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**Series:** Speech File Backup Files  
**Subseries:** Chron File, 1989-1993

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**OA/ID Number:** 13685  
**Folder ID Number:** 13685-008

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**Folder Title:**  
Centennial of State of Washington 9/18/89 [OA 6346] [2]

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(Lange/Dooley)  
September 14, 1989  
7:20 p.m.  
[SPOKE.DOC]

PRESIDENTIAL REMARKS: CENTENNIAL OF THE STATE OF WASHINGTON  
SPOKANE, WASHINGTON  
TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 19, 1989  
[TIME]

Thank you, Speaker Foley. [Acknowledgements]

[[ You know, back in 1889, when President Harrison sent a telegram to the first governor of Washington -- to tell him that Washington had become the 42nd state -- he sent the telegram collect.

Well, that's **one** way to balance the budget. ]]

[[ Joke to come. ]]

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

It's a pleasure to be here, at the dawn of a second century of statehood here in Washington state. The Evergreen state. The real Washington. [PAUSE]

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

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

Here in Washington you're in a strong position. Living in a state with exports that went up over 30 percent last year.

Leading the nation in exports per capita. A vital, vibrant, thriving economy.

And the Pacific Summit that was held here last month reminded America how crucial the interrelations between nations are for our future.

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

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

I took this trip out West because I'm concerned -- as I think we all are -- about the future of the planet we share. What good is a strong balance of trade, if we throw off the balance of nature?

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

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

Today, I'm asking all Americans to join in a renewed spirit of conservation -- a new commitment, to a more careful stewardship of the natural world.

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

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

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

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

Chief Seattle understood what it has taken us a century to learn. Our material prosperity and economic growth have served us well. But now, together, we must new find ways to apply the creativity of the marketplace, in the service of the environment.

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

In the eight months since I was sworn in as President, we've moved fast and hard to make the environment a priority. We've banned CFCs, imports of elephant ivory, and exports of hazardous

waste. Worked to eliminate medical waste on beaches. Pledged no net loss of wetlands -- and we'll keep that pledge. Laid out proposals to stem acid rain, cut urban smog, clean up air toxics, and encourage the use of alternative fuels. And more.

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

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

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

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

So many of the big problems -- coastal water pollution, pesticides in groundwater, urban smog, and municipal garbage -- are **not** caused by large powerplants and refineries -- and they don't lend themselves to solution by national legislation.

They're caused by millions of small, diverse sources: the everyday behavior of people at work and at home. And such overwhelming environmental challenges **can** be solved, by individual determination that we **can** do better.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

It was a good beginning. And we have made progress since then. But perhaps nothing better symbolizes that, than the surging river that pulses through Spokane -- a river that first lured men here as a source of protection, transportation, and sustenance.

But such damage was done to this river early in this century, that for years it served as little more than an open sewer. In 1938 it was called "a serious health hazard."

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

# # #

## HELENA, MONTANA SCENARIO

The President arrives Helena International Airport, Helena, Montana, and proceeds to board the Motorcade. The President departs Helena International Airport en route the State Capitol. Upon arrival at the State Capitol, The President will proceed to the holding room. After a brief hold, The President will proceed to the off-stage announcement area. Upon arrival at the off-stage announcement area, The President will be announced on stage by an off-stage announcement. Full Honors will be played by a TBD band. The President will proceed to his seat on Stage. TBD will introduce Governor Stevens. Governor Stevens will make remarks and introduce The President for Brief Remarks. Following Brief Remarks, The President will depart approximately 50 ft. stage right, and participate in the Tree Planting Ceremony. Upon conclusion of the Tree Planting Ceremony, The President will proceed to the holding room. Following a 10-15 minute hold, The President will depart the holding room and proceed to the off-stage announcement area, House Chamber. Upon arrival, The President will be announced into the House Chamber and proceed directly to the Podium. The President will give Brief Remarks. Following Brief Remarks, The President will depart the House Chamber and proceed to the Holding Room where The President will have approximately 45 minutes of Private Time to allow for Press Filing Time. The President will depart the holding room and proceed to the Motorcade for departure from the State Capitol en route Helena International Airport. Upon arrival at Helena International Airport, The President will board Air Force One and depart Helena, Montana, en route Spokane, Washington.

### Backdrop for Centennial Speech

The backdrop is composed of three main elements:

1. The State Capitol Building
2. American and Centennial Flags on standards
3. Indian tee-pees and covered wagons

The site is the front lawn of the Capitol. Our dais will be stage left from the front entrance of the Capitol. The President enters the dais from the rear and goes up some stairs to his seat. The lawn area will hold 8,000 people and with the streets shut down, another 7,000 people could fit into the area. We can also include covered wagons and Indian tee-pees for added backdrop color.

The press platform will be a 70 ft. throw and at a slight angle.

## SPOKANE, WASHINGTON SCENARIO

The President arrives the Agriculture Center and proceeds to a Reception Room for a Staff Photo. There will be 50 - 100 VIP's and Centennial volunteers. The President departs Holding Room and proceeds to Motorcade. The President will depart the Agriculture Center en route off-stage announcement area at Riverfront Park. The President is introduced onto Dais and proceeds to his seat. The Mayor will introduce Congressman Tom Foley. Congressman Foley will make remarks and introduce The President for Brief Remarks. Upon conclusion of Brief Remarks, The President is thanked and departs Stage left for the tree planting ceremony. Upon conclusion of the tree planting ceremony, The President proceeds to the Motorcade, and departs Riverfront Park en route Spokane International Airport.

### Centennial Trail Proposal

The Centennial Committee has asked if The President could, jointly with Congressman Tom Foley, unveil a plaque at their Centennial Trail commemorating the trail. We could do this outside the Agriculture Center where the trail begins.

The Washington portion of the Centennial Trail is anticipated to cost 13.3 million dollars. The funding is a classic example of positive public/private cooperation. With the much appreciated support of Congressman Tom Foley, The Federal Government, through the Forest Service will be providing 7.2 million dollars. Approximately 9 miles of the corridor was obtained in a land exchange between Washington State Parks and Inland Paper Company, a private manufacturer of newsprint stock. Washington State Parks traded approximately 3 million dollars of surplus timberland located on Mount Spokane for a portion of Inland Empire Paper Company land along the Spokane River. The remaining funding is being provided by individual contributions, corporate and foundation gifts and in-kind services. At this point, they are within a million dollars of our goal. In order to encourage individual contributions, they have established the "Miracle Mile." Under this exciting project, they are asking citizens to purchase a foot of the trail for \$100 each. The names of the purchases will be inscribed on a bronze medallion and will be placed in cement along the "Miracle Mile." The Washington portion of the trail is 39 miles long out of the entire 60 miles. It will run mostly along the Spokane River and the purpose of the trail is purely recreational.

### Backdrop

The selected site at Riverfront Park is right on the River. The river will be stage right from where The President will be

speaking. Behind The President will be a bridge, from which banners will be hung, and the Historic Train Station Tower. (NOTE: The Tower will be plainly visible to expanded pool in the roped area in front of the dais). There are also several trees in the backdrop, thus giving the sense of being in a park. The Press platform will be off at a slight angle and at a 80 ft. throw. The Park can accommodate up to 25,000 people; however, 15,000 would look full. The land slopes up from the dais, stage left, thus giving an excellent over the shoulder crowd shot. With the river so close, we could plan some Centennial celebration to include fireboats and perhaps old fashioned paddle-wheels.

### Crowd Raising

The population of Spokane is 171,300. The surrounding county has 341,880 people. The fact that Congressman Tom Foley will share the dais with The President will help in our crowd raising efforts. (Spokane is Tom Foley's home-town and the middle of his district). Janet Gilpatrick, District Manager for Congressman Foley said, we should have no problem in filling this site and she has pledged her full support for our crowd raising efforts. Thus, we have chosen the largest site in the park. Also, Spokane Mayor, Vickie McNiell, has offered to turn out the schools for the speech. Mr. Jerry Hester, Superintendent of the Spokane School District, has given his full support, too. In conclusion, with the cooperation of the Centennial Committee, the Mayor's Office, the Superintendents, and Congressman Foley's office, we should be able to raise a good crowd to fill the site.

Booth Gardner  
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**THE**  
**FIRST**  
**OF**  
**EVERYTHING**

A Compendium of  
Important, Eventful, and Just-Plain-Fun Facts  
About All Kinds of Firsts

**DENNIS SANDERS**

Research coordinated by  
**LEONARD LOVALLO**

DELAGORTE PRESS/NEW YORK

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ENTERTAINING FIRSTS

THESPIAN ROOTS

The first company of black actors was organized in New York in 1821 by James Brown. The troupe appeared at The African Grove, an outdoor theater-garden, and at indoor theaters. Their repertory included *Othello* and *Richard III*, and starred James Hewlett, a native of the West Indies. The troupe also performed the first known American play by a black author, Brown's *King Shotaway*.

TIME FOR A CIGARETTE

Greek playwright Horace (65-8 B.C.) was the first to advocate dividing plays into acts. The first English author to use acts was Ben Jonson (1572-1637). Historians agree that the acts in Shakespeare were added later by the posthumous publishers of the plays.

BRING ON THE DANCING GIRLS

*The Black Crook* is considered to be the first musical comedy, though it is a distant relative of the twentieth-century productions bearing the name. Opening in 1866, *The Black Crook* was a harbinger of things to come in its lavish use of elaborate sets, scantily clad chorus girls, singing and dancing, and general spectacle.

The first musical which achieved the status of a true musical play—with integration of book, music, and lyrics into a convincing theatrical whole—was *Show Boat*, which opened at the Ziegfeld Theater, New York, in 1927, based on the Edna Ferber novel, with music by Jerome Kern.

ON THE WAY TO THE GREAT WHITE WAY

Gaslights were installed for the first time in a theater by Frederick Winsor, a German, in the Lyceum Theatre, London, in 1803. The first American theater with gaslighting was the Chestnut Street Opera House in Philadelphia, 1816.

## FIRST THINGS LAST

the incorporation of the five boroughs, Manhattan—then what was all of New York City—had a larger population than second-rated Chicago, with a population of 1,698,575 in 1900.

## TEN MILLION STORIES IN THE NAKED CITY

By January, 1972, Tokyo reported a population of 10,000,000, up an estimated 7,333,000 after World War II. Thus there were *twice* as many men, women, and children living in Tokyo in 1972 than inhabited the entire earth in 9000 B.C. at the beginning of the New Stone Age. The Tokyo-Yokohama metropolitan area now contains in excess of 17,000,000 people.

## GASLIGHT GAIETIES

On February 17, 1817, gaslights were installed on a street in Baltimore, Maryland, by the Gas Light Company, organized the same month in that city.

In 1829 Paris became the first gaslit city in Europe when the old oil burning reflectors, or reverberes, were replaced with lamps fed by gas lines.

## NO RIGHT TURN ON RED

In 1868 a gas-powered red and green traffic signal was installed at Bridge Street and New Palace Yard in London. The signal, mounted on top of a twenty-two-foot iron pole, was manually operated by a constable on the street.

The first American city with a traffic light, and the first signal designed to handle traffic going in two directions, was installed at Euclid Avenue and 105th Street in Cleveland, Ohio, on August 5, 1904. It had red and green lights, with a warning buzzer as the color changed.

The classic red-yellow-green lights were installed in New York City in 1918, and have become the standard for most cities. Curiously, the three-light system was later changed to a two-light one on most New York signal lights, though in recent years the three-signal lights have been replaced by the city on many streets.

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## WN ON THE FARM?

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## NAKED CITY

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JOSEPH NATHAN KANE

FAMOUS FIRST  
FACTS \* A Record of  
First Happenings, Discoveries,  
and Inventions in American  
History \* *Fourth Edition*  
*Expanded and Revised*

The H.W. WILSON COMPANY New York 1981

*The First*

**GARBAGE COLLECTION**—*Continued*  
amount helped homeowners amortize the cost of their disposal units.

**GARBAGE DISPOSAL.** See Incinerator

**GARDEN, BOTANIC.** See Botanic garden

**GARDENER'S MANUAL** was the *Young Gardener's Assistant, containing a catalogue of garden and flower seeds, with practical directions under each head, for the cultivation of culinary vegetables and flowers, also directions for cultivating fruit trees, the grape vine, etc.*, by Thomas Bridgeman, published in 1835 in New York City.

**GAS**

See also Helium

**Gas company** was the Gas Light Company of Baltimore, incorporated February 5, 1817. An ordinance was passed permitting Rembrandt Peale and others to manufacture and distribute gas "to provide for more effectually lighting the streets, squares, lanes and alleys of the city of Baltimore." Coal gas was used. The first street was lighted on February 17, 1817. The first engineer of the company was David Pugh. (*Baltimore Gas and Electric News, February 1929*)

**Gas conservation legislation** was enacted March 2, 1891, by the state of Indiana, Chapter 47, "making it unlawful to burn natural gas in what are known as flambeau lights." Violation was considered a misdemeanor subject to a fine not exceeding \$25; a second offense was subject to a fine not exceeding \$200.

See also Oil: Oil and gas conservation legislation

**Gas meter (dry)** to record the amount of gas used, was a "gasometer" patented October 17, 1834, by James Bogardus of New York City. It operated on the principle of a bellows, alternately being filled with gas and emptied, the pulsations being counted on a register.

**Gas ordinance (city)** authorized the Gas Light Company of Baltimore, Md., to lay pipes in Baltimore. It was approved June 19, 1816, by Mayor Edward Johnson and by William Patterson and Henry Payson, presidents of the first and second branch of the City Council, respectively. (*Gas Age, July 1, 1916*)

**Gas storage tank (waterless)** was completed about February 3, 1925, and put into service on February 10, 1925, by the Northern Indiana Gas and Electric Company in Michigan City, Ind. It was 105 feet in diameter, and 160 feet high, with a capacity of 1 million cubic feet of gas. The top section did not slide up and down; instead, a steel piston inside the shell rose and fell as the amount of gas varied. The walls of the holder were made of steel plates 20 feet long and 32 inches wide.

*The First*

**Gaslight in the White House, Washington, D.C.**, was turned on December 29, 1848, during the administration of President James Knox Polk.

**Gaslights for display** were introduced in Philadelphia, Pa., in August 1796. The inflammable gas was manufactured by Michael Ambrose & Company on Mulberry Street between Eighth and Ninth streets, Philadelphia. The light showed "a grand fire-work by means of light composed of inflammable air." The lights were disposed so as to form an Italian parterre and Masonic figures and emblems. The jets of light were made to issue from orifices in pipes bent into the requisite shapes. The gas was not used for illuminating purposes. (*John Fanning Watson—Annals of Philadelphia*)

**Gaslights (street)** were installed on Pelham Street in front of the residence of David Melville of Newport, R.I. in 1806. He patented his apparatus for making coal gas March 18, 1813, about which time several important installations were made. (*American Gas Light Journal, Vol. 1*)

**Lighthouse fueled by natural gas.** See Lighthouse: Lighthouse fueled by natural gas

**Municipal gas plant** was acquired by Wheeling, W.Va., which appointed a board of trustees on June 23, 1871, to operate the gasworks. It was incorporated March 18, 1850, as the Wheeling Gas Company and received a city franchise on April 13, 1850. The company was organized with a capital stock of \$50,000, the city subscribing \$15,000. After considerable litigation, the city acquired the gas plant in 1871. (*Charles A. Wingerter—History of Greater Wheeling and Vicinity*)

**Natural gas corporation** was the Fredonia Gas Light & Water Works Company, organized in Fredonia, N.Y., in 1865. (*Brief History of the Natural Gas Industry—Zwetsch Heinzelmann & Co.*)

**Natural gas for manufacturing** was used in Olean, N.Y., in 1870 and in Tidioute, Pa., an oil town. The first use of natural gas in ironworking occurred at the Leechburg, Pa., works of Rogers and Burchfield Iron Mill, where it was extensively used in 1873 in both iron and-puddle mill furnaces.

**Natural gas used as an illuminant** was tried in Fredonia, N.Y., in 1824. A pipeline was laid from the well to the Taylor House where a reception was tendered to General Lafayette. He arrived at 2:00 A.M. on June 4, 1825. The house was "brilliantly illuminated" in his honor by natural gas, using about 30 burners (60 candlepower). The illumination by the gas was regarded as a great curiosity. In 1821 a well, dug to the depth of 27 feet near a gas spring, supplied sufficient gas for 30 lamps. It was later walled up because its odor was offensive.

*The First*

Pipeline (long-distance) for natural gas was a two-inch pipe five miles in length, extending from Newton Wells to Titusville, Pa. It was completed on August 1, 1872.

Theater lighted by gas. *See under Theater*

Water gas plant was built in 1874 in Phoenixville, Pa. It was the first apparatus of the superheated generator type and was covered by three patents granted August 13, 1872 (Nos. 130,381; 130,382; 130,383) to Thaddeus Sobieski Coulin-court Lowe of Norristown, Pa., the inventor and originator of water gas production. (*O. E. Norman—Romance of the Gas Industry*)

Water gas production which was practical, and its first successful commercial use, began with Thaddeus Sobieski Coulin-court Lowe of Norristown, Pa., who obtained patent No. 167,847 September 21, 1875, for an "improvement in processes and apparatus for the manufacture of illuminating or heating gas."

GAS (carbide). *See Acetylene*

GAS COMMISSION (state) was established by Massachusetts, Chapter 314, Acts of 1885, approved June 11, 1885, by Governor George Dexter Robinson. In 1885 a commission, now the Department of Public Works, was established by Massachusetts to regulate the industry, to supervise the issue of capital stock, to reduce after complaint and hearing the price of gas and electricity to consumers, and to require gas companies to file annual returns with the commission. The Department of Public Utilities which assumed these duties was quasi-judicial in character.

GAS ENGINE was invented by Stuart Perry of New York City, who received patent No. 3,597, May 25, 1844. He invented both air- and water-cooled types and used turpentine gases as fuel.

**GAS LEGISLATION**

Gas legislation (federal) was the Natural Gas Act (52 Stat. L. 821), effective June 21, 1938, "to regulate the transportation and sale of natural gas in interstate commerce."

**GAS MASK**

Gas mask resembling the modern type was patented by Lewis Phectic Haslett of Louisville, Ky., who received patent No. 6,529 on June 12, 1849, on an "inhaler or lung protector." It had a filter of woolen fabric or other porous substance to purify the air, remove dust, etc.

Gas mask with a self-contained breathing apparatus was patented on July 2, 1850, by Benjamin J. Lane of Cambridge, Mass., who received patent No. 7,476 on a "respiring apparatus."

GAS PIPELINE. *See Gas: Pipeline (long-distance)*

GAS-POWERED STREETCAR. *See Streetcar*

*The First*

GAS PRODUCTION COURSE. *See Oil and gas production course*

GAS REFRIGERATOR. *See Refrigerator*

GAS REGIMENT. *See under Army*

GAS-TURBINE AUTOMOBILE. *See Automobile*

GAS-TURBINE BUS. *See Automobile bus*

GAS-TURBINE ELECTRIC LOCOMOTIVE. *See Locomotive*

GAS-TURBINE HELICOPTER. *See Helicopter*

GAS-TURBINE PROPELLER-DRIVEN AIR-PLANE. *See under Aviation—Airplane*

**GASOLINE**

Aviation gasoline (100 octane) obtained by the catalytic cracking method was commercially produced June 6, 1936, by the Socony-Vacuum Oil Company, Inc., Paulsboro, N.J., which used the process invented by Eugene Houdry.

Cracking process used to obtain gasoline from crude petroleum was invented by William M. Burton of Chicago, Ill., who obtained patent No. 1,049,667 on January 7, 1913, on the "manufacture of gasoline." His method of treating the residue of the paraffin group of petroleum by distillation and condensation of the vapors was used by the Standard Oil Company of Indiana, to whom the patent was assigned.

