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OFFICE OF HISTORY
ALASKAN AIR COMMAND
ELMENDORF AFB, ALASKA 99506-5000

TO:

Dear Ms Doulay

Attached is the Mitchell
quote you asked for.

Glad to have your
assistance.

John H. Cloe

TOP COVER FOR AMERICA, THE AIR FORCE IN ALASKA, 1920-1983. J.H. CLOE



Col. Arnold, on his return to Bolling Field, was greeted by Secretary of War Dern. During their stay in Alaska, Col. Arnold's men acquired a number of souvenirs and Husky pups. The totem pole was presented by the citizens of Juneau. U.S.A.A.C.

THE WILCOX ACT

WHILE THE ALASKAN FLIGHT WAS STILL IN progress, the Baker Board completed its investigations, and on 18 July 1934 released its report. Although concerned primarily with the reorganization of the Air Corps in order to provide it with more autonomy, the board did recommend the Air Corps conduct cold-weather testing and training.

The Air Corps staff, after considering the Dimond Bill and the recommendations of Arnold and the Baker Board, forwarded the information to the U.S. Army General Staff for further review. They recommended further action be held in abeyance pending passage of the Wilcox Bill.

On 17 January 1935, the bill was introduced into the House of Representatives by Florida's congressman, J. Mark Wilcox. The bill called for the construction of airfields in six strategic areas, including Alaska.

While the Wilcox Bill took into consideration Col. Arnold's and the Baker Board's recommendations and incorporated the Dimond Bill, it was inspired more by the findings of the Drum Board.

Named after its chairman, Maj. Gen. Hugh Drum, deputy chief of staff, U.S. Army, under Gen. Douglas MacArthur, the board had been formed on 11 August 1933 at the direction of the War Department to study the strategic needs of the Air Corps, including the establishment of new bases. The board, in studying the requirements, considered the various war plans, including *Plan Orange*. They addressed the need for frontier defense, which included a base in Alaska, although the latter, along with the Caribbean, was placed at the bottom of the priority list. The board believed that these areas would be less threatened during initial hostilities.

Despite the Drum Board's low priorities, but, because of the subsequent events during 1934, the Alaska air base received considerable support during the hearings held by the House Committee on Military Affairs in early 1935.

Among the parade of military officers who testified on behalf of Alaska was Gen. Mitchell, who appeared before the committee on 11 February. It was to be his last important appearance before his death one year later. Expressing his long-standing belief in the strategic importance of Alaska and the threat posed by Japan in the Pacific,

Mitchell spoke at length, saying: "Alaska is the most central place in the world for aircraft and that is true of Europe, Asia, or North America." He went on to state: "I believe, in the future, he who holds Alaska will hold the world, and I think it is the most strategic place in the world."

Congress passed the Wilcox Bill without serious opposition. President Roosevelt signed it into law on 12 August as the "Wilcox National Air Defense Act." The act authorized the secretary of war to determine locations and priorities for base construction, but did not provide funding. It was considered the most important piece of legislation affecting construction of air bases. Almost all base construction from 1935 through World War II was done under the umbrella of this act, which in time became known as the "Mother Hubbard Act."

The Air Corps experienced both successes and frustration in attempting to find funding for air base construction during the depression years of the 1930s. The difficulties became readily apparent when Secretary Dern, on 4 February 1936, sent the bill, along with a request for funding, to President Roosevelt for final approval. The president responded by chiding Secretary Dern about spending \$130 million to build bases while there were pressing social needs. He asked if the bases "should take preference to other expenditures which may be of far greater immediate need." Secretary Dern took the hint, and shortly afterwards deferred requesting funding for three of the six bases requested. The Alaska base would have to wait for more favorable conditions.

In the meantime, delegate Dimond continued to press for funding while Air Corps planners proceeded to lay the groundwork in Alaska for the air bases. Their future construction appeared certain in view of the deteriorating world situation.

During 1935, a board of officers at the Air Corps Tactical School at Maxwell Field, Ala., produced a report entitled *Strategic Possibilities of Alaska, 1934-1935*. The board members included Capt. Muir S. Fairchild, and Lts. Hoyt S. Vandenberg and Lawrence S. Kuter. All would achieve fame as Air Force leaders in the years to come.

After careful analysis, they found that Alaska was vital to the well-being of the rest of the nation, because of its vast natural resources and strategic location, and that air power was the only viable solution to its defense. They recommended that "air bases be established in Alaska with absolutely no delay," and that a board of officers be dispatched to the territory to select the sites. They also recommended an air composite group be stationed at Fairbanks.

The following year, a board of officers headed by Lt. Col. Wilmot A. Danielson, U.S. Army Quartermaster Corps, arrived at Fairbanks in late July to select land for the planned air base. The lands were withdrawn by executive order on 31 March 1937.

The planners, in selecting Fairbanks, had weighed its advantages and disadvantages with other parts of Alaska. The consistency of the low temperatures suited their purposes for cold-weather testing and training, and the transportation network connecting Fairbanks with the coastal

ports favored base construction and operations. Finally, there was an already-established municipal airfield which could support military aircraft until the military field could be constructed.

Although everyone was in agreement that an air base should be built in Alaska, the problem of funding remained. Because of other priorities, the Air Corps was advised not to request funding in its fiscal year 1938 and 1939 budgets.

Delegate Dimond, in the meantime, continued his efforts in the halls of Congress, and, on 29 April 1937, he introduced an amendment to the Army's fiscal year 1938 appropriation bill for \$2 million to construct a military field at Fairbanks for cold-weather operations. Although he spoke eloquently about the Air Corps' need for a place to train its personnel in cold-weather operations and to test and develop its equipment and doctrine, there was too much opposition.

He tried again in 1938 by asking for the funds to be included in the fiscal year 1939 budget. Delegate Dimond stressed that Alaska was the only part of the United States without any defense. He emphasized Alaska's strategic location on the "Great Circle Route." However, the Alaska military field was not among the items approved in the budget.

Delegate Dimond then turned to the military for support. Maj. Gen. Henry Arnold, who became chief of the Air Corps four years after the Alaskan Flight, came to his assistance. On 13 November 1938, Gen. Arnold submitted a memorandum to Rep. Joe Starnes of Alabama, one of the leading opponents of a military field in Alaska.

Rep. Starnes had made it quite clear that he would oppose the base in Alaska, unless it could be proven to him that there was a military necessity.

Gen. Arnold, echoing Gen. Mitchell's beliefs, replied to this by pointing out that Hawaii and Alaska were considered defense outposts of the continental United States. He stated that Alaska and the Aleutian Islands flanked the Great Circle Route to the Orient and formed the apex of the Panama-Hawaii-Alaska defense triangle outlined in *Plan Orange*. He went on to say that bases were needed to support patrols in the North Pacific and planned Naval bases at Sitka, Kodiak, and Dutch Harbor.

Gen. Arnold, in addition to addressing the need for a military field in Alaska, was also reflecting current War Department planning, which called for the establishment of outposts to which mobile reinforcements could be rushed. His 1934 flight to Alaska had proven that aircraft technology was rapidly advancing and that, soon, the United States could no longer depend on the Pacific and Atlantic oceans as barriers against aggression.

The War Department planners realized Alaska's strategic location made it vulnerable to enemy attack, which they believed would be executed without warning by small units. They believed the enemy would try to capture airfields, which it would use to launch bomber attacks against the western United States.

To counter this hypothetical threat, two concepts were proposed: station a strong mobile force in the Anchorage

**REMARKS: ELMENDORF AIR FORCE BASE
ANCHORAGE, ALASKA
FEBRUARY 22, 1989**

**SENATOR MURKOWSKI, CONGRESSMAN YOUNG, GOVERNOR
COWPER, MAYOR FINK: I AM PLEASED TO HAVE THIS
OPPORTUNITY, HOWEVER BRIEF, TO SPEAK HERE AT ELMENDORF, TO
MEMBERS OF OUR ARMED FORCES AND THEIR FAMILIES, AND TO THE
PEOPLE OF ALASKA.**

2

**I ALSO WANT TO WISH A BELATED BUT NEVERTHELESS HAPPY
BIRTHDAY TO ALASKA, THIS "GREAT LAND." WHAT YOU HAVE
ACCOMPLISHED IN YOUR THIRTY YEARS OF STATEHOOD IS
SOMETHING ALL ALASKANS CAN BE PROUD OF.**

**I THANK ALL OF YOU FOR THIS VERY WARM GREETING.
ELMENDORF HAS LONG SERVED AS THE DEPARTURE POINT FOR
PRESIDENTS EN ROUTE TO THE FAR EAST. AS I MAKE MY FIRST
JOURNEY TO ASIA AS PRESIDENT, I AM ESPECIALLY PLEASED TO
DRAW ON YOUR SUPPORT AND YOUR GOOD WISHES.**

MY ONLY REGRET IS THAT I WILL NOT HAVE AN OPPORTUNITY TO SEE ALASKA IN ALL ITS GLORY. AFTER ALL, THERE'S NOTHING QUITE LIKE THE "FUR RONDY."

I KNOW THAT IT HAS BEEN A BITTER WINTER -- EVEN BY ALASKAN STANDARDS. AS ONE ALASKAN PUT IT, "IT'S NOT TOO BAD AT FORTY-FIVE BELOW, BUT SIXTY BELOW TAKES IT OUT OF YOU."

I'LL TAKE HIS WORD FOR IT.

BUT FROM WHAT I'VE HEARD, ANY BATTLE BETWEEN ALASKANS AND THE ELEMENTS IS NO CONTEST: THE COLD IS NO MATCH FOR THE VIBRANT SENSE OF COMMUNITY THAT ALL ALASKANS SHARE. WE OFTEN THINK OF FRONTIER VALUES AS BEING SUMMED UP IN THE PHRASE "RUGGED INDIVIDUALISM." NOW, I'M SURE ALASKANS POSSESS PLENTY OF BOTH. BUT THE REAL FRONTIER CREED, AS ALL OF YOU KNOW, IS COMMUNITY. THAT'S THE KEY.

WHETHER IT'S THE ALASKAN NATIVE, OR THE FAMILIES WHOSE FOREBEARS CAME HERE GENERATIONS AGO, OR THE LAST-ARRIVING NEWCOMER FROM THE "LOWER FORTY-EIGHT," YOU STAND READY TO WELCOME ALL INTO THE FAMILY OF ALASKANS.

ADVERSE CONDITIONS BRING OUT THE BEST IN ALASKANS. WHEN THE TEMPERATURE DROPS, YOU CLOSE RANKS, PULL TOGETHER, AND PITCH IN. THAT'S THE AMERICAN SPIRIT AT ITS BEST, AND IT IS AN INSPIRATION TO US ALL.

IN THE MINDS OF MOST AMERICANS, ALASKA IS OUR LAST FRONTIER -- VAST, UNTAMED, WITH PLENTY OF ROOM FOR OPPORTUNITY AND OPTIMISM. AT THE SAME TIME, ALASKA IS A VITAL SOURCE OF ENERGY FOR THE NATION AS A WHOLE.

ALASKA'S ABUNDANT RESOURCES -- IN ALL THEIR DIVERSITY -- ARE A SACRED TRUST. I AM CONVINCED THAT OUR NATURAL RESOURCES CAN BE DEVELOPED WITHOUT SPOILING OUR ENVIRONMENT. THE PLAN TO OPEN THE COASTAL PLAIN OF THE ARCTIC NATIONAL WILDLIFE REFUGE MEETS THESE TWIN OBJECTIVES.

AS A BUSINESSMAN, I KNOW THAT WE CAN AND MUST DEVELOP OUR ENERGY RESOURCES FOR THE SAKE OF ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT, AND NATIONAL SECURITY. AS A SPORTSMAN, WITH A LOVE AND RESPECT FOR THIS COUNTRY'S UNPARALLELED NATURAL BEAUTY, I COULD NEVER SUPPORT DEVELOPMENT THAT FAILED TO PROVIDE ADEQUATE SAFEGUARDS FOR LAND AND WILDLIFE.

ALASKA, SO RICH IN RESOURCES, ALSO SERVES AS THE AMERICAN GATEWAY TO ASIA. LET ME SPEAK FOR A MOMENT ABOUT WHAT I HOPE TO ACHIEVE ON MY TRIP TO THE FAR EAST.

I AM HERE ON MY WAY TO JAPAN FOR THE FUNERAL OF THE LATE EMPEROR; IT WAS HERE -- AT HANGAR 5 AT ELMENDORF -- THAT HE BECAME THE FIRST EMPEROR IN JAPAN'S LONG HISTORY TO SET FOOT OUTSIDE HIS HOMELAND, EIGHTEEN YEARS AGO.

ALASKANS UNDERSTAND THAT AMERICA IS AS MUCH A PACIFIC NATION AS IT IS AN ATLANTIC ONE -- AND THAT THE PACIFIC REGION IS OF GREAT AND GROWING IMPORTANCE IN INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS. THE TIMING OF MY TRIP IS DICTATED BY THE PASSING OF THE JAPANESE EMPEROR, TO WHOM I AND OTHER HEADS OF GOVERNMENT WILL PAY OUR FINAL RESPECTS.

IT IS, AS WELL, A MEASURE OF OUR RESPECT FOR A VALUED ALLY AND FELLOW DEMOCRACY THAT I MAKE THIS TRIP. IN CHINA -- A NATION WHOSE PATH I HAVE LONG FOUND FASCINATING -- I HOPE TO BUILD ON THE FRIENDLY, STABLE AND ENDURING RELATIONSHIP THAT NOW EXISTS. IN KOREA, I'LL MEET WITH LEADERS OF A NATION THAT IS RAPIDLY JOINING THE RANKS OF THE WORLD'S FIRST-TIER ECONOMIES, AND ONE WHERE DEMOCRATIC INSTITUTIONS ARE GAINING STRENGTH EACH DAY. AT EACH STOP, I AIM TO STRENGTHEN KEY RELATIONSHIPS WITH OUR FRIENDS AND PARTNERS IN THE PACIFIC REGION.

FINALLY, A WORD OF THANKS TO THE AIRMEN AND THEIR FAMILIES WHO SERVE HERE AT ELMENDORF, AND THE SOLDIERS AND THEIR FAMILIES WHO ARE HERE TODAY FROM "FORT RICH." YOUR SERVICE AND SACRIFICE DESERVE SPECIAL NOTICE. YOUR DUTY IS DEMANDING, BUT THE REWARD IS GREAT: THE RESPECT AND GRATITUDE OF YOUR COUNTRY.

AND MAKE NO MISTAKE ABOUT THE IMPORTANCE OF YOUR TASK.

ALASKA'S STRATEGIC POSITION -- AT THE POINT WHERE THE FAR EAST, THE WESTERN HEMISPHERE AND THE ARCTIC MEET, IS PROOF ENOUGH THAT THE MISSIONS YOU PERFORM HERE ARE VITAL TO OUR NATIONAL SECURITY.

YOU ARE THE FORWARD EDGE OF OUR NATIONAL DEFENSE. WE RELY ON YOU TO KEEP THE WATCH, TO HOLD THE LINE.

YOUR DEDICATION, YOUR VIGILANCE, YOUR SENSE OF DUTY HELP OUR NATION REMAIN SAFE AND SECURE. AS YOUR COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF, AS A VETERAN WHO SERVED PROUDLY IN AMERICA'S ARMED FORCES, I SALUTE YOU.

REST ASSURED THAT I WILL DO EVERYTHING IN MY POWER TO SEE THAT THE UNITED STATES CONTINUES TO PROSPER, AND REMAINS FREE AND AT PEACE.

THANK YOU.

#

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

~~HOON~~ 2150 Duane Hegne

~~Hixon~~ - Capt. Bennett
Neil Graham

907/552-3210

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HQ

AAC-HO

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Alaska, 99506

Reagan - spoke

85 -

Mr. Cioe
5217

83 - R/B +

85 - Arkon

85 - VP -

F155 -
Bear Banners

~~At~~ Arctic Warriors

Top Cover for North America

IIA

IN THE UPCOMING YEAR, THE ALASKA COMMAND WILL BE INTEGRATED INTO THE U.S. PACIFIC COMMAND. WITH THIS CHANGE, ALASKA WILL TAKE ITS RIGHTFUL PLACE IN THE MAINSTREAM IN THE LARGEST U.S. THEATER COMMAND -- REACHING FROM THE NORTH SLOPE OF ALASKA TO THE PERSIAN GULF. THROUGH THE EFFORTS OF SENATORS STEVENS AND MURKOWSKI, ALASKA'S INTERESTS HAVE BEEN PROTECTED AND HER HISTORIC CONTRIBUTIONS TO U.S. INTERESTS IN THE PACIFIC REGION HAVE BEEN RECOGNIZED AND ENHANCED.

(McGroarty)
February 20, 1989
6:00 p.m.
dan1 FINAL

REMARKS: EMLEMDORF AIR FORCE BASE
ANCHORAGE, ALASKA
FEBRUARY 22, 1989

Senator Murkowski, Congressman Young, Governor Cowper, Mayor Fink: I am pleased to have this opportunity, however brief, to speak here at Elmendorf, to members of our Armed Forces and their families, and to the people of Alaska.

I also want to wish a belated but nevertheless happy birthday to Alaska, this "great land." What you have accomplished in your thirty years of statehood is something all Alaskans can be proud of.

I thank all of you for this very warm greeting. Elmendorf has long served as the departure point for Presidents en route to the Far East. As I make my first journey to Asia as President, I am especially pleased to draw on your support and your good wishes.

My only regret is that I will not have an opportunity to see Alaska in all its glory. After all, there's nothing quite like the "Fur Rondy."

I know that it has been a bitter winter -- even by Alaskan standards. As one Alaskan put it, "It's not too bad at forty-five below, but sixty below takes it out of you."

I'll take his word for it.

But from what I've heard, any battle between Alaskans and the elements is no contest: the cold is no match for the vibrant sense of community that all Alaskans share. We often think of frontier values as being summed up in the phrase "rugged individualism." Now, I'm sure Alaskans possess plenty of both. But the real frontier creed, as all of you know, is community. That's the key. Whether it's the Alaskan native, or the families whose forebears came here generations ago, or the last-arriving newcomer from the "lower forty-eight," you stand ready to welcome all into the family of Alaskans.

Adverse conditions bring out the best in Alaskans. When the temperature drops, you close ranks, pull together, and pitch in. That's the American spirit at its best, and it is an inspiration to us all.

In the minds of most Americans, Alaska is our last frontier -- vast, untamed, with plenty of room for opportunity and optimism. At the same time, Alaska is a vital source of energy for the nation as a whole.

Alaska's abundant resources -- in all their diversity -- are a sacred trust. I am convinced that our natural resources can be developed without spoiling our environment. The plan to open the coastal plain of the Arctic National Wildlife Refuge meets these twin objectives. As a businessman, I know that we can and must develop our energy resources for the sake of economic development, and national security. As a sportsman, with a love and respect for this country's unparalleled natural beauty, I

could never support development that failed to provide adequate safeguards for land and wildlife.

Alaska, so rich in resources, also serves as the American gateway to Asia. Let me speak for a moment about what I hope to achieve on my trip to the Far East. I am here on my way to Japan for the funeral of the late Emperor; it was here -- at Hangar 5 at Elmendorf -- that he became the first Emperor in Japan's long history to set foot outside his homeland, eighteen years ago.

Alaskans understand that America is as much a Pacific nation as it is an Atlantic one -- and that the Pacific region is of great and growing importance in international affairs. The timing of my trip is dictated by the passing of the Japanese Emperor, to whom I and other heads of government will pay our final respects. It is, as well, a measure of our respect for a valued ally and fellow democracy that I make this trip. In China -- a nation whose path I have long found fascinating -- I hope to build on the friendly, stable and enduring relationship that now exists. In Korea, I'll meet with leaders of a nation that is rapidly joining the ranks of the world's first-tier economies, and one where democratic institutions are gaining strength each day. At each stop, I aim to strengthen key relationships with our friends and partners in the Pacific region.

Finally, a word of thanks to the Airmen and their families who serve here at Elmendorf, and the soldiers and their families who are here today from "Fort Rich." Your service and sacrifice

deserve special notice. Your duty is demanding, but the reward is great: the respect and gratitude of your country.

And make no mistake about the importance of your task. Alaska's strategic position -- at the point where the Far East, the Western Hemisphere and the Arctic meet, is proof enough that the missions you perform here are vital to our national security.

You are the forward edge of our national defense. We rely on you to keep the watch, to hold the line.

Your dedication, your vigilance, your sense of duty help our nation remain safe and secure. As your Commander-in-Chief, as a veteran who served proudly in America's Armed Forces, I salute you. Rest assured that I will do everything in my power to see that the United States continues to prosper, and remains free and at peace.

Thank you.

Alaska Mil Personnel People of the Year
dancers - Chevak chee-vak

Alaska Air Command
10th Infantry
Cong Del
AK Ch of Commerce
Anchorage Ch. of Commerce

(McGroarty)
February 18, 1989
5:30pm
dan1

David Heatwole
Pres Alaska
Ch. of Commerce
Rod Braley
Pres. ch. of Commerce

Lt. Gen
Tom McInerney
Sec. Baker?
Maj Gen Tom
Field
Col Shell Storer

Almanac of
Am. Politics

REMARKS: ELMENDORF AIR FORCE BASE
ANCHORAGE, ALASKA
FEBRUARY 22, 1989

Senators Stevens and Murkowski, Congressman Young, Governor

Cowper, Mayor Fink: I am pleased to have this opportunity,
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Alaskans

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your good wishes. I wish only that I could have had the
opportunity to make a longer stay, and see Alaska in all its

glory. After all, there's nothing quite like the "Fur Rondy."

