



## Sports Hall of Fame

10 individuals and two teams will be enshrined in September, **Page C1**

# THE DAILY Herald



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Special section inside

# Memories of Scoop

*Senator known for smallest acts that made the biggest differences*



RAY WATTERS / HERALD FILE

Henry M. Jackson and his family visit with the Solie family in an early 1970s photo. Jackson (center) is flanked by Olga Solie on his right and Hans Solie on his left. Jackson's wife, Helen, is at top left and their daughter, Anna Marie, is at bottom left. Their son, Peter, is at bottom right.

By JERRY CORNFIELD  
Herald Writer

When it comes to Scoop Jackson, memories abound.

There's his resounding baritone voice in a chorus of Christmas carolers, his appetite for lutefisk and his habit of putting a saucer atop his coffee cup to keep the contents warm.

Remember his beater cars? Plenty do. They also remember that the sight of him behind the wheel made them nervous; he had a reputation as a less-than-stellar driver, though there's no clear

### Inside

In 43 years of service, Jackson never forgot his hometown of Everett. And Everett has never forgotten him. **Page S2**

evidence why.

Today, on the 100th anniversary of Henry M. "Scoop" Jackson's birth in Everett, civic leaders are throwing a bash at which family and friends will talk about his life. The free community celebration begins at 4 p.m. in the conference center of Comcast Arena.

See **SCOOP**, Page A5



COURTESY OF LARRY O'DONNELL

Jackson in his Boy Scout uniform, around the mid-1920s

# Toddler, family booted off jet

**After flight attendants** determined the fussy child wouldn't keep his safety belt on, the pilot returned to the gate; his Everett parents want answers.

By GALE FIEGE  
Herald Writer

EVERETT — It was already past the 3-year-old boy's bedtime as he boarded the plane Saturday night for a six-hour red-eye from Seattle to Miami.

Flight attendants decided that little Daniel Yanchuk, of Everett, couldn't be counted on to sit up with his safety belt around his waist. The Alaska Airlines pilot of Flight 16 turned the airplane around and headed back to the gate at Sea-Tac Airport.

Daniel and his father Mark Yanchuk, 31, were asked to get off. No reason was given except that the captain ordered it, Mark Yanchuk said.

Now he and his wife, Svetlana Yanchuk, 25, are wondering if Alaska Airlines officials ever plan to explain the company's rules regarding fussy children.

The pilot made the decision for the safety of the boy and the comfort of the other passengers, said Alaska Airlines spokesman Paul McElroy. The Yanchuks will get their luggage delivered to their south Everett home and a full refund for the flight, McElroy said. The Yanchuks will also get a refund for their hotel in the Caribbean.

Four days after incident, the Yanchuks still can't shake their feelings of shock, embarrassment and anger.

See **JET**, back page, this section

# Air India's 787 deal overrun with complications

**The troubled carrier wants \$1 billion** from Boeing for delivery delays, and its pilots unions are squabbling over who will get to fly the plane.

BLOOMBERG NEWS AND HERALD STAFF

Air India is seeking \$1 billion from the Boeing Co. as compensation for the three-year delay of 787 production, and that might be delaying even further delivery

of some of the first Dreamliners to the troubled carrier.

Air India seemed poised to receive its first 787 this week in Everett and also is expected soon to fly away with the first Dreamliner assembled in South Carolina, which was

test-flown last week. But the Indian government, which has bailed out the airline, has taken up the issue of compensation for late delivery of 27 planes ordered in 2005.

Complicating matters, Air India's pilot unions continue to squabble

over who should fly the aircraft before it's even in service, triggering cuts of flights and prompting more than 100 dismissals.

See **787**, back page, this section

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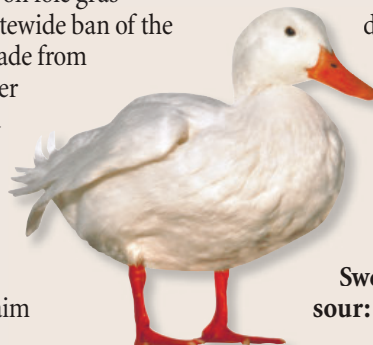
## the buzz

### Fat, Angry Birds

**Coup de gras:** Some California foodies are gorging themselves on foie gras before a statewide ban of the delicacy, made from the fatty liver of force-fed ducks, takes effect July 1. Animal rights activists claim

the process of fattening the ducks makes it nearly impossible for the fowl to walk and breathe (**Page A2**).

By that standard California may next move to ban Thanksgiving as cruel to humans.



**Sweet and sour:** The federal

Food and Drug Administration has rejected a request by the Corn Refiners Association to rename "high-fructose corn syrup" as the friendlier-sounding "corn sugar" on food labels (**Page A3**).

Undeterred, the National Foie Gras Board said it was pursuing its request to have its food product renamed "big-boned duck liver."

**You wouldn't like me when**

**I'm angry:** Rovio, the Finnish company behind the Angry Birds smartphone game, is preparing to open a theme park in Finland based on its video game, called Angry Birds Land (**Page A6**).

But the company denied reports that it had reached a deal to accept thousands of fattened flightless California ducks for use in the park's full-sized slingshots.

—Jon Bauer, Herald staff

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DAILY



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# Scoop: ‘I’m just a country boy from Everett’

From Page A1

Most often, whether one orbited in the constellation of Jackson's daily life or crossed his path for a fleeting moment, the recollections are of a man ever willing to do the tiny things that made a huge difference in the lives of individuals.

“What Scoop understood is there is no legacy,” said Al Ratner, a Cleveland, Ohio, businessman and longtime Jackson confidant. “It is only the people you touch. What more could you hope for?”

◆ ◆ ◆

Jackson could make things happen with a single call or one conversation.

For Dr. Christian Schmitt, a kidney specialist, Jackson's influence paved the way for creation of the Puget Sound Kidney Center.

When the German native arrived in Everett in 1977, his dialysis patients had to travel to the Northwest Kidney Center in Seattle for care. Schmitt wanted to open a treatment facility in Everett and found his efforts opposed by the Seattle organization.

Things changed when the husband of one of Schmitt's patients said he knew Jackson personally.

“He called Senator Jackson and handed me the receiver and I told him the story and the problems,” said Schmitt, now 76.

The conversation was short. Jackson said if a committee were formed to get organized and find a site in Everett, he would serve as chairman. Two days after that call, Schmitt said, officials of the Northwest Kidney Center offered to help, as well.

“He must have been pretty powerful,” Schmitt said.

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Pauline Burns, known as “Pinky” to her husband and friends, had been crying when Jackson entered the Edmonds drugstore where she worked. She knew him, as he'd shopped there before and was a friend of the owner's.

Jackson approached and asked her what was wrong, and she told him the story, recounted her husband, John Burns.

This was June 1967. She told him how the youngest of the couple's five sons had enlisted in the Marine Corps and had been hospitalized after a drill instructor “broke him mentally,” said Burns, 92.