Ethyl gasoline was marketed in Dayton, Ohio, February 2, 1923. Tetraethyl lead, made from alcohol and lead, was found to influence the combustion rate of gasoline by Thomas Midgley, Jr., of the General Motors Research Laboratories, Dayton. During the seven years of experimenting in the development of ethyl gasoline at least 33,000 compounds were tested to determine their anti-knock effect. (*Ethyl Gasoline Corporation—Information about Ethyl Gasoline*)

GASOLINE AUTOMOBILE. *See Automobile: Automobile (gasoline-electric combination)*

GASOLINE PUMP. *See Pump*

**GASOLINE TAX**

Gasoline tax (federal) was enacted June 6, 1932, by the Revenue Act of 1932 (47 Stat. L. 266) which placed a tax of one cent a gallon on gasoline and other motor fuel (effective June 21, 1932).

Gasoline tax (state) was levied February 25, 1919, when Oregon (chapter 159) placed a tax of one cent a gallon on all motor fuel. The funds collected were used for road construction and maintenance. (*Oregon, Laws of 1919*)

GASOLINE TRACTOR. *See Automobile tractor*

GASOLINE TRAIN. *See Railroad: Gasoline-driven, stainless-steel, air-conditioned, pneumatic-tire, two-car train*

Washington, D.C., 848, during the address Knox Polk.

introduced in Philadelphia inflammable gas by Ambrose & Combs between Eighth and Ninth and the light showed "a light composed of spheres disposed so as to resemble Masonic figures were made to issue into the requisite for illuminating purpose.—*Annals of Phila-*

stalled on Pelham by the estate of David Melville who patented his apparatus on March 18, 1813, about 100 installations were made.—*Journal. Vol. 1)*

atural gas. *See Light-natural gas*

quired by Wheeling, West Virginia, board of trustees of the city to build gasworks. It was in 1836 the Wheeling Gas Company franchise on April 18, 1836, organized with a capital of \$15,000. The city acquired the franchise from the Wheeling Gas Company.—*History of West Virginia*

as the Fredonia Gas Company, organized in Frederick, Md., by the Natural Gas Company.—*History of the Natural Gas Industry*

uring was used in Tidewater, Pa., an oil well in ironworking Pennsylvania, works of Rogers and it was extensively used in puddle mill furnaces.

uminant was tried in Philadelphia was laid from the street where a reception was held. He arrived at the house was "brilliantly" by natural gas, using gas power. The illumination was as a great curiosity. The depth of 27 feet near a gas for 30 lamps. It was its odor was offen-

447-2492



His education forms the common mind:  
Just as the twig is bent, the tree's  
inclined.

Alexander Pope



I think that I shall never see  
A billboard lovely as a tree.  
Indeed, unless the billboards fall  
I'll never see a tree at all

Ogden Nash

commercial reforestation - intelligent  
forestry - economic incentives  
how to stay?

last '13

Forest Service

Liberty Tree

Jim Pinkerton

335-1537

Chris Holmes

Thos Paine

Clean Air



If a tree dies, plant another in its place.

Linnaeus  
(Carl von Linné)



Keep a green tree in your heart &  
perhaps the singing bird will come.  
Chinese proverb



~~Liberty Tree - Thomas Paine~~

CAA - Indians

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150:16

★ No plants trees to benefit another generation  
Caecilius Statius 220-108 BC

★ He that plants trees loves others, suid  
himself - Thomas Fuller

★ A man does not plant a tree for  
himself; he plants it for posterity.  
Alexander Smith

★ I think that I shall never see  
A poem lovely as a tree.  
~~John~~ Joyce Kilmer

★ Poems are made by fools like me,  
But only God can make a tree.

★ These trees shall be my books.  
AYLI III ii 5

★ You will find something more in woods  
than in books. Trees & stones will  
teach you that which you can never  
learn from masters.  
St. Bernard

★ Hurt not the earth, neither the sea,  
nor the trees.  
Revelation 7:3

MEMORANDUM OF CALL

Previous editions usable

TO: Peggy

YOU WERE CALLED BY--  YOU WERE VISITED BY--

Marianne Bichsel

OF (Organization) Wash Cent Assoc.

PLEASE PHONE ▶  FTS  AUTOVON

206-464-6580

WILL CALL AGAIN  IS WAITING TO SEE YOU

RETURNED YOUR CALL  WISHES AN APPOINTMENT

MESSAGE

Dick Milne, Press Sec.  
Gov.'s  
206/753-6780

RECEIVED BY	DATE	TIME
		<u>4:20</u>

63-110 NSN 7540-00-634-4018 STANDARD FORM 63 (Rev. 8-81)  
Prescribed by GSA  
☆ U.S. GPO: 1986-181-246/40015 FPMR (41 CFR) 101-11.6

MEMORANDUM OF CALL

Previous editions usable

TO:

YOU WERE CALLED BY--  YOU WERE VISITED BY--

Putnam Barber

OF (Organization) 206-525-3130

PLEASE PHONE ▶  FTS  AUTOVON

WILL CALL AGAIN  IS WAITING TO SEE YOU

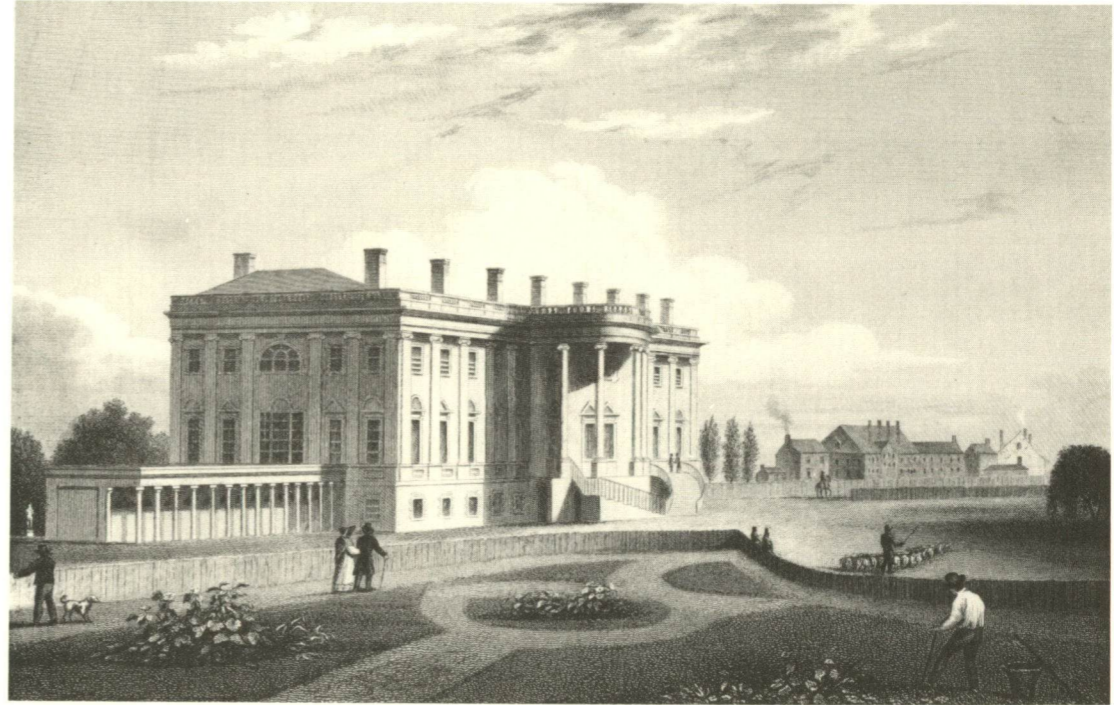
RETURNED YOUR CALL  WISHES AN APPOINTMENT

MESSAGE

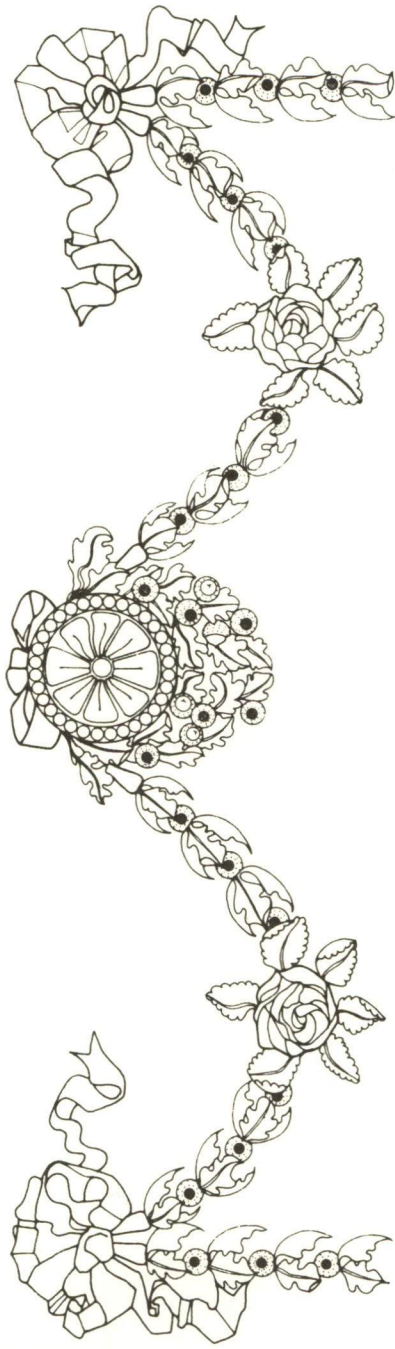
in conference room 1

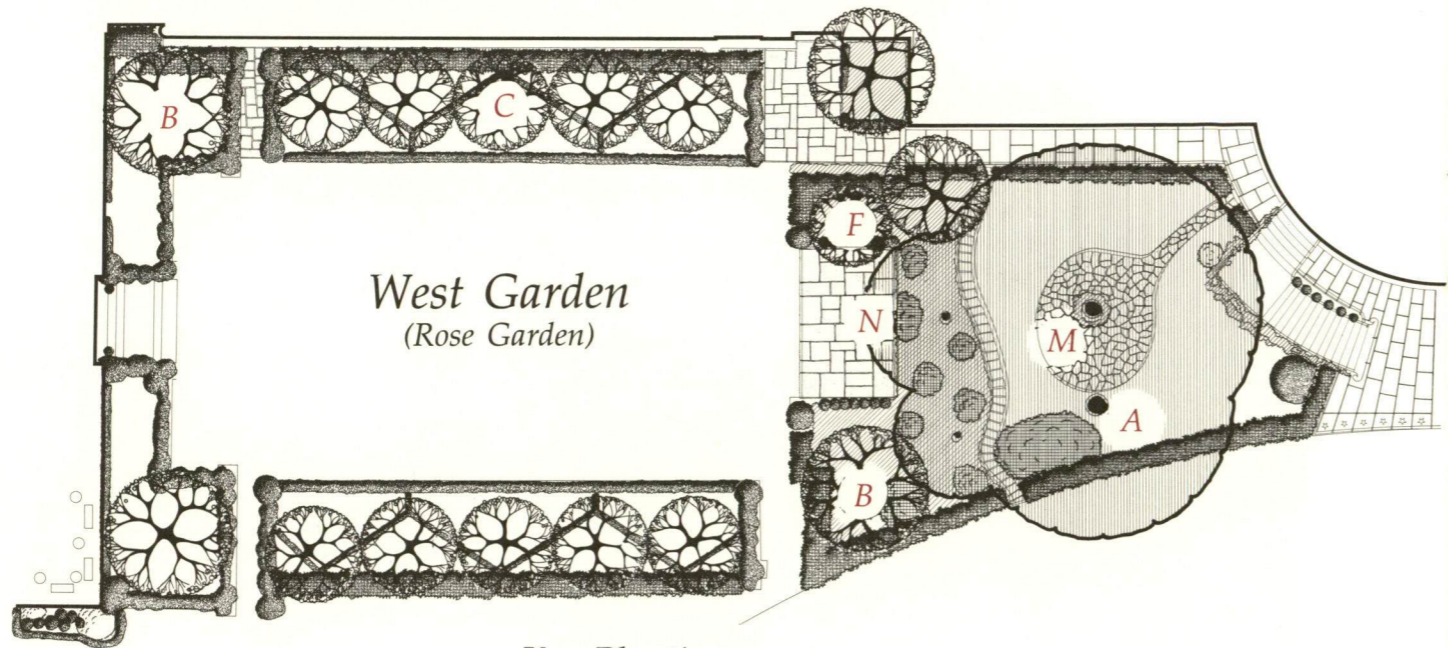
RECEIVED BY	DATE	TIME

63-110 NSN 7540-00-634-4018 STANDARD FORM 63 (Rev. 8-81)  
Prescribed by GSA  
☆ U.S. GPO: 1986-181-246/40015 FPMR (41 CFR) 101-11.6



*The White House  
Gardens and Grounds*





### Key Plantings

- |                                  |                              |
|----------------------------------|------------------------------|
| A. Jackson Southern Magnolias    | <i>Magnolia grandiflora</i>  |
| B. J.F. Kennedy Saucer Magnolias | <i>Magnolia soulangeana</i>  |
| C. Katherine Crabapples          | <i>Malus 'Katherine'</i>     |
| D. Littleleaf Lindens            | <i>Tilia cordata</i>         |
| E. American Hollies              | <i>Ilex opaca</i>            |
| F. Washington Hawthorn           | <i>Crataegus phaenopyrum</i> |
| G. Holly Osmanthus               | <i>Osmanthus ilicifolius</i> |

The spectacular view to the south was planned in 1935 by the Olmstead brothers at the request of the architect in anticipation of the building of the Jefferson Memorial. Numerous trees were removed for a full vista to the Memorial and the Virginia landscape beyond.

At the present time the White House grounds contain over 500 trees and some 4000 shrubs. It retains the lawn to the north, and the great open greensward to the south, with new of a formal character next to the house. To the east is the Jacqueline Kennedy Garden with flowers and herbs, and a grape arbor. On the west between the mansion and the west wing now because of its ceremonial functions one of the most famous gardens in the world. Its 18th century American garden.

For all their timelessness, the White House gardens receive the constant use and enjoyment of the staff, as well as many Americans who visit in person and those who view the grounds on television. For the reception of foreign dignitaries by the President, the south lawn is a colorful stage. The President and visitor exchange greetings before a large crowd of guests.

On Easter Monday, the President and First Lady open the gates to throngs of children, who participate in the Egg Roll. This originally started at the Capitol, and was moved to the White House by the President in 1969, which is commemorated today in the presence of children in the ongoing story of the White House. It contains the names and feet of children and grandchildren who have lived in the White House in past years.

Gardens are living things. They do not survive without care and constant improvement. They are not restorations and recreations of something lost, but themselves have lived in a sense of continuity for over 200 years. In this respect they are among the most unique monuments to the American people.

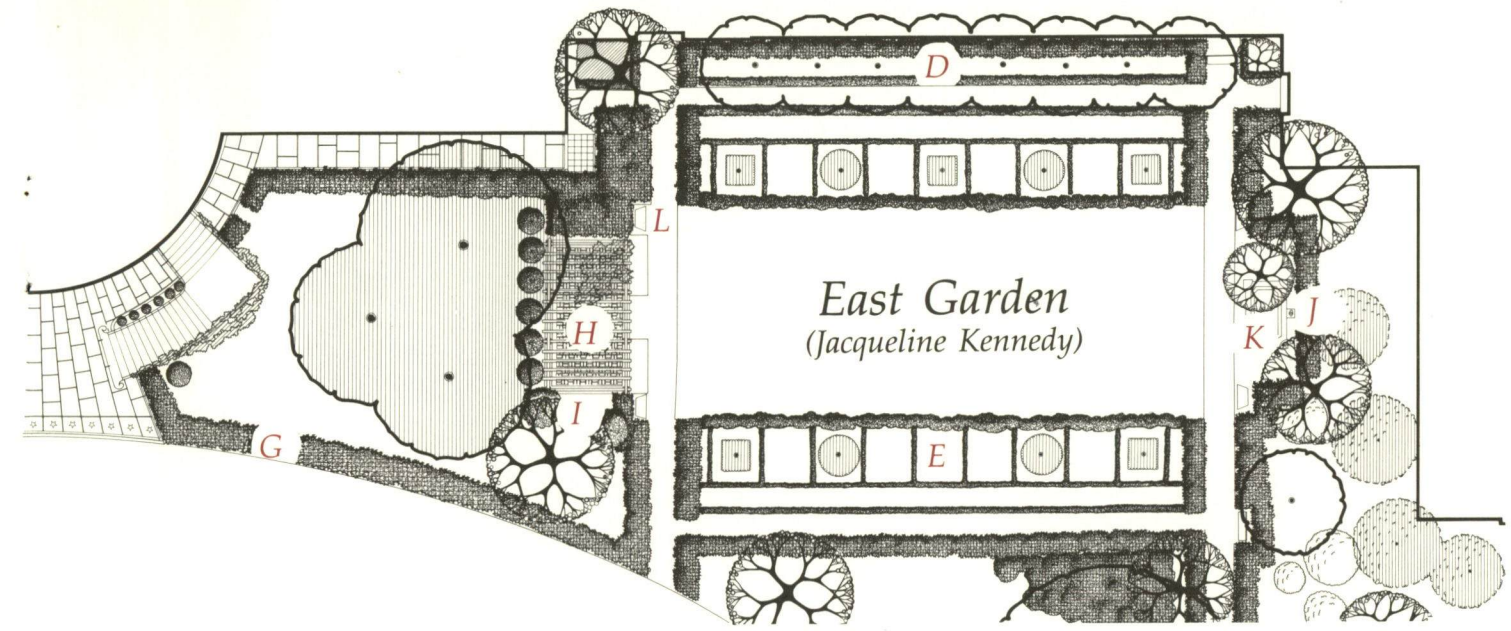
of the continuity of American history as the grounds of the White House. All our Presidents have lived and worked on this knoll overlooking the Potomac. And it was Washington himself for extensive grounds which would be landscaped as the "President's Park."

ent, moved into the mansion in the fall of 1800, describing the grounds as a barren expanse of abandoned brick kilns. Thomas Jefferson first planned the landscape of the grounds when he moved into the House in 1801. John Quincy Adams, inaugurated in 1825, took special interest in the grounds as a gardener and developed extensive plantings, some of which he set out himself. A stately garden still flourishes in the south grounds, the oldest of some 25 commemorative trees planted in the past.

the Ladies have been, in a sense, avid gardeners. Each has made a mark on the grounds of the White House. The two mounds on the south as visual barriers to give privacy to the house; the mounds on the west of the south front were brought in the 1830's from Andrew Jackson's beloved home in Tennessee. The first fountain on the south side in 1867 while his successor Ulysses Grant built

the grounds, begun in 1857, had expanded onto the south and west grounds by the late 19th century. For the mansion and a place of privacy for White House families, they were removed in 1902 in connection with the construction of the west wing offices.

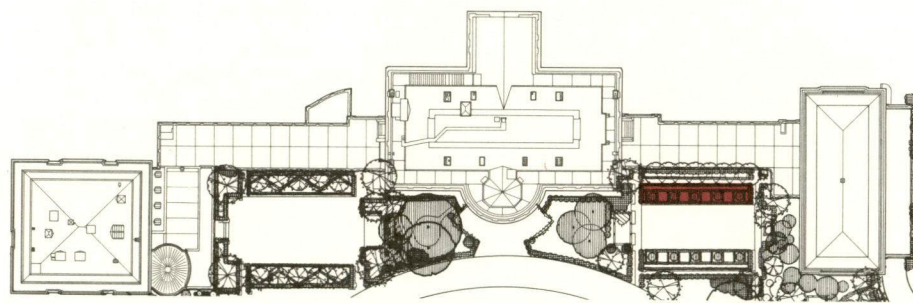
As the city of Washington grew closer to the venerable President's Park, the grounds took on a new character with the introduction of numerous evergreen trees and shrubs to preserve the remote and pastoral character since it was built. On the north was developed an open grove, largely of elm trees, shading Pennsylvania Avenue to the mansion, while on the south deep borders of trees were planted, and on that slopes toward the Potomac River.



