the fictional Tugboat Annie, there actually was little similarity between the quiet Norwegian woman and the brash Irish tugboat captain of the popular stories. Her inspiration went far beyond these works of the imagination into the lives of everyone she knew.

Thea Foss. Courtesy Foss Maritime

William P. Gray. Courtesy Washington State Historical Society

William P. Gray

1845-1929

In the 1860s and 1870s William Polk Gray captained many of the larger ships that ran on the Columbia River. He pioneered routes previously thought impossible, ranging all the way to the Okanogan River. His base of operations was Pasco which he helped to develop, serving as mayor and president of the Commercial Club. Gray was the son of W. H. Gray who come to Oregon in 1836 with Marcus Whitman. At one point when the railroad wanted to cross his land he stood off the grading crew with a shotgun. When an attorney threatened dire consequences if he didn't let them across, he exclaimed, "I told him where to go, but it wasn't a health resort that I recommended. In fact it was a place where the climate was pretty tropical." Eventually higher authorities of the Northern Pacific agreed to pay him $500 for the right of way.

Ambrose B. Wyckoff. Courtesy Louise Reh

Ambrose B. Wyckoff

1848-1922

Lt. Ambrose Wyckoff, U. S. N., called by Edmond Meany "one of the most useful citizens of the early Sound," earned that commendation more than one way. His first duty on Puget Sound was to chart the waters of Elliott and Commencement Bays with the Coast and Geodetic Survey. Later he was in charge of the Survey's hydrographic office in Port Townsend. He promoted legislation to provide funds for the Lake Washington Ship Canal. But it is for his part in securing a navy yard for Puget Sound that he is mainly remembered. After aiding in the choice of the location, he arranged the purchase of the necessary land and caused a boom in the small town of Bremerton. Although he retired from the navy shortly after for medical reasons, he continued to support appropriations for the yard and helped to forestall a threatened closure.

Raymond A. Hanson. Courtesy Spokane *Spokesman Review*

Raymond A. Hanson

1924-

Spokane's Raymond Hanson builds huge machines for huge projects. "I like to do different things, large things," he once said. For instance, the R. A. Hanson Company, a $25 million a year corporation that operates in forty-six countries, recently designed and fabricated five 200-ton laser-guided crawling carnallite extractors for use in Jordan's Dead Sea. Carnallite, used in the production of potash, is one of Jordan's major exports. Hanson is also a real estate developer. Whether or not he makes money on it doesn't seem to matter. "I'm not in this world to make money. I'm in this world to do things."

John M. Fluke, Sr. Courtesy Mrs. John Fluke

John M. Fluke, Sr.

1911-1984

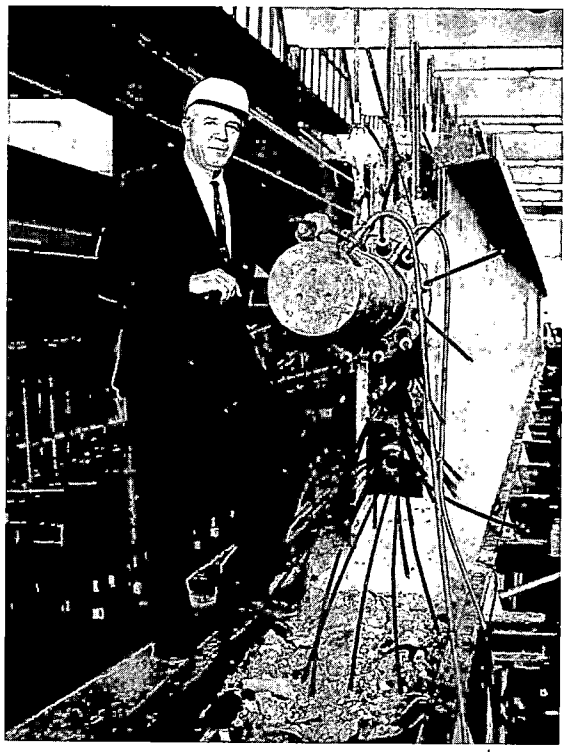
John M. Fluke, Sr. developed a basement business into an internationally known corporation that became a leader in the field of electronic testing and measuring equipment. NASA, for one, relies heavily on Fluke instruments to calibrate its systems. Fluke always insisted that his product advance the state of the art. He thought that "the customer should always get more than he thought he paid for." The company now employs nearly 3,000 people, most of them in the 340 acre Everett plant. It does a $200 million dollar a year business in seventy-seven countries. Fluke was also known for his varied activities in the community, being active with groups such as the Seattle Chamber of Commerce, the Seattle Symphony, the Pacific Science Center, and Junior Achievement of Greater Puget Sound. The last named reflected his philosophy that, "the best thing to do is to contribute your own time to help somebody learn how to go about taking care of himself."

Eric A. Johnston. Courtesy Harriet J. Fix

Eric A. Johnston

1895-1963

Eric Johnston headed both the Columbia Electric Company and the Columbia Lighting Company in Spokane. Under his leadership they became two of the largest electrical firms in the western United States. However, it was his unprecedented four terms as president of the U.S. Chamber of Commerce that put him into the national spotlight. He also served on national commissions and boards under four presidents, but was perhaps best known as president of the Motion Picture Association, a policy-making organization for that industry. It was his belief that movies could be "one of the most potent forces for promoting friendship and understanding among nations." In his various capacities Johnston traveled over most of the world and met many heads of state, including Joseph Stalin who granted him a rare interview.



Arthur R. Anderson. Courtesy Deborah Anderson Ray

Arthur R. Anderson

1910-

Arthur Anderson was prominent in the development of pre-stressed concrete technology. He and his brother started the Concrete Technology Corporation and ABAM Engineers. To try out their ideas for pre-stressed concrete, they used the technique in building their company headquarters. It was the first structure of its kind in the country and justified their hopes for the idea. Since then this type of concrete has been used in Tacoma's Cheney Stadium, the Seattle Monorail, and the Port of Seattle's Pier 46. His innovative projects have attracted engineers from several foreign countries who have learned from the technology and made the name of the company known around the world. He has served as president of the American Concrete Institute and as special consultant to the Army Corps of Engineers.

William H. Paulhamus

1864-1925

William Paulhamus is perhaps best known for his part in founding the Western Washington Fair as a showcase for produce and livestock. But his influence extended beyond that to the development of the Puyallup Valley, where he was a leader in the cooperative movement which brought prosperity to area farmers. His work in promoting canning, frozen foods, and certified milk became widely known. He was elected to the state Senate in 1909 and later served as its president.