“We couldn't find out where Shannon was at that time. He said, ‘Pinky, don't worry about. I'll take care of it,’ ” said Burns, whose wife passed away in April.

The senator went home, packed his bags, flew to San Diego, where their son's platoon was stationed, “and gave the Marine Corps hell,” Burns said.

Jackson reunited them with their son, who now is a doctor in California.

“He really raised Cain down there for us,” Burns said. “That just shows how wonderful a statesman Scoop Jackson was.”

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Harold Goodrich of Granite Falls credits Jackson for getting him and other soldiers discharged from the military after World War II, months, maybe years, faster than any of them expected.

Goodrich, 89, piloted B-29s, but the war ended before he flew any missions. At that time, he said, soldiers got discharged based on points earned through service, with more points awarded for overseas deployments. Lacking such assignments, he couldn't rack up points fast enough to be released when hostilities ended.

Goodrich explained his situation in a letter to Jackson in the summer of 1945. Jackson, then a congressman, replied that he agreed the practice was unfair and pledged to contact the War Department, Goodrich said.

“They changed the system” after Jackson got involved, said Goodrich, who did get his release soon after hearing from the congressman.

Years later, Goodrich sat next to Jackson at the dedication of Jack Webb Park in Granite Falls.

“I introduced myself,” he said. “I was so nervous that I forgot to tell him thanks.”

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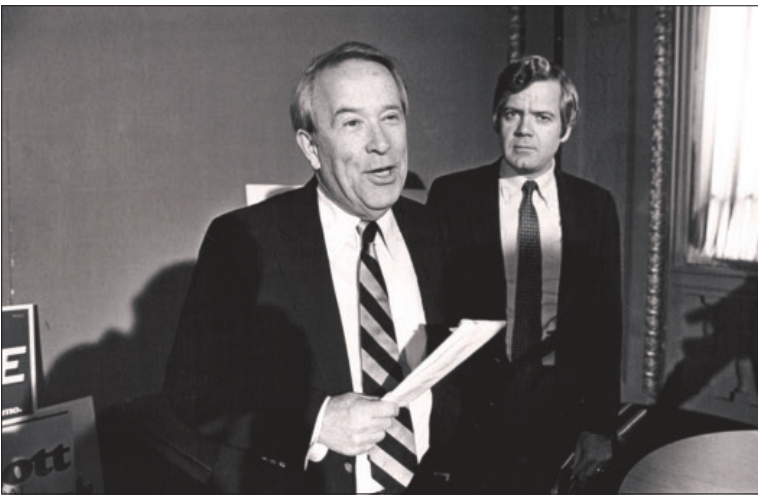
A different batch of tales emerged from those who grew up in the Everett neighborhood where Henry and Helen Jackson lived with their children, Anna Marie and Peter.

Jo Metzger-Levin and Maddy Metzger-Utt are sisters whose childhood home sat across the alley from the Jackson family residence on Grand Avenue.

“Every year at Christmas, our neighborhood would do Christmas



“Scoop” Jackson with his children, Peter and Anna Marie, along a river in the Granite Falls area in the mid-1970s



Jackson (left) and Jim McDermott, then a state senator, at a press conference in Seattle on Oct. 18, 1980. Jackson “was so attentive to the personal stuff,” McDermott says.

caroling and then have a neighborhood party,” they wrote in an email. “We could always count on Senator Jackson and Judge (John F) Wilson to lead all of us with their strong baritone voices.”

Caroling parties tapered off when Jackson ran for president in 1972 and again in 1976. But his candidacy and the Secret Service details assigned to protect him provided fodder for another chapter of stories.

“We had Secret Service officers positioned in our unfinished attic because there was a view of the entire Jackson property,” wrote the Metzger sisters.

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Larry O'Donnell of Everett, a local historian and Jackson family friend, tells of a time during the 1976 campaign when Jackson decided to go fishing at a trout farm near Granite Falls. The senator brought his daughter, Anna Marie, and her best friend, Jodi, who is O'Donnell's daughter.

When O'Donnell asked his daughter how it went, she said fine because “the nice men in suits” baited the hooks with the worms.

On another occasion, O'Donnell said, he was outside working on his lawn with an edger when Jackson pulled up to his Grand Avenue home in one car trailed by a station wagon filled with Secret Service officers.

Jackson signaled O'Donnell to come over to the car, and he did — with the edger in hand.

“They intercepted me. They were on me like bear on honey,” he said.

◆ ◆ ◆

Bob Spitzer, 69, of Lake Stevens, had a unique relationship with Jackson. The senator and Helen Jackson sponsored his wife's family when they emigrated from Finland. Later, the Jacksons hired his mother-in-law, Irja Hassinen, as a housekeeper.

Periodically, Spitzer and his wife, Marja, would drop by the Jackson

home, and while she visited her mom, he camped out in Jackson's home library. Most times the senator was not home.

Spitzer, a Vietnam War veteran, met Jackson in 1967. At the time, he was an unemployed electrician, and when Jackson learned this, he phoned the local union hall — without Spitzer knowing.

“A couple days later I got a call from the union and asked why I had Henry M. Jackson call them,” he said. Spitzer did not get a job out of it.

“He really cared about people,” Spitzer said. “He really meant it when he said, ‘Hi, how are you doing?’ ”

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There's a litany of reminiscences from those who aided and abetted Jackson in his political career.

In 1972, Tom Tangen, then 15, had recently arrived in Portland, Ore., from Ballard.

On a spring Saturday, after Jackson had entered the race for president, Tangen took part in a 20-mile walkathon in Portland. The starting point happened to be near Jackson's campaign headquarters, and he had an idea to assist the lawmaker, who had helped the commercial fishing industry in which Tangen's father worked.

“I offered to carry a (campaign) sign for the 20 miles,” said Tangen, who now lives in Edmonds.

Then things got strange.

“When I got done and returned, they asked for the sign back,” he said. “Handing it back was kind of bizarre. I did carry it for 20 miles.”

Looking back, he figures they needed to reuse it to save money. But they offered something better — a chance for him and his mom to meet Scoop Jackson, which they graciously accepted.

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Gary Baker was 14 when he volunteered on Jackson's 1972 presidential campaign at the suggestion of his dad, Archie, who

served in the Legislature before joining Jackson's congressional staff in 1950.

One of Gary Baker's initial tasks: join a group of Everett residents on a chartered flight to Wisconsin for a “Jackson for President” rally.

When Baker graduated from college in 1981, he worked initially in Jackson's Senate office in Seattle, then signed on with his 1982 Senate campaign. His job was driving the senator to events around the state.

“We spent hundreds of hours together,” said Baker, an attorney who lives in Lake Stevens. “I'd go to his home to pick him up in the morning, and he would bound out of the house ready to go. He had endless energy.”

They drove in an old Chevrolet and popped into McDonald's once in a while for a quick meal. Baker said his toughest duty was staying on schedule because Jackson loved to gab with people he met at events.