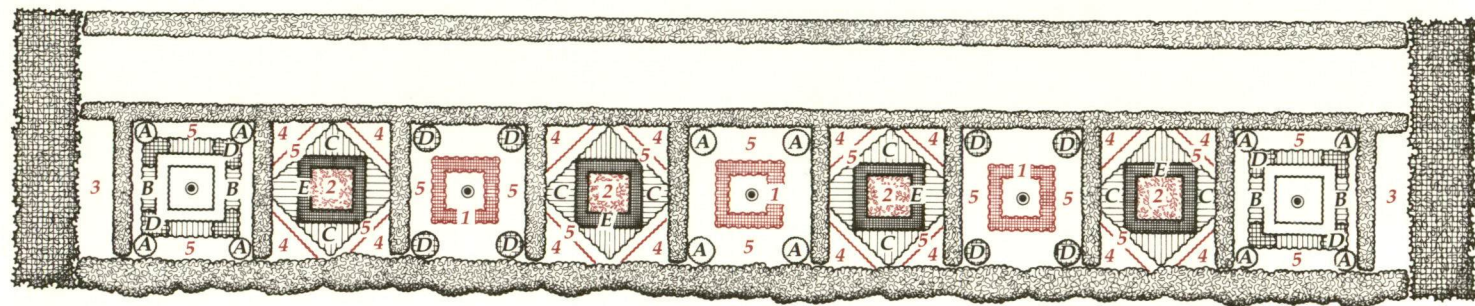
### Garden Ornaments

H. Pergola	1965
I. Trellis and Window	1982
J. Sculpture	Artist, Silvia Shaw Judson 1965
K. Pool	1965
L. Benches	Filmore Administration 1850
M. Furniture	Gift of Amelia Riggs 1973
N. Wood Bench	Gift of Mrs. Paul Mellon 1983

Pennsylvania Avenue



Key



### Roses and Perennials

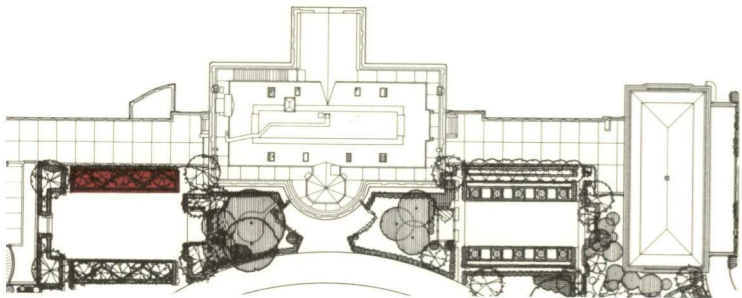
R1	TEA ROSE	<i>Rosa hybrid tea 'Nancy Reagan'</i>	Cor
R2	ROSE	<i>Rosa floribunda 'Pat Nixon'</i>	Bur
R3	ROSE	<i>Rosa grandiflora 'White Lightning'</i>	Wh
R4	SHRUB ROSE	<i>Rosa hybrid 'Sea Foam'</i>	Wh
A.	CATNIP	<i>Nepeta cataria</i>	Lav
B.	PLANTAIN LILY	<i>Hosta sieboldiana 'Elegans'</i>	Wh
C.	LAVENDER COTTON	<i>Santolina chamaecyparissus</i>	Gra
D.	GARDEN PINKS	<i>Dianthus plumarius 'Boutonniere'</i>	Wh

### Seasonal Plantings

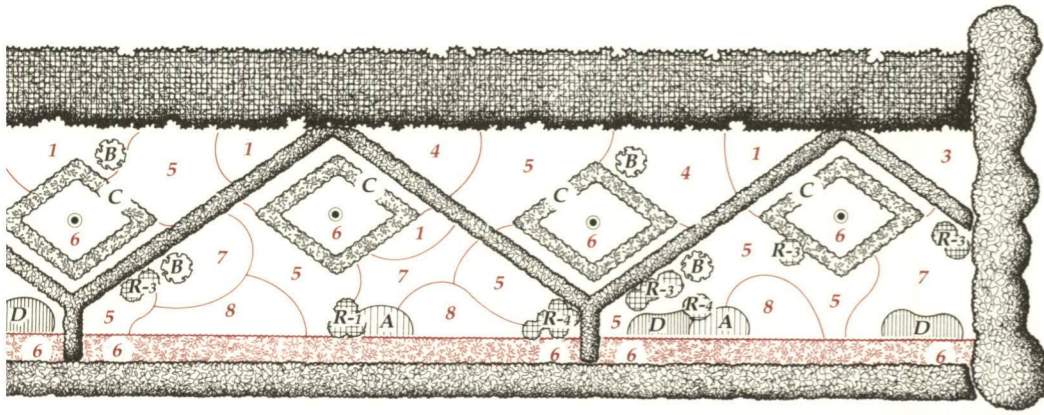
1.	BLUE SALVIA	<i>Salvia faranacea 'Blue Bedder'</i>	Vio
2.	LADYS MANTLE	<i>Alchemilla speciosa</i>	Yell
3.	TALL BUTTON MUM	<i>Chrysanthemum 'Bronze Dot'</i>	Yell
4.	GIANT HARVEST MUM	<i>Chrysanthemum 'Indian Summer'</i>	Red
5.	TUBULAR PETAL MUM	<i>Chrysanthemum 'Joanette'</i>	Wh
6.	CUSHION MUM	<i>Chrysanthemum 'Penguin'</i>	Wh
7.	GIANT HARVEST MUM	<i>Chrysanthemum 'Pumpkin'</i>	Ora
8.	CUSHION MUM	<i>Chrysanthemum 'Rollcall'</i>	Dar

Spring

Pennsylvania Avenue



Key



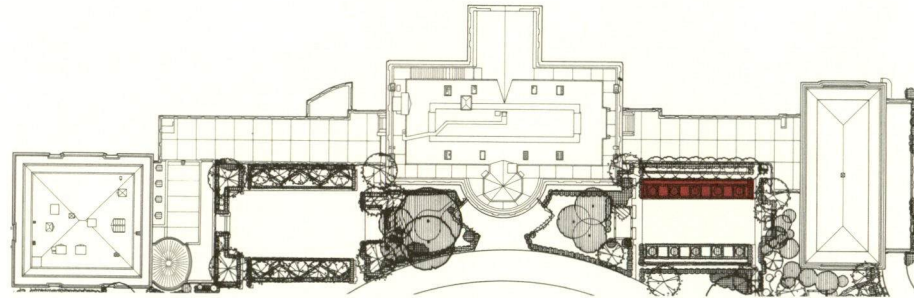
Herbs and Perennials

A. LAVENDER COTTON	<i>Santolina chamaecyparissus</i>	Gray-green	
B. GARDEN THYME	<i>Thymus vulgaris</i>	Herb	
C. CHIVES	<i>Allium schoenoprasum</i>	Herb	
D. ROSEMARY	<i>Rosemarinus officinalis</i>	Herb	
E. EVERGREEN CANDYTUFT	<i>Iberis sempervirens</i>	White	April

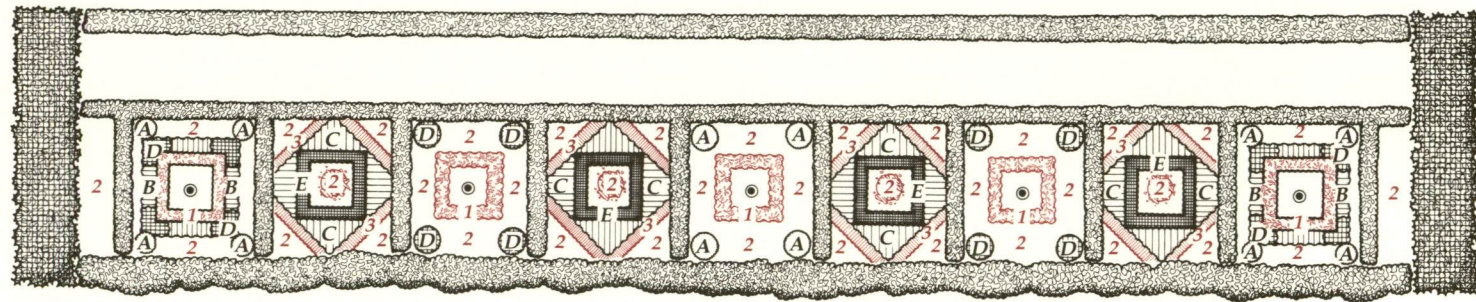
Seasonal Plantings

1. GRAPE HYACINTH	<i>Muscari botryoides</i>	Violet-blue	April-May
2. DARWIN TULIP	<i>Tulipa 'Niphetos'</i>	Yellow, white edges	May
3. MIXED TULIP GROUP A			
DARWIN HYBRID	<i>Tulipa 'Jewel of Spring'</i>	Cream w/red edges	April
LILY-FLOWERING	<i>Tulipa 'White Triumphator'</i>	Pure white	April-May
COTTAGE	<i>Tulipa 'Bond Street'</i>	Lemon yellow	April-May
4. MIXED TULIP GROUP B			
LILY-FLOWERING	<i>Tulipa 'White Triumphator'</i>	Pure white	April-May
PARROT	<i>Tulipa 'Faraday'</i>	Lt. salmon, green edges	May
DARWIN HYBRID	<i>Tulipa 'Sweet Harmony'</i>	Lemon yellow	May
5. PANSY	<i>Viola tricolor hortensis 'Paydirt'</i>	Yellow	April

Pennsylvania Avenue



Key



### Roses and Perennials

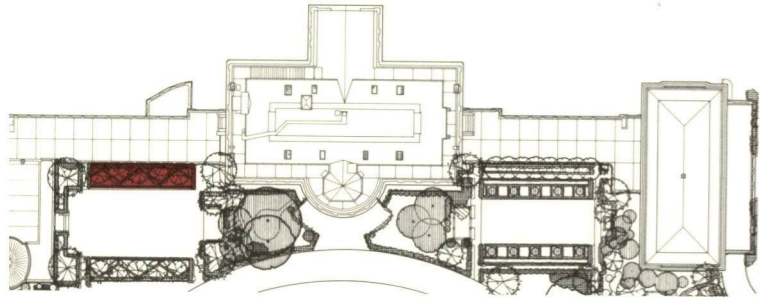
R1	TEA ROSE	<i>Rosa hybrid tea 'Nancy Reagan'</i>	C
R2	ROSE	<i>Rosa floribunda 'Pat Nixon'</i>	B
R3	ROSE	<i>Rosa grandiflora 'White Lightning'</i>	W
R4	SHRUB ROSE	<i>Rosa hybrid 'Sea Foam'</i>	W
A.	CATNIP	<i>Nepeta cataria</i>	L
B.	PLANTAIN LILY	<i>Hosta sieboldiana 'Elegans'</i>	W
C.	LAVENDER COTTON	<i>Santolina chamaecyparissus</i>	G
D.	GARDEN PINKS	<i>Dianthus plumarius 'Boutonniere'</i>	W

### Seasonal Plantings

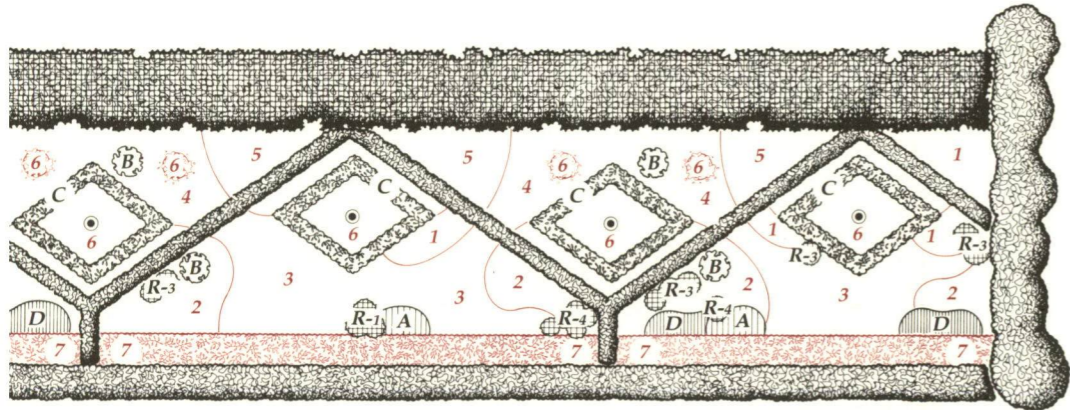
1.	BLUE SALVIA	<i>Salvia farinacea 'Blue Bedder'</i>	V
2.	GARDEN GERANIUM	<i>Pelargonium x hortorum 'Snow Mass'</i>	W
3.	GARDEN GERANIUM	<i>Pelargonium x hortorum 'Sincerety'</i>	R
4.	FANCY-LEAVED CALADIUM	<i>Caladium x hortulanum 'Candidum'</i>	W
5.	FANCY-LEAVED CALADIUM	<i>Caladium x hortulanum 'Frieda Hemple'</i>	R
6.	IMPATIENS	<i>Impatiens wallerana 'Super Elfin White'</i>	
7.	HELIOTROPE	<i>Heliotropium arborescens</i>	P
8.	DUSTY MILLER	<i>Senecio leucostachys</i>	W

Summer

Pennsylvania Avenue



Key



### Herbs and Perennials

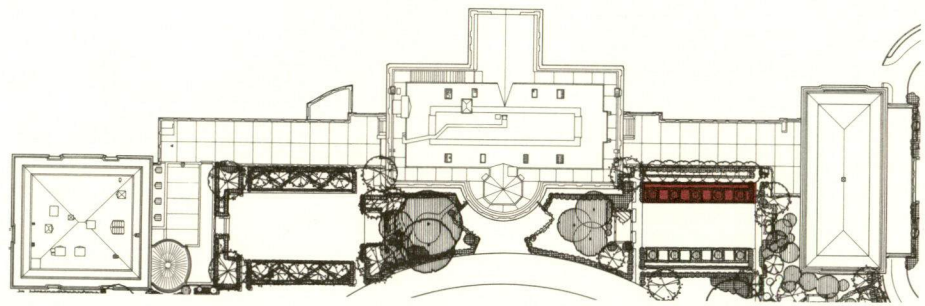
A. LAVENDER COTTON	<i>Santolina chamaecyparissus</i>	Gray-green	
B. GARDEN THYME	<i>Thymus vulgaris</i>	Herb	
C. CHIVES	<i>Allium schoenoprasum</i>	Herb	
D. ROSEMARY	<i>Rosemarinus officinalis</i>	Herb	
E. EVERGREEN CANDYTUFT	<i>Iberis sempervirens</i>	White	April

### Seasonal Plantings

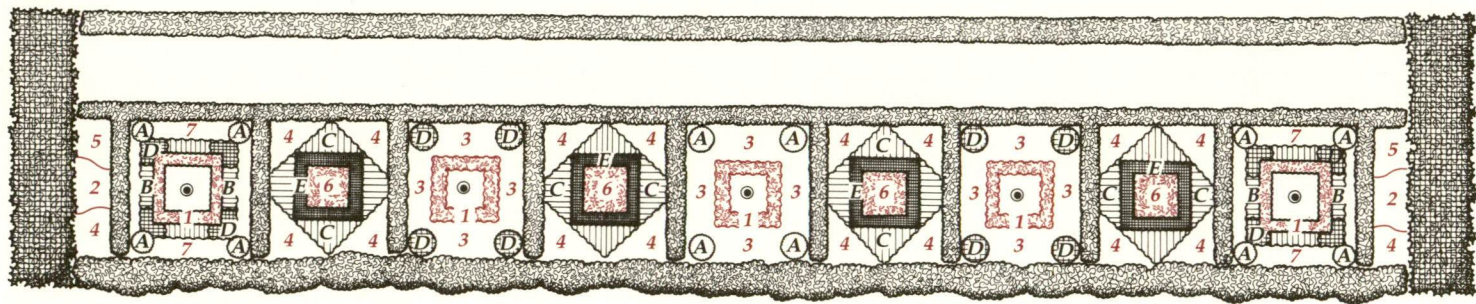
1. DUSTY MILLER	<i>Senecio leucostachys</i>	White foliage	
2. FLOSS FLOWER	<i>Ageratum petiolatum</i>	Blue	June-Aug.
3. GARDEN GERANIUM	<i>Pelargonium x hortorum</i> 'Wendy Anne'	Pink	June-Aug.

East Garden

Pennsylvania Avenue



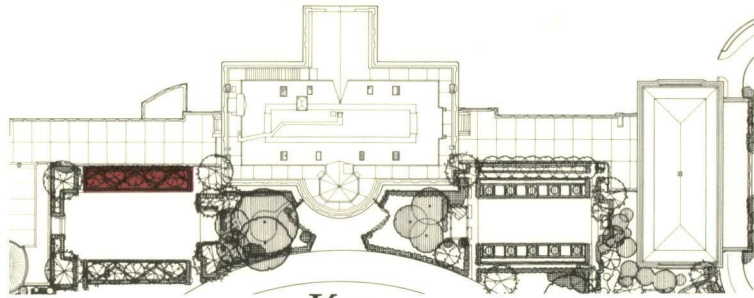
Key



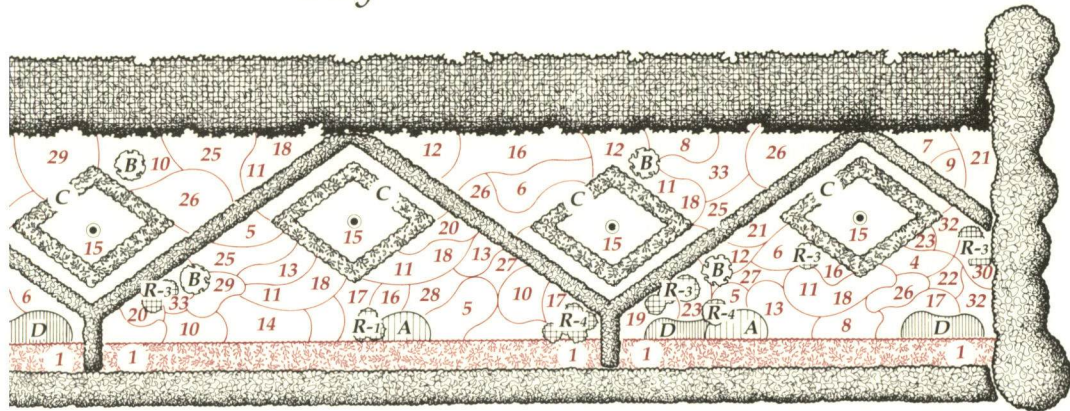
Seasonal Plantings

- |                         |                                    |           |
|-------------------------|------------------------------------|-----------|
| 1. GRAPE HYACINTH       | Muscari botryoides                 | Violet-Bl |
| 2. FOSTERIANA TULIP     | Tulipa fosteriana 'Purissima'      | Pure Wh   |
| 3. FOSTERIANA TULIP     | Tulipa fosteriana 'Red Emperor'    | Flaming   |
| 4. DARWIN HYBRID TULIP  | Tulipa 'Apeldoorn'                 | Cherry    |
| 5. DARWIN HYBRID TULIP  | Tulipa 'Dover'                     | Red       |
| 6. DARWIN HYBRID TULIP  | Tulipa 'Gudoshnik'                 | Yellow-F  |
| 7. DARWIN HYBRID TULIP  | Tulipa 'Golden Oxford'             | Golden    |
| 8. DARWIN HYBRID TULIP  | Tulipa 'Oxford'                    | Scarlet   |
| 9. DARWIN HYBRID TULIP  | Tulipa 'Ivory Florendale'          | Pure Wh   |
| 10. DARWIN HYBRID TULIP | Tulipa 'President Kennedy'         | Deep Ye   |
| 11. DARWIN HYBRID TULIP | Tulipa 'Jewel of Spring'           | Cream     |
| 12. GREIGII TULIP       | Tulipa greigii 'Bokara'            | Deep on   |
| 13. GREGII TULIP        | Tulipa greigii 'Oriental Splendor' | Red, Ye   |
| 14. LILY-FLOWERED TULIP | Tulipa 'Queen of Sheba'            | Red w/g   |
| 15. LILY-FLOWERED TULIP | Tulipa 'White Triumphator'         | Pure wh   |
| 16. COTTAGE TULIP       | Tulipa 'Bond Street'               | Lemon     |
| 17. COTTAGE TULIP       | Tulipa 'Ivory Glory'               | White     |
| 18. COTTAGE TULIP       | Tulipa 'Mrs J.T. Scheepers'        | Yellow    |
| 19. DARWIN TULIP        | Tulipa 'Aristocrat'                | Dark vi   |
| 20. DARWIN TULIP        | Tulipa 'Eclipse'                   | Red       |
| 21. DARWIN TULIP        | Tulipa 'Florence Nightengale'      | Vermili   |
| 22. DARWIN TULIP        | Tulipa 'Flying Dutchman'           | Fire En   |
| 23. DARWIN TULIP        | Tulipa 'Glacier'                   | White     |
| 24. DARWIN TULIP        | Tulipa 'Golden Niphetos'           | Creamy    |
| 25. DARWIN TULIP        | Tulipa 'Niphetos'                  | Yellow,   |
| 26. DARWIN TULIP        | Tulipa 'Queen of the Bartignons'   | Salmon-   |
| 27. DARWIN TULIP        | Tulipa 'Sweet Harmony'             | Lemon'    |
| 28. DARWIN TULIP        | Tulipa 'White Jewel'               | White     |
| 29. DARWIN TULIP        | Tulipa 'Zwanenburg'                | White a   |
| 30. PARROT TULIP        | Tulipa 'Black Parrot'              | Blue Bl   |
| 31. PARROT TULIP        | Tulipa 'Blue Parrot'               | Dark V    |
| 32. PARROT TULIP        | Tulipa 'Fantasy'                   | Pinkish   |
| 33. PARROT TULIP        | Tulipa 'Orange Favorite'           | Bright    |