William H. Paulhamus. Courtesy Dwight Paulhamus

Samuel Hill

1857-1931

There were many who helped bring the railroads to Washington, but few of them lived here. One who did was Samuel Hill, who along with James J. Hill (no relation), helped bring the Great Northern to Seattle. In an effort to sell railroad bonds in Europe he gained entry to the highest levels of society. His meeting with Queen Marie of Romania resulted in national attention being focused on Washington for a day in 1926. The Queen had promised Hill that she would dedicate his museum called Maryhill while on a visit to the United States. So it was that along with the saga of "Peaches and Daddy" Browning and the Teapot Dome scandal, newspapers of the day reported the story of Queen Marie and her royal progress across the country into the far northwest corner. Although a wealthy man, Hill said, "The mere making of money never appealed to me. I take a great deal more interest in promoting public markets, good roads and a better understanding among the nations of the world than I do in merely increasing my bank balance."

Samuel Hill. Courtesy Washington State Historical Society. Asahel Curtis #45346

John W. Nordstrom. Courtesy Nordstrom Company

John W. Nordstrom

1866-1963

When John W. Nordstrom opened a small shoe store in Seattle with a partner in 1901, he could hardly have guessed that one day his store would develop into the largest independent fashion specialty retail store in the country. Nordstrom came to this country from Sweden at the age of sixteen and after a few years laboring in mining and lumber camps he hit it lucky in the Klondike gold fields. He returned with the stake that started him in business. Even though he sold out to his sons in 1928, the founder of the firm remained active in the company until his death at age ninety-two in 1963. Despite the modern, efficient business practices there is still a sense of family about the operation. As one of the salespeople put it, "It's like the Nordstroms are my uncles or something."

Dorothy S. Bullitt. Courtesy King Broadcasting Company

Dorothy S. Bullitt

1892-

Dorothy Bullitt was a pioneer in the Northwest communications industry. Founder of KING Broadcasting Company in 1947, she went into television two years later, when many people weren't sure there was a future in it. Now a leading figure in Seattle business circles, she remembers the time when she "didn't know the difference between a lease and a permit to go swimming." Though now retired, she still has a strong influence in the company which includes television stations in Seattle, Portland, Honolulu, Spokane, and Boise. King Broadcasting also owns several radio stations, a cable television system, and the largest video production company in the country. Dorothy Bullitt has been on the board of directors of many other companies and served as a regent of the University of Washington.

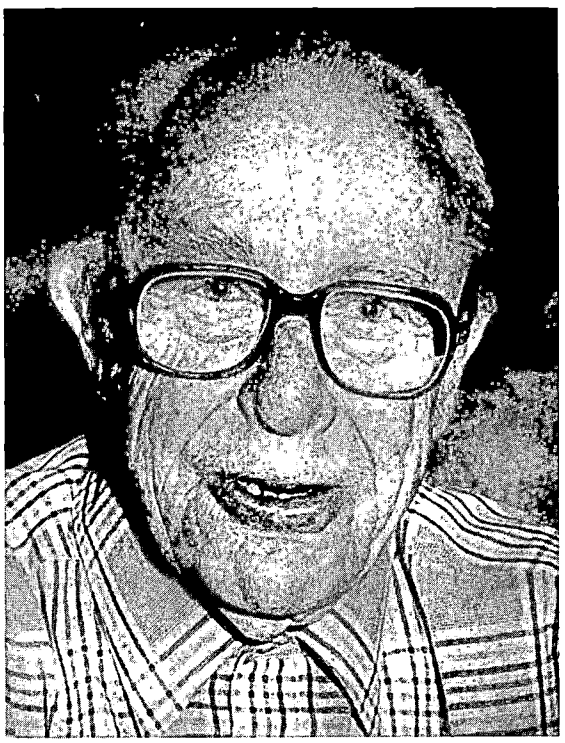
Science

"I have probably taken part in the largest experience I will ever have." Walter Brattain describing the discovery that led to the development of the transistor.

Walter H. Brattain

1902-1987

Walter Brattain is an example of a man who is highly respected in his own field and little known outside it. He won a Nobel Prize in physics in 1956 for his work nine years earlier in developing the transistor. Working at the Bell Laboratories in New Jersey, he and two other colleagues produced an electric current flow through semi-conductor material without use of a vacuum. The transistor was born. Because of its durability and low power requirements, it eventually replaced the vacuum tube. A graduate of Whitman College, Brattain taught at his alma mater after retirement from Bell Laboratories. "When I finally came back to Whitman," he said, "I realized I was giving these students what most of them wouldn't ordinarily get until graduate school. I taught them that it didn't matter what the books said. In the lab you try things and find out for yourself."



Walter H. Brattain. Courtesy Mari Brattain

Lauren R. Donaldson

1903-

Dr. Lauren Donaldson worked to improve the genetic quality of salmon. His research has been a boon to the industry as well as the sports fisherman. The adaptive methods for transplanting silver salmon he developed have been used in Norway, New Zealand, Chile and the Soviet Union. Hunger has been alleviated in many countries by the salmon and trout strains he developed at the research hatchery of the University of Washington. He has also gained international recognition for his research into the effect of radiation on fish and other forms of life. In 1987 the University named him Alumnus Summa Laude Dignatus. Dr. Trevor Kincaid, one of Donaldson's teachers, was the first winner of this award in 1938. "It's very humbling," Donaldson said, "to be placed in the same class with this man."

Photo: Next page

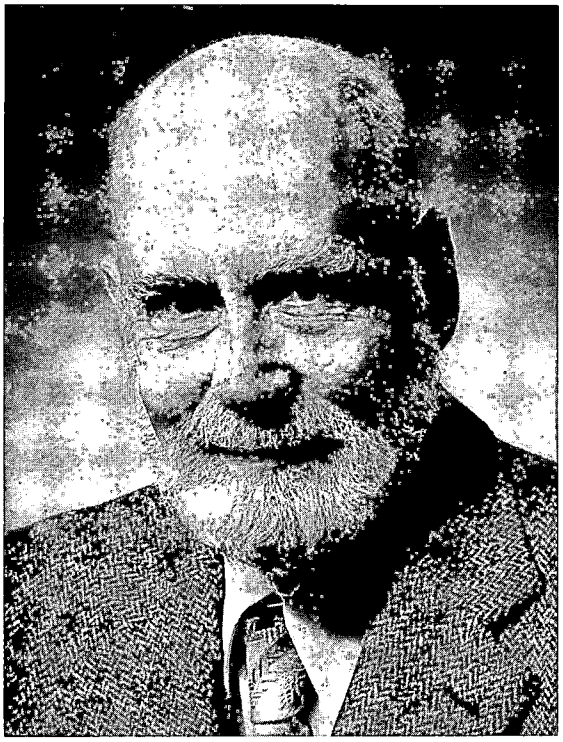
Lauren R. Donaldson. Courtesy Lauren Donaldson

Dixy Lee Ray

1914-

Dixy Lee Ray was trained as a marine biologist and taught zoology for many years at the University of Washington. A woman of many talents, she also served as director of the Pacific Science Center and head of the Atomic Energy Commission. An unabashed supporter of nuclear power, she has fought long and hard to increase the nuclear generating capacity of the United States. In 1977 she entered state politics and was elected governor. When asked why that office, she replied, "I didn't have time to start any lower." She has received innumerable honorary degrees and other awards. Now semi-retired, she still runs the family farm on Fox Island and does decorative wood carving and jewelry making.