Baker, who now serves on the board of the Henry M. Jackson Foundation, described Jackson as self-confident without being pretentious and comfortable in any crowd.

“He could as easily speak with laborers at a mill as he could with Deng Xiaoping,” he said.

When the senator was interviewed on “Meet the Press” or another television talk show — which happened a lot — Baker said, Jackson could be disarming.

“When he'd get some high-browed question, he'd say, ‘I'm just a country boy from Everett, Washington.’ ”

◆ ◆ ◆

As a lawmaker, Jackson never lost an election. Part of the reason was his knack for remembering names and providing the little extras of constituent service.

U.S. Rep. Jim McDermott, D-Seattle, remembered seeing Jackson comb through an edition of The Everett Herald, read the birth notices and direct a member of his staff to send the parents a baby book to track their infant's “firsts.”

“He was so attentive to the personal stuff,” McDermott said. “Henry Jackson was a premier retail politician as well as an international figure.”

McDermott witnessed Jackson's diplomatic skill up close in 1970 when they campaigned together at a QFC in Seattle where the store owner allowed the two candidates to chat up customers in the check-out lines.

As they stood near one line, a tall woman wearing a rain hat approached them. She peered down at the shorter Jackson and lit into him for supporting the Vietnam War.

“She said, ‘Henry, I think you're wrong on the war.’ He stood there, then gave it back to her, laying out his position,” McDermott said. “It was a very instructive demonstration to a new politician of how to deal with those who hold other views.”

## Events

Free public events are planned to commemorate Henry M. Jackson's life in Everett and his legacy in Congress today:

■ 1:30 p.m.: Rededication of the Henry M. Jackson Conference Center at Everett Community College, 2000 Tower St. Event includes unveiling of a sculpture of Jackson to be displayed in the center. Free parking in Lot B on the main campus.

■ 4 p.m.: Jackson Centennial Celebration in Edward D. Hansen Conference Center at Comcast Arena, 2000 Hewitt Ave. Doors open at 3:30 p.m. Speakers include Jackson's daughter, Anna Marie Laurence; his son, Peter Jackson; and U.S. Sen. Maria Cantwell.

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While many lionize Jackson's achievements and idolize his service, he's not without his critics.

Jackson's endorsement of the forced relocation of Japanese-Americans into internment camps during World War II is a stain on his political epitaph.

“My life and that of all my relatives were permanently scarred by this,” wrote Lyla Anderson of Everett in an email.

Anderson, 67, said she is a Sansei, or grandchild of Japanese immigrants, and her parents were sent to the relocation camp at Tule Lake in Pierce County in 1942.

“My Mom recalled stowing as many cloth diapers as would fit under a makeshift ‘banana box’ crib for her 4-month-old son,” she said. “My Dad tried to raise money by selling off his farm equipment, but with only several weeks notice, not much was generated.”

“I've wondered if Mr. Jackson had lived to 1986, would he have supported the public apology and reparations passed by Congress?” she wrote.

And Jackson's fervent backing of the Vietnam War enraged a large swath of his Democratic Party — even though it didn't prevent his re-elections by huge margins.

Thomas Gaskin, a history professor at Everett Community College, said students and faculty picketed outside the Jacksons' Everett home during the conflict. As a result, the senator did not visit the campus for several years.

Jackson's attitude and approach toward American Indians evolved.

In his career, he went from essentially supporting a federal policy of breaking treaties with tribes to sponsoring major bills to improve access to health care and education programs for American Indians.

Mark Trahan, a former editorial page editor for the Seattle Post-Intelligencer, documented the senator's journey in his book, “The Last Great Battle of the Indian Wars.”

“What was remarkable about Jackson is that he reversed course,” Trahan wrote in an email. “Jackson was one of this country's greatest statesmen. One who could look at his own record, admit that he was wrong, and then set out to fix it.”

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Albert Ratner has met a lot of politicians, but none measure up to Jackson.

“He's the gold standard,” said Ratner, the 84-year-old chairman emeritus of Forest City Enterprises Inc., an Ohio property management company.

Ratner worked valiantly to keep Jackson on course for the presidency, often advising him to steer clear of political positions that could doom his effort in 1976.

“A number of times I'd say, ‘You do this and you won't be president.’ Scoop's answer was, ‘So I won't be president. That's not the end of the world.’ ” Ratner recalled.

One of those times came when the two were eating breakfast and President Richard Nixon phoned Jackson to ask for his help pushing through a controversial bill authorizing construction of a trans-Alaska pipeline.

“I said if he did it he wasn't going to be president. He said, ‘I'm going to do it. I love caribou, but, frankly, I fear old ladies in Boston who won't have heat in the winter.’ ” Ratner said. “He wasn't looking at the project. He was looking at the result.”

Jerry Cornfield: 360-352-8623; jcornfield@heraldnet.com.

# EVERETT'S HUMBLE GIANT

• May 31, 2012 •

*100 years after Sen. Henry M. Jackson was born,  
the community celebrates the life and legacy  
of one of its greatest sons*



COURTESY OF LOOK MAGAZINE

Sen. Henry M. "Scoop" Jackson walks with his wife, Helen, and their two children, Peter and Anna Marie, at Grand Avenue Park near their Everett home in September 1971.

“When he was home, he was just one of the neighbors.  
He was clearly one of us. He was so humble.  
He never forgot where he came from.”

— Everett Mayor Ray Stephanson

THE DAILY  
**Herald**

# In 43 years of service, Jackson never forgot his roots



MICHAEL O'LEARY / HERALD FILE

Henry M. "Scoop" Jackson speaks at a Lions Club luncheon in October 1980.

By JERRY CORNFIELD  
Herald Writer

There's no getting around it: Henry Jackson loved his hometown of Everett. And Everett loves its hometown hero.

The political superpower known as Scoop left huge footprints in the community, and, today, 100 years after Jackson's birth and nearly 29 years since his death, a number of personal friends and aging generations of political figures are intent on preserving the legend and legacy of Everett's most famous native son.

"People understand what his leadership meant," Everett Mayor Ray Stephanson said. "We don't want to

forget Scoop Jackson in our community."

Everett is where the memories begin and end for Henry Martin "Scoop" Jackson, the son of Norwegian immigrants who became one of the nation's elite leaders — and nearly president — before his unexpected death in 1983.

"He was the strongest political figure in the history of the state," said retiring U.S. Rep. Norm Dicks, D-Wash., who emulated Jackson throughout his own lengthy career.

Yet Jackson didn't flex his political muscle in Everett, the town in which he was born, raised and always kept a home.

"When he was home, he was just one of the neighbors. He was clearly one of us," Stephanson said. "He was so

humble. He never forgot where he came from."

Henry Martin Jackson was born May 31, 1912, in the Oakes Street home of his parents, Peter and Marine Jackson. He was the fifth and last of the Jackson children. He had three sisters, Gertrude, Agnes and Marie, and one brother, Arthur.

