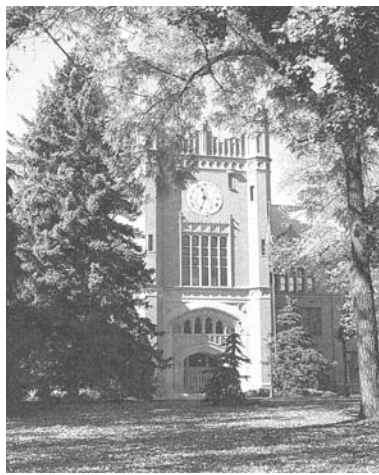


Idaho

On **March 4, 1863**, President Lincoln signed an act creating Idaho Territory. Part of the Louisiana Purchase, Idaho was visited by Lewis and Clark in 1805. At that time, approximately 8,000 Native Americans lived in the region. Originally part of Oregon and Washington territories, fur trading and missionary work attracted the first settlers to the region. While thousands passed through Idaho during the California gold rush of 1849, few people settled there. When organized as a territory in 1863, the total population was under 17,000.

The political stability of the territorial period encouraged settlement. A public school system was created, stage coach lines were established and a newspaper, the Idaho Statesman, began publication. In 1865, Boise replaced Lewiston as capital. The 1866 discovery of gold in Idaho and the completion of the transcontinental railway in 1869



The University of Idaho, founded in 1889, is Idaho's oldest university

brought many new people to the territory, including Chinese laborers who came to work the mines. When President Benjamin Harrison signed the 1890 law admitting Idaho to the Union, the population was 88,548. The state still operates under its original (1889) state constitution.

Inauguration day

Until the passage of the Twentieth Amendment in 1933, March 4 was the official day set by the Constitution for presidential inaugurations. When the fourth fell on a Sunday, as it did in 1821, 1849, 1877, and 1917, the ceremonies were held on March 5.

Yet, the first president, George Washington, was not inaugurated until April 30. Although Congress scheduled the first inauguration for **March 4, 1789**, they were unable to count the electoral ballots as early as anticipated. Consequently, the first inauguration was postponed to allow the president-elect time to make the long trip from his home in Virginia to the nation's capital in New York City.

In celebration of his March 4, 1829 inauguration, President Andrew Jackson invited the American public to the White House. Overwhelming crowds ruined many White House furnishings and forced the new president to make a getaway through a window. In 1921, President Harding set another inaugural first by traveling to the Capitol for his inauguration in an automobile. With modern advances in communication and transportation, election officials and newly elected candidates no longer needed four months to gather election returns and travel to Washington. To minimize the transition period between Election Day and Inauguration Day, and curtail "Lame Duck" Congresses in which members defeated in November served until March, legislators introduced the Twentieth Amendment. It was adopted in 1933, and on January 20, 1937, Franklin D. Roosevelt became the first U.S. president sworn into office in January.

The Boston Massacre

In the snowy winter of 1770, many residents of Boston harbored deep resentment against the presence of British military in their city. Some Bostonians disliked soldiers because they competed for jobs, often willing to take part-time work during their off-duty hours for lower wages.

The tragedy of **March 5** began with a simple dispute over whether a British officer had paid a bill to a local wig-maker. The officer was walking down King Street when Edward Garrick, the wig-maker's apprentice, called out, "There goes the fellow who hath not paid my master for dressing his hair." Alone sentry named Hugh White overheard Garrick's remarks. Garrick's remark - that there were no gentlemen left in the regiment - caused White to leave his post and confront Garrick. After a brief, heated exchange of words, the sentry struck Garrick with his musket, knocking him down.

Soon a small crowd, attracted by the ruckus between White and Garrick, gathered around the lone guard and began taunting him. They

Spring Anniversaries

yelled: "Bloody lobster back! Lousy rascal! Lobster son of a bitch!"

Meanwhile, a few blocks north, another confrontation between civilians and Redcoats broke out. A third mob, this one about two hundred strong and carrying clubs, gathered in Dock Square. Trouble seemed to be erupting all over the city. "Let's away to the Main Guard!" someone shouted, and the crowd began streaming down an alley toward King Street. Someone pulled the fire bell rope at the Brick

Meeting House, bringing dozens of more residents out into the restless streets.