I hear I just missed

11/3/59
World Almanac
1988, p. 601
John Cloe
Historian
Elmendorf
AFB 907/550
very Pres!

since
Eisenhower
John Cloe
Pres.
document

Anchorage
Chamber of
Commerce
2nd + 3rd
weeks in
Feb.
907/272-2401

great land":
Alaska = Alert
word for
great land"
America the
Quotable,
87

~~Handwritten scribbles and markings~~

I know that this year, it has been a bitter winter -- even
by Alaskan standards. As one Alaskan put it, "It's not too bad
at forty-five below, but sixty below takes it out of you."

Time Mag.
2/17/89
p. 165
SEARCH

I'll take his word for it.

But from what I've heard, any battle between Alaskans and
the elements is no contest: the cold is no match for the vibrant
sense of community that all Alaskans share. We often think of
frontier values as being summed up in the phrase "rugged
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Adverse conditions bring out your best. When the
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In the minds of most Americans, Alaska is our last frontier
-- vast, untamed, with plenty of room for opportunity and
optimism. At the same time, Alaska is a vital source of energy
for the nation as a whole.

Alaska's abundant resources -- in all their diversity -- are a sacred trust. I am convinced that our natural resources can be developed without spoiling our environment. The plan to open the coastal plain of the Arctic National Wildlife Refuge meets these twin objectives. As a businessman, I know that we can and must develop our energy resources for the sake of economic development, and national security. As a sportsman, with a love and respect for this country's unparalleled natural beauty, I could never support development that failed to provide adequate safeguards for land and wildlife.

Alaska, so rich in resources, also serves as the American gateway to Asia. Let me speak for a moment about what I hope to achieve on the trip to the Far East I am now beginning. I am here on my way to Japan for the funeral of Emperor Hirohito; it was here -- at Hangar 5 at Elmendorf -- that the Emperor, for the first time in Japan's long history, first set foot outside his homeland, eighteen years ago.

Schedule
Asia Trip
NYT
9/28/71
12/1/71
9/27/71

Alaskans understand that America is as much a Pacific as it is an Atlantic nation -- and that the Pacific region is of great and growing importance in international affairs. The timing of my trip is dictated by a sad event, the passing of the Japanese Emperor, to whom I and other heads of government will pay our final respects. It is, as well, a measure of our respect for a valued ally and fellow democracy that I make this trip. In China -- a nation whose path I have long found fascinating -- I hope to

Jim Kelly
NSC
4/1/73

4974

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Jim Kelly
NSC
X6173

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Kelly Walker
Advance
Anchorage

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John Cloe
Elmendorf
AFB
907/552-
5217

"Top Cover for America" p.

Your dedication, your vigilance, your sense of duty help our nation remain safe and secure. As your Commander-in-Chief, as a veteran who served proudly in America's Armed Forces, I salute you. Rest assured that I will do everything in my power to see

John Cloe
Elmendorf
IFB Historians
907/552-5217

Pioneer
military
aviator
Champion of air
power
Pattern Set of AF

that the United States continues to prosper, and remains free and at peace.

Thank you.

(McGroarty)
February 20, 1989
6:00pm
dan1

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confirmed by Imperial Household Agency, through the Japanese Foreign Ministry, through the Japanese Embassy, Miss K. Haneda, 939-6813

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9/27/71
9/26/71
Pres. Doc
Nixon
9/26/71
Tim Foste
Japan del
State: 647-211
Edwin
Reischauer
Amr. Amb.
Japan, Del
Harvard
Univ. 6/7/
495-326

hope to build on the friendly, stable and enduring relationship that now exists. In Korea, I'll meet with leaders of a nation that is rapidly joining the ranks of the world's first-tier economies, and one where democratic institutions are gaining strength each day. At each stop, I aim to strengthen key relationships with our friends and partners in the Pacific region.

Finally, a word of thanks to the Airmen and their families who serve here at Elmendorf, and the soldiers and their families who are here today from "Fort Rich." Your service and sacrifice deserve special notice. Your duty is demanding, but the reward is great: the respect and gratitude of your country.

And make no mistake about the importance of your task. Alaska's strategic position -- at the point where the Far East, the Western Hemisphere and the Arctic meet, is proof enough that the missions you perform here are vital to our national security.

You are the forward edge of our national defense. We rely on you to keep the watch, to hold the line.

Your dedication, your vigilance, your sense of duty help our nation remain safe and secure. As your Commander-in-Chief, as a veteran who served proudly in America's Armed Forces, I salute you. Rest assured that I will do everything in my power to see

that the United States continues to prosper, and remains free and at peace.

Thank you.

(McGroarty)
February 18, 1989
5:30pm
dan1

REMARKS: ELMENDORF AIR FORCE BASE
ANCHORAGE, ALASKA
FEBRUARY 22, 1989

Senators Stevens and Murkowski, Congressman Young, Governor Cowper, Mayor Fink: I am pleased to have this opportunity, however brief, to speak here at Elmendorf, to members of our Armed Forces and their families, and to the people of Anchorage.

I also want to wish a belated but nevertheless happy birthday to Alaska, this "great land." What you have accomplished in your thirty years of statehood is something all Alaskans can be proud of.

I thank all of you for this very warm greeting. Elmendorf has long served as the departure point for Presidents en route to the Far East. As I make my first journey to the Pacific as President, I am especially pleased to draw on your support and your good wishes. I wish only that I could have had the opportunity to make a longer stay, and see Alaska in all its glory. After all, there's nothing quite like the "Fur Rondy."

I know that this year, it has been a bitter winter -- even by Alaskan standards. As one Alaskan put it, "It's not too bad at forty-five below, but sixty below takes it out of you."

I'll take his word for it.

But from what I've heard, any battle between Alaskans and the elements is no contest: the cold is no match for the vibrant sense of community that all Alaskans share. We often think of frontier values as being summed up in the phrase "rugged individualism." Now, I'm sure Alaskans possess plenty of both. But the real frontier creed, as all of you know, is community. That's the key. Whether it's the Alaskan native, or the families whose forebears came here generations ago, or the last-arriving newcomer from the "lower forty-eight," you stand ready to welcome all into the family of fellow Alaskans.

Adverse conditions bring out your best. When the temperature drops, Alaskans close ranks, pull together, and pitch in. That's the American spirit at its best, and it is an inspiration to us all.

In the minds of most Americans, Alaska is our last frontier -- vast, untamed, with plenty of room for opportunity and optimism. At the same time, Alaska is a vital source of energy for the nation as a whole.

Alaska's abundant resources -- in all their diversity -- are a sacred trust. I am convinced that our natural resources can be developed without spoiling our environment. The plan to open the coastal plain of the Arctic National Wildlife Refuge meets these twin objectives. As a businessman, I know that we can and must develop our energy resources for the sake of economic development, and national security. As a sportsman, with a love and respect for this country's unparalleled natural beauty, I could never support development that failed to provide adequate safeguards for land and wildlife.

Alaska, so rich in resources, also serves as the American gateway to Asia. Let me speak for a moment about what I hope to achieve on the trip to the Far East I am now beginning. I am here on my way to Japan for the funeral of Emperor Hirohito; it was here -- at Hangar 5 at Elmendorf -- that the Emperor, for the first time in Japan's long history, first set foot outside his homeland, eighteen years ago.

Alaskans understand that America is as much a Pacific as it is an Atlantic nation -- and that the Pacific region is of great and growing importance in international affairs. The timing of my trip is dictated by a sad event, the passing of the Japanese Emperor, to whom I and other heads of government will pay our final respects. It is, as well, a measure of our respect for a valued ally and fellow democracy that I make this trip. In China -- a nation whose path I have long found fascinating -- I hope to

build on the friendly, stable and enduring relationship that now exists. In Korea, I'll meet with leaders of a nation that is rapidly joining the ranks of the world's first-tier economies, and one where democratic institutions are gaining strength each day. At each stop, I aim to strengthen key relationships with our friends and partners in the Pacific region.

Finally, a word of thanks to the Airmen and their families who serve here at Elmendorf, and the soldiers and their families who are here today from "Fort Rich." Your service and sacrifice deserve special notice. Your duty is demanding, but the reward is great: the respect and gratitude of your country.

And make no mistake about the importance of your task. Alaska's strategic position -- at the point where the Far East, the Western Hemisphere and the Arctic meet, is proof enough that the missions you perform here are vital to our national security.

You are the forward edge of our national defense. We rely on you to keep the watch, to hold the line. As that famed fighter pilot Billy Mitchell said, "He who holds Alaska will hold the world."

Your dedication, your vigilance, your sense of duty help our nation remain safe and secure. As your Commander-in-Chief, as a veteran who served proudly in America's Armed Forces, I salute you. Rest assured that I will do everything in my power to see

that the United States continues to prosper, and remains free and at peace.

Thank you.

February 21, 1989

MEMORANDUM

TO: Jim Pinkerton
FROM: Chriss Winston *cu*
RE: Alaska Speech

Attached are the sources for " . . . it was here -- at Hangar 5 at Elmendorf -- that he [Hirohito] became the first Emperor in Japan's long history to set foot outside his homeland, eighteen years ago."

I hope this puts to rest any further questions concerning the Emperor's trip to Alaska.

#

Pres.
DOCS.

Richard Nixon, 1971

Sept. 26 [309]

have been assured that the highest level of professional support is going into the preparation of the analysis. I am fully confident that the conclusion, which I am

informed Secretary Morton will be able to announce this fall, will be sound.

NOTE: The statement was released at Anchorage, Alaska.

309 Remarks of Welcome to Emperor Hirohito of Japan at Anchorage, Alaska. September 26, 1971

Your Imperial Majesties, our honored guests:

I am deeply honored, Your Imperial Majesties, on behalf of all the people of the United States, to welcome you to our country.

As you departed from Tokyo just a few hours ago, you received a magnificent farewell tribute from the people of Japan. Tonight, the American people are proud to join in that tribute to Your Majesties.

Just 50 years ago, Your Majesty became the first Crown Prince of Japan to travel to a foreign country. Tonight Your Majesty becomes the first reigning monarch of Japan in your long history to step on foreign soil.

Your journey symbolizes Japan's growing position in world affairs. We meet in Anchorage, Alaska, a place which is approximately the same distance between Tokyo and Washington, D.C. And this fact reminds us that for the past quarter century that we have built a structure of political, economic, and cultural ties which spans the space between our two countries. And may this historic meeting, the first meeting in history between the Emperor of Japan and the President of the United States, demonstrate for all the years to come the determination of our two great peoples to work together in friendship for peace and prosperity for the Pacific and for all people in the world.

Your Majesties, we are most proud and happy to have you on American soil and, as you go on your journey, our thoughts and our prayers go with you.

NOTE: The President spoke at 10:12 p.m. at Elmendorf Air Force Base where Emperor Hirohito was given a formal welcome with full military honors.

The Emperor spoke in Japanese. His remarks were translated by an interpreter as follows:

Distinguished guests:

I thank you very much, Mr. President, for your cordial words of welcome. I am deeply moved by your presence here with Mrs. Nixon. You have come over a long way to meet us personally on the occasion of our stopover here on our way to seven European countries.

When you are so pressed with matters of state, I highly appreciate it as a manifestation of your very special good will and interest for the Japanese people and ourselves. Together with the Japanese people, I constantly raise to heart that all the Presidents of the United States, and her Government and people, have given us unstinted assistance, materially and morally, after the end of the war, in the restoration and building up of our country. I take this opportunity to express my most sincere gratitude for it.

I have no doubt whatever that the friendly relations between our two countries, cultivated during the past quarter of a century, will be increasingly strengthened by close contact and cooperation between our Governments and peoples.

I thank you again, Mr. President, for your kindness and extend my best wishes for the prosperity of the United States of America.

Thank you.

for Hirohito

Those words express the hope which unites our peoples—and people everywhere. I know your journey will provide an eloquent expression of that hope. As

you continue that journey, our best wishes will go with you.

NOTE: The statement was released at Anchorage, Alaska.

311 Remarks at a 75th Birthday Celebration Dinner Honoring Mamie Doud Eisenhower. September 27, 1971

I KNOW that at this particular moment that everybody is rather waiting for somebody to leave. And since I understand nobody can leave apparently until we leave, I didn't want this opportunity to pass without speaking for all of this audience to thank those who have entertained us tonight so wonderfully.

I was trying, of course, to get my speech ready, but Julie wrote it, and the alphabet just was too difficult. And so, I will ad lib this one or "wing it" as they say.

First, to the women in radio and television, this is a great night for all of you. We are, all of us, I think, appreciative of the fact that you have honored Mrs. Eisenhower in a way that I know the General would particularly appreciate. And I think all of us who are your guests want to congratulate those who have built a great profession in the field of radio and television, the women in radio and television. To all of you our congratulations and our thanks.

Second, to those who have participated in the program, they are all here on the stage, but let me say that I came with Mrs. Nixon farther than anybody else, 5,000 miles. I just love to come and see some celebrities, believe me. [Laughter]

I think all of us collectively want to recognize Ray Bolger, Ethel Merman,

"Private" [Red] Skelton, and, of course, Lawrence Welk. Let's give them all a hand now.

And the great Cadet chorus [West Point Glee Club].

And as soon as they are released from the service, Lawrence Welk's orchestra.¹

And then just one thought for Mrs. Eisenhower. I think, first, on a serious note that the General perhaps would have most deeply appreciated the fact that she was honored in this way with the scholarship fund for Eisenhower College to go to all of the 50 States and that this will play a great part in providing that.

And second, to think of something that would be appropriate to say about her: It was said so eloquently in the presentation of the Military Wife of the Century,² I think perhaps I could put it in somewhat of a different context, and even an almost personal one in this sense.

We often think of men in battle—whether it is in the battle of war or the battles of peace, in the battles of politics,

¹ The President was referring to the Marine Band, under the direction of Lawrence Welk.

² The Military Wife of the Century Award was presented to Mrs. Eisenhower at the dinner by Alfred J. Stokely, president, Stokely-Van Camp, Inc., as part of the annual Military Wife of the Year awards program, a worldwide effort to honor wives of servicemen who are active in volunteer work.

310 Statement About the Meeting With Emperor Hirohito of Japan. *September 26, 1971*

IT IS a very special honor for me—on behalf of the American people—to extend our warmest welcome to Your Majesties as you arrive in our country.

We understand that on your departure from Tokyo you received a magnificent farewell tribute from the people of Japan. As you make the first stop on this momentous journey, the people of the United States want to add their voices to that tribute—along with our best wishes for your further travels.

It was exactly 50 years ago this year, in 1921, that Your Majesty became the first Crown Prince in the long history of Japan to travel in a foreign country. Now, at this moment, just one-half century later, you become the first Japanese reigning monarch to step on foreign soil.

This journey also has great contemporary significance. For it helps to symbolize Japan's growing position in world affairs. This is true, of course, in the economic sphere, where Japan has developed one of the world's fastest growing and most dynamic economies. It is true in the political sphere, where Japan has been increasingly active in international councils which are helping to shape the future of Asia—and of our entire planet. And it is true, also, in the cultural sphere, where Japanese art and literature and music and science have won growing acclaim throughout the world.

When the Japanese novelist Kawabata received the Nobel Prize for literature in 1968, the citation praised him for building "a spiritual bridge spanning between East

and West." Those same words can be used to describe Japan's accomplishments in many other fields. For in a wide variety of ways, the Japanese people have been helping to bring the East and the West into closer communication. Your Majesties' journey represents another significant step in that important process.

Our visit this evening also symbolizes the friendship between Japan and the United States.

We meet this evening in a part of the United States which is approximately the same distance from Tokyo as it is from our own capital in Washington, D.C. This fact reminds us that our two countries are not only friends but neighbors as well, separated by an ocean which grows smaller every day.

Finally, let me speak of this meeting in personal terms. For I am most grateful for this opportunity to reciprocate in some measure the gracious hospitality I received during my visit to Japan as Vice President in 1953. I was honored when that visit was accorded the status of a state visit—and I was particularly honored when I was granted the first audience that Your Majesty granted to any state visitor in the postwar period. I have looked forward to the day when I could welcome Your Majesties in this country, and I am pleased that that day has now arrived.

A year ago, the great exposition at Osaka caught the imagination of the entire world. The theme of that exposition was this: "Progress and Harmony for All Mankind."

12/1/71

Hirohito's Journey to U.S. Ends an Ancient Tradition

By RICHARD HALLORAN
Special to The New York Times

TOKYO, Monday, Sept. 27—Emperor Hirohito broke with 2,600 years of tradition this morning when he left by airliner for an unprecedented meeting with President Nixon in Alaska and a sentimental goodwill tour of Europe.

Since the days of the legendary Emperor Jimmu, the first monarch of the world's oldest surviving imperial dynasty, no Japanese emperor had ever been out of his native land. Nor had any Japanese emperor ever met with a President of the United States.

The journey, which has been years in the planning, is intended to symbolize Japan's re-emergence as a major power and reflects this nation's growing confidence in its economic and political strength and its desire for a recognition of that abroad.

Diplomats Turn Out

Crown Prince Akihito and Princess Michiko, Premier Eisaku Sato and his Cabinet, the diplomatic corps of the countries the 70-year-old Emperor will visit, and other dignitaries were at Haneda International Airport to see the Emperor off. The departure ceremony was short and simple, without traditional court protocol or etiquette.

But all 34 members of the entourage went to the Inner Shrine of the Imperial Palace several days ago for a Shinto ritual in which they asked the blessing of the imperial ancestors for a safe journey.

After his arrival at the air-

port this morning, the Emperor walked in his shuffling, hesitant gait past the assembled dignitaries, returning their bows while a crowd of carefully screened people lined the spectators' platform waving small Japanese flags.

Then the Emperor, who was dressed in a conservative business suit, mounted a low, red-carpeted platform and stood stiffly beside Empress Nagako, who was dressed in a coat of tiny blue and white checks and wore a white hat, while a band played the haunting strains of the national anthem, Kimigayo.

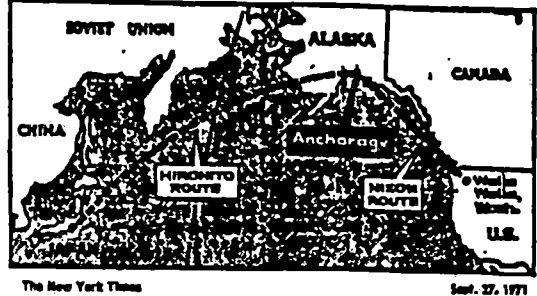
Sato Delivers Farewell

Afterward, Premier Sato addressed their majesties, saying that their trip would be "very significant" in terms of friendly relations between Japan and each of the nations they will visit.

"We Japanese are very happy about this," he said. "We pray for their safety during the trip and we are looking forward to their return in good health."

The Emperor replied briefly, noting that "the impressions I gained in various countries when I made a European tour as crown prince 50 years ago still remain in my memory. I believe it is meaningful that I take this opportunity to see that once again and to refresh my knowledge."

The Emperor and Empress then climbed the steps to the door of the chartered Japan Airlines jet, turned to wave and acknowledged the cries of



The New York Times

Sept. 27, 1971

"Banzai." At 9:32 A.M., their plane lifted off and headed for Anchorage.

Plans of radical leftists that threatened last night to disrupt the Emperor's departure failed to materialize and a typhoon moving up the east coast veered out to sea, leaving the day sunny and hazy. About 4,000 policemen kept the radicals in check, arresting about 40 who were armed with iron pipes.

Yesterday about 1,000 radicals held two rallies to plan demonstrations at the airport while others distributed leaflets in downtown Tokyo. The police disclosed that they had seized 15 fire bombs that they suspected were intended for the airport demonstrations.

Four white-helmeted youths stormed into the Imperial Palace grounds in central Tokyo Saturday and managed to throw smoke bombs before being subdued by guards. The protest against the Emperor's trip, the first such intrusion into the palace grounds, received scant attention in the Japanese press.

Although the Emperor's trip includes some historic firsts, he has met Mr. Nixon before and has been to Europe. In 1921, when he was Crown Prince he went to Europe on a battleship.

In November, 1953, when Mr. Nixon was Vice President, he was a guest of the Emperor at the Imperial Palace during a tour of Asia as President Dwight D. Eisenhower's representative.

The Emperor, according to his court chamberlains, is looking forward to the trip with some nostalgia because he regards his six-month journey 50 years ago as one of the highlights of his life.

Included in his present schedule is a meeting with the Duke of Windsor, who was among his hosts in 1921.

In Europe, the imperial entourage is scheduled to visit Denmark, Belgium, France, Britain, the Netherlands, Switzerland and West Germany on a journey that will cost the equivalent of \$564,000.

The schedule, which calls for a return to Japan on Oct. 14, has been so meticulously planned that the shy, retiring Emperor complained mildly to Japanese newsmen that it was too tight.

There have been reports from Europe of possible demonstrations, particularly in the Netherlands. People who suffered at the hands of the Japanese in the Dutch East Indies, now Indonesia, during World War II were said to resent the invitation.

Nixox

By MAX
Special to The
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LENDING A HAND: President Nixon helping Senator Mike Mansfield, left, and Representative Richard G. Shoup pull rope that released concrete into forms at Libby Dam, a \$400-million public works project near Kalispell, Mont.