Dixy Lee Ray. Courtesy Dixy Lee Ray

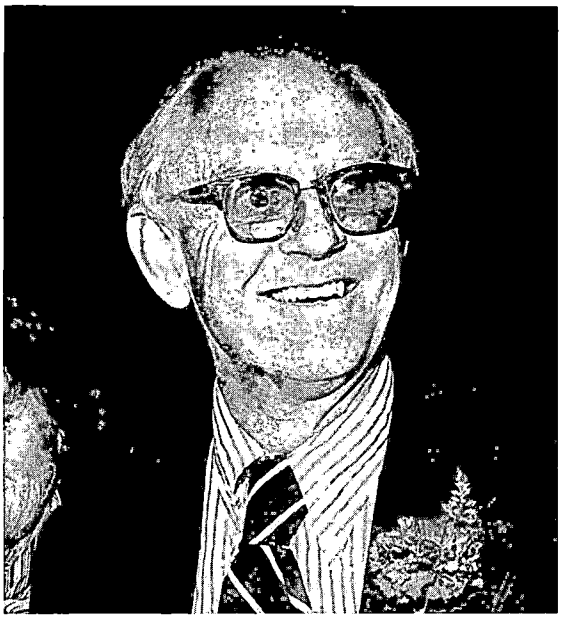


E. Donnall Thomas. Courtesy Health Sciences News and Information Services, University of Washington

E. Donnall Thomas

1920-

Dr. E. Donnall Thomas made his contribution to medical science by developing a method of treating leukemia by means of bone marrow transplants. It took time to convince the medical world that it would work, as early experiments were plagued by failure. After others had given up he persisted in experimenting while teaching at the University of Washington Medical School. Since he learned from the mistakes of others he does not take full credit for his final success. "The thing that distinguishes me perhaps is that I stuck with it," he says. Patients come from all over the world for treatment at the Hutchinson Cancer Research Center. Thomas served a term as president of the American Society of Hematology and is author or co-author of more than 750 articles in medical journals.



Belding H. Scribner. Courtesy Photographic Services, Univ. of Wash. Photo by Joe Freeman

Belding H. Scribner

1915-

A path-breaking discovery was the result of a scenario played out all too often by the patients of Dr. Belding Scribner. A patient would arrive at the University of Washington Hospital suffering from kidney failure. One session of blood-cleansing dialysis was all that was possible at that time. Often it was not enough, and Dr. Scribner was faced with having to tell the patient that there was nothing more that could be done. In January 1960 he came up with the break-through idea making it possible to give dialysis on a continuing basis so as to keep patients alive indefinitely. At first the treatment was available only at the University of Washington Hospital, but with improvement of the kidney machine and the acceptance of the treatment by Medicare, virtually everyone in the country who needs dialysis can get it. An estimated 150,000 people are alive today because of it. In 1983 the Belding H. Scribner Endowed Chair of Medicine was established at the University of Washington.

Archie Van Doren. Courtesy Washington State University News and Information Services.

Archie Van Doren

1906-1986

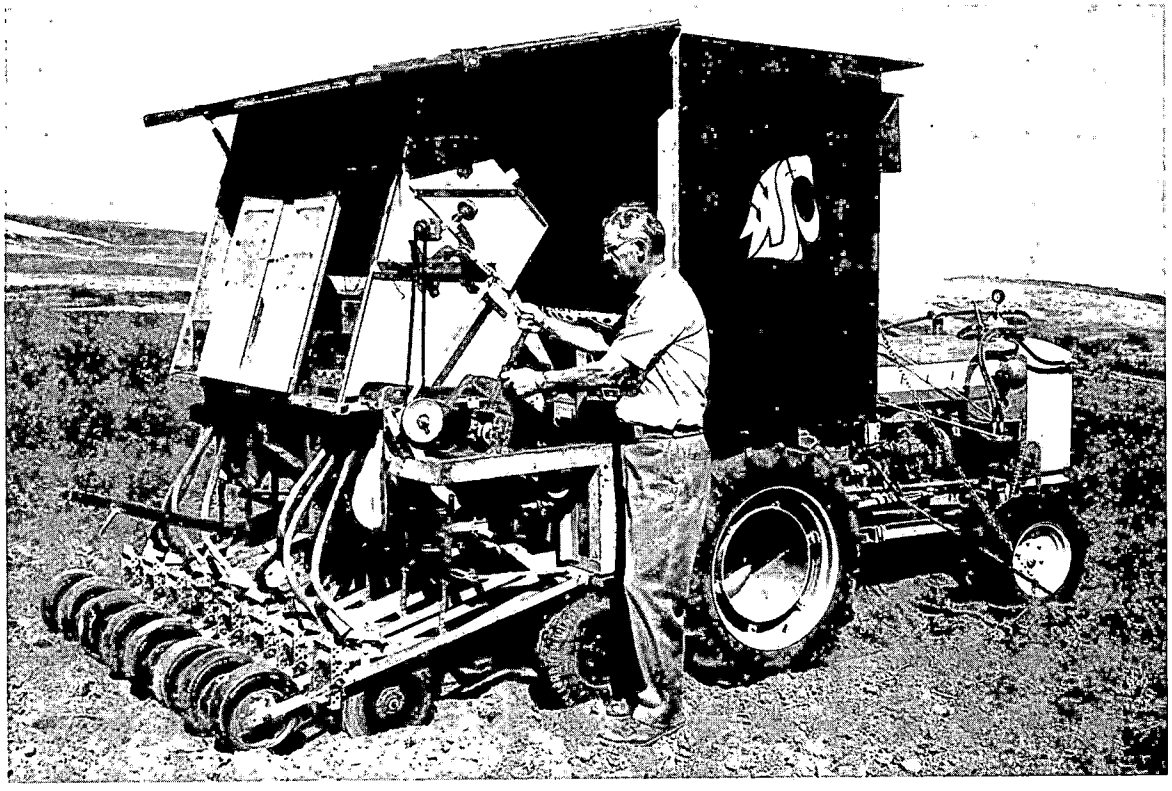
Archie Van Doren, distinguished Washington State University alumnus, is known as the father of "controlled atmosphere storage" for apples. By the use of this technique, orchardists are able to market fresh fruit all year long. An environment of lower temperatures, controlled humidity and reduced oxygen and carbon dioxide preserves the apples. Previously good apples were available for only two or three months after harvest. Van Doren never obtained a patent or had his name attached to the process and as a result has received no monetary compensation for his work. He maintained that he got his reward from the personal satisfaction and the compliments of friends. By 1980 the apple industry enjoyed nearly $80 million in added income because of his efforts. Just before he died he was given the Distinguished Citizen Award in Wenatchee where he and his wife had lived for twelve years.