Accounts of Jackson's childhood adventures have been passed down through the years by his friends, neighbors and their children. And in 1989, three Everett Community College faculty members interviewed several of them and cobbled together their tales into a 38-minute video entitled "One of Our

Own." It focuses on Jackson's youth and early years as a lawyer, prosecutor and politician.

"We didn't know anything about him. Our goal was to try to determine what sort of individual he really was," said Tom Gaskin, a professor of history.

The trio learned the young Henry Jackson didn't change much through the years: He was moral and honest, a sober Norwegian who did not fall prey to sinful indulgences.

"The worst thing the guy did was to put a penny on the railroad tracks to see what happens" when a train ran over it, Gaskin said.

Continued on next page

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HENRY M. JACKSON

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From previous page

When they wrapped up interviews, he and videographer Lloyd Weller, a digital photography instructor, realized the permanence of the imprint Jackson left on people's lives.

"Everybody talked about him like he was right there," Weller said. "This town mattered to him. People continually remarked how integrated he was in the community. I don't think he ever lost that connection."

Washingtonians had a taste of Everett's politics and politicians before Jackson's emergence as a national figure.

In 1940, voters elected Democratic U.S. Rep. Monrad Wallgren of Everett into the Senate. On the same ballot, Jackson captured Wallgren's seat in the 2nd Congressional District.

Four years later, Wallgren was elected governor, the second Everett resident to hold that job.

Jackson's career served to anchor the blue-collar city's presence on the state's political map while introducing Everett to the nation and its civic leaders to members of Congress. Jackson wouldn't hesitate to invite the sitting mayor of Everett into the Senate dining room to meet other senators.

As a young man, Gary Baker worked at Jackson's side in the 1982 campaign, serving as his driver and assistant. He recalled how the proud Norwegian sometimes used his hometown roots to deflate the tone of questions from reporters.

"When he'd get some high-browed question, he'd say, 'I'm just a country boy from Everett, Washington,'" said Baker of Lake Stevens, now an attorney and board member for the Henry M. Jackson Foundation.

Jackson vaulted from the Snohomish County prosecutor's office to Congress in 1941 and served until his death in 1983.

Over the course of 43 years — 12 in the House of Representatives and 31 in the Senate — Jackson became one of the most influential figures walking the corridors of power in the nation's capital.

Yet even as his stature grew and his ambitions rose, he remained tethered to Everett and connected to its people. They became his priority after he won re-election in 1982.

"Scoop told me this story," began Ron Dotzauer of Snohomish, a political consultant who served as Jackson's last state director. "He said, 'I spent most of my career on defense issues, international relations and other matters. What I want to do in my last term is help



NED CARRICK / HERALD FILE

Jackson poses for a photo at the Evergreen State Fair in the mid-1970s.

Even as Jackson's stature grew and his ambitions rose, he remained tethered to Everett and connected to its people. They became his priority after he won re-election in 1982.

...

my hometown grow and develop economically.' He really wanted to focus on Everett and Snohomish County."

One of the ways he did this was to bring people to Everett with the means to do something.

On Dec. 31, 1982, a financier and confidant of Jackson's came to town and toured the city.

"Scoop called me and he asked me to meet with leaders of the community because he said Everett had some economic trouble and he wanted to help," said Albert Ratner of Forest City Enterprises Inc. of Cleveland, Ohio.

Ratner said he pressed them for "the one thing that was most meaningful to have," and he recalled Mayor Bill Moore saying it would be to bring the U.S. Navy to Everett.

"I looked to Scoop and said, 'You can do it,'" said Ratner, whose firm would

later invest by building Navy housing at Constitution Park in Lake Stevens.

Jackson never got to enjoy one of his greatest local successes, Naval Station Everett, because the first spade of dirt was turned a couple of years after his death.

He did get the ball rolling and kept it moving.

The U.S. Navy had been seeking a Puget Sound homeport for one of its battle groups. Everett was in the running, and Navy Secretary John Lehman, whom Jackson helped get confirmed in a controversial Senate vote, would make the decision.

One morning in August 1982, Dicks got a call from Jackson.

"He says, 'I'm going to have a press conference with Lehman in my office in Seattle and I want you there.' Whatever

Scoop wanted, we did it," he said.

Jackson told him it was about bringing a carrier task force to Everett.

"I said, 'Senator, I thought we called them battle groups?' Scoop said, 'It's an election year and we don't want to scare anybody,'" Dicks recounted.

Everett was formally selected to be a homeport in 1984 with initial groundbreaking in 1987 and dedication in 1994.

"It's there because of Scoop Jackson," Dotzauer said.

The Boeing Co. didn't operate in Everett when Jackson entered the U.S. Senate in 1953.

Until the 1958 release of its first commercial plane, the aerospace giant focused on producing what the military needed at facilities in King County. It was very much a Cold War company, and Jackson was very much a Cold War warrior who could be counted on to support ample federal spending on defense.

Boeing produced so many missiles and aircraft in its facilities in this state that some joked SAC stood for Seattle Air Command rather than Strategic Air Command.

By the end of the decade, Boeing had expanded into Everett, laying the foundation for its current operations, which are a fixture in the economy and culture of the city.

There's no evidence Jackson courted Boeing, but Dotzauer said there's no question the firm located in the senator's hometown because of his unbending support.

It's also not certain who first derisively dubbed Jackson as "the senator from Boeing," or when.

Its usage dates back to the mid-'50s and the height of the Cold War, according to a biography of Jackson entitled "A Certain Democrat."

"It was an attempt to say that I was tied up with the munitions makers, the merchants of death and all that business," Jackson told authors William W. Prochnau and Richard W. Larsen.

There are plenty of tributes to Jackson in Everett.

His name is on a park, a plaza and high school. His bust is now on display in a park across from his home.

Yet as time passes, more and more people may wonder, exactly who was this Henry Jackson?

Paul Elvig of Everett, a longtime Republican activist, has a simple answer.

"If a kid at Jackson High School walked up to me and asked, 'Why is this school called Jackson?' I'd tell him it was named after a political giant," he said.

And one who left big footprints in the hometown he loved.

## Honoring A Founding Leader ~ HENRY M. JACKSON ~

**"On behalf of the patients we serve, the Puget Sound Kidney Centers honors Senator Henry M. Jackson for leading efforts to bring care and hope to countless people in our community living with kidney disease."**

— H.S. Kelly

President and CEO, Puget Sound Kidney Centers

**Senator Henry M. Jackson**, a founding Leader of the Puget Sound Kidney Centers...It began in the late 1970s when Dr. Christian Schmitt wanted to ensure his Everett patients had access to local kidney dialysis care and support. A phone call placed to Senator Henry Jackson got things rolling. Immediately understanding the importance of having this life sustaining service locally available for Snohomish County residents, Senator Jackson stepped up to lead efforts to create the first outpatient dialysis center in Snohomish County which opened its doors April 15, 1981.