ROGERS TIES ISSUE OF SOVIET SPYING TO EUROPE TALK

Moscow Says British Inc Anti-Russian Hysteria Block Easing of Tension

By TAD SZULC
Special to The New York Times
UNITED NATIONS, N. Sept. 25—Secretary of State William P. Rogers warned today that the scope of Soviet espionage in the West "is likely to be a factor" in the Atlantic alliance's decision on whether to agree to a European security conference proposed by Warsaw Pact.
Mr. Rogers, who spoke to newsmen after a courtesy visit to the United Nations, appeared to be going a step beyond what the British Government sent the Soviet Union yesterday stating that Soviet espionage activities in Britain must halt before the "preparation of a security conference European security begins."
The Soviet Union today called the British expulsion order an attempt to whip up Soviet hysteria and thus block the movement toward relaxation of tensions in Europe.
In the first public comment in the Soviet media, Tass, Soviet Press agency, dismissed the British charges against Soviet diplomats, trade mission officials and other Soviet representatives as "fabricated deliberately false accusations" [Details on Page 14.]

Impact Considered

While the Rogers statement was confined to Soviet spying in Britain—it was related to yesterday's order for the expulsion of 90 Soviet officials—the Secretary was pressed to be relating the European conference to the cessation of Moscow's espionage in the West in general, including the United States and Canada.
Asked about a possible adverse impact of the espionage disclosures on the chance of a European conference, other East-West moves toward a détente, Mr. Rogers said he thought it was going to be a far more important view, he said.
"Obviously the view of the United Kingdom will be an important view," he said.
In London, British officials were reported to be anxious about a possible break in diplomatic and trade relations with the Soviet Union and a possible Soviet retaliation against Britain's diplomatic Moscow.

TO OUR READERS

Every Sunday The New York Times includes a separate section, 1-A, on Brooklyn, Queens and Long Island. It contains news and features of interest in these areas and appears in copies distributed in Brooklyn, Queens and Nassau and Suffolk Counties.

MEDICAID FRAUD LAID TO CARRIERS

Losses From False Charges for Driving Disabled Poor Said to Be 'Millions'

By PETER KHSS
Commissioner of Investigation Robert K. Ruskin said yesterday that "the city may have been defrauded out of millions of dollars" by some transportation companies in the Medicaid program for the sick poor.
The companies take disabled poor persons from their homes to outpatient clinics and sometimes to physicians' offices when they are unable to use public transportation.
First Deputy Health Commissioner Lowell E. Bellin, whose office first discovered the apparent frauds, said the city had been charged for repeated round trips on behalf of persons who had been "dead for months."
Estimate Based on Trend
Other cases, Dr. Bellin said, included billings for round trips for persons who were dead on arrival at a hospital, round trips for persons who were actually dead patients in hospitals or who were never treated, 10 or 15 trips for patients who actually had only three or four journeys, and double billings by two com-

2 Views of Attica Legacy: 'Repression' and 'Terror'

By FRED FERRETTI
Prisoners in the cells and yards of New York's state prisons say overt repression has been the overriding consequence of the inmate rebellion at Attica two weeks ago. Guards on the other side of cell bars say they now work in an atmosphere of near-terror that abates only when they lock inmates in their cells.
Prisoners talk of beatings and censorship, of constant confinement and loss of privileges. Guards talk of strikes, of swift retaliation if inmates rebel, of new riot-control weapons.
Superintendents of the state's prisons talk of creating a "maximum-maximum" security facility for the "handful" of politically radical militants and belligerents who are, in their view, undermining the prison system. Virtually no one uses the words "correctional facilities," the euphemism for state prisons today.
Findings Are Detailed
A tour of eight of the state's

By WALLACE TURNER
Special to The New York Times
POINT OF THE MOUNTAIN, Utah, Sept. 25—L. E. Birchell is 58 years old, and he has spent most of his adult life locked up with convicted criminals. "In my 21 years here," he says, "you might say that I've done a seven-year stretch on eight-hour shifts."
He is captain of the guard at the Utah State Penitentiary here 25 miles south of Salt Lake City. In his time he has done most of the jobs in the prison.
He has spent the long, lonely, boring hours in the gun towers. He has walked through the crowds of prisoners in the yard, his tall, straight figure looming above the crowd in denim. Once he steadied a man's arm to hold him erect so he would fall straight and his neck be snapped in a hanging.
Mr. Birchell is not a typical

NIXON BEGINS TRIP TO MEET HIROHITO

Political Visits to 3 States Set on Way to Alaska—Confers on Dock Strike
By ROBERT B. SEMPLE Jr.
Special to The New York Times
PORTLAND, Ore., Sept. 25—President Nixon embarked today on an elaborate 4,260-mile trip to Alaska to confer for 50 minutes tomorrow night with Emperor Hirohito of Japan, an essentially symbolic gesture that Mr. Nixon clearly hopes will ease some tensions in Japanese-American relations.
Combining politics with diplomacy, Mr. Nixon also planned to stop in three states that he had not visited during his Presidency—Montana, Oregon and Washington—before arriving in Anchorage.
In Portland, Mr. Nixon met with representatives of both sides in the West Coast dock strike and said that they had agreed to try to settle the dispute by the end of next week. [Details on Page 5.]
Relations with Japan are thought to have fallen to the lowest point since World War II. The Japanese were surprised

Continued on Page 74, Column 1

Continued on Page 4, Column 1

NYT 9/24/71

NIXON BEGINS TRIP TO MEET HIROHITO

Continued From Page 1, Col. 4

and shocked by Mr. Nixon's announcement of his projected visit to Peking and his equally dramatic announcement in August of a new economic strategy to improve the United States' competitive position in international trading. Mr. Nixon's economic program included a 10 per cent surcharge on imports as well as steps to force a revaluation of foreign currencies, including the yen. The Japanese have complained bitterly about both measures.

Accordingly, Mr. Nixon's meeting with the Emperor, a revered figure to his countrymen, is seen as an effort to reassure the Japanese of Mr. Nixon's desire to maintain friendly relations over the long term and to dramatize anew his long-held belief that peace in the Pacific will be impossible without Japan's continued cooperation.

The President arrived in Portland late this afternoon and, during a question-and-answer session with a group of editors, touched on a variety of other foreign issues:

¶He said it would be presumptuous of him to say he knew what was happening in China at this time, but said that plans were proceeding for his visit to the People's Republic. He added that he expected to meet with both Mao Tse-tung, chairman of the People's Republic, and Premier Chou en-lai.

¶He asserted that the United States had not fallen behind the Soviet Union in nuclear strength. In terms of strategic missiles, he said, there was basically a balance and that neither side would dare risk a preemptive attack. Accordingly, he said, he believed the prospects for an agreement limiting strategic arms were good.

He said his goals in Vietnam were still to prevent a Communist take-over and to obtain the release of prisoners of war, as the American withdrawal continues. But he warned that a more "precipitate" withdrawal urged by some of his Senate critics would mean that "everything we fought for would be lost."

On the Middle East, the President said the United States continued to support a ceasefire and that it would do whatever was necessary "week to week" to see that the balance of power in the Middle East was not upset. But he stressed that maintaining the balance of power was not in itself a policy for peace. That, he said, is why the United States continues to press for a permanent settlement.

Hirohito's trip to Anchorage is historic in at least two respects. It represents the first time that a Japanese Emperor has ventured outside his own country, and also represents the first meeting between an American President and a Japanese Emperor.

In what may be an interesting sidelight to his trip, Mr. Nixon will attend a reception to be given by Walter J. Hickel, whom he has not seen since he dismissed him from the Cabinet.

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In what may be an interesting sidelight to his trip, Mr. Nixon will attend a reception to be given by Walter J. Hickel, whom he has not seen since he dismissed him from the Cabinet in 1970.

Mr. Hickel, the former Secretary of the Interior and an Alaskan, is the author of a recent book that is anything but flattering to the Nixon Administration.

The Presidential jet and a chartered plane with 93 correspondents, photographers and technicians touched down first at Kallpell, a tiny Montana town.

Accompanied by Senator Mike Mansfield, Democrat of Montana, who is the Senate majority leader, the President and his party left by helicopter for a tour of Libby Dam, a giant \$400-million flood-control and hydroelectric project scheduled for completion in 1976.

It seemed clear that Mr. Nixon would not have made an 8,000-mile journey to Anchorage and back just to see Mr. Hickel and that the centerpiece of his mission would be his brief discussion with the Emperor at Elmendorf Air Force Base on Sunday night. His motives were therefore seen as being as much diplomatic as political.

Steps Toward Peace

In brief remarks to some 500 persons at the airfield in Kallspell, Mr. Nixon alluded only briefly to the meeting with Emperor Hirohito.

However, he described the Emperor's visit—as well as his own prospective trip to China sometime next year—as steps toward achieving what he called "a whole generation of peace."

He said further that peace could be achieved only by "negotiation" rather than "confrontation," and that his talks with Emperor Hirohito and Chinese leaders should be regarded as part of this essential negotiating process.

After the tour in Montana, Mr. Nixon flew to Portland, where he was to spend the night after speaking at regional briefing for editors on the Administration's domestic legislative program.

The meeting between Mr. Nixon and Mr. Hickel, their first personal contact since Mr. Hickel's abrupt departure from Washington last year, is to take place at a reception tomorrow evening in the President's honor arranged by Mr. Hickel after elaborate consultations with White House aides and Cabinet members, who acted as intermediaries. Between 150 and 200 persons are to attend the reception at Mr. Hickel's 18-room house in Anchorage.

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February 13, 1989, U.S. Edition

SECTION: ENVIRONMENT; Pg. 65

LENGTH: 710 words

HEADLINE: Even the Eskimos Froze;
A record cold wave moves from Alaska to the Midwest

BYLINE: By John Langone. Reported by David Postman/Juneau, with other bureaus

BODY:

The little village of Coldfoot, Alaska, 50 miles north of the Arctic Circle, has long endured jokes about its name. But last week no one in Coldfoot -- or anywhere else in Alaska -- was in much of a mood to laugh about the temperature. For a whole month, the entire state had been gripped by one of the fiercest Arctic cold waves on record. Some towns in the interior registered temperatures as low as -75 degrees F for days at a time. As for Coldfoot, an unconfirmed reading there two weeks ago put the temperature at -82 degrees, colder than the official North American record of -81 degrees set in the Canadian Yukon in 1947. Alaska Governor Steve Cowper declared a state of emergency, requesting everyone to stay indoors as much as possible.

By midweek, the icy blast had roared out of Alaska across western Canada and into the American Midwest. Driven by 100-m.p.h. winds and the strongest high-pressure system in North American history (barometers reached 31.85 in. of mercury), the frigid front generated mammoth snowstorms and in some areas dropped thermometer readings by as much as 70 degrees in a matter of hours.

Alaskans were relieved to be rid of the worst of the freeze, but it would take weeks to assess the toll on the state. Schools closed, businesses ground to a halt, and hardy villagers huddled in their homes to keep warm. Furnaces shut down as heating oil turned to jelly, and stoves stood idle as propane gas liquefied. The greatest hardships occurred in central Alaska, where normal food deliveries were cut off. Governor Cowper called out the Air National Guard to parachute supplies into remote villages.

Heavy steel equipment in the North Slope oil fields turned icily brittle and snapped into pieces. Military operations were disrupted. Most of the 26,000 Army, Air Force and Coast Guard personnel taking part in Operation Brim Frost, an Arctic training mission, were told to stay in their barracks. The Kusko 300, one of the state's major dog-mushing events, had to be postponed.

Even longtime Alaskans, who normally boast of basking in subzero weather, were wincing. Says Mitch Falk, manager of Aurora North Fuel in Deadhorse: "It's not too bad at 45 below, but 60 below takes it out of you." At the Corner Bar in Nenana, which is usually busy even in -25 degrees weather, no one was coming in for a cold beer.

When the frigid air mass finally began to move, it blew into western Canada, where the temperature in many cities plunged as low as -40 degrees F. The worst snowstorm in Edmonton since 1885 brought the city to a virtual standstill. In

(c) 1989 Time Inc., Time, February 13, 1989

Calgary 100,000 grade-school children were told to stay home when the wind-chill factor reached -67 degrees, a level at which exposed flesh freezes in less than a minute.

South of the border, the cold wave brought a sudden end to unseasonably warm weather in the American West. In Great Falls, Mont., the temperature fell overnight from a high of 62 degrees to -10 degrees and then down to -34 degrees the next night. Over in Helena, the thermometer reading plummeted from 44 degrees to -6 degrees in just two hours. As far south as Valentine, Neb., a balmy high of 70 degrees turned to 0 degrees in ten hours.

Despite the cold front's ferocity, there were few casualties. In the places that were hardest hit, people were cautious. Martha Hirt of Fairbanks kept her seven school-age children indoors. "They're miserable because they can't play outside," she said. "We're trying to entertain ourselves by watching videos."

Why was it so cold? While winters are always frigid in the high latitudes of Alaska and Canada, the cold is usually mitigated by warm winds from the Pacific Ocean. This year, though, a mass of cold air called the Omega Block blew in from Siberia and settled over Alaska. A high-pressure zone got stuck between two low-pressure systems and stayed put over the state, keeping out the warming Pacific winds. By the time cold air moved out of Alaska and headed south, it had built up tremendous force.

Alaskans could at least take comfort from the knowledge that the weather could have been even worse. The state got nowhere close to the world's record low-temperature reading. That was a frosty -128.6 degrees F, recorded in faraway Antarctica in 1983.

GRAPHIC: Picture, The frigid weather in Fairbanks made traveling a lonely proposition descColor: Sign showing temperature of -50 degrees., CHARLES MASON
-- BLACK STAR

* * *

"The air is soft in Mobile—filled with sea moisture. The tropics reach toward the town from the south."

Carl Carmer
Stars Fell on Alabama
1934

* * *

"Mobile stays in the heart, loveliest of cities. I have made many journeys down the Black Warrior [Mobile River] and I have always found happiness at its mouth."

Carl Carmer
Stars Fell on Alabama
1934

* * *

"With all its outward semblance of calm, Mobile is gayest of American cities. Its free spirit, less commercialized than that of New Orleans, has kept its Gallic love of the fantastic and amusing. Behind the ornate balconies and long French windows that sedately face the streets, live a people to whom carnival is a natural heritage."

Carl Carmer
Stars Fell on Alabama
1934

* * *

"A city [Mobile] surrounded with shells, the empty shells of bygone fiestas. Bunting everywhere and the friable relics of yesterday's carnival. Gaiety always in retreat, always vanishing, like clouds brushing a mirror."

Henry Miller
The Air-Conditioned Nightmare
1945

* * *

"Mobile is a deceptive word. It sounds quick and yet it suggests *immobility*—glassiness."

Henry Miller
The Air-Conditioned Nightmare
1945

Other Cities and Regions

Montgomery:

[After civil rights marches]: "Montgomery is a legend written by [black] cooks, janitors and [white] country preachers."

Murray Kempton
New York Post
May 22, 1961

* * *

I use to live here,
I had to come back to remember the joy and pain,
But it won't be long till I'm gone,

Cause it ain't the same,
But I did want to see Montgomery in the rain"

Hank Williams Jr.
"Montgomery In The Rain"
1977

Northern Alabama:

Northern Alabama when I first knew it was a mountain country with a river running through it. Hill cabins perched dangerously on steep acres high above the Tennessee ('Fire your shotgun up the shimley and your punkin crop'll drop into the fire-place'). It was a land of fiddlers' conventions and all-day sings and square dances and court weeks. Few Negroes lived here—their homes were in the black belt towns where their slave ancestors had worked for rich white folks. The mountain people plowed their acres six days a week and on the seventh attended little unpainted churches where the wrath of a jealous God was expounded with emphasis."

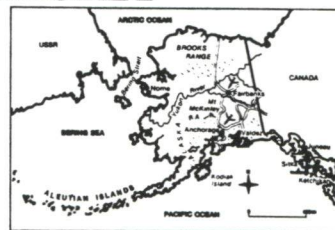
Carl Carmer
American Panorama
1947

* * *

"The great Appalachian mountain chain, dwindling to foothills and piedmont, penetrates northeastern Alabama like a wedge."

Virginia Van der Veer Hamilton
Alabama
1977

ALASKA



Capital: Juneau
Became a territory: 1912
Entered the union (with rank): Jan. 3, 1959 (49)
State motto: North to the future
State flower: Forget-me-not
State bird: Willow ptarmigan
State song: "Alaska's Flag"
State tree: Sitka spruce
Nickname: The Last Frontier, Land of the Midnight Sun
Origin of state name: Corruption of Aleut word for "great land"

Mitchell

cessor. His annual report recommended a "drastic reduction" in government spending, with the aim of attaining a balanced budget by 1934, and the imposition of "a general manufacturers' excise tax."

As a dominant figure in the last Republican administration and in the party organization for twenty years, Mills had a strong claim to consideration for his party's presidential nomination in 1936. But he was passed over in favor of Gov. Alfred M. Landon of Kansas, reputedly because he was too closely identified in the public mind with the Republican Old Guard and because he lacked the popular appeal to challenge President Roosevelt. Though an able speaker, his campaign for governor in New York had shown that he lacked the ability to sway a crowd.

Mills married Margaret Stuyvesant Rutherford, daughter of Mrs. W. K. Vanderbilt, on Sept. 20, 1911. The marriage ended in divorce in 1919. On Sept. 2, 1924, he married Mrs. Dorothy (Randolph) Fell, daughter of Philip S. P. Randolph of Philadelphia. Both marriages were childless. He held honorary degrees from Harvard and St. Lawrence universities. He died of a coronary thrombosis at the age of fifty-three at his New York City home and was buried in the family vault at St. James's Churchyard, Staatsburg, N. Y.

[Books by Mills include: *What of Tomorrow?* (1935), *Liberalism Fights On* (1936), and *The Seventeen Million* (1937). Harvard Class of 1905, *Twenty-Fifth Anniversary Report* (1930); *Ann. Report of the Secretary of the Treasury . . . for the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 1932*; Harvey O'Connor, *Mellon's Millions* (1933); "Backstage in Washington," *Outlook*, Jan. 9, 1929, Nov. 23, 1931; *Pol. Sci. Quart.*, Dec. 1937; *Nat. Cyc. Am. Biog.*, XXXII, 375-76; *N. Y. Times*, Oct. 12, 1937. The Mills Papers are in the Lib. of Cong.; they are described in *Miss. Valley Hist. Rev.*, Dec. 1954.]

EDWARD H. COLLINS

MITCHELL, WILLIAM (Dec. 29, 1879–Feb. 19, 1936), army officer and aviator, commonly known as "Billy" Mitchell, was born in Nice, France, where his parents were residing temporarily. His boyhood home was Milwaukee, Wis., where his Scottish-born grandfather, Alexander Mitchell [q.v.], was a prominent financier, railroad magnate, and Congressman. His father, John Lendrum Mitchell, represented Wisconsin in both houses of Congress; by his second wife, Harriet Danforth Becker, he had nine children, of whom William was the oldest; an older half-brother died at an early age. Young Mitchell attended private schools in Milwaukee and Racine, Wis., and Columbian (later George Washington) University, Wash-

Mitchell

ington, D. C. When war with Spain began, in April 1898, he left college to enlist as a private and was soon commissioned in the signal corps. (In 1919 he was retroactively awarded the A.B. degree.) He was in Cuba with the Army of Occupation and in the autumn of 1899 was transferred to the Philippines, where he served with distinction in the campaign against Aguinaldo. Liking the excitement and activity of military life, Mitchell on his return to the United States in 1901 accepted a commission in the regular army. His next duty was in Alaska, where he helped to establish telegraphic communications with the United States. Other assignments took him to various posts at home and abroad, to army schools, and in 1912 to the General Staff as its youngest officer.

Mitchell's duties in the signal corps and his natural bent turned him to the study of new technical and mechanized methods of warfare. Reading intelligence reports from Europe early in the first World War, he became convinced of the military potentialities of aviation. He learned to fly in 1916, becoming eventually a superb pilot. Control of the army's planes was then vested in the signal corps, and for a while Mitchell commanded its tiny aviation section. Early in the spring of 1917 he went to Spain as observer, and when Congress declared war on Germany he moved to Paris. There, with great energy but little authority, he began planning for an American expeditionary air force. He visited Allied units at the front, studying their tactics, organization, and supply problems. He met Major General Hugh M. Trenchard of the Royal Flying Corps, whose advanced views on the independent air mission were to be the most important outside influence on his thought. Mitchell also conferred with civilian authorities and was apparently responsible for the ambitious aviation program suggested to President Wilson by Premier Alexandre Ribot of France. When General Pershing arrived in Paris, Mitchell joined his staff, helping to frame the American Expeditionary Forces Aviation Program (July 1917). More interested in air combat than in administration, Mitchell continued to fly his own plane in battle as he commanded successively the Air Service of the Zone of the Advance, of the I Corps, of the First Army, and of the First Army Group, advancing in grade from major to brigadier general. By April 1918 United States squadrons began reaching the front, where their excellent record owed much to Mitchell's leadership. Twice he was able to test the ideas he had developed with large

Mix

and was buried in the family plot in Forest Home Cemetery, Milwaukee. Mitchell was married twice: to Caroline Stoddard in 1903 and, following a divorce, to Elizabeth Trumbull Miller in 1923. His children were: by the first marriage, Elizabeth, Harriet, and John Lendrum; by the second, Lucy Trumbull and William.

Though his writings often seem hortatory and intemperate in tone, Mitchell showed imagination and, usually, soundness in his ideas on strategy and tactics, and on civil aeronautics as well. His technological knowledge was considerable, and though as advocate he tended to exaggerate the performance of existing planes, rapid technological advances have justified most of his major claims. His analysis of the Japanese threat was shrewdly prescient, and his constant emphasis on the strategic importance of Alaska and the high latitudes in general is reflected in present-day defense plans. His insistence on the offensive nature of the airplane, on the necessity of air superiority, and on the importance of strategic bombardment influenced profoundly Air Corps doctrine. His most serious error, a gross underestimation of the ability of civilian populations to resist air bombardment, was based in part on an unfulfilled expectation of the use of gas bombs. In 1946 Congress belatedly authorized a special Medal of Honor for Mitchell; more significant memorials may be seen in the Army Air Force of World War II and the Department of Defense established in 1947.