In front of the Main Guard, officer for the day, Captain Thomas Preston, paced back in front for nearly thirty minutes, was worrying about what to do. If he did nothing, he thought, White might be killed by the mob. But trying to rescue White carried its own risks, as the soldiers would be vastly outnumbered by the frightening mob. Finally, Preston made his decision. Preston and seven other men, lined up in columns of twos, began moving briskly across King Street with empty muskets and fixed bayonets. Managing to make it to the beleaguered Private White, Preston ordered the sentry to fall in. Preston tried to march the men

back to the Main Guard, but the mob began pressing in. Hemmed in, the soldiers lined up - about a body length apart - in a sort of semi-circle facing the crowd that had grown to over three hundred. Many in the crowd threw missiles of various sorts - chunks of coal, snowballs, oyster shells, and sticks - at the soldiers. Preston shouted for them to disperse. African-American sailor Crispus Attucks moved forward, grabbed one of the soldier's bayonets, and knocked him to the ground. The soldiers began firing. A blast hit Samuel Gray as he stood with his hands in his pockets, blowing a hole in his head "as big as a hand." From another gun, two bullets hit Crispus Attucks in the chest. As the mob moved toward the soldiers, more guns fired. Five civilians lay dying in the streets; another half dozen lay injured. The soldiers loaded their weapons and prepared to fire again when Captain Preston yelled, "Stop firing! Do not fire!"



The site of the Boston Massacre today

Crispus Attucks' past remains mysterious, but he likely escaped slavery around 1750 and spent the next twenty years working whaling ships. The only victim of the Boston Massacre whose name became widely known, Attucks was memorialized as the first hero of the American Revolution. Although the British soldiers clearly were provoked, the Boston Massacre helped galvanize Boston and the colonies against the mother country. Samuel Adams, a signer of the Declaration of Independence, played a leading role in framing the March 5 incident as a battle for American liberty. By transforming the dead rioters into martyrs for liberty, Sam Adams secured removal of British troops from Boston. At the trial, Adams' cousin, future president John Adams, defended the soldiers.

Saint Patrick Day

St. Patrick's Day, an Irish and Irish-American holiday commemorating the death, as legend has it, of Patrick, the patron saint of Ireland, is celebrated on **March 17**. It is also the occasion, in many American cities, for celebrating Irish heritage with a parade. Among the most renowned of these festival traditions are the Boston parade, which dates to March 17, 1737; the New York City parade (March 17, 1762); and the Savannah, Georgia, parade (March 17, 1812).

The Irish presence in America increased dramatically in the 1840s as a consequence of

Ireland's potato famine of 1845-49, which left more than a million dead of starvation. Most of the Irish who immigrated to the U.S. during this period arrived with little education and few material possessions. They encountered economic discrimination, and the longstanding prejudice of members of the Anglo-Saxon Protestant majority toward both the Irish and Catholicism.

Earth Day

Senator Gaylord Nelson of Wisconsin, who suggested in a speech that a one-day demonstration be held to show concern for the environment, conceived the Earth Day on **April 22, 1970**.

Denis Hayes, then a Harvard Law School student, left school to organize the event, which involved thousands of schools, universities, and environmental groups, as well as members of Congress and officials and activists throughout the U.S. An estimated number of 20 million people nationwide attended festivities out of which ended the largest grassroots environmental movement in U.S. history, and the impetus for national legislation like the Clean Air and Clean Water Acts.

On April 22, 1980, the world celebrated the 10th annual Earth Day. What follows is the text of an article by one of the Earth Day founders (Senator Gaylord Nelson) on the 10th Anniversary of Earth Day:

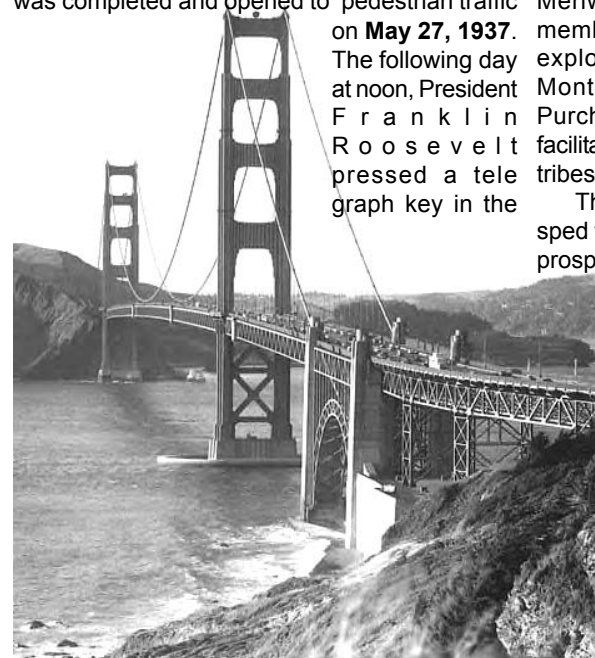
Earth Day '70: What It Meant

"Ten years ago this month, the environmental issue came of age in American political life. When April 22, 1970, dawned, literally millions of Americans of all ages and from all walks of life participated in Earth Day celebrations from coast to coast. It was on that day that Americans made it clear that they understood and were deeply concerned over the deterioration of our environment and the mindless dissipation of our resources. That day left a permanent impact on the politics of America. It forcibly thrust the issue of environmental quality and resources conservation into the political dialogue of the Nation. That was the important objective and achievement of Earth Day. It showed the political and opinion leadership of the country that the people cared, that they were ready for political action, that the politicians had better get ready, too. In short, Earth Day launched the Environmental decade with a bang."