William McLeod Chapman. Courtesy Mary Chapman

Wilbert McLeod Chapman

1910-1970

Dr. Wilbert McLeod Chapman spent his life's work in the fields of fisheries research, managment and preservation. He helped formulate international agreements such as the Northwest Atlantic Fisheries International Convention of 1947 and the Sea Grant program to make oceanic data available on a large scale. He was director of the School of Fisheries at the University of Washington and later became a special assistant to the under secretary of state for fish and wildlife. He believed strongly that all nations harvesting the bounty of the sea must share responsibility for preserving the resource. The National Ocean Survey recently named a research vessel in his honor. According to his son, "*The Chapman* will be collecting the data my father deemed so important and read so avidly."



Orville Vogel with his eight-row plot planter. Courtesy Orville Vogel

Orville A. Vogel 1907-

Orville Vogel, a U. S. Department of Agriculture researcher at Washington State University for forty-two years helped develop the first successful variety of semi-dwarf wheat in North America, boosting Northwest wheat yields by 25%, and adding an estimated $50 million to the income of wheat farmers each year. More than 90% of the wheat lands in the Pacific Northwest now grow varieties developed by him or others using his breeding stocks. Because of him grain production has increased in the developing Third World. The "Vogel Thresher" is the best known of his other inventions and is now used world-wide. He has been recognized by his peers with the National Medal of Sciences Award in 1976, and the Washington State University Distinguished Alumnus Award in 1977. He would like to increase the yield another 25% by learning to manage soil organisms that are limiting production. "We can put twice as much money into wheat research as we are now and just barely hold our own with wheat problems we have today," he said. Since his retirement a wheat research fund has been established in his name to go after these problems.

Barney B. Clark Courtesy Mrs. Barney Clark

Barney B. Clark

1921-1983

A Washingtonian who made a significant contribution to medical science from a different angle was Barney Clark. By now the whole world knows of the indomitable courage he displayed in the face of the unknown when he became the recipient of the first Jarvik-7 artificial heart, developed by Dr. Robert Jarvik of Salt Lake City. More was learned from Clark's experience than had been learned from years of laboratory experiments. It was proven that life could be sustained by an artificial heart, but more importantly, that "the patient's mind, his sense of humor, his courage, his love for his family and his desire to help mankind were preserved," according to Dr. Willem J. Kolff, the world's leading authority on artificial organs. Mrs. Clark has said that her husband wanted his death "to count for something." Indeed it has, for the artificial heart program is still very much alive. Nearly fifty patients have now received artificial hearts as a bridge to transplants. Three of those who received transplants are back at work.

Hiram M. Chittenden. Courtesy Washington State Historical Society

Hiram M. Chittenden

1858-1917

Hiram Chittenden did so well with the science-oriented curriculum at West Point that he was assigned to the Corps of Engineers, a prize reserved for top students. He followed his Army career through many assignments including work on flood control in the Missouri Valley, and the surveying and building of roads and bridges in Yellowstone Park. His last years were spent in the Northwest where he helped develop the Port of Seattle; he also engineered the Chittenden Locks on the Lake Washington ship canal. He wrote prolifically about his experiences and on engineering theory. In addition he was an amateur historian whose work *The American Fur Trade of the Far West* is still a standard work on the subject. He reached the rank of brigadier general before his health-induced retirement.

Erna Gunther, center, with students. Courtesy Thomas Burke Memorial Washington State Museum. Photo: by James Sneddon.

Erna Gunther 1897-1982

Erna Gunther taught in the Anthropology department at the University of Washington for forty years. During that time she helped bring the culture of Pacific Northwest Indians the recognition it deserved and became internationally known as a result. She began her studies in the 1920s, talking to the elders of local tribes, the last generation to remember Indian culture the way it was before contact with white people. Years of study and travel to museums around the world gave her an unsurpassed knowledge of native arts and cultural traditions. After reaching the mandatory retirement age at the University of Washington she went to the University of Alaska and continued her work. Age meant nothing to her. This is the woman who once rode a small boat down the Athabasca River in Canada to retrace the canoe routes of the fur traders.

Trevor Kincaid, left. Courtesy Special Collections Division, University of Washington Libraries. Neg. # UW 4425.

Trevor Kincaid 1873-1970

Trevor Kincaid was a University of Washington zoology professor for forty-seven years. He first came to the attention of the scientific world as the only entomologist with the Harriman Alaska expedition of 1899. Later his marine life research, especially in oyster culture, gained him international recognition. He was instrumental in developing the Friday Harbor Marine Laboratory in the San Juans. When asked what he remembered most of his years as a professor, he replied: "Although I have gone on scientific missions to many countries, received dozens of honors, and had half a hundred plants and animals named after me, my contact with students always gave me the greatest pleasure and satisfaction." The zoology research building at the University of Washington was named in his honor.

Law and Politics

"This court has also decreed that the tribes...are each to have the opportunity to take up to 50% of the harvestable number of fish."
George H. Boldt

George H. Boldt

1908-1984

In the state of Washington fishing is often a political issue, greatly effected by the now famous 1974 court decision delivered by federal district court judge George Boldt. His ruling entitling Indians to half the state's salmon and steelhead runs has provoked a great controversy ever since. He presided over a number of memorable trials during his twenty-five years on the bench, and also served a chairman of the Federal Pay Board during the Nixon administration. He had an enviable record as a judge in keeping cases moving to prevent backlogs, and of never being reversed by an appellate court, even in the fishing rights decision. Senator Slade Gorton summed up his career by saying "It was a career marked by a spirit of high public service for which his friends and family will long remember him."