[Mitchell's writings include "Leaves from My War Diary," *Liberty*, Mar. 31 through May 19, 1928; *Our Air Force* (1921); *Winged Defense* (1925); *Skyways* (1930); and numerous articles in such magazines as *Nat. Geographic*, *World's Work*, *Rev. of Revs.*, *Saturday Evening Post*, *Liberty*, *Annals Am. Acad. of Pol. and Soc. Sci.*, and *Aero Digest*. Typical examples of his expert testimony may be found in President's Aircraft Board [Morrow Board], "Aircraft," *Hearings* (4 vols., 1925), and House Select Committee of Inquiry into Operations of the U. S. Air Services [Lampert Committee], 68 Cong., *Hearings* (6 vols., 1925). The best biog., Isaac Don Levine, *Mitchell: Pioneer of Air Power* (1943), contains a bibliog. of Mitchell's writings. See also Ruth Mitchell, *My Brother Bill* (1953); Roger Burlingame, *Gen. Billy Mitchell* (1952); and *N. Y. Times*, Feb. 20, 1936. The Mitchell Papers are in the Lib. of Cong. and are described in its *Quart. Jour.*, VI (1948-49), 39-43, and VII (1949-50), 27. There is also Mitchell correspondence in the Carl Spaatz Papers and in the William F. Fullam Papers (in the Naval Hist. Foundation Deposit) in the Lib. of Cong.; other material is in the Nat. Archives.]

JAMES LEA CATE

MIX, TOM (Jan. 6, 1880-Oct. 12, 1940), cowboy motion picture star, was born in Mix Run, Cameron County, Pa. Christened Thomas Ed-

Mix

win Mix, he was the second son and third of four children of Edwin Elias and Mary Elizabeth (Heistand) Mix. His father was a native of Mix Run, his mother of Marietta, Lancaster County, Pa. The family moved about 1883 to DuBois, Pa., where Tom's father worked as a trainer and driver of horses and Tom completed grade school. For the next few years he worked at odd jobs in DuBois and as a water-boy for lumberjacks in the Allegheny Mountain forests. Meanwhile he learned from his father the horsemanship that later made him famous. On Apr. 26, 1898, after the outbreak of the Spanish-American War, Mix joined the army for the first of two three-year enlistments and was assigned to the 4th Artillery. He reportedly saw duty in the Philippines and in China, where he is said to have received a decoration during the Boxer Rebellion; according to army records he deserted before the completion of his second enlistment.

Following his army service Mix married Grace Allen of Louisville, Ky., and moved to Oklahoma. The marriage ended in divorce, and in 1906 Mix went to work as a cowboy for the Miller Brothers' "101 Ranch" in Bliss, Okla. The Millers also operated a traveling Wild West show, in which Mix took part. In 1909 he reportedly won a national riding and roping contest at a rodeo in Prescott, Ariz. In 1910 the Selig Company, an early producer of silent films, came to Oklahoma to make Western movies, and Mix was hired to pick out locations and supply cowboy extras, and eventually to ride and act before the cameras himself. He soon became a leading star of the Selig Company. In 1918 he signed with William Fox a contract which during the 1920's was to bring him a salary variously reported at \$18,000, \$20,000, and \$30,000 a week. Whatever the figure, it was doubtless exaggerated for publicity purposes, but there is no question that he was one of the greatest box-office attractions in the history of the screen.

Mix's background well fitted him to follow in the steps of his famous predecessor, William S. Hart, who sought to present a truthful, plain, and even drab picture of the Old West on the screen. But Mix, who succeeded Hart in popularity, made films of a very different sort. His immaculate white suit, fancy boots, and ten-gallon hats, even his well-groomed horse Tony—one of the first of the animal stars—reflected the latter-day atmosphere of the rodeos rather than the costume of the humble cowpokes he supposedly played. But audiences of the 1920's made it plain that they preferred

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That's Fit to Print"

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NIXON IN ALASKA TO SEE HIROHITO AT U.S. AIR BASE

President Also Visits Hickel
in First Reunion Since
1970 Cabinet Ouster

PROTESTERS IN CROWD

Oppose Scheduled A-Test
In Aleutians—Support for
Oil Pipeline Is Hinted

By ROBERT B. SEMPLE Jr.
Special to The New York Times
ANCHORAGE, Alaska, Sept. 26—President Nixon arrived tonight for his historic meeting with Emperor Hirohito of Japan after a two-day, 4,200-mile journey from Washington.

[Emperor Hirohito arrived at Anchorage 2:45 A.M. Eastern daylight time, Monday, The Associated Press reported.]

The President was to meet at Elmendorf Air Force Base with the Emperor, who is paying the first visit in the history of the Japanese imperial dynasty to American soil.

Shortly after his arrival here Mr. Nixon rode nine miles by car through downtown Anchorage to the suburban home of his former Secretary of the Interior, Walter J. Hickel, whom Mr. Nixon ousted on Thanksgiving Eve, 1970. The reunion was advertised by Nixon aides as a reconciliation between the men and as an indication of Mr. Hickel's desire to re-enter the national political scene.

35,000 Greet President

Along the way, Mr. Nixon was greeted by a crowd estimated by the police at 35,000. It was mostly friendly, but several hundred youths carried signs protesting a five-megaton nuclear test blast tentatively scheduled by the Atomic Energy Commission on Amchitka Island in the Aleutians.

The White House has said that no formal announcement on the test—the cancellation of the test has been urged upon Mr. Nixon by some of his advisers—would be made until after the visit with Emperor Hirohito.

Mr. Nixon met Mr. Hickel outside the front door of Mr. Hickel's two-story home, large by Anchorage standards. They



IN ALASKA: President Nixon greeting young well-wishers in Anchorage yesterday

3 STABBED BY MAN AT PENN STATION

Panhandler Held in Attack
After 8th Ave. Pedestrians
Refuse Pleas for Money

Three men were stabbed outside Pennsylvania Station last night by a panhandler who the police said became enraged when passers-by had refused to give him cash.

Two of the victims, a 67-year-old balloon salesman and a Manhattan shipping clerk, were reported to be in serious condition at French Hospital. The third victim, a 64-year-old man accompanying his family to see the Holiday On Ice show at Madison Square Garden, was listed as in poor condition.

The panhandler, 230-pound Robert Nathaniel Butler, was seized at gunpoint by railroad policemen. The police said he had also attempted to stab two youths and a woman with a knife that had a five-inch blade. The police said the incident

Foe Hits 11 Allied Bases Along Cambodian Border

By The Associated Press

SAIGON, South Vietnam, Sept. 26 — Enemy forces today launched their heaviest attacks along the Cambodia-South Vietnam border in nearly four months, hitting 10 South Vietnamese positions and one United States base, according to field reports.

At dusk, 18 hours after the first assaults, sporadic contact was reported continuing. United States helicopter gunships were attempting to track down North Vietnamese troops.

[In Phnompenh, Cambodia, terrorist bombs killed two American employees of the United States Embassy and wounded 13 at a ball game. Ten of the wounded were Americans.]

Initial reports from the Cambodia-South Vietnam border said that 58 North Vietnamese soldiers had been killed. These same official reports said that three South Vietnamese had been killed and 37 wounded.

Seven Cambodians and several Americans also were

to 90 miles northwest of Saigon. Most of them were around the Cambodian town of Krek, a key South Vietnamese base along Route 7, which leads into the southern half of South Vietnam.

Other attacks were to the northwest and northeast of Tay Ninh, a South Vietnamese provincial capital and headquarters for elements of two Saigon divisions stationed inside Cambodia to block North Vietnamese infiltration.

Rocket Attacks on Bases

Field reports said that eight South Vietnamese positions had been hit with rockets and mortars and two others assaulted by sappers and infantrymen.

A United States artillery base, called Fire Support Base Pace, on the Cambodian border 26 miles northwest of Tay Ninh, was hit by more than 30 rounds of mortars from just after midnight until noon.

The heaviest fighting was

10 NATIONS STEP TO RESOLVE MONETARY

Agree to Stress Realignment
of Currency and Finance
of U.S. Imports

By EDWIN L. DAVIDSON
Special to The New York Times
WASHINGTON, Sept. 26—The Group of 10, an association of leading industrial nations, took a first step toward resolving the monetary turmoil.

The finance ministers of 10 countries agreed on a term working program for their countries, emphasizing realignment of currency exchange rates and removal of the new tax States 10 per cent surcharge.

While no country has yet taken its position on the issues, the agreement is represented at the meeting by a concession by the United States which was represented by Treasury Secretary Connally.

Mr. Connally's mission was to accept the specific and immediate steps to be resolved, which the United States is to finance. An alternate communiqué, originally reported by the American government, was more

I.M.F. to Mr.

The 10 countries agreed on their agreement on the annual meeting of the International Monetary Fund which is made up of 18 countries. No further negotiations on the monetary situation are expected during the meeting.

At a news conference hours after the decision, Connally took a more optimistic view than previous elements of the deal. "We did a hang-up about gold adding that the United States recognized that for countries it is a 'political' not economic."

Mr. Connally reiterated that President Nixon's position far opposes an increase in price of gold as a means of devaluing the dollar against other currencies. The United States aim, he

men and as an indication of Mr. Hickel's desire to re-enter the national political scene.

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The White House has said that no formal announcement on the test—the cancellation of the test has been urged upon Mr. Nixon by some of his advisers—would be made until after the visit with Emperor Hirohito.

Mr. Nixon met Mr. Hickel outside the front door of Mr. Hickel's two-story home, large by Anchorage standards. They shook hands, smiled and chatted.

"Ever been to Kalispell?" the President asked, referring to a Montana town where he stopped yesterday. Mr. Hickel's reply was inaudible.

Both men then spoke separately to bystanders and children who milled on the lawn, and the present Secretary of the Interior, Rogers C. B. Morton, told Mr. Hickel, "I want to

Continued on Page 13, Column 1

Three men were stabbed outside Pennsylvania Station last night by a panhandler who the police said became enraged when passers-by had refused to give him cash.

Two of the victims, a 67-year-old balloon salesman and a Manhattan shipping clerk, were reported to be in serious condition at French Hospital. The third victim, a 64-year-old man accompanying his family to see the Holiday On Ice show at Madison Square Garden, was listed as in poor condition.

The panhandler, 230-pound Robert Nathaniel Butler, was seized at gunpoint by railroad policemen. The police said he had also attempted to stab two youths and a woman with a knife that had a five-inch blade.

The police said the incident took place at 33d Street and Eighth Avenue at 8:20 P.M., as crowds were entering the Garden to see the ice show. The 30-year-old suspect, they said, had been seen panhandling in the area previous to last night.

Several persons had been asked for money, the police said, before 18-year-old William Beaman, a passer-by, refused and then fled as the suspect became angry, dropped a black

Continued on Page 69, Column 1

months, hitting 10 South Vietnamese positions and one United States base, according to field reports.

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leads into the southern half of South Vietnam.

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Continued on Page 10, Column 1

the annual meeting of the International Monetary Fund which is made up of 18 countries. No further action on the monetary situation is expected during the meeting.

At a news conference hours after the decision, Connally took a more optimistic view than previously of the price of gold. "We do a hang-up about gold, adding that the United States recognized that for a long time it is a 'political not economic.'"

Mr. Connally reiterated Nixon's position, far opposes an increase in price of gold as a means of devaluing the dollar against other currencies. United States aim, he

Continued on Page 18,

Radioactive Building Sand Stirs Dispute

By ANTHONY RIPLEY

Special to The New York Times

DENVER, Sept. 26—A controversy involving nine states, Congress and the Atomic Energy Commission is coming to a head in Colorado over the health dangers of leftover radio-

active sands used by builders in thousands of locations.

In the last few weeks, the Joint Congressional Committee on Atomic Energy has been asked to hold hearings on the problem by two of its own members, a Colorado health official has charged the Federal Government with "extreme irresponsibility," and a leading environmentalist has accused the A.E.C. of trying to cover up the situation.

The problem, which has been building in magnitude and intensity of feeling since the late nineteen-fifties, centers on a form of radioactive trash: sandy material called "tailings" that have been dumped out by uranium mills since the beginning of the atomic age.

By 1969, an estimated total of 83 million tons of uranium mill tailings had piled up in Colorado, Utah, Wyoming, South Dakota, Arizona, New Mexico, Texas, Washington and Oregon.

Known to Cause Cancer

Although officials know of no illness in houses containing the radioactive material, the tailings are rich in elements that are known causes of cancer. And many of the structures involved have radioactivity that is considered unacceptable.

Although the ore-processing mills from which the tailings come were licensed and rigidly controlled by the Atomic Energy Commission, some are known to have given the tailings away free to builders who found them an excellent base and backfill material for concrete slabs, patios and basements in homes, offices, fac-

In Colorado, an estimated total of 150,000 to 200,000 tons of tailings were given for such uses between 1956 and 1966 from a single city of Grand Junction. Tailings have been found in 4,984 locations in the Grand Junction area. The tailings are 11.192 per cent of the total.

State health investigators, aided by the atomic energy commission, have found an average of 1,507 abnormal readings in active readings caused by use of tailings in other small Colorado towns.

The State Health Department, backed by the Environmental Protection Agency and a unanimous recommendation from a medical advisory commission, has recommended that tailings be removed from 10 feet of habitable space.

The removal was mandated last week in a 10-to-3 vote of a Federal steering committee on uranium in Denver. The Atomic Energy Commission, United States Public Health Service voted against the recommendation.

Such a removal program

Continued on Page 15,



LEAVING JAPAN: Emperor Hirohito with Empress Nagako boarding their chartered plane at Tokyo airport. Emperor was on his way to Alaska for a meeting with President Nixon.

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ity for '72

Nixon's move was boldly lined throughout the region captured prominently on all television stations.

same technique—of posing himself for credit insulating himself from pointment—is evident in way Mr. Nixon now uses scheduled trip to China on political stump.

Will Talk, Not Fight
that visit does not mean the differences between the governments of the People's Republic of China and that of the United States are going to be solved, because they are great and very deep," Mr. Nixon said.

does mean that as far as differences are concerned, he is going to talk about them, rather than fight about them, that is terribly important to the future of peace in the world.

ugh he plainly does not seem to be carrying questions of the future in Washington, the president seems to enjoy the freedom of inquiries of business and local newsmen around the country. In Detroit Thursday this forum permitted a look at the automobile and the industry it promotes. In Oregon there was the promise to do better for the Indians and never again for the Japanese-Americans in concentration camps.

with no opponent yet, for while all the pomp and paraphernalia of the presidency lie at their command, they wonder that the Nixon administration have been heard to wish to be like the British, they could rule their own election day away.

pes, swaggers, measures. Hurry. IN SIMON.

27

S E E D

NIXON IN ALASKA TO MEET HIROHITO

Continued From Page 1, Col. 1

give a party for you when you come down to Washington."

The group then went inside the house where the folk singer Burl Ives entertained 150 guests with an unrecorded ballad, "The Best Is Yet to Come."

The President earlier issued a statement on his arrival here suggesting that he was confident that the controversial trans-Alaska pipeline could be built without serious environmental damage.

"Mr. Nixon said the Interior Department had reached the final stages of a statement on the environmental hazards posed by the pipeline, and added:

"Based on the information now at hand, I do not believe that the apparent conflict between oil and the environment represents a permanent impasse. Instead, it presents a challenge—a challenge to our engineering skills and a challenge to our environmental conscience."

Observers here interpreted the statement as an indication that a pipeline of some sort would be authorized from the vast Prudhoe Bay reserves, but with strict constraints to minimize environmental damage. Officials said further details would be forthcoming in the next few weeks.

Earlier today, in Hanford, Wash., Mr. Nixon announced a further effort to "move this nation into an era of plentiful, clean and safe atomic power."

Addressing a large crowd at the site of the Atomic Energy Commission's Hanford works, Mr. Nixon disclosed that he had decided to seek authorization from Congress for the construction of a second fast breeder reactor at a cost of several hundred million dollars.

Last June 4, in a special message to Congress on national energy policy, Mr. Nixon committed the Government to a joint venture with private industry to build the first fast breeder reactor at an estimated cost of more than \$450-million. There is hope that the second breeder announced today will cost less.

Fast breeder reactors not only produce electricity but also produce more nuclear fuel material than they consume, and proponents—including the A.E.C.—argue that this would give the nation "an essential unlimited energy supply."

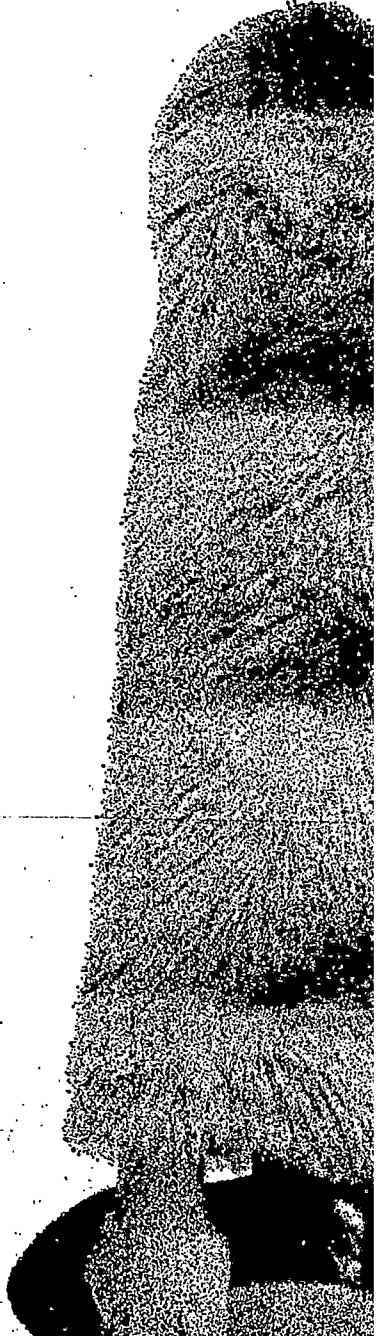
Fast breeder reactors, proponents further argue, would create considerably less thermal pollution than conventional reactors do.

Spokesmen for the commission said that a company or site had not been selected for the development of either the first or second reactor. Three companies are bidding for the first—General Electric, Westinghouse and Atomic International. The target date for development of at least one fast breeder reactor is 1980.

Mr. Nixon did not promise his audience today that Hanford would be the site of the second reactor, although Hanford possesses experimental facilities and has done considerable research on breeder reactors.

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Initiative Laid to Hickel

To this job-starved region, hard hit by cutbacks in the aerospace industry, Mr. Nixon offered only general promises "that this area will most assuredly prosper as the nation moves forward with its nuclear programs" and as it moves toward "a new prosperity without war," in which jobs would be based on "peaceful prosperity" rather than conflict.

The visit to The Hanford facility was the last intermediate stop on the cross-country trip to Alaska.

There has been much speculation about the origin of the initiative in the White House, on Mr. Hickel's staff and on Capitol Hill have now provided some of the details.

The thrust of the accounts furnished at the White House and by Mr. Hickel's Congressional friends is that the initiative for the meeting came from the former Interior Secretary.

As long as six months ago, according to these sources, Senator Ted Stevens, the Alaska Republican and longtime political ally of Mr. Hickel's, began informal conversations with various Cabinet members and members of the White House staff seeking a reconciliation between the two men.

By Senator Stevens's own account, he dealt mostly with Clark MacGregor, assistant to the President for Congressional Relations; Robert H. Finch, counselor to the President and a political adviser; Eugene S. Cowen, a member of the White House Congressional relations team, and Maurice H. Stans, the Secretary of Commerce.

Although a few members of the White House staff seemed disposed to bury old hatchets, nothing came of these preliminary overtures until Mr. Nixon, in August, announced his intention to fly to Anchorage to meet Emperor Hirohito.

At this juncture, Mr. Stevens accelerated his conversations and called Mr. Stans to ask whether the President might join him at a reception.

The White House staff was divided on the matter. Some argued that Mr. Hickel should not be given an opportunity for public repentance, but those who felt that a meeting would be what one called "the correct, Presidential thing to do" eventually prevailed. Mr. Nixon himself is said to have been receptive to the idea.

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"For the past years fashion has been
to the body, understanding
Now I start from not
and discover brand new shapes
new shapes emerge
remain simple. By contrast, when
is simple my fabrics provide
fantastic contrast
I want
of fantasy."

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Hirohito in Copenhagen at Start of Tour

By JOHN M. LEE.
Special to The New York Times

COPENHAGEN, Denmark, Sept. 27.—After 50 years, Emperor Hirohito of Japan returned to Europe today for a nostalgic but whirlwind tour of seven countries in 16 days.

Although the trip seemed much like a sentimental journey, two Japanese youths protested the visit as a revival of Japanese militarism. They showered the Emperor's motorcade with leaflets in Danish and Japanese as he left the Copenhagen airport.

The police chased the youths across the airport parking lots before taking them into custody. Another youth was arrested as he unpacked a club and yellow crash helmet from a knapsack, and the police said they had prevented a planned attack. They said the knapsack also contained a home-made bomb, paint and gasoline.

It was in 1921 that Hirohito first visited Europe as the 20-year-old Crown Prince. He arrived by battleship and stayed for the spring and summer.

This evening, at Copenhagen's floodlit Kastrup Airport, the 70-year-old Hirohito became the first reigning Japanese Emperor to set foot on European soil.

It was already dark when the chartered DC-8 of Japan Air Lines landed just after 6:15 P.M., following an eight-and-a-half-hour flight by the polar route from Anchorage, Alaska.