Pennsylvania Avenue



Key



Perennials

- |                                    |                    |           |
|------------------------------------|--------------------|-----------|
| Rosa hybrid tea 'Nancy Reagan'     | Coral Pink         |           |
| Rosa floribunda 'Pat Nixon'        | Burgundy red       |           |
| Rosa grandiflora 'White Lightning' | White              |           |
| Rosa hybrid 'Sea Foam'             | White              |           |
| Nepeta cataria                     | Lavender Blue      | July-Aug. |
| Hosta sieboldiana 'Elegans'        | White on 2' spikes | July-Aug. |
| Santolina chamaecyparissus         | Gray-green foliage |           |
| Dianthus plumarius 'Boutonniere'   | White              | July-Aug. |

### Herbs and Perennials

- |                        |                                   |            |       |
|------------------------|-----------------------------------|------------|-------|
| A. LAVENDER COTTON     | <i>Santolina chamaecyparissus</i> | Gray-green |       |
| B. GARDEN THYME        | <i>Thymus vulgaris</i>            | Herb       |       |
| C. CHIVES              | <i>Allium schoenoprasum</i>       | Herb       |       |
| D. ROSEMARY            | <i>Rosemarinus officinalis</i>    | Herb       |       |
| E. EVERGREEN CANDYTUFT | <i>Iberis sempervirens</i>        | White      | April |

### Seasonal Plantings

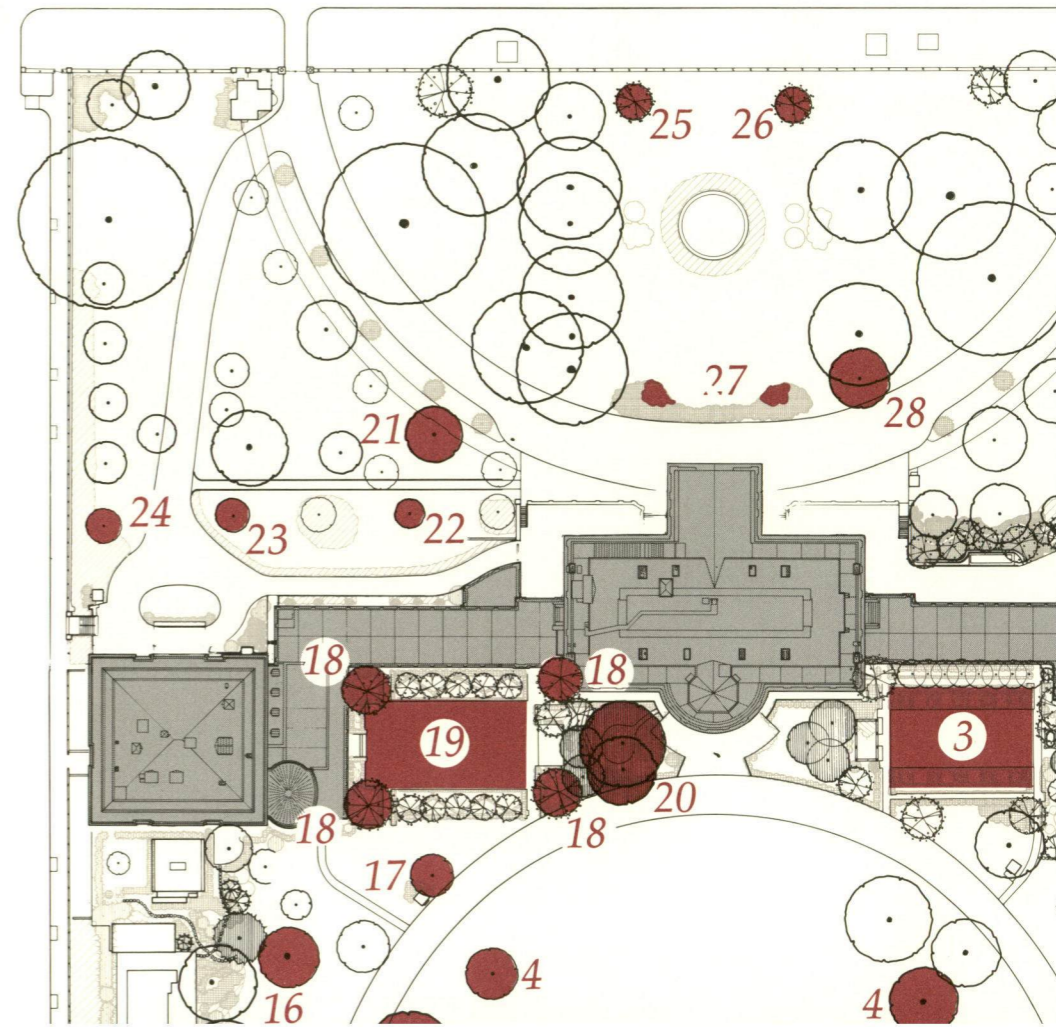
- |                      |                                      |               |            |
|----------------------|--------------------------------------|---------------|------------|
| 1. DUSTY MILLER      | <i>Senecio leucostachys</i>          | White foliage |            |
| 2. BLUE SALVIA       | <i>Salvia farinacea 'Victoria'</i>   | Violet-Blue   | June-Aug.  |
| 3. CUSHION MUM       | <i>Chrysanthemum 'Freedom'</i>       | Yellow        | Sept.-Oct. |
| 4. TUBULAR PETAL MUM | <i>Chrysanthemum 'Joanette'</i>      | White Fiji    | Sept.-Oct. |
| 5. GIANT HARVEST MUM | <i>Chrysanthemum 'Pumpkin'</i>       | Orange        | Sept.-Oct. |
| 6. SPOON DAISY       | <i>Chrysanthemum 'Starlet'</i>       | Apricot       | Sept.-Oct. |
| 7. CUSHION MUM       | <i>Chrysanthemum 'White Patriot'</i> | White         | Sept.-Oct. |

East Garden

## Commemorative Plantings

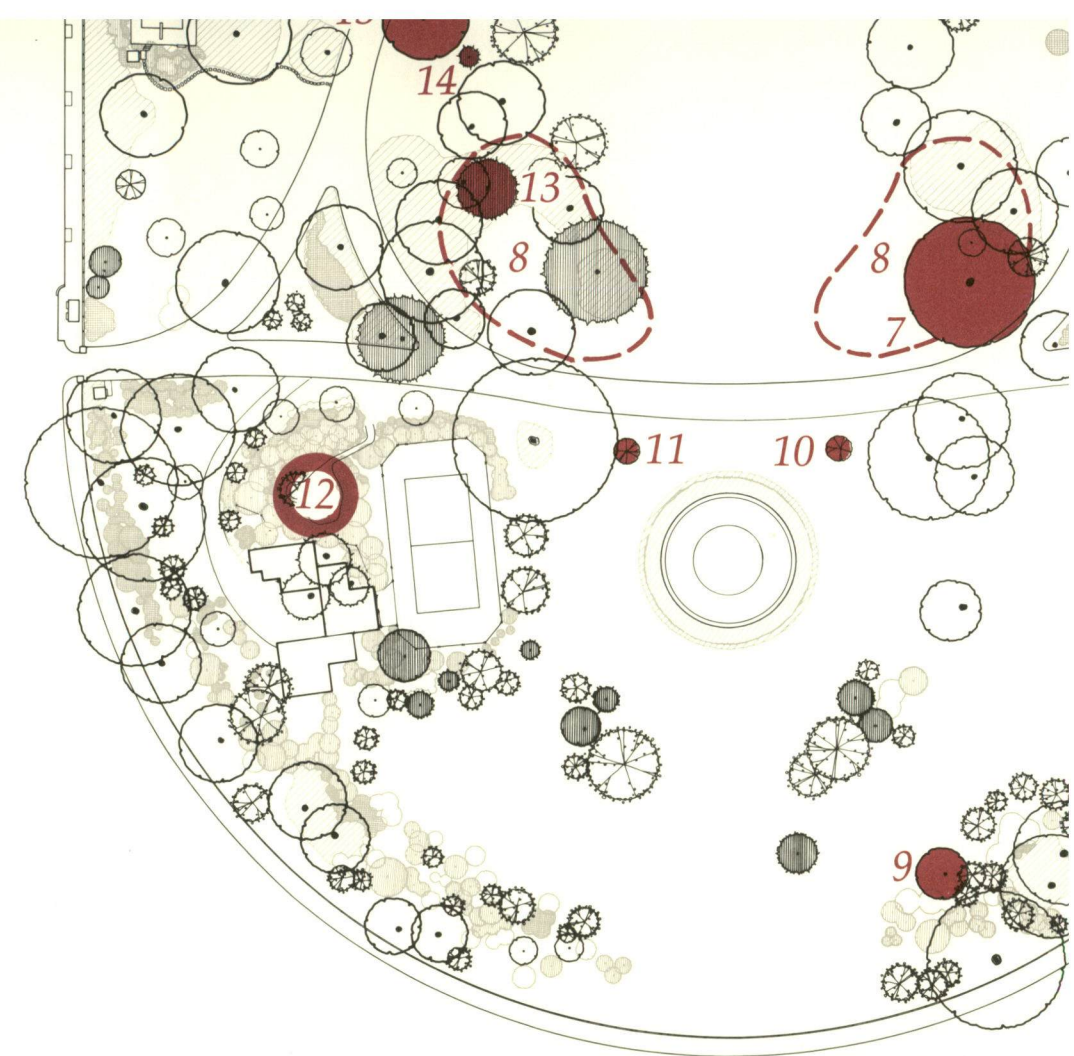
1. SOUTHERN MAGNOLIA (*Magnolia grandiflora*)
2. SOUTHERN MAGNOLIA (*Magnolia grandiflora*)
3. THE JACQUELINE KENNEDY GARDEN
4. LITTLE-LEAF LINDENS (*Tilia cordata*) 2
5. EASTERN WHITE PINE (*Pinus strobus*)
6. NORTHERN RED OAK (*Quercus borealis*)
7. AMERICAN ELM (*Ulmus americana*)
8. THE MOUNDS
9. WHITE OAK (*Quercus alba*)
10. JAPANESE SPIDERLEAF (*Acer palmatum dissectum*)
11. JAPANESE SPIDERLEAF (*Acer palmatum dissectum*)
12. CHILDREN'S GARDEN
13. CEDAR OF LEBANON (*Cedrus libani*)
14. GIANT SEQUOIA (*Sequoiadendron giganteum*)
15. WHITE OAK (*Quercus alba*)
16. PIN OAK (*Quercus palustris*)
17. WILLOW OAK (*Quercus phellos*)

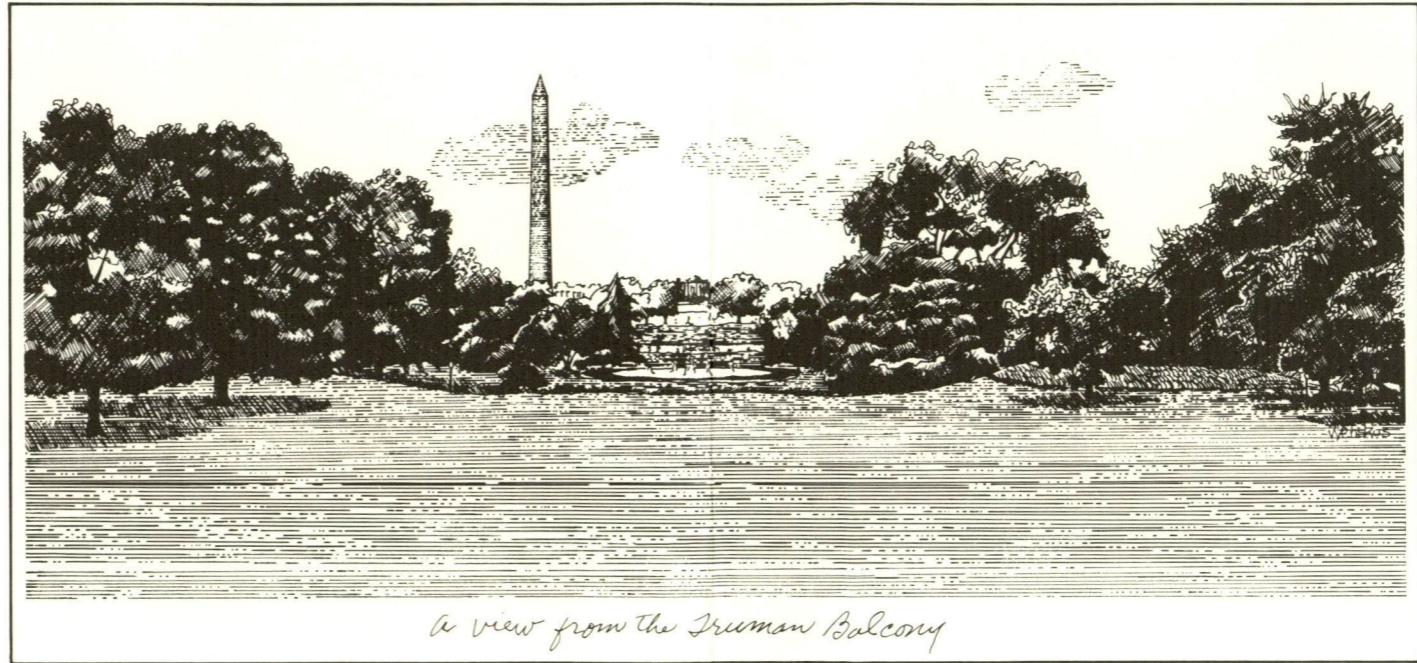
- Franklin D. Roosevelt (1942)  
 Warren G. Harding (1922, Replaced 1947)  
 Lyndon B. Johnson (1965)  
 Franklin D. Roosevelt (1937)  
 Gerald Ford (1977, Replanted 1983)  
 Dwight D. Eisenhower (1959)  
 John Q. Adams (1826)  
 Thomas Jefferson (1808)  
 Herbert Hoover (1931)  
 Jimmy Carter (1978)  
 Grover Cleveland (1893)  
 Lyndon B. Johnson  
 Jimmy Carter (1978)  
 Richard M. Nixon (1971)  
 Herbert Hoover (1931)  
 Dwight D. Eisenhower (1958)  
 Lyndon B. Johnson (1964)



19. ROSE GARDEN
20. SOUTHERN MAGNOLIA (*Magnolia grandiflora*) 2
21. AMERICAN ELM (*Ulmus americana*)
22. FERN-LEAF BEECH (*Fagus sylvatica* 'Asplenifolia')
23. FERN-LEAF BEECH (*Fagus sylvatica* 'Asplenifolia')
24. SUGAR MAPLE (*Acer saccharum*)
25. WHITE SAUCER MAGNOLIA (*Magnolia soulangiana alba*)
26. WHITE SAUCER MAGNOLIA (*Magnolia soulangiana alba*)
27. DWARF BOXWOOD (*Buxus sempervirens* 'Suffruticosa')
28. RED MAPLE (*Acer rubrum*)
29. WHITE OAK (*Quercus alba*)
30. SCARLET OAK (*Quercus coccinea*)

Andrew Jackson (1829-1837)  
 Gerald R. Ford (1975)  
 Lyndon B. Johnson (1968)  
 Richard M. Nixon (1972)  
 Ronald Reagan (1984)  
 Mrs. Reagan (1982)  
 Mrs. Reagan (1982)  
 Harry S. Truman (1952)  
 Jimmy Carter (1977)  
 Franklin D. Roosevelt (1935)  
 Benjamin Harrison (1889-1893)





*a view from the Truman Balcony*

## *The White House Grounds*

1/2

TO: Mark Lange, Communications

FROM: Brendan Doyle, EPA/OPPE, 382-4335

September 13, 1989

TALKING POINTS ON  
WHERE ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION IS MAKING GOOD ECONOMIC SENSE

o The nature of the environmental problems that we are managing today is different that it was ten years ago. We have successfully managed some of our worst environmental offenses by limiting the discharge of pollutants to our rivers and streams and by building in air pollution controls in many of our industrial plants. We've reduced automobile pollution by manufacturing catalytic converters and improving the fuel efficiency of our cars.

o Now we're faced with problems which are more disperse and more difficult to manage. The water quality problems which have been created by some underground storage tanks and leaking septic systems, the ozone impacts from using aerosols in some products, air pollution from burning fields and woodstoves show us that individuals are responsible for the environmental quality that we create. Nearly everything we do as consumers can be tied to the quality of the air we breathe, the water we drink or the amount of garbage that has to be disposed of.

o [These are not big problems in and of themselves] but together they affect the environment. We have to find ways of managing these problems without relying on government regulation, we need to tap our creative juices and harness the power of the marketplace to provide the incentives to prevent this pollution from occurring in the first place. This means finding environmentally safe products, using more biodegradables, recycling leftover packaging and building businesses which help the environment.

o These new "green" businesses are helping in a variety of ways. The sales of compost for gardens and food production are going up. Last year the U.S. paid close to \$80 billion to manufacture pollution equipment and provide environmental services. Stockbrokers are managing mutual funds which invest in environmentally beneficial products and services.

o At the municipal level, efforts like the City of Seattle's waste disposal fees are exemplary. Seattle charges customers by the volume of waste they dispose. This in turn has created an incentive for businesses and households to reduce the amount of waste that needs to be handled. I understand that over the last several years, nearly 50% of the amount of waste has been eliminated.

2/2

Environmental Protection/Economics  
Page Two

o At the corporate level, there are numerous success stories. This spring, the 3M Corporation announced that since their pollution prevention program started in 1975, the company has saved \$408 million and prevented 111,000 tons of air pollutants, 15,000 tons of water pollutants, and 388,000 tons of sludge and solid waste from being released into the environment. The company rewards employees for developing new ideas and ways of reducing pollution and improving the quality of products that they manufacture.

o Many companies have started waste minimization programs. A plastics company in Arizona uses reverse osmosis to eliminate the discharge of cyanide-containing rinse water from one of the company's four plating units. The process, which concentrates the cyanide and separates it from the rinse water, reduces the environmental impact of the discharge and conserves valuable plating materials and water treatment chemicals.

o (Other examples from Northwest companies will be available tomorrow after 4 pm, EDT)

Sustainable Economic Development

o Americans recognize the value of environmental assets. Even when there are competing uses for natural resources, Americans are increasingly considering the value of these resources beyond economics. States and regions of the country are already thinking in terms of their environmental wellbeing (NW is great example). Nationally, private companies and individuals have increasingly considered environmental protection a tremendous national asset. We ask ourselves: What are we passing on to future generations? Can we afford to deplete irreplaceable resources? (reference old growth forest debate as a key example of the difficult choices to be made).

o In addition to measuring our nation's welfare in terms of the GNP, we should modify our indicators of national wellbeing to reflect the status of our environmental assets. We should extend this effort globally. If we take steps to reduce sources of pollution and mitigate environmental damage, our national assets increase. To further pollute, lowers the value of our national assets. (We shouldn't subsidize nations which severely limit environmental assets).