George H. Boldt. Courtesy Washington State Historical Society

Wesley L. Jones

1863-1932

Wesley Jones served in congress as both as a representative and a senator for more than thirty years. One of his major accomplishments was the National Reclamation Act by which almost 95% of the money received from the sale of federal lands goes into a fund to be used for the reclamation of arid lands. He was also an ardent prohibitionist. "I am a teetotaler," he said, "I will vote for all measures leading toward the elimination of the liquor traffic." His portrait hung in the office of the Anti-Saloon League. True to his principles, he drafted legislation that came to be known as the "5 and 10 Act." It raised the penalties for violating prohibition to a maximum of five years imprisonment and a $10,000 fine.

Next Page, **Wesley L. Jones.** Courtesy Yakima Valley Museum

William O. Douglas

1898-1980

Noted for his controversial stands, William O. Douglas became nationally known while on the U.S. Supreme Court as a champion of civil rights, and a protector of the environment. He served on the bench from 1939 until 1973, making his career with the court the longest in history. His environmental concerns are expressed in his book *My Wilderness.* "If our wilderness areas are preserved," he said, "every person will have a better chance to maintain his freedom, by allowing his idiosyncrasies to flower under the influence of the wonders of the wilderness." Twice during his thirty-six years as an associate justice his foes tried to impeach him, but many now regard him as one of the best in the court's history. He wrote over thirteen hundred judicial opinions, noted for their balance between justice and compassion for the individual.

William O. Douglas. Courtesy Washington State Historical Society

Francis W. Cushman. Courtesy Washington State Historical Society

Francis W. Cushman

1867-1909

Francis W. Cushman was a congressman who secured appropriations of great benefit to his district and the state. His conservative views included support for a protective tariff. "We have learned by sad experience," he said, "that every time the Democratic party readjusts the tariff, the American people are forced to readjust their appetites." Starting out as a Tacoma attorney, he was elected to the U. S. House of Representatives in 1898, and served there until his death in 1909. His major accomplishments in Congress were obtaining funds for the Puyallup Indian School, later called Cushman Indian Trade School, and getting Point Defiance as a park for Tacoma. Referring to the hard times of his youth he is credited with saying something to the effect that there was a time when he ate so many clams that his stomach went in and out with the tide.

Thomas Burke. Courtesy Washington State Historical Society

Thomas Burke

1849-1925

Thomas Burke has been called "the man who built Seattle." His career as a lawyer and his brief tenure as chief justice of the Territorial Supreme Court are secondary to his business interests, through which he made a major contribution to the development of the state in general and Seattle in particular. Allied with railroad magnate James J. Hill, Burke was instrumental in bringing the Great Northern Railroad to Seattle in 1893. In addition he traveled to Japan and China paving the way for the great commerce that has since developed between the Far East and the Pacific Coast. As a trustee of the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace he further sought to improve foreign relations.

Bertha K. Landes. Courtesy Special Collections Division, University of Washington Libraries. Neg. # UW 9162

Bertha K. Landes

1868-1943

Seattle elected a woman mayor in 1926 when such a thing was unheard of. Bertha Knight Landes had strong opinions on prohibition and vice, being in favor of the former and against the latter. As a member of the city council she worked to eradicate Seattle's wide-open city image. The breaking of a large bootlegging ring during her campaign for mayor was a factor in her election. "Big Bertha" as she was called by the bootleggers, had a no-nonsense approach to government which the public seemed to like. She applied standards of efficient housekeeping which meant cutting expenses. By the time she left office the park board had wiped out a deficit that had existed for years, and the streetcar system showed a profit for the first time in living memory. Despite her record she was defeated for re-election as the strong masculine tradition of the city reasserted itself.

Henry M. Jackson, left, with Warren Magnuson. Courtesy Special Collections Division, University of Washington Libraries

Henry M. Jackson

1912-1983

When Senator Henry Jackson died his long time colleague, Warren Magnuson said, "He used to drop by my office pretty nearly every morning when we were in session. He'd say, 'Who's in trouble today? Who at home is in trouble? Who can we help?' And we'd get together and work it out the best we knew how." Over the years they became two of the most powerful members of the Senate. Jackson was a leading spokesman on defense policy and aspired to the presidency in 1972 and 1976. He defied classification as liberal or conservative, following one line on domestic issues and the other on foreign policy. He parted company with many of his fellow Democrats by urging vigorous prosecution of the Vietnam war. He helped bring a nuclear reactor to Hanford, shipyards to Bremerton, a naval base to Oak Harbor, and the Trident submarine base to Bangor. A leading critic of the Soviet Union, he was called "the last of the red-hot cold warriors."

Warren Magnuson, right, with President Harry Truman. Courtesy Special Collections Division, University of Washington Libraries

Warren G. Magnuson

1905-

Warren Magnuson served for forty-four years in both the United States House and Senate, and rose to become the senior member of the Senate. He was recognized as a leader in the fields of health, consumer interests, environment, human rights, education, transportation and energy. Bills under his sponsorship created the National Cancer Institute, the National Science Foundation, the Corporation for Public Broadcasting, the Agency for Consumer Advocacy and the National Railroad Passenger Corporation (Amtrak). Most of the ocean-related legislation, especially that bearing on Pacific Rim trade, had his support. His chairmanship of the Commerce Committee for twenty-three years was a Senate record. At a testimonial dinner in his honor John F. Kennedy said of him, "No man has done more to transform the face of the state in the last twenty-five years than your senior senator."

Julia Butler Hansen. Courtesy David Hansen

Julia Butler Hansen

1907-1988

Julia Butler Hansen began her career at a time when women in public affairs were a rarity. She was the first woman to be Speaker of the state House of Representatives. From 1960 to 1975 she served in the U. S. House of Representatives, where she advanced to the chairmanship of a powerful appropriations subcommittee which controlled spending for national forests, parks and recreational areas. "A woman in politics has to be able to take it," she said, "because the men in politics can sure dish it out." One of her colleagues in the House, Joel Pritchard, said of her, "She was as tough as any two men who ever came down the road." Her family was among the early settlers of Wahkiakum County. Tough as she was, she was capable of writing the critically acclaimed children's book *Singing Paddles*, about such a family as hers and their journey to Oregon Territory.

Acculturation

"Go back and teach the Wanapums and others to be good, do good and live like Indians...There is only one way of life." Dream of Smohalla.

Smohalla, in white robe in front. Courtesy Smithsonian Institution. Neg. # 2903A.