The Emperor had left Tokyo earlier today.

A cold wind whipped the two-dozen Danish and Japanese flags on display. Security arrangements seemed fairly relaxed.

King Frederik IX of Denmark and Queen Ingrid were waiting at the bottom of the ramp.

About three steps from the bottom, the 5-foot 3-inch Emperor leaned forward eagerly to shake hands with the towering King, and for a moment it looked as if Hirohito might fall. But the two men then walked off together along the red carpet, seemingly locked in conversation.

Empress Nagako was wearing a gray coat and a slouched hat of white felt with a navy band. Queen Ingrid wore an apple green coat and a dark blue straw hat. The men were in black.

Welcome Is Friendly

Over-all, the Danish welcome was a friendly one, if subdued. Small crowds dotted the route into the city, despite the evening chill, and several hundred people crowded around the entrance of the Royal Hotel and applauded as the imperial couple arrived.

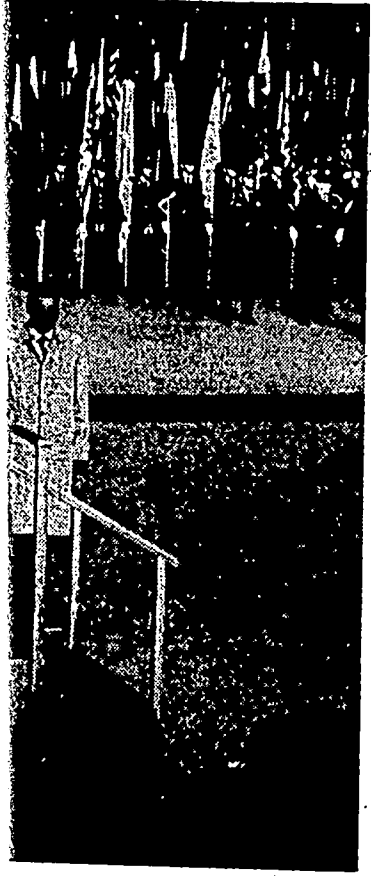
The stop in Denmark is regarded, for protocol purposes, as an informal visit, something

of a rest stop after the long journey before beginning the rigors of a formal state visit in Belgium on Wednesday. Thus there were no arrival statements and no guard of honor, and the King and Queen left their guests at the airport.

As the visit is unofficial, the King had not planned even to go to the airport and had intended to send his 31-year-old daughter, Crown Princess Margrethe. But the King changed his mind after President Nixon flew 4,000 miles to greet the Emperor in Anchorage during a refueling stop.

Tonight, the Emperor and Empress had a light dinner of Danish food in their hotel suite. The grand steward of the imperial household, Takeshi Usami, told Japanese newsmen at a briefing that the Emperor had been in good health on the aircraft, that he had not found Anchorage very cold and that he had enjoyed a fine view of the aurora borealis, the northern lights, for some hours.

Tomorrow, the Emperor and Empress will do some sightseeing before lunching with the King and Queen. On Wednesday, the party leaves for Belgium, and will also visit France, Britain, the Netherlands, Switzerland and West Germany before departing for Tokyo on Oct. 13.



United Press International

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Hirohito's Journey to U.S. Ends an Ancient Tradition

By RICHARD HALLORAN
Special to The New York Times

TOKYO, Monday, Sept. 27—Emperor Hirohito broke with 2,600 years of tradition this morning when he left by airliner for an unprecedented meeting with President Nixon in Alaska and a sentimental goodwill tour of Europe.

Since the days of the legendary Emperor Jimmu, the first monarch of the world's oldest surviving imperial dynasty, no Japanese emperor had ever been out of his native land. Nor had any Japanese emperor ever met with a President of the United States.

The journey, which has been years in the planning, is intended to symbolize Japan's re-emergence as a major power and reflects this nation's growing confidence in its economic and political strength and its desire for a recognition of that abroad.

Diplomats Turn Out

Crown Prince Akihito and Princess Michiko, Premier Eisaku Sato and his Cabinet, the diplomatic corps of the countries the 70-year-old Emperor will visit, and other dignitaries were at Haneda International Airport to see the Emperor off. The departure ceremony was short and simple, without traditional court protocol or etiquette.

But all 34 members of the entourage went to the Inner Shrine of the Imperial Palace several days ago for a Shinto ritual in which they asked the blessing of the imperial ancestors for a safe journey.

After his arrival at the air-

port this morning, the Emperor walked in his shuffling, hesitant gait past the assembled dignitaries, returning their bows while a crowd of carefully screened people lined the spectators' platform waving small Japanese flags.

Then the Emperor, who was dressed in a conservative business suit, mounted a low, red-carpeted platform and stood stiffly beside Empress Nagako, who was dressed in a coat of tiny blue and white checks and wore a white hat, while a band played the haunting strains of the national anthem, Kimigayo.

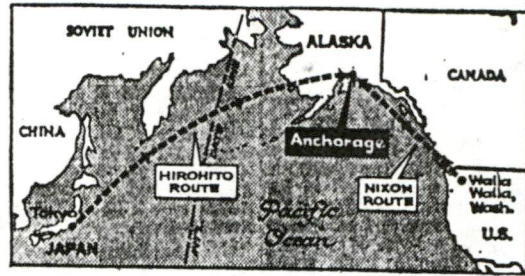
Sato Delivers Farewell

Afterward, Premier Sato addressed their majesties, saying that their trip would be "very significant" in terms of friendly relations between Japan and each of the nations they will visit.

"We Japanese are very happy about this," he said. "We pray for their safety during the trip and we are looking forward to their return in good health."

The Emperor replied briefly, noting that "the impressions I gained in various countries when I made a European tour as crown prince 50 years ago still remain in my memory. I believe it is meaningful that I take this opportunity to see that once again and to refresh my knowledge."

The Emperor and Empress then climbed the steps to the door of the chartered Japan Airlines jet, turned to wave and acknowledged the cries of



The New York Times

Sept. 27, 1971

"Banzai." At 9:32 A.M., their plane lifted off and headed for Anchorage.

Plans of radical leftists that threatened last night to disrupt the Emperor's departure failed to materialize and a typhoon moving up the east coast veered out to sea, leaving the day sunny and hazy. About 4,000 policemen kept the radicals in check, arresting about 40 who were armed with iron pipes.

Yesterday about 1,000 radicals held two rallies to plan demonstrations at the airport while others distributed leaflets in downtown Tokyo. The police disclosed that they had seized 15 fire bombs that they suspected were intended for the airport demonstrations.

Four white-helmeted youths stormed into the Imperial Palace grounds in central Tokyo Saturday and managed to throw smoke bombs before being subdued by guards. The protest against the Emperor's trip, the first such intrusion into the palace grounds, received scant attention in the Japanese press.

Although the Emperor's trip includes some historic firsts, he has met Mr. Nixon before and has been to Europe. In 1921, when he was Crown Prince he went to Europe on a battleship.

In November, 1953, when Mr. Nixon was Vice President, he was a guest of the Emperor at the Imperial Palace during a tour of Asia as President Dwight D. Eisenhower's representative.

The Emperor, according to his court chamberlains, is looking forward to the trip with some nostalgia because he regards his six-month journey 50 years ago as one of the highlights of his life.

Included in his present schedule is a meeting with the Duke of Windsor, who was among his hosts in 1921.

In Europe, the imperial entourage is scheduled to visit Denmark, Belgium, France, Britain, the Netherlands, Switzerland and West Germany on a journey that will cost the equivalent of \$564,000.

The schedule, which calls for a return to Japan on Oct. 14, has been so meticulously planned that the shy, retiring Emperor complained mildly to Japanese newsmen that it was too tight.

There have been reports from Europe of possible demonstrations, particularly in the Netherlands. People who suffered at the hands of the Japanese in the Dutch East Indies, now Indonesia, during World War II were said to resent the invitation.

Nixon

By MAX FRANK
Special to The New York Times

WALLA WALLA, Sept. 26—President Nixon likes to recite his "firsts," is dominating lines and television over the Northwest end with an innovation presented merely as a necessary duty and intervention, backed of act the pi Coast. Analysis To wheat coastal

News Coast. Analysis To wheat coastal

lumber men who their products, a crippled port cities been doubly hurt in recession, the President a plea of urgency, to promise that he would now try to week, a reminder long ago proposed to deal with this sort a warning that he further even if stretch existing law tolerance of the co

This is the kind of activism that and his economic t had forsworn in the years of this Administration. But so were wage controls, and so was tion of China and s less summitry and s

Mahalia Jacks

MUNICH, West Sept. 26 (AP)—Mahalia Jacks, the gospel singer, is being treated in t

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HISTORIC OCCASION: Emperor Hirohito and President Nixon during the ceremony held at Anchorage, Alaska

Nixon and Hirohito Pledge Amity in Anchorage Talks

By ROBERT B. SEMPLE Jr.
Special to The New York Times

ANCHORAGE, Sept. 27—A President of the United States and an Emperor of Japan met last night for the first time in history. The meeting was held here in a colorfully decorated hangar at a chilly air base midway between Washington and Tokyo.

3 PRIME MINISTERS CONFER ON ULSTER

Heath Is Meeting Faulkner and Lynch for 2 Days in Tight Secrecy

By ANTHONY LEWIS
Special to The New York Times

LONDON, Sept. 27—The Prime Ministers of Britain, her Northern Ireland province and the Irish Republic met today to talk over the Ulster crisis.

Prime Minister Heath was the host at his country residence, Chequers, to Brian Faulkner of Ulster and John Lynch of the Irish Republic. They met for much of the day and will continue their sessions tomorrow.

The meeting was held under conditions of tight secrecy. Each man had only one assistant with him and there was no briefing for the press afterward.

When the conference ends tomorrow, there may be some kind of joint statement. But no one expects firm agreement on any issue of substance. The British would be satisfied with a promise to meet again and to keep communication open.

This meeting, the first such tripartite conference since the partition of Ireland 50 years ago, is itself a considerable accomplishment politically.

Continued on Page 12, Column 3

Standing together on a small wooden platform near the mouth of the cavernous structure, and facing a battery of television cameras from both countries, President Nixon and Emperor Hirohito exchanged short, simple and warm tributes, then retired to a nearby house for photographs and 35 minutes of informal talks.

According to White House officials, the two men did not discuss anything of substance during their meeting, limiting themselves to friendly small talk and repeating privately their public pledges of continued friendship and cooperation.

Emperor Resumes Trip

After the brief stopover here, Emperor Hirohito and his party, including Empress Nagako and Foreign Minister Takeo Fukuda, boarded their chartered Japan Air Lines jet plane to resume their flight to Copenhagen, Denmark, where the Emperor was to begin a seven-nation European tour.

[The Emperor arrived in Copenhagen Monday evening and was welcomed by King Frederik IX. President Nixon returned to the White House.]

"For the past quarter-century," Mr. Nixon declared at the welcoming ceremony here, "we have built a structure of political, economic and cultural ties which spans the space between our two countries; and

Continued on Page 2, Column 4

COLLEGE TRAINING IS GOAL OF POLICE

Appointment Requirements and Rules on Promotion to Be Revamped Here

By LACEY FOSBURGH

Within a year or two no one will be able to enter the New York City Police Department unless he has had at least one year of college education, under plans being drawn by Commissioner Patrick V. Murphy.

The requirement would be the first step in a soon-to-be-announced program that would over the next 8 to 10 years require all new patrolmen and all policemen who want promotions to have a four-year college degree.

At present 97 per cent of the 31,500 policemen here have high school diplomas or equivalency certificates. This has traditionally been the single educational requirement to enter the force or be promoted. About 3 per cent, or 1,793, have some form of college degree.

This project constitutes the most advanced and far-reaching attempt any large law enforcement agency in the country has made to use rigorous educational requirements to improve the performance and the attitudes of its men, according to Commissioner Murphy and other high police officials.

Francis P. Looney, the vice

Continued on Page 28, Column 2

State U. Is Divided Into Eight Regions To Spur Efficiency

By M. A. FARBER

A major reorganization of the State University, including division of the university's 72 campuses into eight regions that would carry out academic and other programs on a sectional basis, is scheduled to be approved today by the university's board of trustees.

As a first step toward regionalization, the university would guarantee that any community-college graduate outside New York City would be admitted to a senior college in his region or in a larger "coordinating area," starting in the fall of 1974.

Three of the eight regions—New York City, Long Island and a group of downstate counties, including Westchester—form one of the four coordinated areas.

Dr. Ernest L. Boyer, the university's chancellor, said yesterday that the reorganization represented "some of the most significant structural and educational moves effected by the university in its 23-year history." The university has more than 320,000 full and part-time students and an expense budget of \$538-million this year.

The changes, both in the regions and in the university's central administration in Albany, would broaden educational opportunities for students and enable the university to function "more rationally."

Continued on Page 29, Column 2

outlawed Awami League other elected represent were being tried as trait spite of a proclaimed am Mr. Swaran Singh spo the first day of the gener bate, which, at the out: each Assembly is devot broad policy statement most member governmen Pakistani Objects

Agha Shahi, the repre tive of Pakistan, was o feet objecting moments Mr. Swaran Singh turn the situation in East Pak Mr. Shahi requested Malik, the Assembly Pres to rule Mr. Swaran Sing of order on the ground t was discussing the intern fairs of Pakistan. Mr. Mal not intervene.

Mr. Swaran Singh ch the Pakistani Government tions in East Pakistan ha lated the United Nations ter and that it would mockery of international j to suggest that this w internal issue.

Mr. Swaran Singh refr from suggesting that ation in East Pakistan s be discussed formally b Assembly. There has be attempt to enter an item it on the agenda.

Right of Reply Used

Mahmud Ali, who is le the Pakistani delegation (the Assembly, used the ri reply before the debate closed for the day. He ac India of instigating and ting the East Pakistanis ir revolt against the West "well-planned military e to break up Pakistan.

The Assembly's generi bate has seldom opened note of such hostility. Nor the sharply controversial of the speeches have be merged in diplomatic ge ties.

As always, the generi bate was opened by Br this time by Foreign Mi

Municipal Loan Inspectors Say They Played Role of Scapegoats

By EDITH EVANS ASBURY

The Municipal Loan Program for the rehabilitation of slum housing was attacked yesterday by inspectors who work for the program, inspectors who have been dismissed from it, and contractors, workers and tenants affected by a suspension of payments pending an investigation of the fund.

William J. Glinsman, president of a building inspectors union, said "subtle pressures from above" had been put on inspectors to approve faulty work by "favored builders and contractors."

still employed by the fund, said yesterday that he was "taken off the job of a contractor who seemed to have an open path at H.D.A. and told by a deputy commissioner that the contractor had requested another inspector."

H.D.A. is the City Housing and Development Administration, of which the Municipal Loan Program is a part. The Buildings Department, whose new head, Joseph Stein, announced a drive to root out corruption among inspectors last week.



Nixon and Hirohito Pledge Friendship at Meeting in Anchorage

Continued From Page 1, Col. 2

may this historic meeting, the first meeting in history between the Emperor of Japan and the President of the United States, demonstrate for all the years to come a determination of our two great peoples to work together in friendship for peace and for all the people of the world."

In reply, the 70-year-old Emperor expressed appreciation to Mr. Nixon for having flown to Anchorage and to the American people for their help to Japan since 1945.

He said, according to the official Japanese translation of his speech:

"Together with the Japanese people I constantly raise to heart that all the Presidents of the United States, and her Government and the people, have given us unstinted assistance, materially and morally, after the end of the war, in the restoration and building up of our country."

Hope Voiced by Nixon

Though there was no substantive discussion, both sides attached some diplomatic importance to the visit here. Mr. Nixon, in particular, expressed hope that the meeting, despite its brevity, would provide some symbolic counterweight to his recent friendly overtures to Communist China, which have unsettled Japanese officials, and emphasize anew his long-term commitment to Japanese-American friendship despite present quarrels over trade policy and other issues.

Even these political considerations, however, seemed temporarily swept aside by the simple, efficient dignity of the welcoming ceremony itself—an un-

usual event in a most unlikely but not unpleasant setting.

Weeks of effort by the people of Anchorage and the commandant of Elmendorf Air Force Base had transformed Hangar No. 5, a gigantic metal barn about the size of a football field normally reserved for C-118 cargo planes, into a place fit for an imperial reception.

Along one wall were colorful state and national flags and huge blue drapes hiding the building's metal frame and providing a backdrop for the television cameras and newsreel and still cameras—most of them of Japanese make—massed against the opposite wall. At the closed end of the hangar, far from the platform, about 5,000 people had wedged themselves in to watch the ceremony.

Japanese Flags Waved

The crowd consisted of men, women and children of Anchorage whose participation had been enlisted days in advance by a host of local civic organizations—Elks, Lions, the American Legion—to whom the White House had passed out blocks of tickets. Each guest carried a small Japanese Rising Sun flag, and these were waved on the Emperor's arrival and his departure.

President and Mrs. Nixon, who had flown from Portland, Ore., yesterday, and attended a reception given by former Secretary of the Interior Walter J. Hickel only hours before the ceremony here, arrived at the hangar at 9:58. Mr. Nixon took his place at the head of the receiving line, which included Secretary of State William P. Rogers, the President's national security adviser, Henry A. Kis-

singer, and other officials.

Just at 10 P.M. (3 A.M. Eastern Daylight Time), the red and white Japan Air Lines Boeing 747 and the white Japan Air Lines DC-8 emerged from the gloom and came to a halt at the mouth of the hangar. The Emperor, in a blue business suit and black topcoat, and the Empress, in brown overcoat, walked gingerly down the ramp. Emperor Hirohito slipped momentarily on the bottom step, but quickly regained his balance.

The Emperor, who is on his first trip abroad since he journeyed to Britain in 1921 as Crown Prince, walked beside Mr. Nixon to the speaker's platform and heard the President say, "We are most proud and happy to have you on American soil." Speaking in Japanese, he replied that he and the Empress had been "deeply moved" by the special effort the President and Mrs. Nixon had made to meet him here.

Gifts Exchanged

Afterward, when the two men had gone in a motorcade to the house of Lieut. Gen. Robert G. Ruegg, who heads the Alaska Command, they exchanged gifts. The President gave the Emperor a photograph of himself and his wife taken at the wedding of their daughter Patricia to Edward F. Cox. The Emperor gave a picture of himself and the Empress to the President.

The President and the Emperor then spent 15 minutes posing for photographers, about 25 minutes in private talks, and about 10 minutes in further discussions with a larger group including Mr. Rogers, Mr. Kissinger, Mr. Fukuda, Nobuhiko Ushiba, Japan's Ambassador to

the United States and other dignitaries from both sides. Much of the time was necessarily occupied in translation between the two languages.

The party then returned to the airfield and the Emperor and Empress boarded their plane for Copenhagen. As they climbed the ramp, the bands played, the northern lights appeared in the sky and the people of Anchorage waved their Japanese flags and cheered.

For Mr. Nixon, the event marked the climax of an 8,000-mile trip, the last half of which

was to be spent flying back to the capital today. On his way here, he stopped off in Montana, Oregon and Washington, making political points where he could.

At the atomic energy plant in Hanford, Wash., for instance, he announced he was seeking authority to begin a second nuclear breeder reactor. Here in Anchorage he issued a long statement suggesting that he would approve the controversial trans-Alaskan oil pipeline but with conditions that would satisfy the pipeline's ecological critics.

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ATOM GROUP ELECTS NATIONALIST CHINA

Special to The New York Times
VIENNA, Sept. 27—The Chinese Nationalist Government on Taiwan was elected today to the governing council of the International Atomic Energy Agency.

The vote was taken without



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United Press International

LENDING A HAND: President Nixon helping Senator Mike Mansfield, left, and Representative Richard G. Shoup pull rope that released concrete into forms at Libby Dam, a \$400-million public works project near Kallispell, Mont.

MEDICAID FRAUD LAID TO CARRIERS

Losses From False Charges
for Driving Disabled Poor
Said to Be 'Millions'

By PETER KIHSS

Commissioner of Investigation Robert K. Ruskin said yesterday that "the city may have been defrauded out of millions of dollars" by some transportation companies in the Medicaid program for the sick poor.

The companies take disabled poor persons from their homes to outpatient clinics and sometimes to physicians' offices when they are unable to use public transportation.

First Deputy Health Commissioner Lowell E. Bellin, whose office first discovered the apparent frauds, said the city had been charged for repeated round trips on behalf of persons who had been "dead for months."

Estimate Based on Trend

Other cases, Dr. Bellin said, included billings for round trips for persons who were dead on arrival at a hospital, round trips for persons who were actually bed patients in hospitals or who were never treated, 10 or 15 trips for patients who actually had only three or four journeys, and double billings by two companies for the same trip by one patient.

Commissioner Ruskin said his

TO OUR READERS

Every Sunday The New York Times includes a separate section, 1-A, on Brooklyn, Queens and Long Island. It contains news and features of interest in these areas and appears in copies distributed in Brooklyn, Queens and Nassau and Suffolk Counties.

2 Views of Attica Legacy: 'Repression' and 'Terror'

By FRED FERRETTI

Prisoners in the cells and yards of New York's state prisons say overt repression has been the overriding consequence of the inmate rebellion at Attica two weeks ago. Guards on the other side of cell bars say they now work in an atmosphere of near-terror that abates only when they lock inmates in their cells.

Prisoners talk of beatings and censorship, of constant confinement and loss of privileges. Guards talk of strikes, of swift retaliation if inmates rebel, of new riot-control weapons.

Superintendents of the state's prisons talk of creating a "maximum-maximum" security facility for the "handful" of politically radical militants and belligerents who are, in their view, undermining the prison system. Virtually no one uses the words "correctional facilities," the euphemism for state prisons today.