THE WHITE HOUSE  
WASHINGTON

SEPTEMBER 15, 1989

INFORMATION

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

THROUGH:           CHRISS WINSTON *W*  
FROM:                MARK LANGE *ML*  
SUBJECT:             ENVIRONMENTAL ADDRESS, SPOKANE

Attached are draft remarks for your address to the Washington State Centennial Celebration ("The Celebration of the Century"), on Tuesday, September 19, at 10:00 a.m.

Some 15,000 will attend your speech, to be given outdoors.

Adopting the theme of stewardship, you recap your trip out West, outline the environmental accomplishments of the first eight months, and challenge Americans to make a more personal commitment to environmental quality.

(Lange/Dooley)  
September 15, 1989  
4:50 p.m.  
[SPOKE.DOC]

PRESIDENTIAL REMARKS: CENTENNIAL OF THE STATE OF WASHINGTON  
SPOKANE, WASHINGTON  
TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 19, 1989  
[TIME]

Thank you, Speaker Foley. [Acknowledgements]

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

It was a good beginning. And we have made progress since then. Perhaps nothing better symbolizes that, than the surging river that pulses through Spokane -- a river that first lured men here as a source of protection, transportation, and sustenance.

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

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

balance has been restored -- and the river has been reborn.

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

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

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# # #



OFFICE OF  
PRESIDENTIAL ADVANCE  
**COVER PAGE**

TO: Peggy Dooley

FROM: Joe Field

TOTAL NUMBER OF PAGES: 2  
(including cover page)

DATE: 9-15-89

TIME: 1:30pm

MESSAGE:

Dis diagram from Spence

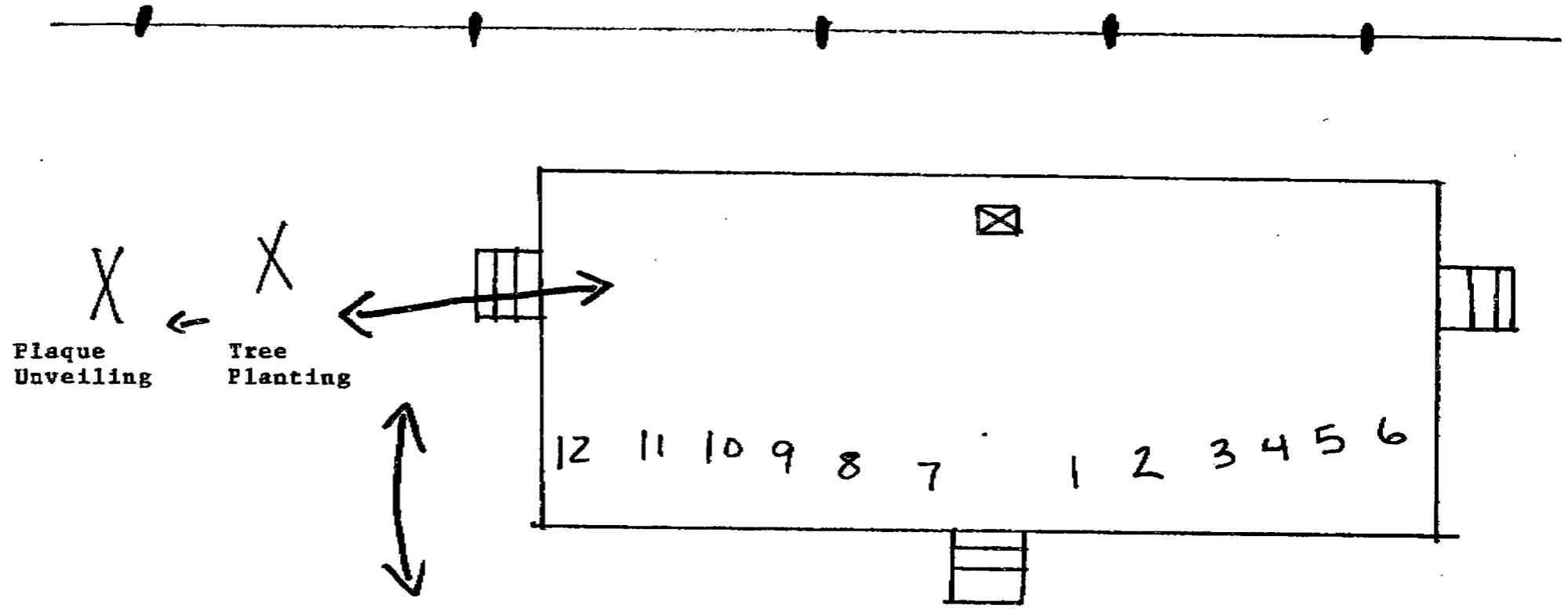
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**IF YOU HAVE ANY QUESTIONS OR PROBLEMS WITH THE TRANSMISSION PLEASE CALL.**

TELEPHONE NUMBER: 509-838-7736

SPOKANE, WASHINGTON  
 SEPTEMBER 19, 1989  
 DAIS DIAGRAM

SEP 15 '89 16:59



Plaque Unveiling

Tree Planting

12 11 10 9 8 7 1 2 3 4 5 6

- |   |  |
|---|--|
| 1. POTUS  | 7. Speaker Foley                                       |
| 2. Senator Slade Gordon                               | 8. Mrs. Foley (Heather)                                |
| 3. Jean Gardner,<br>First Lady of State of Washington | 9. Senator Brock Adams                                 |
| 4. Washington Congressman                             | 10. Washington Congress                                |
| 5. Lt. Gov. Joel Pritchard                            | 11. Ralph Monro,<br>Sec't of State of<br>Washington    |
| 6. Mayor Pro Tem Rob Higgins                          | 12. Pat Mumme,<br>Chrm. Spokane Count<br>Sommissioners |

**FIFTH DISTRICT**

The 5th Congressional District of Washington is the easternmost part of the state. Centered on Spokane, Washington's second largest city, this has been called the Inland Empire. Here the Columbia, Spokane and Snake Rivers wind through and beneath vast plateaus, bringing vast amounts of water from the American and Canadian Rockies to this land of low rainfall. Irrigation systems divert great quantities of the water that lead to the production of some bountiful crop fields, but areas like the Palouse in the southeast corner of the state are so fertile (the topsoil is said to be 200 feet deep) that huge harvests issue just from the rainfall. These rivers are not hospitable streams; they are fast flowing, and in some places lie in great clefts, far below the rest of the landscape. Getting the water out to where it would be useful was a major task—achieved in large part by New Deal projects like the Grand Coulee Dam.

Historically and today, voting habits in eastern Washington are in between those of the urbanized Puget Sound area and those in neighboring Rocky Mountain states—which makes some sense, since this part of Washington is physically and economically much more a part of the intermountain basin than of the Pacific coast. In the late 1970s and early 1980s it veered very much toward the Republicans, as did the Rocky Mountain states generally, with their disgust at federal intervention and anger at lack of American assertiveness abroad. But in the late 1980s, like much of the West, it moved back toward the Democrats, and the 5th District nearly went for Michael Dukakis over George Bush.

One reason for that shift may be the increasing prominence of the 5th District's Democratic congressman, Thomas Foley. Well known in the Spokane area since he was first elected as a young lawyer in 1964, he became one of the more powerful members of the House when he was elected Majority Leader in January 1987, and he became one of the most nationally prominent members of Congress when he was elected Speaker, after Jim Wright's resignation, in June 1989. Foley came to the office in particularly unpleasant circumstances, with characteristic grace and aplomb, hailed on all sides as a man of fairness and integrity. Yet he emphasized that he was "proud to be a Democrat" and his record as majority leader and whip was one of a committed and effective Democratic partisan. Foley is a good listener and willing to accommodate himself to others. But he also insists on doing things his own way. In a town where offices are filled with massive desks and walls with inscribed photographs, Foley has a coffee table in front of his chairs, pictures of two Speakers on his wall (Henry Clay and Theodore Sedgewick), and mammoth stereo equipment so that he can listen to his classical music.

Foley's path upward has taken an unusual course, running not quite according to the form that was traditional in the days of Sam Rayburn and John McCormack, and not quite according to the folkways that have developed in the House. He is the product of both seniority and insurgency, of patronage from old leaders and support from younger members of the Democratic Caucus. Thus he was chosen chairman of the Democratic Study Group (DSG) just after the 1972 election, and just before the Democrats' Watergate surge, when the DSG was an insurgent group dominated by Phillip Burton. Yet by then the DSG was supplanting the leadership under Speaker Carl Albert in important ways, setting the legislative agenda, taking positions on issues, making head counts and whip calls. In the House membership elected in 1974, controlled by Watergate Democrats, Foley was a natural leader.

So much so that he did not seek leadership positions, but had them thrust upon him. He was voted in, over incumbent Bob Poage, as chairman of the House Agriculture Committee. This was a startling reversal of fortune, since four years before, in 1970, he ranked only eighth in seniority on the committee; but in 1972 three senior Democrats retired and two more were defeated; another was beaten in his 1974 primary; and Poage, though an expert on agricultural legislation, was such a bleak reactionary on every other issue that the post-1974 Democratic

Caucus was unwilling to back him, even though Foley himself supported him.

Foley's next elevation came after an election in 1980 which was as disastrous for the Democrats as 1974 was propitious. The House majority whip, John Brademas, had lost his seat in Indiana, and Foley, by this time long an ally of the leadership, was chosen for the post by then Speaker O'Neill and Majority Leader Jim Wright. Oddly, the post was still appointive (the Democratic Caucus later decided to make it elective), and so Foley was climbing up the leadership ladder in the same way O'Neill and others had before him. But if Foley was not any faction's first choice, he was widely popular and respected among Democrats (and for that matter among Republicans). The previous time the Democrats had chosen a majority leader, in 1976, there was a bitter fight. In 1986, Foley won the position unopposed.

Foley's fairmindedness and almost judicial temperament leave some of the more partisan Democrats frustrated sometimes, but his unwillingness to take positions unless he can justify both policy and procedure, and his ability to see the other side of issues even as he argues his own, make him uniquely respected on both sides of the aisle. Calmly, carefully, lucidly, he can explain the most complicated parliamentary tangle clearly enough for any member to understand and fairly enough to permit anyone to rely on it in making up his own mind. Even aggressively partisan Republicans like Newt Gingrich and Ed Rollins saluted Foley's fairness and integrity as he became Speaker.

Foley appears now to be one of those national leaders of the Democratic Party with no problems in his own, not always Democratic, constituency. That was not always so. Thrust suddenly into national prominence in the middle 1970s, he was hard pressed in 1976, 1978 and 1980; it's a tough transition from being the pleasant congressman who sends out all the literature and is identified with only the popular side of issues to the national leader of his party who is saddled with all its locally unpopular stands, and Foley, like others (notably Morris Udall, John Brademas, Jim Corman, Al Ullman), had trouble making the transition. But he has done so. In the 5th District he has raised his percentage from 52% in 1980, to 64% in 1982, 70% in 1984, 75% in 1986 and 76% in 1988. Evidently he has persuaded eastern Washington voters that they're fortunate to have a congressman as nationally prominent and competent as Foley has proven himself to be.

**The People:** Est. Pop. 1986: 536,700, up 3.9% 1980-86; Pop. 1980: 516,719, up 18.2% 1970-80. Households (1980): 70% family, 37% with children, 59% married couples; 33.4% housing units rented; median monthly rent: \$181; median house value: \$46,200. Voting age pop. (1980): 373,789; 2% Spanish origin, 1% American Indian, 1% Asian origin, 1% Black.

1988 Presidential Vote:	Bush (R) .....	105,193	(51%)
	Dukakis (D) .....	99,301	(48%)

Rep. Thomas S. Foley (D)



Elected 1964; b. Mar. 6, 1929, Spokane; home, Spokane; U. of WA, B.A. 1951, LL.B. 1957; Roman Catholic; married (Heather).

**Career:** Practicing atty., 1957; Spokane Cnty. Dpty. Prosecuting Atty., 1958-60; Instructor, Gonzaga U. Sch. of Law, 1958-60; Asst. Atty. Gen. of WA, 1960-61; Asst. Chf. Clerk and Spec. Counsel, U.S. Sen. Cmtee. on Interior and Insular Affairs, 1961-63.

**Offices:** 1201 LHOB 20515, 202-225-2006. Also W. 601 First Ave., 2d Fl. W., Spokane 99204, 509-456-4680; 12929 E. Sprague, Spokane 99216, 509-926-4434; and 28 W. Main, Walla Walla 99362, 509-522-6370.

**Committees:** *Speaker of the House.*

Group Ratings

	ADA	ACLU	COPE	CFA	LCV	ACU	NTLC	NSI	COC	CEI
1988	85	91	80	55	50	4	8	11	38	14
1987	80	—	80	79	—	9	—	—	27	13

National Journal Ratings

	1988 LIB — 1988 CONS		1987 LIB — 1987 CONS	
Economic	65%	— 34%	68%	— 27%
Social	86%	— 14%	78%	— 0%
Foreign	67%	— 32%	66%	— 34%

Key Votes

1) Homeless \$	AGN	5) Ban Drug Test	AGN	9) SDI Research	AGN
2) Gephardt Amndt	AGN	6) Drug Death Pen	AGN	10) Ban Chem Weaps	FOR
3) Deficit Reduc	FOR	7) Handgun Sales	FOR	11) Aid to Contras	AGN
4) Kill Pint Clsng Notice	AGN	8) Ban D.C. Abort \$	AGN	12) Nuclear Testing	FOR

Election Results

1988 general	Thomas S. Foley (D)	160,654	(76%)	(\$476,460)
	Marlyn A. Derby (R)	49,657	(24%)	(\$13,534)
1988 primary	Thomas S. Foley (D)	81,223	(76%)	
	Marlyn A. Derby (R)	25,300	(24%)	
1986 general	Thomas S. Foley (D)	121,732	(75%)	(\$481,477)
	Floyd Wakefield (R)	41,179	(25%)	(\$56,502)

SIXTH DISTRICT

Looking down from snow-clad Mount Rainier to the cool blue waters of Puget Sound and Commencement Bay, the city you see first is not Seattle, far to the north, but Tacoma. This is the second largest city on Puget Sound, which has always been overshadowed by Seattle. In 1900, just before the state's most explosive decade of growth, Tacoma was still a credible rival—it had 37,000 people to Seattle's 80,000. But in the years that followed, Seattle's growth continued, while Tacoma got itself embroiled in an unsuccessful attempt to rewrite history and change the name of Mount Rainier to Mount Tacoma. While Seattle has a large and growing white-collar sector, Tacoma has been more of an industrial town. The *WPA Guide* 50 years ago,

after noting its beautiful natural setting, noted "Along the bay and on the flats are sawmills, factories for lumber products, railroad shops and other industrial establishments, including two important electrochemical plants. Railroad tracks are lined with freight cars and noisy switch engines. The acrid odor of coal smoke and the penetrating smell of tideflats mingle with the resinous fragrance from piles of newly cut timber. Beyond the sluggish river, smoke rises from burning piles of refuse. Sometimes the air is heavy with the biting, choking smell of sulphur from the pulp mills. To the northwest is the towering smokestack of the Tacoma Smelter, one of the two highest stacks in the world and visible for miles, with its drifting trail of light, lemon-colored smoke."

Tacoma is shifting toward a more white-collar economy now, aided by the fact that the Seattle suburbs have grown southward right up to the edge of its city limits, and the city has always had its comfortable and high-income neighborhoods. But it retains its blue collar atmosphere, and so does the 6th Congressional District, which includes the city and virtually all of its suburbs. The 6th also crosses the Puget Sound Narrows (where the Tacoma Straits Bridge collapsed in 1940 and the new bridge, the 5th longest suspension bridge in the world, was opened in 1950) to include most of Kitsap County and its major city, Bremerton, which lies across the Sound from Seattle. Kitsap is bristling with several Navy installations and, as the home port of several nuclear submarines, it is one of the major military bases on the West Coast.

The congressman from the 6th is Democrat Norman Dicks. He is a product of the staff of Senator Warren Magnuson, which may have been one of the most competent staffs ever seen on Capitol Hill. He returned back home to Kitsap County to run for Congress in 1976, when the 6th District incumbent finally got the judgeship he had been hankering after for 12 years. Dicks was elected easily that year and reelected easily four times; only in 1980 was the election close, when he was held to 54% of the vote.

In the House, Dicks has shown the aggressiveness and political shrewdness that were the hallmarks of the Magnuson staff in its golden days. He won a seat on the Appropriations Committee and is on both the Defense and Military Construction Subcommittees—vital posts for Kitsap County where most workers depend on Pentagon payrolls. Deaths and defeats have made him second in seniority on Defense, just behind chairman John Murtha. In the early 1980s, Dicks took the lead on restoring Export-Import Bank loan authority—Boeing is America's biggest exporter and biggest user of the loans—when the Reagan Administration wanted to cut it, and led a campaign that switched 80 House votes overnight. With Les Aspin and Albert Gore Jr., he was one of the key House Members that lined up support for the MX missile in return for arms control commitments from the Reagan Administration, and felt vindicated when the United States got to the bargaining table. But he also pressed the Administration in 1986 by sponsoring an amendment requiring compliance with the unratified SALT II treaty—a measure that was put aside before the Reykjavik summit when Reagan complained it tied his hands. He is unblushing about obtaining defense spending for Washington, whether it's getting the military to use Boeing 747s rather than Lockheed C-5s for transport, securing funds for the Puget Sound Naval Shipyard in Bremerton, keeping C-130s stationed at McChord Air Force Base near Tacoma, or getting the Navy home port for Everett.

Having passed by the Senate races of 1983, 1986 and 1988, Dicks now seems firmly committed to his career in the House, where he has the potential to be one of the real powers in the chamber.

**The People:** Est. Pop. 1986: 564,900, up 9.4% 1980-86; Pop. 1980: 516,561, up 13.9% 1970-80. Households (1980): 71% family, 39% with children, 59% married couples; 38.9% housing units rented; median monthly rent: \$208; median house value: \$53,900. Voting age pop. (1980): 374,063; 6% Black, 3% Asian origin, 2% Spanish origin, 1% American Indian.

b. Mar. 6, 1929, Spokane; home, Spokane; U. of WA, L.B. 1957; Roman Catholic; married (Heather). Practicing atty., 1957; Spokane Cnty. Dpty. Prosecuting 50; Instructor, Gonzaga U. Sch. of Law, 1958-60; Gen. of WA, 1960-61; Asst. Chf. Clerk and Spec. Sen. Cmtee. on Interior and Insular Affairs, 1961-

1 LHOB 20515, 202-225-2006. Also W. 601 First V., Spokane 99204, 509-456-4680; 12929 E. Sprague, 16, 509-926-4434; and 28 W. Main, Walla Walla 12-6370.

Speaker of the House.

CV	ACU	NTLC	NSI	COC	CEI
50	4	8	11	38	14
—	9	—	—	27	13

1987 LIB — 1987 CONS

68%	—	27%
78%	—	0%
66%	—	34%

Test	AGN	9) SDI Research	AGN
1 Pen	AGN	10) Ban Chem Weaps	FOR
ales	FOR	11) Aid to Contras	AGN
port \$	AGN	12) Nuclear Testing	FOR

.....	160,654	(76%)	(\$476,460)
.....	49,657	(24%)	(\$13,534)
.....	81,223	(76%)	
.....	25,300	(24%)	
.....	121,732	(75%)	(\$481,477)
.....	41,179	(25%)	(\$56,502)

to the cool blue waters of Puget Sound and Seattle, far to the north, but Tacoma. This has always been overshadowed by Seattle. In the years of growth, Tacoma was still a credible rival—an unsuccessful attempt to rewrite history and Tacoma. While Seattle has a large and growing industrial town. The *WPA Guide* 50 years ago,

1988 Presidential Vote: Dukakis (D)..... 101,782 (50%)  
 Bush (R) ..... 97,396 (48%)

Rep. Norman D. Dicks (D)



Elected 1976; b. Dec. 16, 1940, Bremerton; home, Bremerton; U. of WA, B.A. 1963, J.D. 1968; Lutheran; married (Suzanne).