Golden Gate Bridge

San Francisco's famous Golden Gate Bridge was completed and opened to pedestrian traffic on **May 27, 1937**.

The following day at noon, President Franklin Roosevelt pressed a telegraph key in the



White House, and the bridge was opened to vehicular traffic. Until the Verrazano Narrows Bridge was completed in 1964, the Golden Gate's 4,200-foot orange-painted structural steel suspension span was the longest in the world. Today, the Akashi-Kaikyo Bridge in Japan boasts the longest span at over 6,500 feet.

The Golden Gate area is the channel formed where the mouth of San Francisco Bay meets the Pacific Ocean. While it is said that John C. Fremont first named these rocky straights the "Golden Gate," it is known with certainty that the term was commonly used at least two years before the 1849 gold rush: a ship-master who traded in San Francisco stated in an April 1846 letter that he hoped "to sail in at the Golden Gate by the middle of September."

The idea of bridging the three-mile-wide strait was proposed as early as 1872 by railroad magnate Charles Crocker, but it was not until the

San Francisco Call Bulletin newspaper began an editorial campaign in 1916 that it received popular backing. After the California legislature passed the Golden Gate Bridge and Highway District Act, voters, in 1930, approved a \$35 million construction bond.

Bridge designer Joseph Baermann Strauss became the Golden Gate's chief engineer. He instituted unprecedented safety measures in construction of the bridge, including a prototype of the hard hat and a safety net that stretched end-to-end under the bridge. The 19 construction workers whose falls were broken by the net during the four-and-a-half-year project were known as the Half-Way-to-Hell Club.

The Golden Gate Bridge links San Francisco to the south with Marin County to the north. It connects a host of natural wonders ranging from Seal Rock to Mt. Tamalpais; and architectural delights from San Francisco's Mission District to Marin County's Civic Center designed by Frank Lloyd Wright.

To those arriving by sea into the San Francisco Bay area, the Golden Gate Bridge is the counterpart of New York's Statue of Liberty. In May 1987, to celebrate the bridge's fiftieth anniversary, some 300,000 individuals reenacted "Pedestrian Day '37" with an event dubbed "Bridge walk '87." Two years later, on October 17, 1989, the gracefully suspended bridge withstood the 7.1-magnitude Loma Prieta earthquake without incident.

Jamaica

On **May 3, 1494**, Christopher Columbus sighted the island of Jamaica. Spanish colonists settled the island fifteen years later, and it fell into British hands in 1655.

Although the Spanish introduced slavery to Jamaica, the British oversaw its development. By the end of the eighteenth century, Jamaica was one of the most valuable colonies in the world, its profitable plantation economy based on the production of sugar through the labor of African slaves.

Jamaica gained its independence from England in 1962 but remains a member of the British Commonwealth. The U.S. has long been one of Jamaica's principal trading partners.

Montana

On **May 26, 1864**, President Lincoln signed an enabling act creating Montana Territory. Twenty-five years later, on Nov. 8, 1889, Montana became the 41st state.

Numerous Native American tribes, including Crow, Cheyenne, Assinboin, Atsina, Blackfoot, Kutenai, Pend d'Oreille, Kalispel, and Flathead, lived in the vast area it's now called Montana. Meriwether Lewis, William Clark, and the members of their expedition were the first explorers to document a journey through Montana and the lands of the Louisiana Purchase. Soon, forts were established to facilitate regular fur trading with Native American tribes.

The discovery of gold in the early 1860s sped the creation of Montana Territory. As gold prospectors entered Montana conflicts with the

Indians arose. The most famous clash between Native Americans and the United States military occurred in Montana on June 25, 1876, when Sioux and Cheyenne defeated Lieutenant Colonel George Armstrong Custer's 7th U.S. Cavalry regiment at the Battle of the Little Bighorn, also known as Custer's Last Stand.

First 3-D Sci-Fi Film

"It Came from Outer Space," the first science fiction film to be screened in 3-D, debuts on **May 26, 1953**, in Los Angeles. Based on a Ray Bradbury story, the film was about an alien ship that crashed in Arizona. Two days later, Walt Disney released the first 3-D cartoon, "Melody."

Although various 3-D formats had been around for decades, industry interest peaked in the early 1950s.

Merger Mania on Wall Street

On **May 28, 1998**, Merger mania swept through the financial services industry. Just minutes after noon Republic Security Financial Corp. inked an agreement to acquire First Palm Beach Bancorp Inc. The merger, which was consummated with a \$279.3 million stock swap, positioned the West Palm Beach-based Republic Corp. as the prime independent banking player in Florida.