Findings Are Detailed

A tour of eight of the state's major penal institutions made by State Senator John R.

By WALLACE TURNER

Special to The New York Times

PORTLAND, Ore., Sept. 25 — President Nixon embarked today on an elaborate 4,260-mile trip to Alaska to confer for 50 minutes tomorrow night with Emperor Hirohito of Japan, an essentially symbolic gesture that Mr. Nixon clearly hopes will ease some tensions in Japanese-American relations.

Combining politics with diplomacy, Mr. Nixon also planned to stop in three states that he had not visited during his Presidency—Montana, Oregon and Washington—before arriving in Anchorage.

In Portland, Mr. Nixon met with representatives of both sides in the West Coast dock strike and said that they had agreed to try to settle the dispute by the end of next week. [Details on Page 5.]

Relations with Japan are thought to have fallen to the lowest point since World War II. The Japanese were surprised

Mr. Birchell is not a typical

Continued on Page 74, Column 1

NIXON BEGINS TRIP TO MEET HIROHITO

Political Visits to 3 States
Set on Way to Alaska—
Confers on Dock Strike

By ROBERT B. SEMPLE Jr.

Special to The New York Times

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Continued on Page 4, Column 1

ROGERS TIES ISSUE OF SOVIET SPYING TO EUROPE TALKS

Moscow Says British Incline
Anti-Russian Hysteria to
Block Easing of Tensions

By TAD SZULC

Special to The New York Times

UNITED NATIONS, N. Y. Sept. 25 — Secretary of State William P. Rogers warned today that the scope of Soviet espionage in the West "is going to be a factor" in the Atlantic alliance's decision on whether to agree to a European security conference proposed by the Warsaw Pact.

Mr. Rogers, who spoke to newsmen after a courtesy visit to the United Nations, appeared to be going a step beyond to note the British Government sent the Soviet Union yesterday stating that Soviet espionage activities in Britain must be halted before the "preparation of a security conference of European security begins."

The Soviet Union tonight called the British expulsion order an attempt to whip up anti-Soviet hysteria and thus block the movement toward relaxation of tensions in Europe.

In the first public comment in the Soviet media, Tass, the Soviet Press agency, dismissed the British charges against 10 Soviet diplomats, trade mission officials and other Soviet representatives as a "fabrication of deliberately false accusations" [Details on Page 14.]

Impact Considered

While the Rogers statement was confined to Soviet spying in Britain—it was related to yesterday's order for the expulsion of 90 Soviet officials from the ban on re-entry of 15 others—the Secretary was presumed to be relating the European conference to the cessation of Moscow's espionage in the West in general, including the United States and Canada.

Asked about a possible adverse impact of the espionage disclosures on the chances for a European conference or other East-West moves toward a détente, Mr. Rogers said: "I think it's going to be a factor of course."

"Obviously the view of the United Kingdom will be a very important view," he said.

In London, British officials were reported to be anxious about a possible break in diplomatic and trade relations with the Soviet Union and about possible Soviet retaliation against Britain's diplomats in Moscow.

Ministers Will Meet

The subject may be taken up by the British Foreign Sec-

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NIXON BEGINS TRIP TO MEET HIROHITO

Continued From Page 1, Col. 4

and shocked by Mr. Nixon's announcement of his projected visit to Peking and his equally dramatic announcement in August of a new economic strategy to improve the United States' competitive position in international trading. Mr. Nixon's economic program included a 10 per cent surcharge on imports as well as steps to force a revaluation of foreign currencies, including the yen. The Japanese have complained bitterly about both measures.

Accordingly, Mr. Nixon's meeting with the Emperor, a revered figure to his countrymen, is seen as an effort to reassure the Japanese of Mr. Nixon's desire to maintain friendly relations over the long term and to dramatize anew his long-held belief that peace in the Pacific will be impossible without Japan's continued cooperation.

The President arrived in Portland late this afternoon and, during a question-and-answer session with a group of editors, touched on a variety of other foreign issues:

¶He said it would be presumptuous of him to say he knew what was happening in China at this time, but said that plans were proceeding for his visit to the People's Republic. He added that he expected to meet with both Mao Tse-tung, chairman of the People's Republic, and Premier Chou en-lai.

¶He asserted that the United States had not fallen behind the Soviet Union in nuclear strength. In terms of strategic missiles, he said, there was basically a balance and that neither side would dare risk a preemptive attack. Accordingly, he said, he believed the prospects for an agreement limiting strategic arms were good.

He said his goals in Vietnam were still to prevent a Communist take-over and to obtain the release of prisoners of war, as the American withdrawal continues. But he warned that a more "precipitate" withdrawal urged by some of his Senate critics would mean that "everything we fought for would be lost."

On the Middle East, the President said the United States continued to support a ceasefire and that it would do whatever was necessary "week to week" to see that the balance of power in the Middle East was not upset. But he stressed that maintaining the balance of power was not in itself a policy for peace. That, he said, is why the United States continues to press for a permanent settlement.

Hirohito's trip to Anchorage is historic in at least two respects. It represents the first time that a Japanese Emperor has ventured outside his own country, and also represents the first meeting between an American President and a Japanese Emperor.

In what may be an interesting sidelight to his trip, Mr. Nixon will attend a reception to be given by Walter J. Hickel, whom he has not seen since he dismissed him from the Cabinet in 1970.

Mr. Hickel, the former Secre-

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fire and that it would do whatever was necessary "week to week" to see that the balance of power in the Middle East was not upset. But he stressed that maintaining the balance of power was not in itself a policy for peace. That, he said, is why the United States continues to press for a permanent settlement.

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Mr. Hickel, the former Secretary of the Interior and an Alaskan, is the author of a recent book that is anything but flattering to the Nixon Administration.

The Presidential jet and a chartered plane with 93 correspondents, photographers and technicians touched down first at Kallpell, a tiny Montana town.

Accompanied by Senator Mike Mansfield, Democrat of Montana, who is the Senate majority leader, the President and his party left by helicopter for a tour of Libby Dam, a giant \$400-million flood-control and hydroelectric project scheduled for completion in 1976.

It seemed clear that Mr. Nixon would not have made an 8,000-mile journey to Anchorage and back just to see Mr. Hickel and that the centerpiece of his mission would be his brief discussion with the Emperor at Elmendorf Air Force Base on Sunday night. His motives were therefore seen as being as much diplomatic as political.

Steps Toward Peace

In brief remarks to some 500 persons at the airfield in Kallspell, Mr. Nixon alluded only briefly to the meeting with Emperor Hirohito.

However, he described the Emperor's visit—as well as his own prospective trip to China sometime next year—as steps toward achieving what he called "a whole generation of peace."

He said further that peace could be achieved only by "negotiation" rather than "confrontation," and that his talks with Emperor Hirohito and Chinese leaders should be regarded as part of this essential negotiating process.

After the tour in Montana, Mr. Nixon flew to Portland, where he was to spend the night after speaking at regional briefing for editors on the Administration's domestic legislative program.

The meeting between Mr. Nixon and Mr. Hickel, their first personal contact since Mr. Hickel's abrupt departure from Washington last year, is to take place at a reception tomorrow evening in the President's honor arranged by Mr. Hickel after elaborate consultations with White House aides and Cabinet members, who acted as intermediaries. Between 150 and 200 persons are to attend the reception at Mr. Hickel's 118-room house in Anchorage.

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have been assured that the highest level of professional support is going into the preparation of the analysis. I am fully confident that the conclusion, which I am

informed Secretary Morton will be able to announce this fall, will be sound.

NOTE: The statement was released at Anchorage, Alaska.

309 Remarks of Welcome to Emperor Hirohito of Japan at Anchorage, Alaska. September 26, 1971

Your Imperial Majesties, our honored guests:

I am deeply honored, Your Imperial Majesties, on behalf of all the people of the United States, to welcome you to our country.

As you departed from Tokyo just a few hours ago, you received a magnificent farewell tribute from the people of Japan. Tonight, the American people are proud to join in that tribute to Your Majesties.

Just 50 years ago, Your Majesty became the first Crown Prince of Japan to travel to a foreign country. Tonight Your Majesty becomes the first reigning monarch of Japan in your long history to step on foreign soil.

Your journey symbolizes Japan's growing position in world affairs. We meet in Anchorage, Alaska, a place which is approximately the same distance between Tokyo and Washington, D.C. And this fact reminds us that for the past quarter century that we have built a structure of political, economic, and cultural ties which spans the space between our two countries. And may this historic meeting, the first meeting in history between the Emperor of Japan and the President of the United States, demonstrate for all the years to come the determination of our two great peoples to work together in friendship for peace and prosperity for the Pacific and for all people in the world.

Your Majesties, we are most proud and happy to have you on American soil and, as you go on your journey, our thoughts and our prayers go with you.

NOTE: The President spoke at 10:12 p.m. at Elmendorf Air Force Base where Emperor Hirohito was given a formal welcome with full military honors.

The Emperor spoke in Japanese. His remarks were translated by an interpreter as follows:

Distinguished guests:

I thank you very much, Mr. President, for your cordial words of welcome. I am deeply moved by your presence here with Mrs. Nixon. You have come over a long way to meet us personally on the occasion of our stopover here on our way to seven European countries.

When you are so pressed with matters of state, I highly appreciate it as a manifestation of your very special good will and interest for the Japanese people and ourselves. Together with the Japanese people, I constantly raise to heart that all the Presidents of the United States, and her Government and people, have given us unstinted assistance, materially and morally, after the end of the war, in the restoration and building up of our country. I take this opportunity to express my most sincere gratitude for it.

I have no doubt whatever that the friendly relations between our two countries, cultivated during the past quarter of a century, will be increasingly strengthened by close contact and cooperation between our Governments and peoples.

I thank you again, Mr. President, for your kindness and extend my best wishes for the prosperity of the United States of America.

Thank you.

310 Statement About the Meeting With Emperor Hirohito of Japan. *September 26, 1971*

IT IS a very special honor for me—on behalf of the American people—to extend our warmest welcome to Your Majesties as you arrive in our country.

We understand that on your departure from Tokyo you received a magnificent farewell tribute from the people of Japan. As you make the first stop on this momentous journey, the people of the United States want to add their voices to that tribute—along with our best wishes for your further travels.

It was exactly 50 years ago this year, in 1921, that Your Majesty became the first Crown Prince in the long history of Japan to travel in a foreign country. Now, at this moment, just one-half century later, you become the first Japanese reigning monarch to step on foreign soil.

This journey also has great contemporary significance. For it helps to symbolize Japan's growing position in world affairs. This is true, of course, in the economic sphere, where Japan has developed one of the world's fastest growing and most dynamic economies. It is true in the political sphere, where Japan has been increasingly active in international councils which are helping to shape the future of Asia—and of our entire planet. And it is true, also, in the cultural sphere, where Japanese art and literature and music and science have won growing acclaim throughout the world.

When the Japanese novelist Kawabata received the Nobel Prize for literature in 1968, the citation praised him for building "a spiritual bridge spanning between East

and West." Those same words can be used to describe Japan's accomplishments in many other fields. For in a wide variety of ways, the Japanese people have been helping to bring the East and the West into closer communication. Your Majesties' journey represents another significant step in that important process.

Our visit this evening also symbolizes the friendship between Japan and the United States.

We meet this evening in a part of the United States which is approximately the same distance from Tokyo as it is from our own capital in Washington, D.C. This fact reminds us that our two countries are not only friends but neighbors as well, separated by an ocean which grows smaller every day.

Finally, let me speak of this meeting in personal terms. For I am most grateful for this opportunity to reciprocate in some measure the gracious hospitality I received during my visit to Japan as Vice President in 1953. I was honored when that visit was accorded the status of a state visit—and I was particularly honored when I was granted the first audience that Your Majesty granted to any state visitor in the postwar period. I have looked forward to the day when I could welcome Your Majesties in this country, and I am pleased that that day has now arrived.

A year ago, the great exposition at Osaka caught the imagination of the entire world. The theme of that exposition was this: "Progress and Harmony for All Mankind."

Those words express the hope which unites our peoples—and people everywhere. I know your journey will provide an eloquent expression of that hope. As

you continue that journey, our best wishes will go with you.

NOTE: The statement was released at Anchorage, Alaska.

311 Remarks at a 75th Birthday Celebration Dinner Honoring Mamie Doud Eisenhower. September 27, 1971

I KNOW that at this particular moment that everybody is rather waiting for somebody to leave. And since I understand nobody can leave apparently until we leave, I didn't want this opportunity to pass without speaking for all of this audience to thank those who have entertained us tonight so wonderfully.

I was trying, of course, to get my speech ready, but Julie wrote it, and the alphabet just was too difficult. And so, I will ad lib this one or "wing it" as they say.

First, to the women in radio and television, this is a great night for all of you. We are, all of us, I think, appreciative of the fact that you have honored Mrs. Eisenhower in a way that I know the General would particularly appreciate. And I think all of us who are your guests want to congratulate those who have built a great profession in the field of radio and television, the women in radio and television. To all of you our congratulations and our thanks.

Second, to those who have participated in the program, they are all here on the stage, but let me say that I came with Mrs. Nixon farther than anybody else, 5,000 miles. I just love to come and see some celebrities, believe me. *[Laughter]*

I think all of us collectively want to recognize Ray Bolger, Ethel Merman,

"Private" [Red] Skelton, and, of course, Lawrence Welk. Let's give them all a hand now.

And the great Cadet chorus [West Point Glee Club].

And as soon as they are released from the service, Lawrence Welk's orchestra.¹

And then just one thought for Mrs. Eisenhower. I think, first, on a serious note that the General perhaps would have most deeply appreciated the fact that she was honored in this way with the scholarship fund for Eisenhower College to go to all of the 50 States and that this will play a great part in providing that.

And second, to think of something that would be appropriate to say about her. It was said so eloquently in the presentation of the Military Wife of the Century,² I think perhaps I could put it in somewhat of a different context, and even an almost personal one in this sense.

We often think of men in battle—whether it is in the battle of war or the battles of peace, in the battles of politics,

¹ The President was referring to the Marine Band, under the direction of Lawrence Welk.

² The Military Wife of the Century Award was presented to Mrs. Eisenhower at the dinner by Alfred J. Stokely, president, Stokely-Van Camp, Inc., as part of the annual Military Wife of the Year awards program, a worldwide effort to honor wives of servicemen who are active in volunteer work.

| | Nationality | Born | Year |
|---|----------------|------|------|
| Congregation for Religious and Secular Institutes | Belgian | 1916 | 1980 |
| Archbishop of Cologne | German | 1908 | 1980 |
| Bishop of Westminster | English | 1923 | 1980 |
| Archbishop of St. Marie in Aquino | Italian | 1915 | 1979 |
| Bishop of Barcelona | Spanish | 1913 | 1980 |
| Archbishop of Antioch for Maronites | Lebanese | 1907 | 1977 |
| Bishop of Seoul | Korean | 1922 | 1982 |
| Bishop of Bangkok | Thai | 1929 | 1980 |
| Bishop of Vienna | Austrian | 1905 | 1982 |
| Bishop of Philadelphia | American | 1910 | 1980 |
| Bishop of Zagreb | Croat | 1919 | 1982 |
| Bishop of Lima | Peruvian | 1913 | 1983 |
| Bishop of Boston | American | 1931 | 1980 |
| Bishop of Caracas | Venezuelan | 1919 | 1980 |
| Bishop emeritus of Montreal | Canadian | 1904 | 1982 |
| Bishop of Eastergom | Hungarian | 1910 | 1978 |
| Bishop of Medellin | Colombian | 1935 | 1982 |
| Bishop of Fortaleza | Brazilian | 1924 | 1978 |
| Bishop emeritus of Bangalore | Indian | 1924 | 1982 |
| Bishop of Lvov, Major Archbishop of Ukrainians | Ukrainian | 1914 | 1983 |
| Bishop of Paris | French | 1926 | 1982 |
| Bishop of Cracow | Poish | 1927 | 1978 |
| Bishop of Kinshasa | Congolese | 1917 | 1980 |
| Bishop emeritus of Los Angeles | American | 1909 | 1977 |
| Bishop of Milan | Italian | 1927 | 1982 |
| Bishop emeritus of Paris | French | 1904 | 1980 |
| Bishop emeritus of Sucre | Bolivian | 1900 | 1982 |
| f. of Cong. for Sacraments and Divine Worship | German | 1911 | 1982 |
| Bishop of Cape Town | S. African | 1907 | 1980 |
| op. of Berlin | German | 1933 | 1982 |
| Bishop emeritus of Bogota | Colombian | 1908 | 1977 |
| Bishop emeritus of Quito | Ecuadorian | 1903 | 1980 |
| Bishop of Kampala | Italian | 1903 | 1980 |
| Bishop of Managua | Ugandan | 1914 | 1978 |
| Bishop emeritus of Washington, D.C. | Nicaraguan | 1926 | 1980 |
| Bishop of New York | American | 1905 | 1982 |
| Bishop of Armagh, Primate of all Ireland | American | 1920 | 1980 |
| Bishop of Nairobi | Italian | 1910 | 1980 |
| fect for Congregation for the Causes of Saints | Irish | 1923 | 1980 |
| Bishop of Palermo | Kenyan | 1923 | 1978 |
| icon of St. Francis of Paola | Italian | 1912 | 1973 |
| Bishop emeritus of Turin | Italian | 1918 | 1978 |
| Bishop of Calcutta | Italian | 1907 | 1980 |
| Bishop of Florence | Italian | 1903 | 1980 |
| sident of the Pontifical Council for the Laity | Indian | 1916 | 1978 |
| nd Chancellor of Laturan University | Italian | 1924 | 1982 |
| sident of Secretariat for Non-Believers | Italian | 1920 | 1980 |
| Bishop of Cordoba | Argentinian | 1914 | 1982 |
| sident of Biblical and Theological Commissions | French | 1930 | 1985 |
| Bishop of Tananarive | Argentinian | 1918 | 1978 |
| Arch of Lisbon, Military Vicar | German | 1927 | 1977 |
| con of St. John Bosco in Via Tuscolana | Madagascan | 1921 | 1976 |
| nd Chancellor of Pontifical Urban University | Italian | 1928 | 1973 |
| s. of Comm. for Sanctuaries of Pompeii and Loretto | Italian | 1908 | 1970 |
| ect of Congregation for Oriental Churches | Brazilian | 1913 | 1983 |
| Bishop of Dar-es-Salaam | Italian | 1910 | 1976 |
| ect of Apostolic Signatura, Archpriest of St. Peter's | Polish | 1917 | 1979 |
| Bishop of Guadalajara | Tanzanian | 1912 | 1980 |
| Bishop of Nagasaki | Italian | 1912 | 1983 |
| Bishop emeritus of Porto Alegre, Brazil | Mexican | 1910 | 1973 |
| ic Patriarch of Alexandria | Japanese | 1904 | 1980 |
| Bishop emeritus of Santiago de Chile | Brazilian | 1903 | 1980 |
| Bishop of Utrecht | Italian | 1907 | 1978 |
| Bishop of Manila | Egyptian | 1904 | 1985 |
| Bishop of Genoa | Chilean | 1907 | 1982 |
| Bishop emeritus of Mechelen-Brussels | Dutch | 1931 | 1985 |
| Bishop of Madrid | Filipino | 1928 | 1976 |
| stolic Administrator of Samoa | Italian | 1906 | 1983 |
| Bishop of Dakar | Belgian | 1904 | 1982 |
| Bishop of Prague | Spanish | 1916 | 1985 |
| of the Cong. for the Evangelization of Peoples | Samoan | 1923 | 1973 |
| Bishop of Hanoi | Singalese | 1921 | 1976 |
| Bishop of Addis Ababa | Czech | 1889 | 1985 |
| Bishop of Naples | Stovak-Italian | 1924 | 1983 |
| Bishop of Quebec | Vietnamese | 1921 | 1978 |
| stolic Administrator of Riga and Liepaja | Ethiopian | 1921 | 1985 |
| Bishop of Cebu | Italian | 1908 | 1980 |
| Bishop emeritus of Mainz | Canadian | 1912 | 1985 |
| Bishop of Munich and Freising | Latvian | 1905 | 1984 |
| sident of Secretariat for Christian Unity | Filipino | 1931 | 1985 |
| Bishop of Wellington | German | 1903 | 1973 |
| Bishop of Abidjan, Ivory Coast | German | 1928 | 1985 |
| Bishop of Ouagadougou | Dutch | 1909 | 1980 |
| | New Zealander | 1930 | 1983 |
| | Ivorian | 1916 | 1980 |
| | Burkina Fesani | 1917 | 1985 |

Population: Commerce Dept., Bureau of the Census (July, 1986 provisional estimates, inc. armed forces personnel); Agriculture Dept., Forest Service; lumber production: Bureau of the Census, Industry Division; mineral production: Interior Dept., Bureau of Mines (preliminary); commercial fishing: Commerce Dept., Natl. Marine Fisheries Service; value of production: McGraw-Hill Information Systems Co., F.W. Dodge Division; per capita income (estimate): Commerce Dept., Bureau of Economic Analysis; unemployment: Labor Dept., Bureau of Labor Statistics; finance: Federal Deposit Insurance Corp.; federal employees: Labor Dept., Office of Personnel Management; energy: Energy Dept., Energy Information Administration; education: Education Dept., National Education Assn. Other information from sources in individual states, usually Commerce Dept.

Alabama
Heart of Dixie, Camellia State

People. Population (1986): 4,053,000; rank 22. Pop. density: 78.7 per sq. mi. Urban (1980): 60%. Racial distribution (1980): 73.7% White; 26.3% Black; Hispanic 33,100. Net change (1980-86): +169,000; 4.1%.