Today, the Puget Sound Kidney Centers (PSKC), a proud community-based nonprofit, dedicated to providing high quality kidney dialysis care and support services for patients and their families, annually provides over 85,000 dialysis treatments to approximately 560 patients while employing more than 225 health care workers. PSKC also provides valuable community education and patient support programs.



Architectural rendering of first Puget Sound Kidney Center building.



Puget Sound Kidney Centers' Everett campus today.



**"I will always be grateful to Senator Jackson. Creating Puget Sound Kidney Centers was a big deal for patients in great need of local dialysis care. Prior to having a local center, patients, often feeling ill, would travel full days three times a week to get the dialysis they needed to stay alive."**

— Dr. Chris Schmitt



Dr. Christian Schmitt



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## Giants of the Senate

Henry M. Jackson served in the Senate at a time when political giants populated the Pacific Northwest.

None bigger than Sen. Warren Magnuson, D-Wash.

Magnuson spent eight years in the U.S. House before winning a Senate seat in 1944. He served six terms before losing his bid for a seventh in 1980.

"Maggie" and "Scoop" formed one of the most politically powerful and effective duos in the Senate in the 28 years they served together.

Magnuson, as a member and later chairman of the Appropriations Committee, ensured Washington received a healthy portion of federal pork for a slew of projects, which changed the face of the state. Jackson, as leader of the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs, steered the nation on a course of environmentalism and conservation that led to the creation of new national parks and wilderness areas.

The two men were known as the "Gold Dust Twins" because everything they touched turned out golden for the state with one exception — the Supersonic Transport (SST) project of The Boeing Co. that never took flight.

"The only thing we lost was the SST, and we should have lost that," said U.S. Rep. Norm Dicks, D-Wash.

Another huge figure of the Jackson era was Republican Sen. Ted Stevens of Alaska. He arrived in the chamber in 1968 and forged ties with the Washington duo on countless policies to benefit the Pacific Northwest.

Other forceful Senate figures from the region in Jackson's tenure included Oregon Sens. Wayne Morse and Mark Hatfield, Montana Sen. Mike Mansfield and Idaho Sen. Frank Church.

### Sen. Warren Magnuson



*Democrat, Washington House: 1937-45 Senate: 1945-81*

Magnuson, the longest-serving U.S. senator in state history, used his seniority and persuasive skills to boost funding nationwide for health care and research. He also secured federal funds for this state to build dams and highways, launch two World's Fairs, preserve Pike Place Market, replace the West Seattle Bridge and provide disaster relief after Mount St. Helens erupted.

### Sen. Ted Stevens

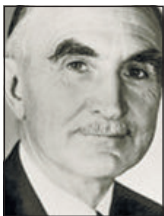


*Republican, Alaska Senate: 1968-2009*

Stevens, the longest-serving Republican senator in history, was a forceful champion for Alaskan interests. He secured gobs of federal funds for scores of

expensive projects in the sparsely populated state, including controversial ones like the infamous "Bridge to Nowhere."

### Sen. Wayne Morse



*Republican and Democrat, Oregon Senate: 1945-69*

Morse, an unrelenting critic of the Vietnam War, was famously independent in his politics. He entered the Senate as a Republican then left the party in 1953, joining the Democrats months later. Before switching parties, he symbolically moved his chair into the center aisle of the Senate chamber for a day to show that he belonged to no party.

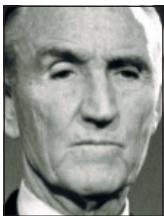
### Sen. Mark Hatfield



*Republican, Oregon Senate: 1967-97*

Hatfield, a liberal Republican, used his chairmanship of the Appropriations Committee to funnel federal dollars to projects in his home state while opposing what he considered excessive defense spending. He sponsored a 1970 amendment to withdraw U.S. troops from Vietnam and in 1990 was one of two GOP senators to vote against going to war in the Persian Gulf.

### Sen. Mike Mansfield



*Democrat, Montana House: 1943-53 Senate: 1953-77*

Mansfield, the longest-serving Senate Majority Leader in U.S. history, presided from 1961-76, during which Congress dealt with strife over Vietnam, civil rights and the scandals that led to President Richard Nixon's resignation. His calm demeanor was credited with helping pass landmark civil rights legislation and the Voting Rights Act.

### Sen. Frank Church



*Democrat, Idaho Senate: 1957-81*

Church, who ran for president in 1976, is known for heading the Church Committee, which investigated abuses in the U.S. intelligence agencies. He also teamed with Jackson on the successful Senate-floor fight to pass the Wilderness Act in 1964.

of the Interior.

**1952:** First elected to the U.S. Senate. Jackson defeated incumbent Republican Sen. Harry P. Cain by a margin of 56.2 percent to 43.5 percent.

**1958:** Re-elected to a second term by beating Republican William B. Bantz.

**1960:** Considered as a running mate for John F. Kennedy, he served as chairman of the Democratic National Committee.

**1961:** Jackson meets Helen Hardin, receptionist for New Mexico Sen. Clinton P. Anderson, on Jan. 4. They marry on Dec. 16.

**1963:** Daughter Anna Marie Jackson was born.

**1964:** Won a third term by beating Republican Lloyd J. Andrews.

**1966:** Son Peter Jackson was born.

**1968:** Turned down President Richard Nixon's offer to be Secretary of Defense.

**1970:** Won a fourth term. He defeated Democrat Carl Maxey in the primary, then beat Republican Charles Elicker in the general election with 82.4 percent.

**1972:** Lost the Democratic presidential nomination to George McGovern.

**1976:** Ran for president again, losing the nomination to Jimmy Carter. Jackson dropped out early enough to file to run for Senate again. Won a fifth term by defeating Republican George M. Brown.

**1982:** Won a sixth term by beating Republican Douglas Jevett and two Independent candidates, King Lysen and Jesse Chiang.

**1983:** Died on Sept. 1 at age 71.

**1984:** Posthumously awarded Presidential Medal of Freedom by President Ronald Reagan.



From left: Henry M. Jackson on a Boeing 727 in July 1964; Jackson and Ted Kennedy in August 1980; Jackson, then 16, during a 1928 camping trip in what is now known as the Henry M. Jackson Wilderness.

# AT WORK & AT PLAY



**ABOVE:** Henry M. "Scoop" Jackson sits in his Washington, D.C., office. The chair is a replica of John F. Kennedy's White House rocking chair. (Herald file photo)

**LEFT:** Jackson plays baseball with Massachusetts Sen. John F. Kennedy as catcher and Montana Sen. Mike Mansfield as umpire in Washington, D.C., in the 1950s. (Courtesy of The Henry M. Jackson Foundation)

**FAR LEFT:** Jackson with his daughter, Anna Marie, at the Evergreen State Fair in the mid-1970s. On the right is Maria Denney, daughter of Brewster Denney. (Ned Carrick, Herald file photo)

### On HeraldNet

See more photos of Henry M. Jackson in a gallery at [www.beraldnet.com](http://www.beraldnet.com).