Smohalla c. 1815-1907

At the time of statehood the Native Americans and the pioneers were still learning to live together. Divisions among the tribal leaders were not uncommon as the Indians tried either to accommodate themselves to the white man's culture or preserve their own in opposition to it. Smohalla chose the latter. Beginning with his own people, the Wanapums, he instilled pride in native tradition. As a medicine man he formulated the Dreamer religion which induced spiritual experiences and visions, chief among which was a land free of the white man. This cult proved to have widespread appeal which earned Smohalla the enmity of Chief Moses of the nearby Sinkiuse. Moses had great influence over the tribes along the upper Columbia and used that influence to promote peace between whites and Indians. There is a story that Moses and Smohalla engaged in mortal combat as a result of their differences. Smohalla, so the story goes, was thought to have been killed, when in fact he dropped out of sight for a while, returning to his people later as one back from the dead. This gave his message increased validity. His followers looked upon him as a messiah, and the Dreamer religion continued to give hope and comfort to Indians of many tribes even after his death.

Sulktalthscosum. Courtesy Robert H. Ruby, M.D.

Joseph Cataldo. Courtesy Oregon Province Archives of the Society of Jesus, Gonzaga University

Sulktalthscosum (Moses)

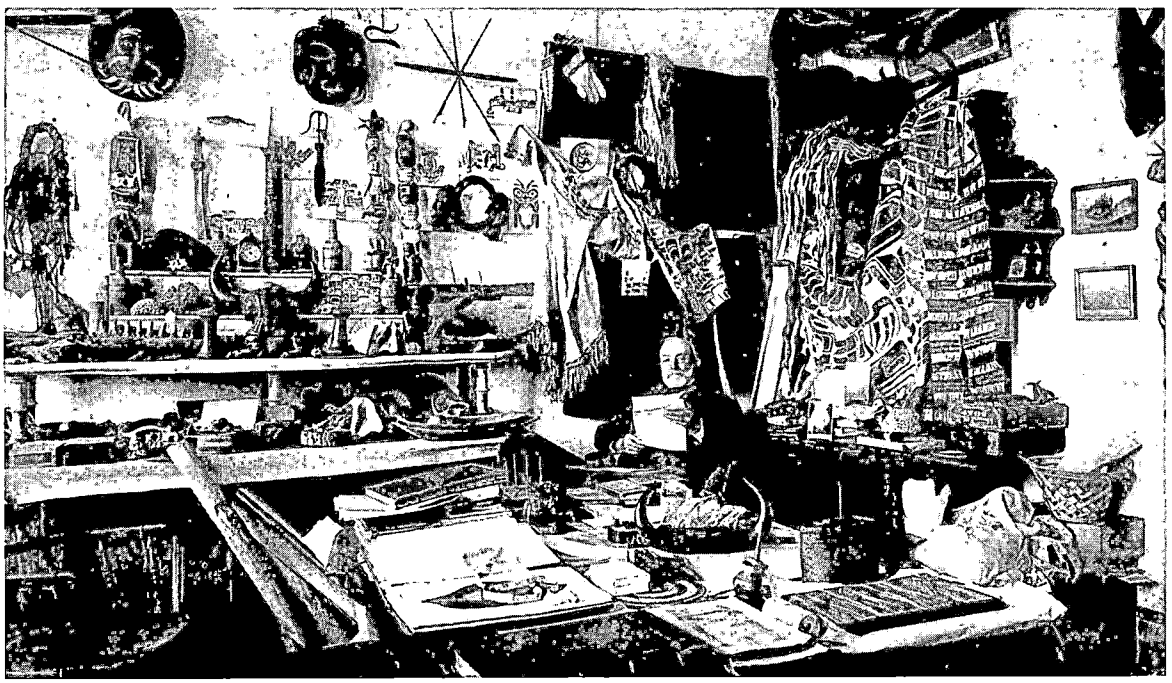
1829-1899

Smohalla's nemesis, Sulktalthscosum (Half-Sun) or Moses, as he was baptized at the mission school, was a diplomat who kept his followers out of battles with the soldiers and asked in return only that they not be put on a reservation. For a time it worked, but the pressure of white settlement became too much. Finally Moses, negotiating directly with Department of Interior officials, was able to settle his people near their home territory on the Colville Reservation.

Joseph Cataldo

1837-1928

Father Joseph Cataldo, an early Jesuit missionary, was one of the first to preach among the tribes of Eastern Washington. Eventually he became Superior of the Jesuit Missions in the Northwest. His career spanned the period when early missionary efforts came to fruition, so that he saw the small school he had founded for both Indians and whites develop into Gonzaga University. His confidence in the potential of the area was vital in the development of Spokane. The first cathedral in the city was built under his direction. He was recognized as a pioneer in Indian education and joined Chief Moses as a peacemaker in his efforts to keep tribes out of the Nez Perce War.



James G. Swan. Courtesy Washington State Historical Society

James G. Swan 1818-1900

James Swan began in the oyster business and went on to hold public office, collaborate with the Smithsonian on ethnological studies and teach on the Makah Reservation. In later years he was an agent for the U. S. Fish Commission whose advice was sought during the Bering Sea controversy when the United States, Great Britain and Russia met to settle differences over seal fisheries. He was always optimistic about the future of the territory. "The territory only needs more capital," he said in his book *The Northwest Coast*, "to insure its being one of the most thrifty of our possessions, and when its value is more generally appreciated, we may expect to see as rapid an increase in the population as ever California had in its palmiest days." His contact with the Indians enabled him to gather information and artifacts that capture their civilization at this early period of contact with the white man. Much of the Smithsonian collection on the Northwest Indians is due to his efforts. One official of the institution has said, "The most important research prosecuted under the auspices of the institution was that by James G. Swan in the Queen Charlotte Islands....To him we owe our extensive collections illustrating the life and work of the Indians of Puget Sound."

Ezra M. Meeker. Courtesy Washington State Historical Society

Henry C. Sicade, right, with Will Rogers. Courtesy Washington State Historical Society

Ezra M. Meeker

1830-1928

James Swan and Ezra Meeker met in the 1880s and remained friends for the rest of their lives. Ezra Meeker moved around for ten years in the Northwest before coming to rest in the Puyallup Valley where he platted the town which became his home for the rest of his life. His various business enterprises flourished for a time and faded. It was a time when fortunes were made and lost overnight, and Meeker made one with his vast hop empire. When his business later failed it was at a time in his life when most men would have been satisfied to retire. Instead he followed his interest in history to the extent of retracing the Oregon Trail from west to east, not once, but many times, to see that memorials were erected and the Trail would not vanish from memory. He shared with Swan a sympathy for the plight of the Indians, being one of the few, for example, who stood by Leschi at the trial where he was sentenced to hang.