Geography. Total area: 51,609 sq. mi.; rank 29. Land area: 50,708 sq. mi. Acres forested land: 21,381,100. Location: in the east south central U.S., extending N-S from Tenn. to the Gulf of Mexico; east of the Mississippi River. Climate: long, hot summers; mild winters; generally abundant rainfall. Topography: coastal plains inc. Prairie Belt give way to hills, broken terrain; highest elevation 2,407 ft. Capital: Montgomery.

Economy. Principal industries: pulp and paper, chemicals, electronics, apparel, textiles, primary metals, lumber and wood, food processing, fabricated metals, automotive products. Principal manufactured goods: electronics, cast iron and plastic pipe, fabricated steel prods., ships, paper products, chemicals, steel, mobile homes, fabrics, poultry processing. Agriculture: Chief crops: peanuts, cotton, soybeans, hay, corn, wheat, potatoes, pecans, sweet potatoes; cottonseed. Livestock (1986): 1.85 mln. cattle; 200,000 hogs/pigs; 16.5 mln. poultry. Timber/lumber (1984): pine, hardwoods; 1.6 bin. bd. ft. Minerals (1986): 192.7 mln., mostly cement, clays, lime, sand & gravel. Commercial fishing (1986): \$84.0 mn. Chief exports: Mobile. Value of construction (1986): \$3.0 bin. Employment distribution (1986): 24% manuf.; 22% service; 18.7% serv. Per capita income (1986): \$11,115. Unemployment (1986): 9.8%. Tourism (1986): tourists spent \$3.6 bin.

Finance. Commercial bank deposits, per capita (1985): \$5,141.

Federal government. No. federal civilian employees (1986): 48,469. Avg. salary: \$26,347. Notable federal facilities: George C. Marshall NASA Space Center, Huntsville; Maxwell AFB, Montgomery; Ft. Rucker, Ozark; McClellan, Anniston; Natl. Fertilizer Development Center, Muscle Shoals; U.S. Corps of Engineers, Mobile.

Energy. Electricity production (1986, mwh, by source): Hydroelectric: 5.2 mln. Mineral: 51.8 mln. Nuclear: 11.6 mln.

Education. Expenditure per pupil, public schools (1984-85): \$2,325. Avg. salary, public school teachers (1987 est.): \$23,500.

State data. Motto: We dare defend our rights. Flower: Camellia. Bird: Yellowhammer. Tree: Southern Pine. Entered Alabama. Entered union Dec. 14, 1819; rank, 22d. State fair at Birmingham; early Oct.

History. First Europeans were Spanish explorers in the early 1500s. The French made the first permanent settlement on Mobile Bay, 1701-02; later, English settled in the southern areas. France ceded the entire region to England at the end of the French and Indian War, 1763, but Spanish claimed the Mobile Bay area until U. S. troops took it; 1813. Gen. Andrew Jackson broke the power of the Creek Indians, 1814, and they were removed to Oklahoma. The Confederate States were organized Feb. 4, 1862, at Montgomery, the first capital.

Tourist attractions. Jefferson Davis "first White House" of the Confederacy; Ivy Green, Helen Keller's birthplace at Tusculumbia; statue of Vulcan in Birmingham; George Washington Carver Museum at Tuskegee Univ.; Alabama Space and Rocket Center at Huntsville; Alabama Shakespeare Festival in Montgomery; Gulf Shores beaches; Moundville State Monument in Moundville; Pike Pioneer Museum in Troy.

At Russell Cave National Monument, near Bridgeport: a detailed record of occupancy by humans from about 10,000 BC to 1650 AD.

Famous Alabamians include Hank Aaron, Tallulah Bankhead, Hugo L. Black, Paul "Bear" Bryant, George Washington Carver, Nat King Cole, William C. Handy, Helen Keller, Harper Lee, Joe Louis, John Hurt Morgan, Jesse Owens, George Wallace, Booker T. Washington, Hank Williams.

Alabama Business Council. 468 S. Perry St., P.O. Box 76, Montgomery, AL 36195.

Toll-free travel information. 1-800-392-8096; 1-800-ALABAMA out of state.

Alaska

Unofficial nickname: "The Last Frontier"

People. Population (1986): 534,000; rank 48. Pop. density: 0.91 per sq. mi., Urban (1980): 64.3%. Net change (1980-86): +132,000; 32.8%.

Geography. Total area: 586,412 sq. mi.; rank 1. Land area: 586,412 sq. mi. Acres forested land: 119,145,000. Location: NW corner of North America, bordered on east by Canada. Climate: SE, SW, and central regions, moist and mild; far north extremely dry. Extended summer days, winter nights, throughout. Topography: includes Pacific and Arctic mountain systems, central plateau, and Arctic slope. Mt. McKinley, 20,320 ft., is the highest point in North America. Capital: Juneau.

Economy. Principal industries: oil, gas, tourism, commercial fishing. Principal manufactured goods: fish products, lumber and pulp, furs. Agriculture: Chief crops: barley, hay, silage, potatoes, lettuce, milk, eggs. Livestock: 9,600 cattle; 3,200 hogs/pigs; 3,100 sheep; 78,000 poultry; 25,000 reindeer. Timber/lumber: spruce, yellow cedar, hemlock. Minerals (1986): \$86.8 mln.; sand & gravel, crushed and broken stone, gold. Commercial fishing (1986): \$752.4 mln. Chief ports: Anchorage, Dutch Harbor, Seward, Skagway, Juneau, Sitka, Valdez, Wrangell. International airports at Anchorage, Fairbanks, Ketchikan, Juneau. Value of construction (1986): \$1.2 bin. Employment distribution: 29.3% gov.; 19.7% trade; 18.3% serv.; 8.7% transp. Per capita income (1986): \$17,744. Unemployment (1986): 10.8%. Tourism (1983): out-of-state visitors spent \$535 mln.

Finance. Commercial bank deposits, per capita (1985): \$7,475.

Federal government. No. federal civilian employees (Mar. 1986): 11,190. Avg. salary: \$30,480.

Energy. Electricity production (1986, mwh, by source): Hydroelectric: 803,000. Mineral: 3.4 mln.

Education. Expenditure per pupil, public schools (1984-85): \$7,843. Avg. salary, public school teachers (1987 est.): \$43,970.

State data. **Motto:** North to the future. **Flower:** Forget-me-not. **Bird:** Willow ptarmigan. **Tree:** Sitka spruce. **Song:** Alaska's Flag. **Entered union:** Jan. 3, 1959; rank, 49th. **State fair at:** Palmer; late Aug.—early Sept.

History. Vitus Bering, a Danish explorer working for Russia, was the first European to land in Alaska, 1741. Alexander Baranov, first governor of Russian America, set up headquarters at Archangel, near present Sitka, in 1799. Secretary of State William H. Seward in 1867 bought Alaska from Russia for \$7.2 million, a bargain some called "Seward's Folly." In 1896 gold was discovered and the famed Gold Rush was on.

Tourist attractions: Glacier Bay National Park, Katmai National Park & Preserve, Denali National Park, one of North America's great wildlife sanctuaries, Pribilof Islands for seal rookeries, restored St. Michael's Russian Orthodox Cathedral, Sitka.

Famous Alaskans include Carl Eielson, Ernest Gruening, Joe Juneau, Sydney Laurence, James Wickersham.

Tourist information. Alaska Division of Tourism, P.O. Box E, Juneau, AK 99811-0800.

Arizona

Grand Canyon State

People. **Population** (1986): 3,317,000; rank: 27. **Pop. density:** 28.1 per sq. mi. **Urban** (1980): 83.8% **Racial distrib.** (1980): 82.4% White; 2.7% Black; 14.8% Other (includes American Indians); Hispanic 440,915. **Net change** (1980-86): +601,000; 22.1%.

Geography. **Total area:** 113,909 sq. mi.; rank: 6. **Land area:** 113,417 sq. mi. **Acres forested land:** 18,493,900. **Location:** in the southwestern U.S. **Climate:** clear and dry in the southern regions and northern plateau; high central areas have heavy winter snows. **Topography:** Colorado plateau in the N, containing the Grand Canyon; Mexican Highlands running diagonally NW to SE; Sonoran Desert in the SW. **Capital:** Phoenix.

Economy. **Principal industries:** manufacturing, tourism, mining, agriculture. **Principal manufactured goods:** electronics, printing and publishing, foods, primary and fabricated metals, aircraft and missiles, apparel. **Agriculture:** Chief crops: cotton, sorghum, barley, corn, wheat, sugar beets, citrus fruits. **Livestock** (1986): 1.1 mln. cattle; 175,000 hogs/pigs; 278,000 sheep; 490,000 poultry. **Timber/lumber** (1985): pine, fir, spruce; 368 mln. bd. ft. **Minerals** (1986): \$1.6 bln.; copper, molybdenum, gold, silver. **International airports at:** Phoenix, Tucson, Yuma. **Value of construction** (1986): \$6.4 bln. **Employment distribution** (1986): 24.3% services; 24.2% trade; 16.9% gvt.; 13.7% manuf. **Per capita income** (1986): \$13,220. **Unemployment** (1986): 6.9%. **Tourism** (1985): tourists spent \$5.6 bln.

Finance. **Commerical bank deposits, per capita** (1985): \$6,547.

Federal government. **No. federal civilian employees** (Mar. 1986): 26,132. **Avg. salary:** \$24,541. **Notable federal facilities:** Williams, Luke, Davis-Monthan AF bases; Ft. Huachuca Army Base; Yuma Proving Grounds.

Energy. **Electricity production** (1986, mwh, by source): Hydroelectric: 14.5 mln.; Mineral: 26.8; Nuclear: 9.9.

Education. **Expenditure per pupil, public schools** (1984-85): \$2,724. **Avg. salary, public school teachers** (1987 est.): \$26,280.

State data. **Motto:** Ditat Deus (God enriches). **Flower:** Blossom of the Saguaro cactus. **Bird:** Cactus wren. **Tree:** Paloverde. **Song:** Arizona. **Entered union:** Feb. 14, 1912; rank, 48th. **State fair at:** Phoenix; late Oct.—early Nov.

History. Marcos de Niza, a Franciscan, and Estevan, a black slave, explored the area, 1539. Eusebio Francisco Kino, Jesuit missionary, taught Indians Christianity and farming, 1690-1711, left a chain of missions. Spain ceded Arizona to Mexico, 1821. The U. S. took over at the end of the Mexican War, 1848. The area below the Gila River was obtained from Mexico in the Gadsden Purchase,

1854. Long Apache wars did not end until 1886, with Geronimo's surrender.

Tourist attractions. The Grand Canyon of the Colorado, an immense, vari-colored fissure 217 mi. long, 4 to 13 mi. wide at the brim, 4,000 to 5,500 ft. deep; Painted Desert, extending for 30 mi. along U.S. 66; Petrified Forest; Canyon Diablo, 225 ft. deep and 500 ft. wide; Meteor Crater, 4,150 ft. across, 570 ft. deep, made by a prehistoric meteor. Also, London Bridge at Lake Havasu City.

Famous Arizonans include Cochise, Geronimo, Barry Goldwater, Zane Grey, George W. P. Hunt, Helen Jacobs, Percival Lowell, William H. Pickering, Morris Udall, Stewart Udall, Frank Lloyd Wright.

Tourist information. Phoenix & Valley of the Sun Visitor and Convention Bureau, 1-602-254-6500.

Arkansas

Land of Opportunity

People. **Population** (1986): 2,372,000; rank: 33. **Pop. density:** 45.4 per sq. mi. **Urban** (1980): 51.5% **Racial distrib.** (1980): 66.1% White; 16.3% Black; Hispanic 17,873. **Net change** (1980-86): +86,000; 3.8%.

Geography. **Total area:** 53,104 sq. mi.; rank: 27. **Land area:** 51,945 sq. mi. **Acres forested land:** 18,281,500. **Location:** in the west south-central U.S. **Climate:** long, hot summers, mild winters; generally abundant rainfall. **Topography:** eastern delta and prairie, southern lowland forests, and the northwestern highlands, which include the Ozark Plateaus. **Capital:** Little Rock.

Economy. **Principal industries:** manufacturing, agriculture, tourism. **Principal manufactured goods:** poultry products, forestry products, food products, home appliances, aluminum, electric motors, transformers, garments, bricks, fertilizer, petroleum products. **Agriculture:** Chief crops: soybeans, rice, cotton, hay, wheat, sorghum, tomatoes, strawberries, peaches. **Livestock** (1985): 1.8 mln. cattle; 436,000 hogs/pigs; 760 mln. poultry. **Timber/lumber** (1984): oak, hickory, gum, cypress, pine; 1.1 bln. bd. ft. **Minerals** (1986): \$281.8 mln.; abrasives, bauxite, bromine, stone, sand & gravel. **Commercial fishing** (1984): \$7.3 mln. **Chief ports:** Little Rock, Pine Bluff, Osceola, Helena, Fort Smith, Van Buren, Camden. **Value of construction** (1986): \$1.5 bln. **Employment distribution** (1986): 21.6% manuf.; 18.8% trade; 14.9% serv.; 4.6% agric. **Per capita income** (1986): \$10,773. **Unemployment** (1986): 8.7%. **Tourism** (1985): travelers spent \$1.9 bln.

Finance. **Commerical bank deposits, per capita** (1985): \$6,331.

Federal government. **No. federal civilian employees** (Mar. 1986): 12,259. **Avg. salary:** \$23,500. **Notable federal facilities:** Nat'l. Center for Toxicological Research, Jefferson; Pine Bluff Arsenal.

Energy. **Electricity production** (1986, mwh, by source): Hydroelectric: 2.8 mln.; Mineral: 23.5 mln.; Nuclear: 8.9 mln.

Education. **Expenditure per pupil, public schools** (1984-85): \$2,353. **Avg. salary, public school teachers** (1987 est.): \$19,951.

State data. **Motto:** Regnat Populus (The people rule). **Flower:** Apple Blossom. **Bird:** Mockingbird. **Tree:** Pine. **Song:** Arkansas. **Entered union:** June 15, 1836; rank, 25th. **State fair at:** Little Rock; late Sept.—early Oct.

History. First European explorers were de Soto, 1541; Joliet, 1673; La Salle, 1682. First settlement was by the French under Henri de Tonty, 1686, at Arkansas Post. In 1762 the area was ceded by France to Spain, then back again in 1800, and was part of the Louisiana Purchase by the U.S. in 1803. Arkansas seceded from the Union in 1861, only after the Civil War began, and more than 10,000 Arkansans fought on the Union side.

Tourist attractions. Hot Springs National Park, water ranging from 95° to 147°F; Eureka Springs, resort since 1880s; Blanchard Caverns, near Mountain View, are

3
Remarks at Elmendorf Air Force Base, Alaska, En Route to Japan
and the Republic of Korea
November 8, 1983

Governor, Senator Murkowski, Congressman Young, General, distinguished guests here, and all of you ladies and gentlemen:

It's been a while since Nancy and I were in Alaska. Now, that line would make it sound as if we're not tenderfeet still. We've been here once. We came in the dark, and we left in the dark. [Laughter] And we still are looking forward to a time when we can be here with more time, certainly, than we have today, when we can see some of the beauty of this wonderful land.

You know, I know that you are kind to a tenderfoot up here. I remember the story of one who arrived, and an old fellow up here was showing him the routine with the sledge dogs. And he said, "Look, you can walk among them. You can pat them on the head. You can feed them. Don't fall down." [Laughter] And you know, that's good advice in Washington. [Laughter] I was going to even almost try to fool you. I could prove that I know a little about Alaska. I was going to recite "The Shooting of Dan McGrew." But I won't.

But I want you to know I've always had an admiration for the spirit of this State. And I won't deny that I have a special kinship with your delegation. And, Governor, you'll forgive me, but I don't know of any other States where the entire congressional delegation is Republican.

But Alaska does represent something very special to most Americans. You are the conquerors of the last frontier. Many of your values and ways are reminiscent of those that built our great country. Your love of nature and the land, your individualistic pride, your spirit of enterprise, all these things have contributed to a well-deserved Alaskan mystique. My only request to you is keep doing what you do best.

One thing your State is known for is its outside activities, of course, especially hunting and fishing. And that reminds me of a story. [Laughter] It's a story about down there in the other 48, a young fellow that was making quite a killing fishing and sell-

ing the fish to the local restaurant in this small town. And the game warden began to get a little suspicious about the catch that he was bringing in every day. So, knowing the sheriff was an uncle of this young fellow, he asked him why he didn't go fishing with his nephew and find out where he was catching and how he was catching all those fish. So, the sheriff asked, and the nephew said, "Sure."

Elmer and the sheriff rode out into the middle of the lake, and the sheriff started to get ready to put his line in. And Elmer reached in the tackle box, came out with a stick of dynamite, lit the fuse, threw it in, the explosion, and the fish came belly-up. And he started to gather them in, and the sheriff says, "Elmer, you have just committed a felony." Elmer reached in the tackle box, came up with another stick of dynamite, lit the fuse, handed it to the sheriff, and said, "Did you come here to fish or talk?" [Laughter]

Well, you may not catch them with dynamite, but your State is responsible for two-fifths, 40 percent of America's fish harvest. Your State is a treasure trove of resources vital to our economy and to the well-being of every American. One-eighth of our gold comes from Alaska. And just how vulnerable would we be had we followed the advice of those who opposed the Alaskan oil pipeline?

Today we should all say, "Thank you, Alaska," because Alaskan oil accounts for one-fifth of our total domestic production. And all of this concerns more than economic growth, as important as that is. Alaska possesses 10 of the 16 vital materials needed for our nation's security. In short, you add tremendously to our economic well-being and to our security. And you do it with only 443,000 people, and that's pretty impressive.

In the future Alaska will play an even greater role. Here in Anchorage we're as close to Tokyo, Japan's capital, as we are to our own capital in Washington. Your State

bridges the Western Hemisphere and the Far East. Like California, you're part of an economic community on the Pacific rim which will be ever more important to our way of life in the years ahead.

My visit to Japan and Korea will, I hope, underline the significance that we place on our ties with Northeast Asia and the countries of the Pacific. In the 21st century we can foresee vastly expanding economic, political, and cultural bonds with these countries. I believe we'll witness a wave of productive and creative endeavors improving the quality of life on both sides of the Pacific.

The peoples of the Pacific understand hard work. They're not afraid of technology and innovation. They have the Yankee spirit that we once called our own. We're in the midst of restoring that spirit. Here in Alaska you never lost it. Alaska, with its vast resources, strategic location, and enterprising people, will play an increasingly important role as the potential of the Pacific unfolds.

Our progress depends on a strong United States. We've come a long way in strengthening our economy in the last few years. We've brought inflation down dramatically, and we've put our economy back on the road to robust growth after years of stagnation. And as I've said, you Alaskans contributed far beyond your numbers in these endeavors.

Peace is essential if we're to realize our economic potential. And to maintain peace we must maintain a strong defense. Alaska has much of which to be proud on this account—[*applause*]*—*you have much to be proud of in this account as well. You are a first line of defense. This is becoming ever more apparent in the wake of the Soviets' brutal downing of a civilian airliner.

May I take this opportunity to thank all of our service personnel who are stationed here. Now, many of you are far from home; sometimes you're lonely. Sometimes, until you get used to it, I suppose the elements are tough. But each one of you contributes to our security in a very real way. I just want you all to know your families and friends appreciate you, and so do 230 million other Americans.

I'd also like to thank your congressional

delegation, Senators Stevens and Murkowski and Congressman Young, for their unwavering support for a strong national defense. Your representatives to Washington are showing that Alaskans are willing to do what is necessary to protect our freedom and preserve the peace.

Now, Ted Stevens was unable to join us today because he's continuing his outstanding work in managing the Department of Defense's appropriation bill on the floor of the Senate. And just before we landed, I was told that it was worthwhile his staying there, because George Bush, as Vice President, cast the tie-breaking vote to pass the military appropriations bill.

You know, but I'm grateful that Senator Murkowski and Congressman Young could be here. And leaving Ted there, you know, that's a little bit like that story of the Texas Ranger, that they sent him to a town where there was a riot, and the mayor met him, and the mayor looked over his shoulder and said, "Well, where are the rest?" And he says, "Well, you've only got one riot." [*Laughter*] Well, it only took one Alaskan there on the floor of the Senate to get the job done today.

Back in June, I signed into law a bill that was declaring what you were just told a few minutes ago, that January 3d would be Alaskan Statehood Day, marks that great milestone, your 25th anniversary as a member of the United States. And I'm certain that Alaska's next 25 years will be enriching and rewarding years for you, the residents of this mighty State and for the rest of your fellow citizens down below:

Alaska only cost us \$7 million. You know, that was quite a real estate deal. I don't think anyone would try to buy it for even a couple of million dollars profit on that today.

Well, I thank you for having us with you in this brief stopover that we have here before we continue on our way. And certainly we thank you very much for coming out here to see us. Mainly thank you for being Americans and for making us so proud. And God bless you all.

Note: The President spoke at 11:54 a.m. to military personnel and their families in

Hangar 2 on the Air Force base. Following his remarks, the President traveled to Tokyo, Japan.

In his opening remarks, the President re-

ferred to Governor William Sheffield of Alaska and Brig. Gen. Gerald Bethke, Commander, United States Armed Forces, Alaska.

Toasts of the President and Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone of Japan at a Luncheon in Tokyo

November 10, 1983

The Prime Minister. Mr. President, Mrs. Reagan, distinguished guests, please allow me to say a few words on behalf of the Government and people of Japan and on my own behalf. Welcome to the President of the United States of America and Mrs. Reagan.

I wish to express anew my gratitude to the President and Mrs. Reagan and the American people of all walks of life for the most heartwarming welcome accorded to me during my visits to Washington in January and May.