# Henry M. Jackson's name endures around the region — and in places far beyond



Henry M. Jackson's son, Peter, and wife, Helen, on Aug. 13, 1984, at the dedication of the Jackson Wilderness and the signing of Ronald Reagan's Washington Wilderness Act.

By JERRY CORNFELD  
Herald Writer

To get a sense of the breadth of Henry M. Jackson's legacy, consider the diversity of places bearing his name.

It's on a high school in Mill Creek, a public square in Jerusalem, a visitor's center at Mount Rainier and a United States Navy submarine.

You'll also find Jackson's name on a plaza at Naval Station Everett, a playground in Manhattan, and a national wilderness in east Snohomish County.

There's even a Henry M. Jackson Society at Cambridge University in Great Britain. "It's not where you're from but the ideas that you represent that are important," said Alan Mendoza, who is a founder of the group of political conservatives.

Roughly two dozen buildings, parks and institutions carry the Everett lawmaker's moniker as a lasting tribute.

Here is a rundown of some of those places.

**Henry M. Jackson Foundation**, established in Seattle in 1983, is guided in part by Jackson family members to "continue the unfinished work" of the late senator. It provides grants to nonprofit and educational institutions working in the areas of international affair, education, human rights, environment and natural resources management, and public service.

**Henry M. Jackson Foundation for the Advancement of Military Medicine**, a private not-for-profit organization established by a 1983 law signed by President Ronald Reagan. Jackson sponsored the bill to create this group, which is not connected to the grant-making foundation.

**Henry M. Jackson Park** at 1700 State St. in Everett covers 14 acres and includes baseball and soccer fields, plus a playground and basketball hoops.

**Henry M. Jackson playground** in Manhattan, New York City.

**Henry M. Jackson Square** in Jerusalem.

**Henry M. Jackson Wilderness** designated in 1984 is a 103,297-acre region bordered by the Glacier Peak Wilderness to the north and the Wild Sky Wilderness to the southwest.

**Henry M. Jackson Visitor Center** at Mount Rainier National Park. Originally known as the Paradise Visitor Center, the building was renamed in 1987.

**Henry M. Jackson Overlook** and exhibit on the south slope of Mount Finlayson in San Juan Island National Historical Park.

**Henry M. Jackson High School** in Mill Creek, completed in 1994.

**Henry M. Jackson plaza** at Naval Station Everett.

**Henry M. Jackson Conference Center** at Everett Community College. The center was dedicated Sept. 7, 1967, with Jackson

the featured speaker at the ceremony.

**USS Henry M. Jackson**, an Ohio-class ballistic missile submarine launched Oct. 15, 1983, and commissioned a year later. It is the only Ohio-class submarine not named after a U.S. state.

**The Jackson Federal Building** in Seattle, also known as the JFB, opened in 1974. It was rededicated and named for the senator in 1984.

**Henry M. Jackson Hydroelectric Project**, Snohomish Public Utility District No. 1. Located on the Sultan River, the project began operations in 1984.

**Henry M. Jackson Apartments** in Seattle house low-income individuals and families, many of whom pay with federally issued Section 8 vouchers.

**Henry M. Jackson School of International Studies** at the University of Washington

campus in Seattle.

**Henry M. Jackson Endowed Fellowship** in the Evans School of Public Affairs at the University of Washington.

**Henry M. Jackson Professorship** at the UW Law School.

**Henry M. Jackson internship** for the National Bureau of Asian Research.

**Henry M. Jackson Distinguished Service Award** from the Jewish Institute for National Security Affairs (JINSA). In 1982, JINSA awarded its first "Distinguished Service Award" to Jackson. Following his death, the group renamed the award to honor his memory.

**Henry Jackson Society** at Cambridge University, England, a self-described cross-partisan think tank devoted to issues such as constitutional democracy, human rights and foreign policy.

# 3 pivotal moments that defined the path of Scoop's life

Dr. Thomas M. Gaskin  
Special to The Herald

Sen. Henry M. "Scoop" Jackson Without doubt is the most famous native-born son of Everett. He also is the most important Washingtonian politician of the 20th century, serving almost 43 years in Congress as a member of the House and Senate.

A presidential hopeful in 1972 and 1976, Jackson was admired by all segments of the political spectrum. He was credited by conservatives with helping topple communism in the Soviet Union as a tireless supporter of a strong national defense, and lauded by liberals for authoring the National Environmental Policy Act. He never lost a Congressional election, and in 1970, when his critics were most caustic in opposition for his support of the war in Vietnam, an astounding 82 percent of the voters re-elected Jackson to the Senate.

The 100th anniversary of Jackson's birthday provides an opportunity to commemorate his accomplishments. But as with any person, key turning points made a huge difference in how his life turned out. Three examples detail how Jackson's career might have been significantly different than how we celebrate it today.

One of these decisive moments occurred early in his career. Elected as Snohomish County Prosecutor in 1938, at age 26, Jackson led a vigorous campaign against illegal alcohol sales, prostitution and pinball machines that made cash payoffs. Particularly, the crackdown on pinball machines created animosity toward Jackson. The city of Everett earned \$10,000 annually in license fees for the machines and tavern and restaurant owners could earn up to \$50 per day — nearly \$800 in today's dollars — on one machine. Jackson insisted that the machines be removed from the county because they constituted gambling devices.

Despite the resistance, the machines were removed. A month later, in August 1939, Jackson was recommended by the Snohomish County Bar Association to Gov. Clarence Martin as one of three candidates to fill a vacancy as a Superior Court judge. Jackson traveled to Olympia to lobby for the appointment.

While in the governor's office, Martin phoned Jack Sylvester, Speaker of the House, and let Jackson listen in on the conversation.

Sylvester recommended one of the other candidates.

For six months, Jackson refused to talk to Sylvester. But many years later reminiscing about the incident, Sylvester reminded Jackson how important that decision was: "Scoop, you wouldn't be in the Senate. You'd be back in Snohomish County with a black robe around you giving decisions on a bunch of drunks."

First elected to Congress in 1940, Jackson briefly served in the Army in late 1943 until President Franklin Roosevelt ordered congressmen back to Washington.

Two years later, he traveled to Europe as a U.S. conference delegate. He became severely ill in Oslo, Norway, with a temperature of 105, and desperately needed antibiotic medication. Penicillin had been mass-produced during World War II, but none was available in Norway. Jackson in his weakened state was able to contact a distant cousin, Maj. Leslie Johnson, who was stationed in Germany. Johnson was nearly court-martialed for commandeering a



COURTESY OF THE HENRY M. JACKSON FOUNDATION  
Sen. Henry M. "Scoop" Jackson and Lyndon Johnson in the early 1960s. Had John F. Kennedy chosen Jackson as his running mate instead of Johnson, he might have lost the 1960 election.

plane to transport penicillin to Oslo, but he saved Jackson's life.