Henry C. Sicade

1866-1938

Henry Sicade was a tribal leader of the Puyallup Indians in the early years of statehood. He engaged in dairying, horse breeding and hop raising while helping Ezra Meeker to develop the agricultural potential of the area. He was a firm believer in education for Indians as a means toward advancement in the new culture that had been thrust upon them. He founded schools in Fife and held positions of leadership in that school district, the state board for Indian scholarship and the Pierce County and state school directors associations. Above all, he was an honest man. He was hired on one occasion by the county commissioners to supervise a road job and was given the money to pay the Indians who were to be rounded up to do the work. The commissioners were dumbfounded when he finished the job under budget and returned the money left over.

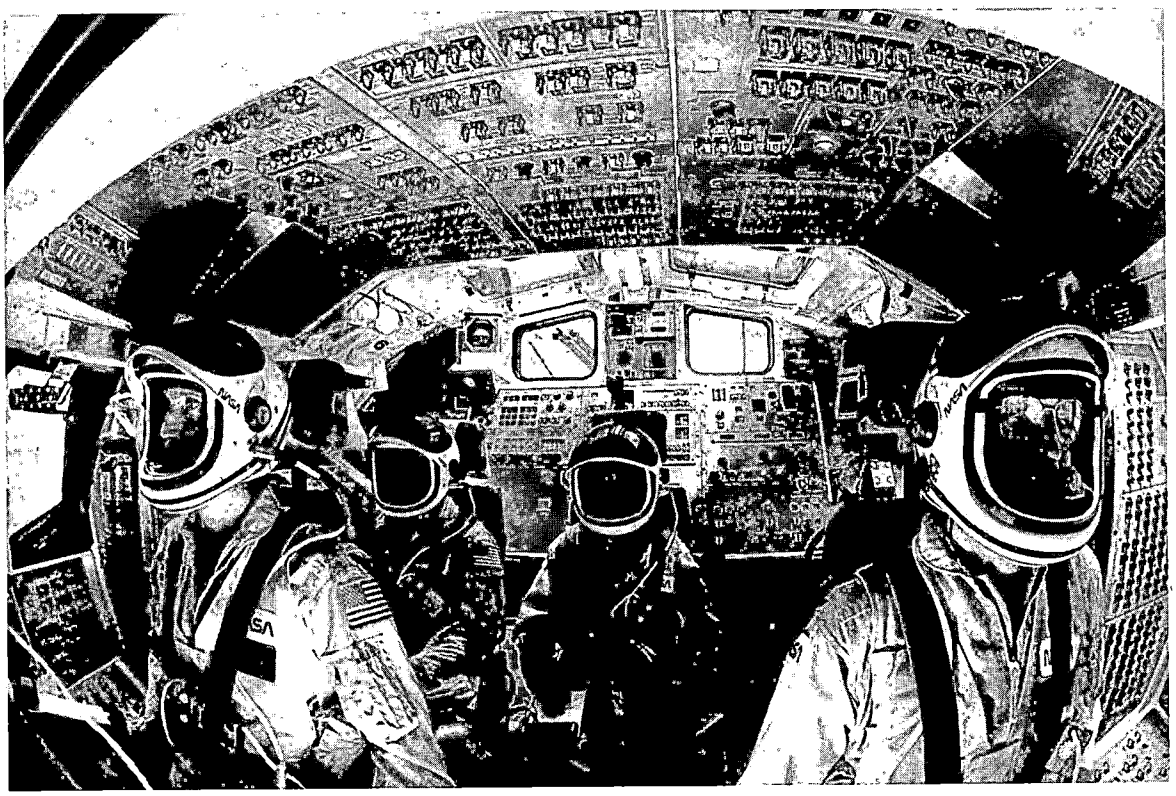
Human Endeavor

"This is London..." Edward R. Murrow

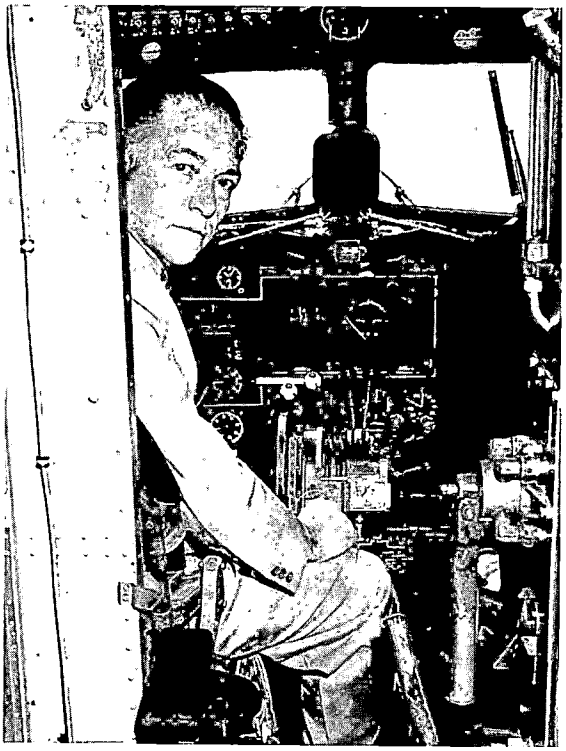
Richard Scobee

1939-1986

Richard Scobee was born in Cle Elum and went to Auburn High School. He first enlisted in the U. S. Air Force in 1957. Before being selected by NASA as an astronaut candidate in 1978, he had demonstrated his versatility by logging over 6,500 hours in forty-five types of aircraft. His first flight into space was the April 1984 flight of *Challenger* in which he was second in command. Altogether he spent 168 hours in space before being named commander of the ill-fated *Challenger* mission of January 1986. A fellow astronaut summed up his contribution by saying, "Dick's entire career was one of lofty goals honestly met. He genuinely deserved every success he achieved and he achieved many. In a world with tarnished heroes, his was an example to be followed without caveat. His honesty pervaded everything he did He now serves as an inspiration to all of us and his example will no doubt inspire many young people to seek careers in aerospace."