In particular, I will never forget the wonderful birthday surprise the President and Mrs. Reagan arranged for me at the White House in May. Today I am deeply pleased to be able to reciprocate your thoughtfulness in my humble way.

Mr. President, you may recall that in our meeting in May, we promised to cooperate with each other, you as a pitcher and I as a catcher. We have been living up to our promise since then, not only as a formidable battery over the Pacific but also as excellent teammates of the free world.

While in the world of baseball both the World Series and the Japan Series are over, the World Series in the world of politics in which the President and I are together taking part still has quite a few innings left. [Laughter] I am convinced that we will achieve brilliant results in this World Series by putting our efforts together. [Laughter]

In closing, I wish to propose a toast to the continued health of the President and Mrs. Reagan, as well as the members of his suite, and to the prosperity of the United States of America.

The President. Mr. Prime Minister, Mrs. Nakasone, members of the Diet, distin-

guished guests, and ladies and gentlemen, just before this delightful luncheon we finished the second of two long, productive talks. I don't know who was pitching and who was catching—[laughter]—but those talks demonstrated that despite the 5,000 miles of ocean between us and the difference in our geography, history, and culture, Japan and America share the same deeply held values.

Both our nations are democracies founded on the sacredness of the individual. We both believe that every person deserves to be listened to, so we give all of our citizens a voice in government. And we both hold that every man and woman has certain inalienable rights, so we enshrine these rights in law.

As the American educator Robert Hutchins wrote, "Democracy is the only form of government that is founded on the dignity of man—not the dignity of some men, or rich men, or educated men . . . but on all men." Democratic freedoms, we both know, make a nation not only noble but dynamic. Individuals in democracies can give full scope to their energies and talents, conducting experiments, exchanging knowledge, and making breakthrough after breakthrough.

In just the past few decades, men and women acting in freedom have markedly improved the health and living standards of the whole human race. Innovations in fertilizers, farm machinery, land use made in democracies have increased agricultural output across the world.

Medical advances made in democracies, from the discovery of penicillin to the identification of vitamins, means that people everywhere on Earth live longer than ever

"He who holds Alaska will hold the world." Brigadier General Billy Mitchell, speaking before the House Committee on Military Affairs, 2/11/35.

Motto for the Alaskan Air Command: Top Cover for North America

People serving in Alaska = Arctic Warriors

World War II:

at that time it was Elmendorf Air Field, and it was part of Fort Richardson

Elmendorf served as HQ for the 11th Air Force and for the Alaska Defense Command

It was the logistical center for the battle for the Western Aleutians, the only American soil captured during the war (they were captured by the Japanese), and the only American soil where fighting took place (June 1942 - August 1943).

world, essential to the security of this Nation and the honor of the United Nations.

Our associations with these four nations are vital to our own security and to the security of the free world. In my personal mission through the next 2 weeks I shall strive to my utmost that our friendships may grow warmer, our partnerships more productive of good for us all.

I am stopping briefly in Okinawa where we have important responsibilities for the welfare of the Ryukyuan people.

I am also happy to visit our newest States, Alaska and Hawaii. They are important bridges of communication to the free nations of Asia.

I know that all Americans will want me to express their warm friendship to the peoples I shall visit. I know also that I shall bring back to you the friendly greetings of our Asian brothers.

And now—goodbye to all of you for a short while.

NOTE: The statement was recorded for broadcast over radio and television following the President's departure at 8:40 a.m. from Andrews Air Force Base.

178 ¶ Remarks Upon Arrival at Elmendorf Air Force Base, Anchorage, Alaska. *June 12, 1960*

Governor Egan, Mayor Byer, officers and men of the Alaskan Command, and my fellow citizens:

My first visit to Alaska since it became the 49th State in the Union means much to me as an individual American and as President.

On the personal side, thinking back to my boyhood, Alaska for all of us—at least in Kansas—was synonymous with gold and glamor of the Yukon and Klondike; the home of sourdoughs and Eskimos; best known through Jack London and Robert Service. We thought of it as a cruel Arctic region, a new and raw possession.

Incidentally, I had an uncle who came on that adventure, but he did not find the gold and he never talked to me about the glamor.

But Alaska was new. My father, for example, was a growing boy when the Russian flag still flew here. I question that many in that day ever dreamed it would achieve statehood within their life span.

Certainly I can assure you that never for a moment did it enter my head that one day as President of the United States I would urgently recommend statehood for Alaska and later welcome it as a State into our great Union.

As so many voices express worry and fear about the future, let us remember it usually turns out as good as the effort we put into it. And Alaska is an example.

Today, flying here through five time zones, across almost thirty-five hundred miles, at little less than the speed of sound, over fertile fields and prosperous cities, this trip is an index to North American growth in my own lifetime.

Beyond the physical, I reach this largest city of the 49th State knowing that I will find in its people, as indeed I have before, the great traits of all America: a tremendous energy for achievement, a courageous persistence in mastering natural resources for human good—boundless faith in country and in God.

The changes in less than a century hearten us as we view the future. For you, that future is bound to be a bright and useful one. You are no longer an Arctic frontier, you constitute a bridge to the continent of Asia and all its peoples.

To all of them—in your energy and persistence and faith—you exemplify the stimulus of freedom, its rewards and its spirit.

Through the years you will be for them a new and close demonstration of what free men and free women can accomplish, given challenge and opportunity and the will to work together.

It is good to be here to learn at first hand something of what you are doing, what you are hoping and planning for the future. My party and I truly value these few hours that we can spend with you.

Governor Egan, from the bottom of my heart, I thank you for your cordial welcome and for the mementoes that you have just mentioned as gifts to me here. I cannot tell you with what gratitude I express my feelings about your generous statements.

Thank you.

NOTE: The President spoke at 10:10 a.m. His opening words "Governor Egan, Mayor Byer" referred to William A. Egan, Governor of Alaska, and George H. Byer, Mayor of Anchorage.

Governor Egan presented the President with a gold medal commemorating the statehood of Alaska, and, on behalf of his daughter, Mrs. Jacqueline Grainger, a blue leather stamp album.

(McGroarty)

Draft/Alaska Remarks

17 Feb 1989

7:30 pm

Senators Stevens and Murkowski, Congressman Young, Governor Cowper, Mayor Fink: I am pleased to have this opportunity, however brief, to speak here at Elmendorf, to members of our Armed Forces and their families, and to the people of Anchorage.

I understand that it has been a bitter winter, even by Alaskan standards. But from what I've heard, any battle between Alaskans and the elements is no contest: the cold is no match for the vibrant sense of community that all Alaskans share. When the temperature drops, Alaskans close ranks, pull together, and pitch in. Adverse conditions bring out your best. That's the best in the American spirit, and that is an inspiration to all Americans.

[I'd be remiss if I did not recognize several individuals who took part in the courageous effort to save the Whales.]

In the minds of most Americans, Alaska is our last frontier -- vast, untamed, with plenty of room for opportunity and optimism. At the same time, Alaska is a vital source of energy for the nation as a whole. I am convinced that our natural resources can be developed without spoiling our environment. The

plan to open the coastal plain of the Arctic National Wildlife Refuge meets these twin objectives. As a businessman, I know that we can and must develop our energy resources for the sake of economic development, and national security. As a sportsman, I could never support development that failed to provide adequate safeguards for land and wildlife.

Alaska, so rich in resources, also serves as the American gateway to Asia. Let me speak for a moment about what I hope to achieve on the trip to the Far East I am now beginning. I am here on my way to Japan for the funeral of Emperor Hirohito; it was here -- at Hangar 5 at Elmendorf -- that the Emperor, for the first time in Japan's long history, first set foot outside his homeland, eighteen years ago.

Alaskans understand that America is as much a Pacific as it is an Atlantic nation -- and that the Pacific region is of great and growing importance in international affairs. The timing of my trip is dictated by a sad event: the passing of the Japanese Emperor, to whom I and other heads of government will pay our final respects. It is, as well, a measure of our respect for a valued ally and fellow democracy that I make this trip. In China -- a nation whose path I have long found fascinating -- I hope to build on the friendly, stable and enduring relationship that now exists. In Korea, I'll meet with leaders of a nation that is rapidly joining the ranks of the world's first-tier economies, and one where democratic institutions are gaining strength each

day. At each stop, I aim to strengthen key relationships with our friends and partners in the Pacific region.

Finally, a word of thanks to the Airmen and their families who serve here at Elmendorf, and the soldiers and their families who are here today from "Fort Rich." The missions you perform are of crucial importance to our national security. You are the forward edge of our national defense. And as that famed fighter pilot Billy Mitchell said, "He who holds Alaska will hold the world."

Your dedication, your vigilance, your sense of duty help our nation remain safe and secure. I salute you. Rest assured that I will do everything in my power to see that the United States continues to prosper, and remains free and at peace.

Thank you.

Daniel McGroarty

Senators Stevens and Murkowski, Congressman Young, Governor Cowper, Mayor Fink: I am pleased to have this opportunity, however brief, to speak here at Elmendorf, to members of our Armed Forces and their families, and to the people of Anchorage.

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that we can and must develop our energy resources for the sake of economic development, and national security. As a sportsman, I could never support development that failed to provide adequate safeguards for land and wildlife.

Let me speak for a moment about what I hope to achieve on the trip I am now beginning. The Pacific region is of great and growing importance in international affairs -- and Alaskans understand that America is as much a Pacific as it is an Atlantic nation. The timing of my trip is dictated by a sad event: the passing of the Japanese Emperor, to whom I and other heads of government will pay our final respects. It is, as well, a measure of our respect for a valued ally and fellow democracy that I make this trip. In China -- a nation whose path I have long found fascinating -- I hope to build on the friendly, stable and enduring relationship that now exists. Finally, in Korea, I'll meet with leaders of a nation that is rapidly joining the ranks of the world's first-tier economies, and one where democratic institutions are gaining strength each day. At each stop, I aim to strengthen key relationships with our friends and partners in the Pacific region.

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my power to see that the United States continues to prosper, and remains free and at peace.

Thank you.

MEMORANDUM
OFFICE OF SENATOR FRANK H. MURKOWSKI

February 17, 1989

To: Fred McClure
From: Dennis Fradley

Re: Additional thoughts for President's address in Anchorage

(please refer to my earlier memo on this subject. In particular, recognition of Sen. Murkowski's role in the Alaska-Siberia initiative--opening this backdoor between American and the Soviet Union. That one is most important for this office!)

Summary: *The Anchorage event offers the President an opportunity to elaborate on his inaugural theme of the extended hand in international, economic, and environmental affairs, while incorporating two of the most important Alaska federal issues -- opening ANWR and expanding international trade.*

In many ways, Alaska stands for an extended hand.

When you look at a world globe, and in particular at the great state of Alaska, it doesn't take much imagination to see an "extended hand"... This largest of our 50 states reaches out in the Northern Pacific...to the Soviets, a mere two miles away, and to the peoples of the Pacific Rim nations...

This past winter, the world watched as Alaska neighbors extended their hands to each other to keep warm.

Last fall, the world was treated to the thrilling spectacle of Alaska natives, oil companies, and even people from the Soviet Union, who put their hands together to free the grey whales trapped in the ice near Barrow.

More and more, we need to see this kind of cooperation, this extended hand, between those involved in resource production and those concerned with conservation. This cooperation is needed within our borders and among the nations of the world -- to protect the world's environment, while producing the energy, minerals, timber and other resources that have become basic to everyday life. .

I believe we can open the Arctic national Wildlife Refuge to oil and gas leasing, protect the caribou, and strengthen America's energy security.

In international affairs, Alaska, for some time, has been extending a hand to trade with its neighbors around the Pacific Rim.

While Alaska's political ties are with the United States -- and thank God for that -- many of its largest economic ties are with Asia. Alaska can help lead America to be a greater exporting nation.

Pending between Alaska, Japan, Korea and Taiwan are a number of energy projects, the largest of which could mean a seven percent increase in U.S. exports to those three countries. We support that effort -- and will continue discussions on energy cooperation with foreign governments.

Now showing at the Smithsonian Institution in Washington D.C. is a major exhibition on Alaska and its neighbors called "Crossroads of Continents." We are here today, on our way to Asia, because Alaska is that crossroads between America, Europe and Asia.

MEMORANDUM
OFFICE OF SENATOR FRANK H. MURKOWSKI

February 15, 1989

To: Fred McClure
From: Dennis Fradley (224-3619)

Re: President's remarks in Anchorage

First, I understand that ~~Connie Godwin~~ from Ted Stevens' office and ~~Steve Hansen~~ from Don Young's office are preparing their separate memos for the WH speech department. Following are recommendations from Frank Murkowski's office:

Most popular message that President Bush can have for Alaskans is to repeat his support for legislation to open the coastal plain of ANWR (Arctic National Wildlife Refuge) for oil leasing. (He mentioned this in report to Congress the other day, and it was well received at home.)

Following on that theme is recognition of role of state of Alaska (1/5 size of whole U.S.) in supplying nation and world with natural resources (1/4th domestic oil supply comes from North Slope), Alaska leads all states in total value of fish landed, phenomenal amount of natural gas, coal, timber, etc. available

POINT TO MAKE is acknowledgement that federal government, as absentee landlord, (more than 60% of 375 million acres) has responsibility to reach balance between protecting the abundant wildlife, scenic landscapes and other Alaskan wonders that are part of our national heritage, with the responsible management of those lands to permit production of the resources needed by our nation. Mineral, timber and oil production can be carried out in a manner consistent with goals of conserving our other precious resources.

Another point to recognize is Alaska's expanding role in national defense (strategic geographical location), home of new 6th Infantry, etc.

Regarding the Alaska Congressional Delegation: The State of Alaska is well represented by an effective Congressional team: headed by Ted Stevens (more than 20 years seniority), Congressman Don Young (more than 16 years), and Senator Frank Murkowski, now in second term. **Three are recognized in Washington for teamwork approach to solving problems involving State of Alaska...**

Recognize Stevens' leadership in National Defense area....Young for legislative initiatives on issues affecting fishermen....and Murkowski for role in opening America's backdoor with the Soviet Union....the bridge across the Bering Strait between Alaska and Siberia.

PAGE 2

Might be appropriate for the President to recognize that a group of Soviets are currently in the state (they're supposed to arrive in Anchorage via Aeroflot next Monday), and comment on the pivotal role that Alaskans have in developing the people-to-people relationships between the world's two superpowers.

Note: (To whom it concerns)

Our legislative staff, myself, and Sen. Murkowski are available to provide additional information, advice, wish list items.

2/15/89

FTH

TUESDAY EVENING, FEBRUARY 14, 1989

TUESDAY
P.M.

Bush will address Anchorage public

By JOE HUNT
Times Writer

President George Bush will stop briefly in Anchorage next week en route to the funeral of Japanese Emperor Hirohito, and sources here and in Washington, D.C., say he will make a public appearance and speech during the layover.

The White House today confirmed that Air Force One will be refueling at Elmendorf Air Force Base Feb. 22, but would not comment on Bush's plans while in Anchorage. Specifics of the stopover are still developing, according to Bruce Zanco, assistant White House press secretary. Congressional sources, how-

ever, say that Bush make a personal appearance in the city.

"Yes, the president will be stopping in Anchorage on Feb. 22 and, yes, he will be making a public address," said Henry Dunbar, spokesman for Sen. Ted Stevens, R-Alaska.

"It's all coming together now. They just signed off on this thing

yesterday," said Dennis Fradley, an aide to Sen. Frank Murkowski, R-Alaska. It will be an event open to the public in which Bush will "talk to Alaskans about Alaska," Fradley said.

The president will make his appearance at Hanger One on Elmendorf, Fradley said, but an
- See Bush, page A-6

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to discuss Alaska issues; Cowper seeks meeting

anchorage next week.

Johnson, who used to work in the White House Advance Office under former President Ronald Reagan, said the White House is hesitant on that proposal.

"It's early yet in the Bush administration, and obviously it is very important how the administration positions itself with the Soviet Union," Johnson said.

Secondly, he said, the president wants to focus on those

countries he is visiting and a meeting with the Soviet delegation could dilute his trip to Japan and China.

Bush's arrival will take place during the third day of a week-long visit by Soviet officials and journalists. The Soviet delegation will be in Anchorage for diplomatic negotiations that could open up travel for Eskimo families on both continents. There will also be two nights of multi-

cultural folk and rock concerts featuring Soviet and American artists and seminars on Soviet-Alaska trade possibilities.

The Soviet visit is being organized by the Alaska State Chamber of Commerce with Camai, a Juneau-based arts organization coordinating the concerts.

The Soviet delegation will be led by Gennadi Gerasimov, chief spokesman for Soviet Premier Mikhail Gorbachev. Zanco, the

White House spokesman, was able to put to rest any rumor that there might be dog sled races between Gerasimov and Bush's press secretary Marlin Fitzwater.

"They are old friends but have no plans for a dog sled race," Zanco said. "He (Fitzwater) hopes to see him when he's there, but for now there are no plans (for a meeting)."

Gov. Steve Cowper is on

standby to be in Anchorage to meet with Bush if such a meeting can be arranged, according to David Ramsour, the governor's press secretary. Ramsour said that the governor is requesting a special visit, but that he's received special information about Bush's plans.

If given the opportunity, Cowper would probably see comments to one or two in Anchorage, Ramsour said.

Bush: Plans

Continued from page A-1

exact time has not yet been set. A military parade is also being planned, he said.

Steve Johnson, an official with the Alaska State Chamber of Commerce, made a formal request two weeks ago to have Bush address a business luncheon along with a high-level Soviet delegation that will be visiting

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THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

TO: Dan McGroarty

FROM: BECKY ANDERSON
Legislative Affairs

Just received info from Young's
office -- if we can do anything
else, please call.

Thanks

United States Senate

WASHINGTON, D.C. 20510

February 15, 1989

Mr. Fred McClure
Office of Legislative Affairs
The White House
Washington, D.C. 20500

Dear Mr. McClure:

Senator Stevens' suggestions, which were requested by your office for inclusion in the President's February 22 speech during a refueling stop in Anchorage, are:

- The new military command proposal to integrate Alaska into the Pacific command, which will have been announced on February 17 by CINCPACFLEET Admiral Hunt Hardisty during a visit to Anchorage, and which will have been endorsed by JCS Chairman Admiral William Crowe, emphasizes Alaska's strategic importance in our nation's defense.

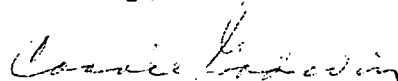
Alaska will now be an integral part of the overall Pacific Command, a force that stretches from the North Slope of Alaska as far south as San Diego and as far west as the Persian Gulf.

- The members of the Alaska Congressional Delegation - Senator Ted Stevens who has served 20 years in the Senate, Senator Frank Murkowski, now in his second term in the Senate, and Congressman Don Young, who has served 16 years in the House of Representatives - work as one of the best teams in Congress. Their years of experience are a valuable asset for Alaska and Alaskans.

As a point of information, Anchorage is Senator Stevens' home territory. Senator Murkowski is from Fairbanks and Representative Young is from Fort Yukon.

Senator Stevens is in Alaska this week. We will be happy to contact him immediately, should you wish additional background.

Cordially,



Connie Godwin
Assistant Press Secretary
for Senator Stevens
224-1028 or 224-5209

MEMORANDUM

TO: Becky Anderson (2nd Floor, West Wing)
FROM: Steve Hansen (U.S. Rep. Don Young, 225-5765)
DATE: Friday, February 17, 1989
SUBJECT: Alaska Information for President's Speech

Here are some suggestions for the Feb. 22nd speech in Anchorage. These are listed in order of importance to Congressman Young.

If you have any questions, I can be reached at 225-5765. Thanks for your help.

Point #1: President Bush's support for oil and gas development in the Arctic National Wildlife Refuge.

- Congressman Young has been leading the fight for ANWR development in the House. Senator Stevens and Murkowski have led the effort in the Senate.

- Alaskans know and have proven that natural resources can be developed in an environmentally sound manner. Alaska currently provides over 20 percent of domestic oil production. The nation needs ANWR for our domestic energy security.

Point #2: President Bush's support for a fair compromise on the Tongass timber industry issue.

- Another issue of great importance here in Alaska and the rest of the nation is Tongass National Forest. It is the largest national forest in the country . . . it is the home of abundant wildlife and fishery resources . . . and at the same time it provides the working resources for thousands of Alaskans dependent on the forest for employment.

- I know there is an on going controversy about the fate of the Tongass National Forest and I pledge to work with the Congress and your Congressional delegation to help resolve this controversy in a manner that is fair to Alaskans and other national interests.

- If this resolution can be reached based on mutual respect and consideration, I would look favorably on such a resolution. Yet, I must emphasize that only a fair and just compromise - which preserves the jobs for those who live and work in the great land - is acceptable.

Point 3: President Bush's support of America's fishery resources.

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- One of the key issues we must continue to discuss with our neighbors on the Pacific Rim is the conservation and management of our marine resources.

- Fishermen in Alaska have been extremely concerned about the interception of Alaskan salmon by vessels from foreign nations. The Department of State has been engaged in continued discussions with our Pacific Rim allies on this matter.

- I can assure you that the Bush Administration will treat this problem with the seriousness that it deserves.

Point 4: President Bush works well with the all-Republican Alaska Congressional Delegation.

- The all-Republican Alaska Congressional Delegation, while small in number is one of the most experienced and respected in all of Congress.

- Congressman Young has 16 years in Congress and as the Vice Chairman of the House Interior Committee is a leader in national energy and lands issues. In addition, as a senior member of the Merchant Marine and Fisheries Committee, Congressman Young is in the forefront on national fishery and marine issues.

- Senator Stevens is great and so is Murkowski.

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