Career: Ofc. of U.S. Sen. Warren G. Magnuson, Legis. Asst., 1968-73, A. A., 1973-76.

Offices: 2429 RHOB 20515, 202-225-5916. Also One Pacific Bldg., Ste. 201, Tacoma 98402, 206-593-6536; and Great Northwest Bldg., Ste. 307, Bremerton 98310, 206-479-4011.

Committees: Appropriations (15th of 35 D). Subcommittees: Defense; Interior; Military Construction.

Group Ratings

	ADA	ACLU	COPE	CFA	LCV	ACU	NTLC	NSI	COC	CEI
1988	85	73	84	73	69	9	8	40	39	17
1987	76	—	84	79	—	9	—	—	13	9

National Journal Ratings

	1988 LIB — 1988 CONS		1987 LIB — 1987 CONS	
Economic	63%	— 36%	68%	— 27%
Social	68%	— 31%	78%	— 0%
Foreign	59%	— 40%	59%	— 40%

Key Votes

1) Homeless \$	AGN	5) Ban Drug Test	AGN	9) SDI Research	FOR
2) Gephardt Amdt	AGN	6) Drug Death Pen	FOR	10) Ban Chem Weaps	AGN
3) Deficit Reduc	FOR	7) Handgun Sales	AGN	11) Aid to Contras	AGN
4) Kill Plnt Clsng Notice	AGN	8) Ban D.C. Abort \$	AGN	12) Nuclear Testing	FOR

Election Results

1988 general	Norman D. Dicks (D).....	125,904 (68%)	(\$288,168)
	Kevin P. Cook (R).....	60,346 (32%)	(\$37,620)
1988 primary	Norman D. Dicks (D).....	62,833 (69%)	
	Kevin P. Cook (R).....	28,640 (31%)	
1986 general	Norman D. Dicks (D).....	90,063 (71%)	(\$229,634)
	Ken Braaten (R).....	36,140 (29%)	(\$57,166)

SEVENTH DISTRICT

Few American cities—maybe none—are more attractive than Seattle. It rises on steep hills, almost as precipitous as San Francisco's, from crescent-shaped Elliott Bay, an inlet on Puget Sound; and behind the city you can see on a clear day, from almost anywhere, the nimbus of Mount Rainier. Right on the waterfront, below the gleaming high-rises, is the Pike Place market, where you can get fresh salmon and Dungenesse crab; nearby is Pioneer Square, where stores

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 ..... 97,396 (48%)

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 3, J.D. 1968; Lutheran; married (Suzanne).

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Appropriations (15th of 35 D). Subcommittees:  
 or; Military Construction.

CV	ACU	N TLC	NSI	COC	CEI
59	9	8	40	39	17
—	9	—	—	13	9

1987 LIB — 1987 CONS

68%	—	27%
78%	—	0%
59%	—	40%

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and warehouses from the turn of the century have been restored and renovated. Seattle's vistas, the *WPA Guide* reported 50 years ago, "seem constantly shifting, as its streets move swiftly from one plane to another. Here, one sees automobiles parked on the roofs of houses built on the avenue below. Board sidewalks climb the older sections of the town, where the fragile frame dwellings cling to the streets above Lake Union and gaze down upon the towers of tall apartment hotels." Seattle's upper class, like San Francisco's, continues to be anchored downtown and has kept residential quarters not too far away; but people here are less obsessed with their aristocracy, and many may not realize it exists at all. Seattle's working class has maintained many comfortable neighborhoods of frame houses on steep hillsides. The old ethnic groups are not very distinctive to the untrained eye, because so many people are of Scandinavian ancestry; but Seattle is now getting a significant, although not huge, influx of newcomers of Asian and Mexican background.

Like every city, Seattle is divided into neighborhoods. Its topography—with lots of hills, bays and lakes—prevents it from having the huge miles-long expanses of homogeneous neighborhoods you find in such cities as Detroit or Houston; there is plenty of variety in almost every mile of Seattle. Generally blue-collar workers live on the south side of the city and in valleys, or midway between Puget Sound and Lake Washington; the factories, warehouses and railroad yards are concentrated in a flat plain near Puget Sound and south of downtown. The big Boeing factories are located in the plain farther south, and younger blue-collar workers have followed them into the suburban areas directly south of the city: Burien, Tukwila, Kent and Renton, which lie at the southern end of Lake Washington. More affluent, white-collar workers and better-educated people tend to live on hills and near the water, and are more likely to be found on the north than the south side.

The 7th Congressional District of Washington includes most of the city of Seattle and many of its suburbs directly to the south. Its boundaries were drawn artfully, however, to corral most of its Democratic voters into this district, and to keep them out of the Republican 1st and 8th Districts. So the 7th District doesn't include the north Seattle shores of Puget Sound or Lake Washington, nor the high-income suburb of Mercer Island; it does include the city's small black community (the only significant concentration of blacks in the state) and some of its recent communities of Asian immigrants. Overall, this is a solidly Democratic district and has been the most Democratic district in the state in most elections in the 1980s.

The 7th district seat became open in 1988 when Congressman Mike Lowry, the 55%-45% loser in the 1983 special Senate election, ran for the full term in 1988, winning the primary but losing the general 51%-49% to Slade Gorton. It was obvious that the congressional race would be decided in the Democratic primary, and the first two serious contenders were King County Assessor Ruthe Ridder and Seattle Councilman Norm Rice, who is black. But then a third, better-known candidate entered the race—from Zaire. This was Jim McDermott, who had resigned his state senate seat in 1987 after 16 years in the legislature and three unsuccessful gubernatorial bids in order to practice his profession of psychiatry (he is a psychiatrist and one of only two M.D.'s in Congress—Roy Rowland of Georgia is the other) to American diplomats and Peace Corps personnel in central Africa.

This was not entirely uncharacteristic for a man whose whole political career seems to be a combination of visionary liberal projects and political hustling; and if McDermott has not been successful in persuading voters in the whole state to give him the most important state office as their gift, he was successful in passing a mandated health benefits law in Olympia. McDermott's issue in the congressional race was health care, but he has also come to symbolize liberal attitudes on a wide range of issues, and in the primary, despite the odd provenance of his campaign, he won with 39% of all votes cast (a sensible way to compute in Washington, where you can vote for candidates of different parties in primaries) to 29% for Rice, 19% for Ridder, and 12% all together for the two competing Republicans. The general election was anticlimactic:

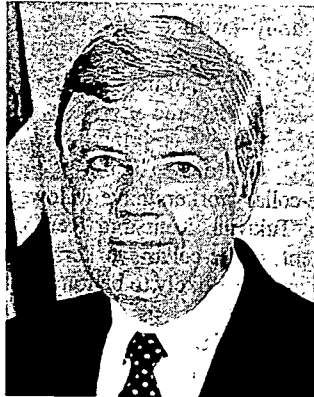
McDermott won with 76% of the vote. That leaves him with a safe seat and the difficult assignment of getting the House to move in a rather different way than it has been moving on the issues he knows and cares most about.

**The People:** Est. Pop. 1986: 531,800, up 3.0% 1980-86; Pop. 1980: 516,531, dn. 5.9% 1970-80. Households (1980): 53% family, 24% with children, 41% married couples; 50.0% housing units rented; median monthly rent: \$232; median house value: \$62,800. Voting age pop. (1980): 414,472; 8% Black, 7% Asian origin, 2% Spanish origin, 1% American Indian.

**1988 Presidential Vote:**

Dukakis (D).....	162,541	(66%)
Bush (R).....	78,238	(32%)

**Rep. James A. McDermott (D)**



Elected 1988; b. Dec. 28, 1936, Chicago, IL; home, Seattle; Wheaton Col., B.S. 1958; U. of IL, M.D. 1963; Episcopalian; married (Virginia).

**Career:** WA House of Reps., 1971-72; WA Senate, 1975-87; Asst. Prof., U. of WA, psychiatric practice, 1970-83; Medical Officer, U.S. Foreign Service, Zaire, 1987-88.

**Offices:** 1107 LHOB 20515, 202-225-3106. Also 1212 Tower Bldg., 1809 7th Ave., Seattle 98101, 206-442-7170.

**Committees:** *Banking, Finance and Urban Affairs* (29th of 31 D). Subcommittees: Financial Institutions Supervision, Regulation and Insurance; Housing and Community Authority; International Development, Finance, Trade and Monetary Policy. *Interior and Insular Affairs* (25th of 26 D). Subcommittees: National Parks and Public Lands; Water, Power and Offshore Energy Resources.

**Group Ratings and Key Votes: Newly Elected**

**Election Results**

1988 general	James A. McDermott (D).....	173,809	(76%)	(\$348,082)
	Robert Edwards (R).....	53,902	(24%)	(\$5,265)
1988 primary	James A. McDermott (D).....	47,026	(39%)	
	Norm Rice (D).....	35,046	(29%)	
	Ruthe Ridder (D).....	23,149	(19%)	
	Robert Edwards (R).....	7,815	(6%)	
	Robert Blake (R).....	7,675	(6%)	
1986 general	Michael E. (Mike) Lowry (D).....	124,317	(73%)	(\$170,979)
	Don MacDonald (R).....	46,831	(27%)	(\$66,103)

**EIGHTH DISTRICT**

In the five decades since the outbreak of World War II, Seattle has spilled out across the hills to the north and south, through the valleys lined with railroads and Boeing plants and airstrips, over Puget Sound and across the pontoon bridge over Lake Washington. What was rural territory when the troop ships steamed into Puget Sound after the war is now well-settled suburbia. The 8th Congressional District of Washington, newly created after the 1980 Census, collects some of this suburban territory. It includes essentially two geographically separate suburban sections of Seattle. One, which accounts for more than half the district's population, consists of the suburbs on the ridges and valleys that run up and down the land just east of Puget Sound, south of Seattle from Tacoma. The latter part includes hilly suburbs starting with Burien and Normandy Park in

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80-86; Pop. 1980: 516,531, dn. 5.9% 1970-80,  
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Indian.

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ie land just east of Puget Sound, south of Seattle  
rbs starting with Burien and Normandy Park in

the north, near Sea-Tac Airport, down to the city limits of Tacoma. This is pleasant middle-  
income territory, on the average. Politically, Republican and Democratic suburbs seem to  
alternate, leaving a fairly even balance overall.

Connecting the two parts of the district, almost as a land bridge, is the industrial suburb of  
Auburn. Running north and east from there, up to and along the east side of Lake Washington, is  
the second part of the district, with about one-third of its population. The other 10% live in  
mostly agricultural country, which rises up to Mount Rainier National Park. The largest city  
here is Bellevue, a high-income suburb; the most prominent suburb is Mercer Island, where  
contemporary homes are set among the woods on hills overlooking Lake Washington, which is  
connected to Seattle by a once-famous pontoon bridge across the lake. This part of the district is  
heavily Republican. People here are solidly conservative on economic issues; on cultural matters,  
particularly environmental issues, they may be more liberal.

The current congressman from this district is Rod Chandler, a former television anchorman  
and state legislator. He ran in 1982 as a self-described centrist Republican in a multi-candidate  
primary, and was fortunate enough to have the conservative vote split between two significant  
opponents; he had little trouble in the general election. In the House, Chandler has proved to be  
rather conservative on economics and rather liberal on cultural issues; in the climate of the early  
1980s, when cultural conservatives really thought they could wipe out abortions, they saw  
Republicans like Chandler as the enemy. They were angry as well when he voted against aid to  
the Nicaraguan contras and the MX missile; and perhaps they were not entirely pleased as he  
supported and obtained a Washington wilderness bill. But as the 1980s have gone on, the  
conservatives have grown more comfortable with Chandler and he with them. The cultural  
issues became less important to them; they were settled, one way or the other. Chandler turned  
out to support conservative positions more often than anticipated, even to the point of switching  
on contra aid and working out a position he and other moderate Republicans could support.

After the 1986 election, Chandler pulled off a great coup, in the Republican Committee on  
Committees, when he won a seat on the Ways and Means Committee. He had help from 92  
Group moderates, but also from some conservatives; he argued that western Republicans were  
underrepresented on major committees, and he benefited from a small state alliance on the  
committee. It helped also that on economic issues he's not so different from the conservatives.  
For the 101st Congress, he wants to see that American consumers be allowed access to discount  
foreign products and "gray market" imports, and he seeks postponement of implementation of  
much of the Medicare Catastrophic Coverage Act approved by Congress in 1988.

Chandler's success in getting on Ways and Means and his reelection by wide margins suggest  
he has a long House career ahead of him—unless he should get into his head the not totally  
implausible idea of running for Brock Adams's Senate seat in 1992.

**The People:** Est. Pop. 1986: 584,700, up 13.2% 1980-86; Pop. 1980: 516,500, up 40.5% 1970-80.  
Households (1980): 77% family, 45% with children, 67% married couples; 26.5% housing units rented;  
median monthly rent: \$288; median house value: \$75,900. Voting age pop. (1980): 358,801; 2% Asian  
origin, 1% Spanish origin, 1% Black, 1% American Indian.

1988 Presidential Vote:	Bush (R) .....	150,782	(56%)
	Dukakis (D) .....	115,343	(43%)

1294 WASHINGTON

Rep. Rod Chandler (R)



Elected 1982; b. July 13, 1942, La Grande, OR; home, Bellevue OR St. U., B.S. 1968; Protestant; married (Joyce).

Career: Correspondent and anchorman, KOMO-TV, 1968-73; Asst. Vice Pres. for Mktg., WA Mutual Savings Bank, 1973-77; WA House of Reps., 1975-82; Partner, pub. rel. firm, 1977-83.

Offices: 223 CHOB 20515, 202-225-7761. Also 3326 160th Ave S.E., Bellevue 98006, 206-442-0116; and 1025 S. 320th, Federal Way 98003, 206-593-6371.

Committees: *Ways and Means* (10th of 13 R). Subcommittees: Health; Oversight.

Group Ratings

	ADA	ACLU	COPE	CFA	LCV	ACU	NTLC	NSI	COC	CEI
1988	45	43	19	45	50	56	77	80	93	54
1987	32	—	17	29	—	61	—	—	93	70

National Journal Ratings

	1988 LIB — 1988 CONS		1987 LIB — 1987 CONS	
Economic	10%	88%	23%	76%
Social	46%	53%	34%	65%
Foreign	41%	58%	45%	55%

Key Votes

1) Homeless \$	FOR	5) Ban Drug Test	FOR	9) SDI Research	AGN
2) Gephardt Amdt	AGN	6) Drug Death Pen	FOR	10) Ban Chem Weaps	AGN
3) Deficit Reduc	AGN	7) Handgun Sales	AGN	11) Aid to Contras	FOR
4) Kill Plnt Clsng Notice	FOR	8) Ban D.C. Abort \$	AGN	12) Nuclear Testing	AGN

Election Results

1988 general	Rod Chandler (R)	174,942	(71%)	(\$300,048)
	Jim Kean (D)	71,920	(29%)	(\$12,601)
1988 primary	Rod Chandler (R)	76,861	(70%)	
	Jim Kean (D)	16,418	(15%)	
	Ray Kennedy (D)	12,625	(11%)	
1986 general	DeMilt Morse (D)	3,972	(4%)	
	Rod Chandler (R)	107,824	(65%)	(\$210,373)
	David Giles (D)	57,545	(35%)	(\$109,411)

Election Results

1988 general	Frank R. Wolf (R) . . . . .	188,550	(68%)	(\$758,365)
	Robert L. Weinberg (D) . . . . .	88,284	(32%)	(\$241,445)
1988 primary	Frank R. Wolf (R), nominated by convention			
1986 general	Frank R. Wolf (R) . . . . .	95,724	(60%)	(\$1,124,866)
	John G. Milliken (D) . . . . .	63,292	(40%)	(\$748,918)

WASHINGTON

The state of Washington, half a century ago, as Americans faced the threat of war in the Pacific, was still being built. Its great ports on Puget Sound, its wheat-processing city of Spokane in the inland empire, its orchard towns and fishing ports had been settled and civilized in the two decades after 1890, when the first Northern Pacific locomotive steamed into Seattle. This fine natural port, shielded from the heavy rains and storms of the Pacific by the Olympic Mountains and the sinuous channels of Puget Sound, became in two decades a serious American city, our outpost on the northern Pacific Rim. It was a lusty town full of lumbermen and railroad workers and, when gold was struck in the Klondike and Alaska, a metropolis of miners and prospectors and get-rich-quick operators—a town where Yesler Way, a street heading down one of Seattle's steep hills to the harborfront area now known as Pioneer Square, became known as Skid Row. In that booming, young, lusty Seattle there developed a turbulent class warfare politics, pitting the Industrial Workers of the World (the IWW or Wobblies) against the city's business and civic leaders in the years before World War I; the businessmen, brutally, prevailed. Adding to the distinctiveness of the area were its large numbers of Scandinavian immigrants, who were more favorable to cooperative enterprises (Washington has more businesses owned by workers than any other part of the country) and government ownership than any other Americans.

But with the nation's economy collapsed and the war looming, this Washington of 1.7 million people, almost half of them within 50 miles of Seattle on the Sound, tucked away in the northwest corner of the country, was transformed by a series of national decisions which set the course of its development for decades. One was the decision by the government to develop hydroelectric power. The Columbia River and its tributary the Snake, falling thousands of feet in a relatively short distance, had far greater hydroelectric potential than any other American river system, and Franklin Roosevelt was always specially interested in river valley projects. In 1937, Bonneville Dam was completed on the lower Columbia; in 1940, Grand Coulee Dam, the largest man-made structure in the world at the time, was opened where the Columbia cuts through the arid, surrealistically contoured plains of eastern Washington. At the same time, Washington was proving hospitable to the industrial union movement of the 1930s, and by the 1940s became one of the most heavily unionized states in the nation. When war came, Washington's hydroelectric power—the cheapest electricity in the country—made it the natural site for huge plants to make aluminum, which requires vast amounts of electricity, and the Seattle area became the home not only of shipbuilders, but of the biggest aircraft manufacturer in the country, Boeing. After the war, the Hanford plant on the Columbia was one of the government's main nuclear weapons manufacturing sites. Cheap power, aluminum, aircraft, nuclear weapons and high unionized wages: these became the foundations of Washington's self-sustaining and growing economy in the post-World War II years.

After three decades, that economy faced problems in the 1970s, and Washington had an uncomfortable pause in its growth. With a shortage of orders—standard practice in the unstable

and to build more highways; he has worked to and Dulles Airports to a local authority. He has emocrat Gary Ackerman, the House's leading in the Sudan (making two trips in the first few e attitude of its government. t election time, but as this district has changed, 1 Milliken, head of the Arlington County Board 88, against Williams & Connolly lawyer Robert Wolf seems to have converted what has been a to a safe seat.

980-86; Pop. 1980: 535,125, up 15.1% 1970-80. 55% married couples; 44.6% housing units rented; 2,900. Voting age pop. (1980): 401,286; 6% Black,

..... 163,211	(57%)
..... 121,878	(42%)

Jan. 30, 1939, Philadelphia, PA; home, Vienna; 1961; Georgetown U., J.D. 1965; Presbyterian; n).

(Reserves), 1962-67; Legis. Asst. to U.S. Rep. 1968-71; Asst. to U.S. Secy. of Interior Rogers 4; Dpty. Asst. Secy., U.S. Dept. of Interior, 1974-ty., 1975-80.

CHOB 20515, 202-225-5136. Also 1651 Old e. 115, McLean 22102, 703-734-1500; and 19 E. 4B, Leesburg 22075, 703-777-4422.

ppropriations (17th of 22 R). Subcommittees: Treasury, Postal Service and General Government. e on Children, Youth, and Families (2d of 12 R). e on Hunger (10th of 12 R).