The third key moment in Jackson's career was John F. Kennedy's decision to select Sen. Lyndon Johnson to be his running mate in the 1960 presidential election. Jackson wanted that nomination. John Kennedy's statement that Jackson was the frontrunner, and Robert Kennedy's comment, "Jackson is my personal choice for the vice presidency, and my brother has the highest regard for Jackson" seemed to cement Jackson's selection.

On Thursday, July 14, 1960, Jackson had a 15-minute conversation with John Kennedy. Kennedy told Jackson he'd offered the nomination to Lyndon Johnson, who had not yet given his answer. Jackson returned to his hotel to wait to hear if it was Johnson or him. The phone rang. A Kennedy aide called saying no decision had been made. The minutes drifted by. The phone rang again. A boy with the wrong number was trying to contact his girlfriend. Fifteen minutes later a Kennedy staffer called, and indicated the decision would be made shortly. And then, finally, the call from John Kennedy himself. Johnson would be the candidate.

Had Jackson been on the Democratic ticket, he and Kennedy might have lost that 1960 presidential race to Richard Nixon and Henry Cabot Lodge.

The election was razor close, and Kennedy needed Johnson's Southern supporters. Despite Jackson's later presidential attempts in 1972 and 1976, 1960 might have been his closest chance for the presidency.

Jackson's desire for a judgeship in 1939 would have redirected his career. His illness in 1945 almost ended his life. And his thwarted goal of being on 1960 vice-presidential candidate for the Democratic Party perhaps saved Jackson from being a defeated candidate, for the first time in his life.

Or, if elected as Kennedy's vice president, Jackson might have experienced Johnson's fate: becoming a president mired in the Vietnam War.

Sen. Jackson's accomplishments would have been entirely different, but for these three turning points in his career, and so would our commemoration of his life on his 100th birthday.



Dr. Thomas M. Gaskin is retiring in June after 37 years as a history instructor at Everett Community College. He produced the documentary, "One of Ours: Young Scoop Jackson."

# A sudden death, an outpouring of grief

*A sad and momentous week in Everett's history began with a shocking news from the other side of the world. Taken from Herald archives and the Associated Press, here are events before and after U.S. Sen. Henry M. "Scoop" Jackson died on the night of Sept. 1, 1983. — Julie Muhlstein, Herald Writer*

**Thursday, Sept. 1, 1983**

A Soviet jet fighter destroyed a South Korean airliner carrying 269 people after the Boeing 747 strayed into Soviet airspace. A search was under way for survivors in the waters of the Sea of Japan. Pentagon sources identified the fighter that shot down Korean Airlines Flight 007 as a MIG-23.

At a press conference in Seattle, Sen. Jackson, for decades a leader in foreign policy, bitterly denounced the Soviet Union for attacking the Korean Air Lines 747.

Within hours of his Seattle appearance, Jackson died of a massive heart attack at his Grand Avenue home in Everett. He was 71.

Everett Fire Department paramedic Bob Downey and his partner, Tim Ross, who got the call at 7:47 p.m., worked to save Jackson while in constant contact with Dr. Jan Johnstone, a physician on duty at Everett's Providence Hospital.

At the hospital, Johnstone and two Everett cardiologists, Drs. Kirk Prindle and Neale Smith, pronounced Jackson dead at 9:25 p.m. The senator never regained consciousness.

It was Prindle, a friend of Jackson's, who broke the news to Helen Jackson, the senator's wife of 22 years.

**Friday, Sept. 2, 1983**

President Ronald Reagan said, "Nancy and I were deeply saddened last night to learn of the death of Henry Jackson. He was a friend, a colleague and a true patriot."

A Herald editorial said of Jackson: "The senator made invaluable contributions to the cause of strengthening national security — an effort that included building not only a strong military posture, but also building a framework for better relations between East and West. In all of that, Jackson's clear

and constant focus was to promote a climate for peace in the world."

In Olympia, Gov. John Spellman said he had not yet thought about appointing a replacement for Jackson. Because Spellman was a Republican, names of prominent Republican politicians were being mentioned as potential U.S. senators. Among them were former Gov. Daniel Evans and U.S. Rep. Joel Pritchard.

Everett's Western Union office delivered 94 messages from around the world to the Jackson home by 5 p.m. Friday, said agent Ralph Quaas. Among the cables was a telegram from Chinese leader Deng Xiaoping. Jackson had recently met with Deng on a trip to China.

**Saturday, Sept. 3, 1983**

Memorial and funeral services were scheduled for Tuesday and Wednesday in Everett. Labor organizations planned memorial events for Jackson in Seattle, Spokane and the Tri-Cities.

**Sunday, Sept. 4, 1983**

It was announced that a delegation of Jackson's U.S. Senate colleagues would accompany Vice President George Bush to Everett Wednesday for the senator's funeral, the most important assembly of U.S. leaders ever to be in the city at one time. The delegation also included U.S. Sen. Strom Thurmond, R-S.C., Sen. Edward M. Kennedy, D-Mass., Sen. Daniel P. Moynihan, D-N.Y., and Sen. Gary Hart, D-Colo.

Washington's senior congressman, Tom Foley, who served on Jackson's staff from 1961 to 1964, would lead the state's congressional delegation at the funeral.

Jackson's flag-draped coffin was flanked by about 20 floral arrangements at Solie Funeral Home on Colby Avenue in downtown Everett. More than 2,000 people



Helen Jackson, wife of the late Sen. Henry M. "Scoop" Jackson, receives a folded American flag taken from her husband's casket during a ceremony at Evergreen Cemetery in Everett on Sept. 7, 1983.

stood solemnly in line at the funeral home Sunday to file past the casket and pay respects as the senator lay in state. By Tuesday, about 6,000 people would pay their respects to Jackson at the funeral home.

A 77-year-old Auburn man, Harry Waddingham, said he worked in The Everett Herald's circulation department in 1924 when young Henry Jackson came seeking work as a paper carrier. He said that while other delivery boys spent free time playing softball, Jackson always talked politics. "He was planning to go into law so he could become president of the United States," Waddingham said.

**Monday, Sept. 5, 1983**

A Labor Day tribute was paid to Jackson at the Evergreen State Fair in Monroe. A moment of silence at 10 a.m. was planned. Labor Day was a day that Jackson had traditionally visited the Snohomish County Fairgrounds.

"He believed in working people. He believed in the labor movement," Marvin Williams, president of the Washington State Labor Council, said of Jackson.

**Tuesday, Sept. 6, 1983**

About 2,000 people attended a

public memorial service at 7:30 p.m. at Everett Civic Auditorium at 25th Street and Colby Avenue. Hundreds of those who couldn't fit into the packed auditorium watched on television monitors at nearby Everett High School.

In Washington, D.C., Jackson was honored at a memorial service at the National Cathedral.

**Wednesday, Sept. 7, 1983**

Dignitaries, including Vice President Bush, former Secretary of State Henry Kissinger, U.S. Supreme Court Chief Justice Warren Burger and about 40 members of the U.S. Senate and House flew to Everett's Paine Field aboard four military transport planes.

