

A Walk Through History

On July 1, 1979, the Japanese technology company Sony introduced its Walkman portable cassette player to the world, an innovation that would forever change the way we enjoy music.



Plenty of portable cassette-tape players were available in 1979, but none of them were designed to be used by individuals walking around. The cassette tape, developed in 1963, allowed people to listen to tapes in their cars or on large cassette players. Sony itself sold the bulky TC-D5 cassette player, but company cofounder Masaru Ibuka was not satisfied. He wanted a truly personal and portable system optimized for playback while he was out and about, especially when he was traveling on long business flights.

Norio Ohga, Sony's executive deputy president, got to work with engineer Kozo Ohson. Soon, Ohson had invented both a new cassette player and a pair of lightweight headphones with fantastic sound quality. The invention was better than anything Sony could have hoped for. Sony Chairman Akio Morita declared, "It'll be a hit!" Now, all Sony needed was a name.

At first, the cassette player was called by many names. In the U.S., marketers wanted to call it the Sound-About. In the U.K., it was the Stowaway. Marketers decided that too many names in too many countries would be confusing, so Sony finally decided on the Walkman.

In June of 1979, Sony invited a group of journalists to Yoyogi park in Tokyo, where they were each given a Walkman to wear. The journalists strolled the park while listening to various demonstrations on the device. Needless to say, it was an instant hit. Sony thought it would sell 5,000 Walkmans in the first month. It soon sold 50,000! The device's unique combination of excellent sound quality and privacy (thanks to its headphones) was unprecedented. The Walkman's popularity led to a boost in cassette sales and even exercise, now that people wanted to get outside and listen to music on the go.

July Birthdays

- Robin Jacobson July 10th
- Bernice Collins July 14th
- Payton Belt July 15th
- Callie Robins July 17th
- Maxine Lee July 27th
- Nancy Schooler July 27th
- Reagan Swanson July 31st



Happy 95th Birthday, Delores!



Windsor Manor

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Celebrating July

Family Reunion Month

Park and Recreation Month

World Watercolor Month

Canada Day

July 1

**Air Conditioning
Appreciation Days**

July 3-31

Independence Day (U.S.)

July 4

Swimming Pool Day

July 11

Bastille Day (France)

July 14

Hammock Day

July 22



**World Nature
Conservation Day**

July 28

Meet Our New Resident



Lynn Lee grew up in Tacoma, WA. She has one brother and six sisters. Her husband's name was James Edwin Lee. They have two daughters, Debra Anne and Jennifer Lynne. And they have four grandchildren.

Lynn and her family liked to travel through the United States. Her favorite place was Hawaii. They celebrated every holiday and birthdays. They enjoyed playing different games such as kick the can, hide and seek and croquet sport game. They lived by the lake, so they enjoyed fishing, swimming, ice skating and bonfires. Lynn's job was to babysit kids. She got paid 50 cents per week. Her first job as an adult was working at the Pharmacy. Lynn said she's got her mother's temper and her father's faith.

Lynn is proud that she met Elvis Presley and she's been at his residency in Graceland, Mississippi.

Welcome to Windsor Manor, Lynn!

John Wayne Birthplace & Museum



Regular Hours: We are open seven days a week, 10:00 am to 5:00 pm.

The Museum and the Birthplace house are open daily. The birthplace house closes at 4:30 daily, and the museum closes at 5:00 (in the regular season).

All tours of the Museum and Birthplace home are **self-guided**. Staff will be available in both locations to answer questions.

The Museum and Birthplace house are **handicap accessible**.

Tickets are purchased at the Birthplace Museum at 205 S. John Wayne Drive, at the corner of John Wayne Drive and Washington Street.

Academy-award winning actor John Wayne, aka **Marion Morrison**, was born in a four room house in Winterset Iowa in May 1907. The house has been open for public tour since the 1980s. An adjacent museum opened in May 2015 that explores John Wayne's life as an actor, a family man and an American figure.

Or perhaps the credit goes to Chinese immigrant David Jung, founder of Los Angeles' Hong Kong

Hardscrabble Life

From **July 15–19**, Las Vegas, Nevada, will host one of the most consequential and cutthroat competitions in the world: the 2023 Scrabble Players Championship. The competition is so stiff that Scrabble enthusiasts declare the entire week Scrabble Week.

CORNER OF VEGETABLES ART



The Rights of Women

From July 19–20, 1848, the first Women's Rights Convention was held in Seneca Falls, New York. The convention garnered little publicity and attracted only 300 attendees, most of them locals, but the small gathering launched a seven-decades-long movement to win women the right to vote.



Perhaps the most famous figure to attend the convention was Elizabeth Cady Stanton. Stanton was well-educated at prestigious schools and learned much at home from her father, a prominent lawyer and politician. Stanton would go on to marry the noted abolitionist lecturer Henry Stanton, and she, too, would become a powerful voice against slavery.

Stanton and her husband attended the World Anti-Slavery Convention in London in 1840. Much to Stanton's surprise, women were excluded from the convention. While waiting for her husband, Stanton met fellow abolitionist and Quaker preacher Lucretia Mott. The two women, infuriated that they were barred from the convention, vowed to hold their own convention. Eight years later, their Women's Rights Convention opened in Seneca Falls.

In preparation for the convention, Stanton authored *The Declaration of Sentiments*, effectively redrafting the Declaration of Independence with the inclusion of the words *woman* and *women*. In the document, Stanton laid bare a list of legal and social "injuries and usurpations" perpetrated on women by men. This document would become the women's manifesto, asserting the need for equality in the realms of work, family, education, religion, and politics. Convention attendees were asked to vote on the individual resolutions of the document. Ironically, each resolution easily passed except for women's right to vote. It took impassioned speeches by Stanton and guest speaker Frederick Douglass to pass the resolution. It would take another 72 years before women were given the right to vote in 1920.

One Wrong Makes a Right



Douglas Corrigan lived during the earliest era of flight, and he joined a band of pilots seeking fame for their flying prowess. In 1927, **Charles Lindbergh** famously became **the first man to fly across the Atlantic**. Young Corrigan was a mechanic on Lindbergh's *Spirit of St. Louis*. He followed in Lindbergh's footsteps when, in 1938, he rebuilt an old plane and flew nonstop from California to New York. The cross-country trip was not remarkable, as it had been piloted before, but the press was nevertheless impressed that such a journey could be made in such an old and unreliable aircraft.

After landing in New York, Corrigan planned to continue across the Atlantic. His hopes were dashed when authorities denied him the chance in such a rickety old plane. Corrigan decided to head back to California. On July 17, he lifted off and headed west. But after a few minutes, he turned his plane east! 28 hours later, Corrigan landed in Dublin, Ireland, claiming that he had gotten lost in the clouds and his instruments had stopped working. While most everyone knew this was a ruse, the papers called him "Wrong-Way" Corrigan, and he became a national celebrity.