ACU	NTLC	NSI	COC	CEI
88	51	100	86	40
87	—	—	73	55

1987 LIB — 1987 CONS	
23%	— 76%
23%	— 76%
0%	— 80%

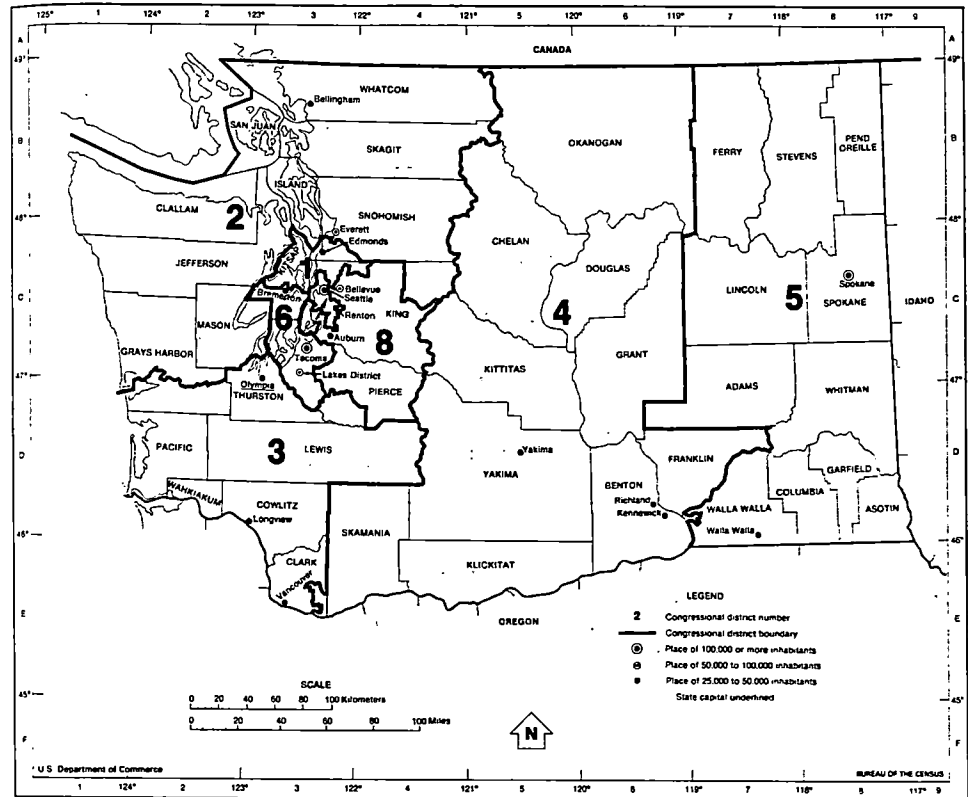
AGN	9) SDI Research	FOR
FOR	10) Ban Chem Weaps	AGN
AGN	11) Aid to Contras	FOR
FOR	12) Nuclear Testing	AGN

airframe industry—and the cancellation of the government's supersonic transport, Boeing cut its employment from 101,000 to 38,000 in 1970. The Columbia's hydroelectric capacity was just about used up, and unwise decisions to build nuclear plants essentially bankrupted the Washington Public Power Supply System (WPPSS) in the early 1980s; electricity prices rose to at or above the national average. The aluminum industry had its problems in these years, and the Hanford Works were under attack and in 1988 failed to get the government to transform an idle WPPSS plant into a nuclear weapons plant. The percentage of workers in unions in Washington, as in the nation, plummeted sharply in the 1980s. The foundations of Washington's good life seemed to be crumbling.

But after a pause, Washington seems to be growing again. For this it has to thank geography most of all. Seattle, which within a 50 mile territory now contains over half of Washington's 4.5 million residents, is the closest major American city to the Orient, Middle America's outpost on the Pacific Rim. You can see clearly why on a relief and population map. On both sides of the Pacific, vast numbers of people are squeezed into small margins of level land between the steeply rising volcanic mountains and the sea, or tucked into valleys that are sometimes contained within the eye's sight and sometimes extend beyond the horizon far up between crevasses of mountains. These islands of settlement are surrounded by vast oceanic wildernesses: desert and mountains, open sea and Arctic vastness—and in another sense by the wildernesses of the totalitarian autarchies of China, Vietnam and the Soviet Union. Yet the peoples packed into these populated pockets of the Pacific Rim have over the past two or three decades produced more economic growth than anywhere else in the world. This has happened even though these are widely diverse, sometimes hostile, ethnic groups: the Japanese and Koreans, the Chinese of Taiwan, Hong Kong and Singapore, the Malays and Filipinos, and Washington's ethnic mix of Scandinavians, Yankees and new migrants attracted by the picturesque hills and outdoorsy atmosphere of Seattle and the communities along island-strewn, ferry-crisscrossed Puget Sound. Seattle, like Singapore and Hong Kong, Los Angeles and Tokyo, has spawned an innovative, white-collar economy whose growth is driven not only by the big enterprises that grew in the past—the aluminum companies, Boeing—but also by small companies only a few of which, like Bill Gates's Microsoft, have grown big enough to become nationally visible. But added together they provide a critical mass for economic growth—and have a vested interest, more than any other part of the country, in free trade. Washington's growth has also been helped by the physical attractions which have made Seattle and Washington for years a favorite of the environment-minded: the snow-capped volcanic peaks and the lush green valleys, the picturesque, steep streets of Seattle and the flannel shirted ambiance of little lumber and fishing towns, the sparkling array of merchandise in shopping malls and the ripple of the state-owned ferries as they ply through the deep waters of Puget Sound. Washington's position on the Pacific Rim, its lifestyle, its high competence and high tech type businesses will likely turn out to be more critical in the 1990s. At one time, a state full of apple farmers, fishermen, and dock hands needed cheap power to compensate for high freight costs. Now Washington is full of high-skilled people used to a higher standard of living and productive enough to sustain it.

The Washington of 50 years ago was liberal on economic issues: its IWW heritage was echoed in the big majorities Puget Sound cast for Franklin Roosevelt. It had some left-wing and even pro-Communist politicians, prompting FDR campaign manager James Farley to refer to "the 47 states and the Soviet of Washington." Its mainstream Democrats, notably Warren Magnuson and Henry Jackson who represented the state in Congress for a total of 87 years, believed in an active and compassionate federal government that built dams, aluminum plants and the Hanford Works at home and pursued an internationalist anti-Communist foreign policy abroad. Their political strength was built on a blue-collar base, augmented by the respect the leaders of the state's big businesses had for their clout in the capital. In today's Washington, the fulcrum of the electorate has moved from the blue-collar to the white-collar segment. The government is

WASHINGTON — Congressional Districts, Counties, and Selected Places — (8 Districts)



Congressional districts established March 26, 1983; all other boundaries are as of January 1, 1983.

seen no longer as the molder or even creator of the state's economy, but in some cases as an impediment to its growth, and the issue focus has moved from bread and butter economic issues to environmental and cultural issues which reflect an affluent electorate's desire to preserve and improve the quality of their lives. In the late 1980s, these impulses have moved Washington toward Democrats whose liberalism is more concentrated on cultural than economic issues: this state, which voted for Hubert Humphrey's liberalism in 1968, voted for Michael Dukakis's rather different liberalism 20 years later. But it is also a state with close partisan competition in which either party can win—Republicans have won three of the four Senate races here in the 1980s—and in which neither party has a lock on the electorate, where the candidate's particular positions, and the cultural cues their personality and character send, end up making the most difference.

**Governor.** Washington's current governor, Booth Gardner, is the first to establish command over state government since Daniel Evans retired in 1976. Gardner is a Democrat, an heir to a big lumber fortune and a former county executive in Tacoma. He pushed through one of the nation's more interesting workfare bills, providing mothers with child care but pestering them to go to work, and a number of education reforms. He failed to get the legislature to increase taxes—Washington is one of the few states without an income tax and is as averse to income taxes as next-door Oregon is to sales taxes—but that probably was to his advantage; by early

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horizon far up between crevasses of mountains.  
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sense by the wildernesses of the totalitarian  
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and Koreans, the Chinese of Taiwan, Hong Kong  
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picturesque hills and outdoorsy atmosphere of  
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1989 the state's economy was generating enough revenue for surpluses. All this seems responsive to Washington's need to compete economically with other portions of the Pacific Rim.

Gardner won the governor's office in 1984 by beating both parties' 1980 candidates, dispatching liberal Jim McDermott, now 7th District congressman, in the primary and incumbent John Spellman in the general. In 1988, he started off highly popular and was helped when the Republican nomination was won by a follower of Pat Robertson. This caused widespread revulsion among affluent and culturally liberal voters, especially in the Seattle suburbs; Gardner carried Seattle's King County, normally 50-50, with 70% of the vote. He carried the part of the state east of the Cascades, which is usually Republican, and won overall with 62%. He professes not to be interested in a third term or in other office.

**Senators.** Since the defeat of Warren Magnuson in 1980 and the death of Henry Jackson in 1983, Washington has had little clout in the Senate, though it has been represented by able men. The two current incumbents ran against each other in 1986, and each labors under something of a cloud, Brock Adams from personal scandal and Slade Gorton, at least until his 1988 comeback, from his surprise defeat two years before.

For most of 1986, Brock Adams did not seem to be heading toward victory. He had been elected to the House in 1964 as one of Washington's bright young men; he became the first chairman of the House Budget Committee in 1975; he was Jimmy Carter's Transportation Secretary until he resigned one step ahead of being fired in 1979. In 1986, he got the nomination to run against Slade Gorton, long considered a party moderate. Two unexpected issues worked for Adams. One was Adams's opposition to a nuclear waste dump near the Hanford Works on the Columbia River. In May 1986, the Hanford site was named as one of three finalists by the Department of Energy; in 1982, Gorton vocally supported nuclear dumping legislation that made this possible. After Adams ran an ad showing a whistling locomotive coming through with nuclear waste, Gorton claimed that he had stopped the plan, but President Reagan came into Washington late in the campaign and refused to rule out the Hanford site. Gorton carried easily the Hanford area, which glories in its nuclear installations; but the issue cost him badly in ecology-conscious metropolitan Seattle. Gorton's other big problem was his switch to vote to confirm Indiana Judge Daniel Manion, in return for the Administration approving his own appointee—ironically a liberal Democrat—to a judgeship in Washington. Adams defeated Gorton 51%-49%.

In the Senate, Adams has a liberal record on most issues and seats on the Appropriations, Labor and Rules Committees. He authored a truck safety act, a bill to improve medical testing standards, and a trade amendment aimed at Boeing's competitor, Airbus. He conducted a filibuster of a nuclear waste bill and unavailingly sought to condemn the U.S. reflagging operation in the Persian Gulf. But in the fall of 1988, he was hurt by a story alleging that he had made sexual advances 18 months before to a 23-year-old woman, the daughter of longtime friends, while she was spending the night at his Washington, D.C., house while Mrs. Adams was out of town. Her allegations were found "meritless" by a Washington prosecutor, and Adams denied the charges; but obviously he was preoccupied by this unpleasant episode, and speculation is heavy in both Washingtons that Adams will retire when his seat is up in 1992.

The 1988 Senate race was something of a surprise. Daniel Evans, governor from 1964 to 1976, winner by a 55%-45% margin of a special election to succeed Jackson in 1983, seemed like a strong bet for a full term. But, never enthusiastic about the job, he decided to retire instead. Several Democratic congressmen had been eyeing the race, and two ran—liberal Mike Lowry from Seattle, who had lost the 1983 special, and Don Bonker from Olympia, who had been working hard on trade issues. Gorton, who had said he was through with politics, changed his mind and decided to run. He could point to serious accomplishments in his term—on the budget and a wilderness act—but he also seemed less arrogant and self-assured on the stump and ran ads that showed him with his granddaughter. Lowry changed his image, shaving his beard and

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looking less rumped, but he remained clearly the most liberal of Washington politicians; that helped him win the Democratic primary but caused him problems outside Seattle in the general. Gorton, long known as a moderate, took a more conservative approach; in trouble for backing the nuclear waste dump in Hanford two years before, this time he called for converting a WPPSS nuclear plant in the Hanford complex to weapons manufacture. This was unpopular in some circles, but wildly popular in Hanford, a county Gorton carried with 81%. Statewide, Lowry ran well in Seattle and King County, but he failed to carry the counties heavy with traditional blue-collar Democrats in and around Tacoma, Everett and Bremerton. Gorton won 51%-49% and has his second chance in the Senate, this time, he says, as the voice of people outside the Seattle metropolitan area. Gorton is only the 15th U.S. Senator in history who has been defeated at the polls, and then has gone on to win back a seat in a later year.

**Presidential politics.** Washington moved from the economic liberalism of the 1930s to the cultural liberalism of the 1980s, on the way taking some contrarian stands in presidential elections: it voted for the losers in the close 1960, 1968 and 1976 contests. It cast an above average vote (43%) for Walter Mondale in 1984 and—despite those early evening network projections that George Bush would win—voted for Michael Dukakis in 1988.

Washington has a caucus system rather than a presidential primary. The 1988 contests, held on Super Tuesday, resulted in a victory for Michael Dukakis that enabled him to label his showing that day a four-cornered national triumph (Washington, Massachusetts, Florida, Texas); Jesse Jackson, however, was a close second in a state with few blacks but a good number of liberal activists. Among the Republicans, the winner was Pat Robertson, though more regular Republicans prevented his followers from taking over the party apparatus later in the year.

**Congressional districting.** Washington's clout in Washington used to be wielded mainly by its senators. These days its clout is strongest in the House. There it has Speaker Thomas Foley, who while unwilling to heavyhandedly favor his home state and district is not wholly aloof to their interests, plus effective legislators like Al Swift, who chairs the subcommittee with jurisdiction over campaign finance, and Norman Dicks, who serves on the Defense Appropriations Subcommittee. The clout of the Washington House delegation was apparent as long ago as 1981, when it helped to save the Export-Import Bank program that financed many of Boeing's foreign aircraft sales; the Democrats, citing this work, forced the Republican governor and legislature not to adopt a Republican redistricting plan. Washington will probably not gain a seat out of the 1990 Census and its districts will probably not be much changed.

**The People:** Est. Pop. 1988: 4,619,000; Pop. 1980: 4,132,156, up 11.8% 1980-88 and 21.1% 1970-80; 1.85% of U.S. total, 20th largest (tied with Maryland). 20% with 1-3 yrs. col., 19% with 4+ yrs. col.; 9.8% below poverty level. Single ancestry: 9% English, 8% German, 3% Irish, Norwegian, 2% Swedish, 1% French, Italian, Dutch, Scottish, Polish. Households (1980): 70% family, 38% with children, 59% married couples; 34.4% housing units rented; median monthly rent: \$220; median house value: \$60,700. Voting age pop. (1980): 2,992,796; 2% Asian origin, 2% Black, 2% Spanish origin, 1% American Indian. Registered voters (1988): 2,499,309; no party registration.

**1988 Share of Federal Tax Burden:** \$16,431,000,000; 1.86% of U.S. total, 18th largest.

**1988 Share of Federal Expenditures**

	Total		Non-Defense		Defense	
Total Expend	\$18,306m	(2.07%)	\$12,811m	(1.95%)	\$7,080m	(3.10%)
St/Lcl Grants	2,170m	(1.89%)	2,170m	(1.90%)	1m	(0.57%)
Salary/Wages	3,427m	(2.55%)	1,212m	(1.81%)	2,215m	(1.81%)
Pymnts to Indiv	7,669m	(1.87%)	7,013m	(1.80%)	656m	(3.52%)
Procurement	4,204m	(2.23%)	1,585m	(3.41%)	4,204m	(2.23%)
Research/Other	836m	(2.24%)	832m	(2.24%)	5m	(2.24%)

**Political Lineup:** Governor, William Booth Gardner (D); Lt. Gov., Joel Pritchard (R); Secy. of State, Ralph Munro (R); Atty. Gen., Kenneth Eikenberry (R); Treasurer, Dan Grimm (D); Auditor, Robert V. Graham (D). State Senate, 49 (25 R and 24 D); State House of Representatives, 98 (63 D and 35 R). Senators, Brock Adams (D) and Slade Gorton (R). Representatives, 8 (5 D and 3 R).

**1988 Presidential Vote**

Dukakis (D)..... 933,516 (50%)  
 Bush (R)..... 903,835 (48%)

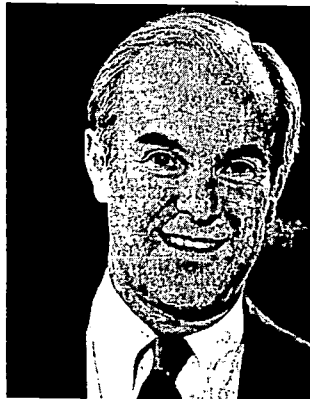
**1984 Presidential Vote**

Reagan (R)..... 1,051,670 (56%)  
 Mondale (D)..... 807,352 (43%)

**GOVERNOR**

*Dick Milne*

**Gov. William Booth Gardner (D)**



Elected 1984, term expires Jan. 1993; b. Aug. 21, 1936, Tacoma; home, Olympia; U. of WA, B.A. 1958, Harvard U., M.B.A. 1963; Protestant; married (Jean).

**Career:** Asst. to Dean, Harvard Sch. of Bus., 1966; Dir., Sch. of Bus. and Econ., U. of Puget Sound, 1967-72; WA Senate, 1970-73; Pres., bldg. and supply firm, 1972-80; Pierce Cnty. Exec., 1981-84.

**Office:** Office of the Governor, Olympia 98504, 206-753-6780.

**Election Results**

1988 gen. William Booth Gardner (D).... 1,166,448 (62%)  
 Bob Williams (R)..... 708,481 (38%)  
 1988 prim. William Booth Gardner (D).... 539,243 (58%)  
 Bob Williams (R)..... 187,797 (19%)  
 Norm Maleng (R)..... 139,274 (15%)  
 Five Others..... 69,189 (8%)  
 1984 gen. William Booth Gardner (D).... 1,006,993 (53%)  
 John D. Spellman (R)..... 881,994 (47%)

**SENATORS**

**Sen. Brock Adams (D)**



Elected 1986, seat up 1992; b. Jan. 13, 1927, Atlanta, GA; home, Seattle; U. of WA, B.A. 1949, Harvard U., LL.B. 1952; Episcopalian; married (Betty).

**Career:** Navy, 1944-46; Practicing atty., 1952-61, 1979-86; U.S. Atty., Western Dist. of WA, 1961-64; U.S. House of Reps., 1964-76; U.S. Secy. of Transportation, 1977-79.

**Offices:** 513 HSOB 20510, 202-224-2621. Also 2988 Jackson Fed. Bldg., 915 2d Ave., Seattle 98174, 206-442-5545; and 770 U.S. Crthse., W. 920 Riverside Ave., Spokane 99201, 509-456-6816.

**Committees:** *Appropriations* (14th of 16 D). Subcommittees: Agriculture, Rural Development and Related Agencies; Commerce, Justice, State, and Judiciary; Legislative Branch. *Labor and Human Resources* (8th of 9 D). Subcommittees: Children, Family, Drugs, and Alcoholism; Employment and Productivity; Handicapped. *Rules and Administration* (9th of 9 D).