The noon funeral service for Jackson was held at his family's Everett church, First Presbyterian Church, 2936 Rockefeller Ave. "Those of us who had the joy of sharing Scoop's life must now share the sorrow of his loss," said Sen. Kennedy, one of those who eulogized Jackson during the hourlong funeral service.

Also at the funeral, the senator's daughter, Anna Marie, 20, called Jackson a "proud father." His son Peter, 17, said "Above all, I knew him as a compassionate father, dedicated to his family."

Secret Service agents guarded

every entrance to the church, and watched the area from rooftops of the Snohomish County Courthouse and the Wall Street Building.

After the church service, Jackson was buried at Evergreen Cemetery, 4504 Broadway in Everett. More than 100 family friends looked on as a military honor guard carried Jackson's flag-draped casket to its resting place. The sound of a 21-gun salute echoed over the Snohomish River valley. The senator was buried on a grassy terrace overlooking the valley and the Cascades.

Much of the Washington, D.C., delegation gathered after the service at the Jackson home on Grand Avenue.

**Thursday, Sept. 8, 1983**

Washington Gov. Spellman appointed former Gov. Evans to fill Jackson's U.S. Senate seat. In The Herald, pages of coverage devoted to Jackson's funeral ended with a quote by former U.S. Sen. Warren G. Magnuson, Jackson's longtime colleague:

"When the headstone is written, I hope they'll say he was a humane, compassionate man. ... I hope they'll say 'Here lies Henry Jackson, a decent man, a loyal public servant — but above all, above all, a man of the people.'"



“Our gratitude abounds for the years of service ‘Scoop’ gave for his community, the state and the country...”

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# EvCC Celebrates Senator Jackson's Legacy

## College Rededicates Jackson Center May 31

- Public invited to a rededication ceremony at the Henry M. Jackson Conference Center May 31, 1:30 p.m. at Everett Community College
- Program includes speakers, art display, and tours of the newly remodeled conference space



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# His example enriched us all

*From the days after Jackson's death, a last tribute to a respected man*

By GEORGE WILL  
*Washington Post Columnist*  
  
*Originally published Sept. 8, 1983.*

Painted on the walls of the Senate reception room are portraits of the five men who were selected by a special committee, a quarter of a century ago, to constitute a kind of Senate hall of fame. The portraits are of Clay, Calhoun, Webster, La Follette and Taft. There is no more space on the walls of that room, but there is a non-functional door. That door should be removed, and the wall filled in, and adorned with a portrait of a sixth senator. A Senate hall of fame without Henry Martin Jackson is as unthinkable as Cooperstown without George Herman Ruth.

A silly person once said that only silly persons have heroes. But only exceptionally small persons will not pay homage to the exceptionally large persons among us. Heroes make vivid the values by which we try to live. I say, unabashedly, and with many others: Henry Jackson was my hero.

Because he was magnificently uninterested in the cosmetics of politics, dull persons considered him unexciting. But discerning persons by the millions recognized that his kind of character is as exciting as it is rare. Persons who, under the pressure of fashion, are as flexible as fly rods found Jackson incomprehensible. They came to the absurd conclusion that he had departed from the liberal tradition.

He was a pioneer of environmentalism. He was the preeminent champion of civil rights. He fought for the full domestic agenda and authored legislation that put teeth into U.S. pronouncements on behalf of Jews and others persecuted by the Soviet regime. And if Jackson's proposals for substantial force reductions had been adopted, we might have had arms limitation agreements that actually limit arms.



Henry M. "Scoop" Jackson on April 5, 1980.

He nurtured in this republic something without which no republic can long endure: a sense that problems are tractable. To be in his presence was to experience the wholesome infection of a reviving spirit.

...

The ironic truth is that Jackson was one of those persons — Felix Frankfurter was another — whose constancy was mistaken for change. He never wavered from his party's traditional belief that there is no incompatibility between government with a caring face at home and government with a stern face toward adversaries.

Jackson was an anchor against weariness, wishful thinking and apostasy in his party, and his country. He nurtured in this republic something without which no republic can long endure: a sense that problems are tractable. To be in his

presence was to experience the wholesome infection of a reviving spirit. This was especially remarkable because he, more than any contemporary, looked unblinkingly at, and spoke uncomfortably about, the terrors of our time. He taught less clear-sighted, less brave persons how to combine realism and serenity.

He missed the ultimate prize of our politics, perhaps because he lacked the crackling temperament that marks persons who burn on the surface with a hard, gem-like flame. If his political metabolism seemed uncommonly calm, that is because he had the patience of a mature politician — a gift for

planning, thirst for detail and a sense of ripeness in issues. He had a flame, but he had depth in which he kept it.

In committees and on the Senate floor, he was a cannon loaded to the muzzle with knowledge born of diligence. His unrivaled effectiveness was a rebuke to the less industrious and a refutation of the theory that in politics fancy footwork is necessary and sufficient.

A legislature is a face-to-face society, where character and moral force tell. What Jackson did in committees and on the floor was awesome. But it was only a small fraction of the work

he did during four decades of 18-hour days, working with one member after another, one member at a time, building coalitions of common sense.

I remember a day, nearly a decade ago, when I went panting along in the wake of Jackson on a campaign swing from Washington to Philadelphia to Shreveport and back. When I was decanted from the little plane after midnight, I was a broken shell of my former self. Henry Jackson, twice my age and fresh as a tulip, bounded off into the night.

His legendary energy flowed as much from his spirit as from his physiology. His biography is an essay on the sources of American vitality. He was the son of immigrants, and of the American West. He had the stamina of parents who crossed an ocean and then a continent, and he had the optimism of his region.

For longer than I have been alive, Congress has been embellished by his presence. And for longer than I live, public life shall be enriched by the radiating force of his character. Why? Consider.

If you wonder who real leaders are, find out who has real followers. By real followers I mean persons who follow a leader onto a path of life, who adopt careers where they navigate by stars he has taught them to see. The social geology of this city is layer upon layer of persons pulled into public life by the example of lives worth emulating. Today, in numerous public offices, and in law and journalism, there is a thick layer of Henry Jackson's men and women.

There are those, and they are legion, who call themselves "Jackson Democrats." I can say with absolute authority that there is such a thing as a "Jackson Republican."

Henry Jackson mastered the delicate balance of democracy, the art of being a servant to a vast public without being servile to any part of it. He was the finest public servant I have known.

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The YMCA of Snohomish County wishes to celebrate and thank U.S. Senator Henry M. "Scoop" Jackson for his commitment to making Everett a better place to live, work, and grow. With his own boyhood memories of the YMCA, he remained part of our family helping break new ground along the way.

It was a happy group that joined with U.S. Senator Henry M. Jackson in wielding the shovel at the August 8, 1980 groundbreaking for the new Everett YMCA building.

L-R: Everett Miller, Roy Yates, Bob Smith, Senator Jackson, former Everett mayor Bill Moore, Harry Stuchell.

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