Richard Scobee, right, in the space shuttle *Challenger.* Courtesy National Aeronautics and Space Administration



Clyde E. Pangborn. Courtesy Washington State University

Clyde E. Pangborn

1896-1958

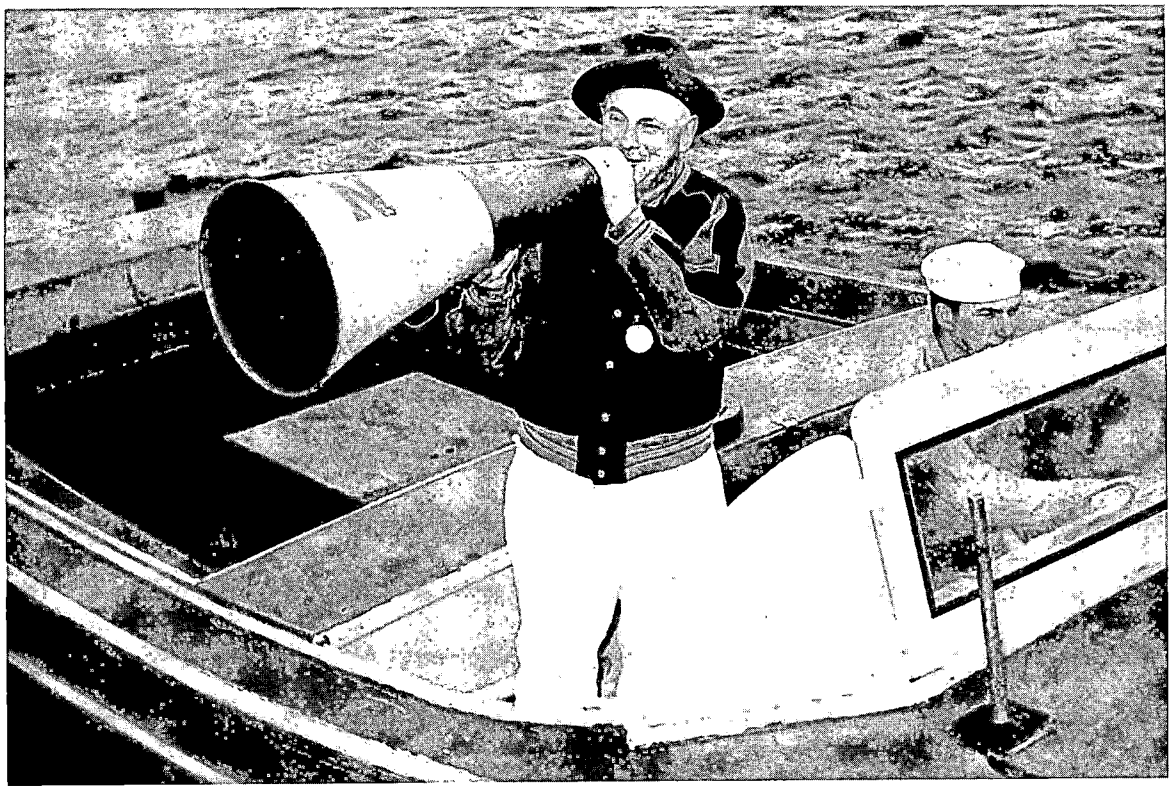
Clyde Pangborn was trained as an aviator during World War I, although he saw no action. Taking advantage of his training he became a barnstormer, forming the *Gates Flying Circus* with Ivan R. Gates. Such groups thrilled millions in the 1920s with spectacular exhibitions of flying. When the barnstorming era was over, the era of long distance flights began. He and Hugh Herndon, Jr. became the first to fly non-stop across the Pacific. On Oct. 3, 1931, after difficulties with Japanese officials, they managed to take off. Forty-one hours and thirteen minutes later they landed at Wenatchee to the delight of everyone for miles around. While Pangborn never had the fame of Lindbergh, he is generally recognized as an important pioneer in aviation.

Jonathan M. Wainwright. Courtesy Library of Congress

Jonathan M. Wainwright

1883-1953

Jonathan Wainwright's exploits were an example of gallant service during World War II. A West Point graduate of 1906, he saw service in World War I, and had a number of assignments thereafter before being assigned to the Philippines in 1940. As a major general he was in command of the area where the main force of Japanese invaders landed on Dec. 22, 1941. His defense of Bataan and Corregidor in the face of overwhelming odds is one of the most courageous episodes of World War II. Following the surrender of his forces he was held prisoner for three years, being liberated just in time to witness the Japanese surrender on the battleship *Missouri*. Shortly after, President Truman awarded him the Congressional Medal of Honor with a citation reading, "His courage and resolution were a vitally needed inspiration to the then sorely-pressed freedom-loving peoples of the world."



Russell S. Callow. Courtesy Justice Keith M. Callow

Russell S. Callow

1890-1961

Russell Stanley (Rusty) Callow grew up in Kamilche in Mason County, and rose from a background of logging camps and one-room school houses to be acclaimed the "Dean of America's rowing coaches." He started by rowing for the University of Washington crew and later coaching it. Under his leadership from 1922 to 1927, University of Washington crews won three national championships. He did for Washington crew racing what Knute Rockne did for Notre Dame football, started a dynasty that is still going. From 1928 through 1950 he was head crew coach at the University of Pennsylvania. While at the U. S. Naval Academy from 1951 through 1959 his crews had a twenty-nine race winning streak, including the race for the Olympic gold medal at the 1952 Olympic Games. Many call that 1952 crew the greatest in rowing history. He produced winning crews wherever he went, but more than that, he was a builder of men. His good friend, George Pocock, builder of racing shells, said of him, "Rusty was a natural leader of men. He had the ability , it seemed, to look right into a man. In all the time I knew him, he had never lost his temper or swore at his men, but they worked harder for him than if he had."

James W. Whittaker. Courtesy Dianne Roberts

James W. Whittaker

1929-

In 1963 Jim Whittaker became the first American to stand atop Mt. Everest. An active mountaineer since 1943, his other conquests include Mt. McKinley, K2 and Mt. Kennedy in the Yukon. Among his many ascents of Mt. Rainier is one in which he led a group of handicapped people to the summit. He has been active in many outdoor organizations from the Boy Scouts to the advisory board for national parks, historic sites, buildings and monuments. In 1963 the Junior Chamber of Commerce named him one of ten outstanding young men in the country. Talking about the Everest adventure, he told of how he and Sherpa Nawang Gomba, nephew of the famed Tenzing Norgay who climbed with Sir Edmund Hilary on the first ascent of Everest in 1953, had gotten within striking distance and decided to go for it. It was thirty-five degrees below zero with fifty mile-an-hour winds. "We spent about twenty minutes up there and got the hell off," he said.

Edward R. Murrow. Courtesy Washington State University

Edward R. Murrow

1908-1965

Edward R. Murrow was a graduate of Washington State University who benefitted from the first college level course in radio broadcasting. He first came to widespread public notice during the London blitz, when he risked his life night after night to broadcast the sounds of air raid sirens, anti-aircraft guns and exploding bombs. Eyewitness reporting of this kind was then considered quite unorthodox. After the war he probed social and political issues. The most controversial of these probes was the 1954 examination of the career of the anti-communist Senator Joseph McCarthy. His standing among his colleagues is epitomized by Edward Weeks, former editor of *Atlantic Magazine:* "I have never known anyone who was so affectionately regarded by other journalists; we loved him for his courage, which he disguised; for his candor, which could be hot; and for his honor, which he wore lightly, but which was always there."

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GOOD ROADS