Group Ratings

	ADA	ACLU	COPE	CFA	LCV	ACU	N TLC	NSI	COC	CEI
1988	90	83	83	100	80	0	9	0	36	20
1987	95	—	90	100	—	4	—	—	38	20

National Journal Ratings

	1988 LIB — 1988 CONS		1987 LIB — 1987 CONS	
Economic	83%	— 14%	65%	— 26%
Social	86%	— 0%	96%	— 0%
Foreign	79%	— 16%	74%	— 19%

Key Votes

- |                           |     |                         |     |                       |     |
|---------------------------|-----|-------------------------|-----|-----------------------|-----|
| 1) Cut Aged Housing \$    | FOR | 5) Bork Nomination      | AGN | 9) SDI Funding        | AGN |
| 2) Override Hwy Veto      | FOR | 6) Ban Plastic Guns     | AGN | 10) Ban Chem Weaps    | AGN |
| 3) Kill Plnt Clsng Notice | AGN | 7) Deny Abortions       | AGN | 11) Aid To Contras    | AGN |
| 4) Min Wage Increase      | FOR | 8) Japanese Reparations | FOR | 12) Reagan Defense \$ | AGN |

Election Results

1986 general	Brock Adams (D)	677,471	(51%)	(\$1,912,307)
	Slade Gorton (R)	650,937	(49%)	(\$3,290,072)
1986 primary	Brock Adams (D)	287,258	(92%)	
	Five others	26,027	(8%)	
1980 general	Slade Gorton (R)	936,317	(54%)	(\$896,532)
	Warren G. Magnuson (D)	792,052	(46%)	(\$1,614,999)

Sen. Slade Gorton (R)



Elected 1988, seat up 1994; b. Jan. 8, 1928, Chicago, IL; home, Seattle; Dartmouth Col., A.B. 1950, Columbia U., LL.B. 1953; Episcopalian; married (Sally).

**Career:** WA House of Reps., 1959-69, Major. Ldr., 1967-69; WA Atty. Gen., 1969-80. U.S. Senator, 1980-86.

**Offices:** 730 HSOB, 20510, 202-224-3441; 3206 Jackson Fed. Bldg., 915 2d Ave., Seattle 98174, 206-442-0350; and U.S. Crthse., Rm. 697, Spokane 99201, 509-456-2507.

**Committees:** *Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry* (9th of 9 R). Subcommittees: Agricultural Credit (Ranking Member); Conservation and Forestry; Domestic and Foreign Marketing and Product Promotion. *Armed Services* (7th of 9 R). Subcommittees: Projection Forces and Regional Defense; Readiness, Sustainability and Support (Ranking Member); Strategic Forces and Nuclear Deterrence. *Commerce, Science, and Transportation* (8th of 9 R). Subcommittees: Communications; Consumer (Ranking Member); National Ocean Policy Study.

Group Ratings and Key Votes: Newly Elected

...ner (D); Lt. Gov., Joel Pritchard (R); Secy. of State, ...ry (R); Treasurer, Dan Grimm (D); Auditor, Robert V. ... State House of Representatives, 98 (63 D and 35 R), ... Representatives, 8 (5 D and 3 R).

1984 Presidential Vote

) Reagan (R)	1,051,670	(56%)
) Mondale (D)	807,352	(43%)

... term expires Jan. 1993; b. Aug. 21, 1936, Tacoma; ... pia; U. of WA, B.A. 1958, Harvard U., M.B.A. 1963; ... married (Jean).

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Norm Maleng (R)	139,274	(15%)
Five Others	69,189	(8%)
William Booth Gardner (D)	1,006,993	(53%)
John D. Spellman (R)	881,994	(47%)

... seat up 1992; b. Jan. 13, 1927, Atlanta, GA; home, ... of WA, B.A. 1949, Harvard U., LL.B. 1952; Episco- ... ed (Betty).

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**Appropriations** (14th of 16 D). Subcommittees: Rural Development and Related Agencies; Com- ... e, State, and Judiciary; Legislative Branch. **Labor and ... rces** (8th of 9 D). Subcommittees: Children, Family, Alcoholism; Employment and Productivity; Handi- ... s and Administration (9th of 9 D).

# 1278 WASHINGTON

## Election Results

1988 general	Slade Gorton (R) . . . . .	944,359	(51%)	(\$2,851,591)
	Michael E. (Mike) Lowry (D) . . . . .	904,183	(49%)	(\$2,191,187)
1988 primary	Slade Gorton (R) . . . . .	335,846	(36%)	
	Michael E. (Mike) Lowry (D) . . . . .	297,399	(32%)	
	Don Bonker (D) . . . . .	241,170	(26%)	
	Three Others . . . . .	61,048	(6%)	
1983 special	Daniel J. Evans (R) . . . . .	672,326	(55%)	(\$1,792,038)
	Michael E. (Mike) Lowry (D) . . . . .	540,981	(45%)	(\$1,007,973)
1982 general	Henry M. (Scoop) Jackson (D) . . . . .	870,307	(69%)	(\$1,379,110)
	Doug Jewett (R) . . . . .	306,522	(24%)	(\$241,695)

## FIRST DISTRICT

Just a few miles north of Seattle, 50 years ago you were out in open country, where, "U.S. 99 runs between fruit and vegetable stands, scattered houses, and suburban beer parlors, roadhouses, and skating rinks catering to those seeking out-of-town amusements." The *WPA Guide* went on to describe the area as, "Tawdry during the day, the establishments at night are brilliant with the blaze of red, white, green, and blue neon signs. On Saturday night, especially, business flourishes. From the dance floors come the throb of drums, the wail of saxophone, and the blare of trumpet and clarinet. In the early morning hours the music ceases, the lights are extinguished, and the traffic flows back to the city." The days of roadhouses are long over, and metropolitan growth has moved north from Seattle along Puget Sound all the way to Everett and farther. White-collar families who used to live in small houses in cramped neighborhoods in Seattle have seen their incomes rise and have moved out to more spacious quarters or to a bluff with a view of the Sound or Lake Washington. Inland you can find subdivisions amid the Washington state vineyards and wineries. Roadhouses and vegetable stands have been replaced by shopping centers and supermarkets, and the communal enjoyment of dance music by the different sounds adults and teenagers play on their Walkmans.

The 1st Congressional District of Washington includes most of this territory between Seattle and the much smaller port of Everett. It hugs both sides of Puget Sound and Lake Washington, taking in Bainbridge Island (where you can commute by ferry to downtown Seattle each day and then return to your flannel shirts and L.L. Bean shoes) and part of Kitsap County west of Puget Sound and the comfortable towns of Kirkland and Bothell east of Lake Washington. Although it contains quite a few of Seattle's comfortable neighborhoods and some rural countrysides, it is essentially the northern Seattle suburban district. Its boundaries are rather tortuous, designed to take in most of the Republican precincts in this part of Washington and to exclude most of the Democratic territory. Yet it is only tenuously Republican; its leanings on cultural issues, the environment and foreign policy leave it pretty close to even in statewide races and vulnerable to Democrats in the House contest.

That accounts for the fact that this district has seen several close elections. Republican Congressman John Miller, elected in 1984 with 56%, had a close call in 1986 when Democrat Reese Lindquist held him to 51%; and Lindquist ran again in 1988. Miller's problem was mainly foreign policy. He had a liberal record on the environment on the Seattle Council and in Washington, and he is liberal on cultural issues. But he is an adamant anti-Communist and strong supporter of aid to the Nicaraguan contras, for which he was roundly attacked. Lindquist, former president of the state teachers' union, attacked him on budget issues as well, and for putting his district office downtown.

Miller did not entirely back down in 1988: he took a seat on Foreign Affairs and continued to

.....	944,359	(51%)	(\$2,851,591)
(D) .....	904,183	(49%)	(\$2,191,187)
.....	335,846	(36%)	
(D) .....	297,399	(32%)	
.....	241,170	(26%)	
.....	61,048	(6%)	
.....	672,326	(55%)	(\$1,792,038)
(D) .....	540,981	(45%)	(\$1,007,973)
(D) .....	870,307	(69%)	(\$1,379,110)
.....	306,522	(24%)	(\$241,695)

go you were out in open country, where, "U.S. 99 battered houses, and suburban beer parlors, road-seeking out-of-town amusements." The *WPA Guide* along the day, the establishments at night are brilliant neon signs. On Saturday night, especially, business rob of drums, the wail of saxophone, and the blare hours the music ceases, the lights are extinguished, ways of roadhouses are long over, and metropolitan Puget Sound all the way to Everett and farther. Houses in cramped neighborhoods in Seattle have more spacious quarters or to a bluff with a view of can find subdivisions amid the Washington state vegetable stands have been replaced by shopping enjoyment of dance music by the different sounds.

on includes most of this territory between Seattle both sides of Puget Sound and Lake Washington, commute by ferry to downtown Seattle each day and in shoes) and part of Kitsap County west of Puget and Bothell east of Lake Washington. Although its neighborhoods and some rural countrysides, it is ict. Its boundaries are rather tortuous, designed to his part of Washington and to exclude most of the Republican; its leanings on cultural issues, the close to even in statewide races and vulnerable to

ict has seen several close elections. Republican th 56%, had a close call in 1986 when Democrat st ran again in 1988. Miller's problem was mainly he environment on the Seattle Council and in es. But he is an adamant anti-Communist and as, for which he was roundly attacked. Lindquist, attacked him on budget issues as well, and for e took a seat on Foreign Affairs and continued to

support the contras. But he also pointed out that he opposed the MX missile and voted for South African sanctions, and he opened district offices in the suburbs. He spent some of his own money in what became one of the country's more costly races. The TV ads got rough, maybe too rough. Lindquist ran a spot showing a dead body in a morgue while attacking Miller for voting against a Coast Guard appropriation. Miller ran an ad attacking Lindquist for having violated the law in leading a teachers' strike. Washington's peculiar primary system, in which voters are allowed to vote for candidates of different parties, often provides a preview of general election results. In the 1st in September Miller led Lindquist 51%-47%; in November Miller won 55%-45%. That is a decisive result, but scarcely an overwhelming one, and this could continue to be a seriously contested district.

**The People:** Est. Pop. 1986: 567,900, up 10.0% 1980-86; Pop. 1980: 516,378, up 20.5% 1970-80. Households: 73% family, 38% with children, 63% married couples; 27.2% housing units rented; median monthly rent: \$287; median house value: \$74,900. Voting age pop. (1980): 378,407; 3% Asian origin, 1% Spanish origin, 1% Black, 1% American Indian.

**1988 Presidential Vote:**

Dukakis (D).....	141,024	(50%)
Bush (R) .....	139,138	(49%)

**Rep. John R. Miller (R)**



Elected 1984; b. May 23, 1938, New York, NY; home, Seattle; Bucknell U., B.A. 1959, Yale U., M.A., J.D. 1964; Jewish; married (June).

**Career:** Asst. Atty. Gen. of WA, 1965-68; Practicing atty., 1968-72, 1981-84; Seattle City Cncl., 1972-80; Commentator, KIRO-TV, KIRO and KSEA Radio, 1981-84.

**Offices:** 1406 LHOB 20515, 202-225-6311. Also 145 South Third Ave., Edmonds, 98020, 206-672-4224.

**Committees:** *Foreign Affairs* (13th of 18 R). Subcommittees: International Economic Policy and Trade; Human Rights and International Organizations. *Merchant Marine and Fisheries* (9th of 17 R). Subcommittees: Fisheries and Wildlife Conservation and the Environment; Merchant Marine.

**Group Ratings**

	ADA	ACLU	COPE	CFA	LCV	ACU	N TLC	NSI	COC	CEI
1988	60	78	41	82	75	38	76	90	79	43
1987	44	—	34	50	—	41	—	—	73	60

**National Journal Ratings**

	1988 LIB — 1988 CONS		1987 LIB — 1987 CONS	
Economic	31%	—	67%	—
Social	73%	—	25%	—
Foreign	36%	—	64%	—

**Key Votes**

1) Homeless \$	AGN	5) Ban Drug Test	AGN	9) SDI Research	FOR
2) Gephardt Amdt	AGN	6) Drug Death Pen.	AGN	10) Ban Chem Weaps	FOR
3) Deficit Reduc	AGN	7) Handgun Sales	AGN	11) Aid to Contras	FOR
4) Kill Plnt Clsng Notice	FOR	8) Ban D.C. Abort \$	AGN	12) Nuclear Testing	AGN

## Election Results

1988 general	John R. Miller (R) .....	152,265	(55%)	(\$1,321,021)
	Reese Lindquist (D) .....	122,646	(45%)	(\$625,926)
1988 primary	John R. Miller (R) .....	69,516	(51%)	
	Reese Lindquist (D) .....	62,941	(47%)	
1986 general	John R. Miller (R) .....	97,969	(51%)	(\$592,313)
	Reese Lindquist (D) .....	92,697	(49%)	(\$397,226)

## SECOND DISTRICT

At the far northwest corner of the 48 continental states is the rainiest part of the United States (a small patch of Hawaii excepted). The cold waters of the Pacific evaporate, condense and then mist or rain down on the hills and mountains that jut up from the ocean or the sides of Puget Sound. The mountains here are always green, the trees that line the inlets towering and the evenness of the climate makes the way of life here steadier and less subject to violent surprise than it can be on the tornado-swept plains of Kansas or the hurricane coasts of Florida.

Most of this land is vacant of people; settlement in the 2d Congressional District of Washington, which covers the Olympic Peninsula and both sides of Puget Sound, is concentrated in a narrow strip of land just east of the Sound, in or near Bellingham, Everett with its paper mills and giant Boeing plant, and the agricultural Skagit Valley. Small numbers live on the islands in Puget Sound and the Strait of Juan de Fuca, and more live along the coast of the Olympic Peninsula and down the Pacific to the lumber mill and fishing town of Hoquiam. This land has attracted some counterculture veterans and young people looking for a more natural, less metropolitan life; there is little hint here of the sophistication of downtown Seattle. This is blue-collar country, where men go out to work at 6 a.m. in air cold enough to see your breath year round, and where there remains a certain surly independence and suspicion of authority. Convicted spy Robert Boyce spent several months here in Port Angeles after escaping from jail and, although some people suspected he was a fugitive, no one turned him in; writer and poet Raymond Carver, who lived in Port Angeles until his death in 1988, captured the atmosphere.

The political tradition in most of the lumbering and fishing areas here is Democratic; in the agricultural areas it is sometimes more Republican. For most of the last 50 years the 2d has elected Democratic congressmen. The current incumbent is among the ablest of the bunch— which is saying a lot, since one former representative was Henry Jackson. Congressman Al Swift, the only Washington Member on the Energy and Commerce Committee, has become one of the busiest and most knowledgeable of House members, a workhorse with considerable accomplishments. In the early 1980s, when the Washington Public Power Supply System (WPPSS) was going bankrupt, Swift had to frame the Northwest Power Act, a task which took constant negotiations with regional interests and politicians, and was fraught with political peril: the Northwest was losing its historically low power rates, and many young voters here hate and fear nuclear power. On the Telecommunications Subcommittee, Swift worked on broadcasting deregulation and he attacked the television network news divisions for projecting the results of presidential elections when the polls were still open on the West Coast; Swift—a former newscaster himself—wrote a uniform national poll closing law which would close all polling places in the continental United States at 9 p.m. EST, and got it passed by the House in 1986 and 1989.

On other broadcast issues, Swift is involved in reviving the fairness doctrine, regulating children's television, and license reform. He has also come forward with his own approaches to breaking the impasse over the Clean Air Act. But his most important work in the 101st Congress could come in the House Administration Committee on the issue of campaign finance reform.

.....	152,265	(55%)	(\$1,321,021)
.....	122,646	(45%)	(\$625,926)
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 agricultural Skagit Valley. Small numbers live on  
 luan de Fuca, and more live along the coast of the  
 ie lumber mill and fishing town of Hoquiam. This  
 ans and young people looking for a more natural,  
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After the 1984 election, he became chairman of the new House Administration Subcommittee on Elections which, in addition to election day matters, has jurisdiction over campaign finance reform. Swift has been favorable toward public financing of congressional elections and toward changing the rules on PACs, but he is also a practical politician who is not interested in reporting out a measure that can't pass on the floor. All the action in the 100th Congress on this issue took place in the Senate, which was ultimately stymied by a Republican filibuster. But some House Democrats, including Swift, would like to make a record and produce a genuine reform, so the action will this time be on the House side.

Swift has also paid attention to Washington state issues. One is nuclear waste disposal; on a 1988 conference committee he inserted a key amendment removing any chance that Hanford, Washington, would be used as a nuclear dump. He was also one of those who worked hard to secure the Navy homeport for Everett (scheduled now for 1992). It was a local issue after all—Indian fishing rights—which nearly beat his Democratic predecessor, Lloyd Meeds. Swift was a Bellingham TV newscaster and former aide to Meeds when Meeds retired in 1978; he ran for the seat, beating a Jackson staffer in the primary and an opponent of Indian fishing rights in the general. Since then he has been reelected easily. Swift gave some thought to running for the Senate in 1988, but decided that Mike Lowry's liberal views gave him a lock on the primary. That and the fact that he has a great deal of interesting work in the House, pretty much eliminates any chance he'll run for statewide office.

**The People:** Est. Pop. 1986: 574,500, up 11.2% 1980-86; Pop. 1980: 516,568, up 33.3% 1970-80. Households (1980): 72% family, 37% with children, 62% married couples; 30.7% housing units rented; median monthly rent: \$211; median house value: \$58,700. Voting age pop. (1980): 373,304; 2% American Indian, 1% Spanish origin, 1% Asian origin.

**1988 Presidential Vote:**

Dukakis (D).....	120,954	(49%)
Bush (R).....	119,362	(49%)

**Rep. Al Swift (D)**



Elected 1978; b. Sept. 12, 1935, Tacoma; home, Bellingham; Whitman Col., 1953-55, Central WA St. Col., B.A. 1957; Unitarian; married (Paula).

**Career:** Broadcaster and Dir. of Pub. Affairs, KVOS-TV, Bellingham, 1957-62, 1969-77; A. A. to U.S. Rep. Lloyd Meeds, 1965-69, 1977.

**Offices:** 1502 LHOB 20515, 202-225-2605. Also Fed. Bldg., Rm. 201, 3002 Colby, Everett 98201, 206-252-3188; Fed. Bldg., Rm. 308, 104 W. Magnolia, Bellingham 98225, 206-733-4500; and 138 W. First St., Port Angeles 98362, 206-452-3211.

**Committees:** *Energy and Commerce* (9th of 26 D). Subcommittees: Energy and Power; Telecommunications and Finance; Transportation and Hazardous Materials. *House Administration* (5th of 13 D). Subcommittees: Accounts; Elections (Chairman).

**Group Ratings**

	ADA	ACLU	COPE	CFA	LCV	ACU	N TLC	NSI	COC	CEI
1988	90	95	83	64	75	0	9	10	36	19
1987	92	—	83	71	—	9	—	—	23	10

## National Journal Ratings

	1988 LIB — 1988 CONS		1987 LIB — 1987 CONS	
Economic	65%	— 34%	68%	— 27%
Social	86%	— 0%	78%	— 0%
Foreign	77%	— 21%	76%	— 19%

## Key Votes

1) Homeless \$	AGN	5) Ban Drug Test	AGN	9) SDI Research	AGN
2) Gephardt Amdt	AGN	6) Drug Death Pen	—	10) Ban Chem Weaps	FOR
3) Deficit Reduc	FOR	7) Handgun Sales	AGN	11) Aid to Contras	AGN
4) Kill Plnt Clsng Notice	AGN	8) Ban D.C. Abort \$	AGN	12) Nuclear Testing	FOR

## Election Results

1988 general	Al Swift (D), unopposed			
1988 primary	Al Swift (D), unopposed			(\$301,229)
1986 general	Al Swift (D)	124,840	(72%)	(\$239,341)
	Thomas S. Talman (R)	48,077	(28%)	(\$5,926)

## THIRD DISTRICT

From the Pacific Ocean to the row of volcanoes, active and inactive, from Mount Rainier to Mount St. Helens to Oregon's Mount Hood, the 3d District is one of America's most productive lumber areas. The moist air and almost constant rains that are blown in from the Pacific keep the trees on the coast growing rapidly; in the valleys just past the Coast Range there is still plenty of precipitation and fast-growing forests. Then come the high mountains, their snow-capped peaks looking majestically down on the plains—when there aren't clouds in the way. These Cascades are a genuine divide, wrenching almost all the precipitation out of the air, so that the climate eastward for a thousand miles is arid.

The land between the ocean and the Cascades, from the state capital of Olympia on an inlet of Puget Sound south to Vancouver, just across the Columbia River from Portland, Oregon forms the 3d Congressional District of Washington. Lumber is the biggest industry here, and there are always ferocious demands to stop the export of unfinished timber to East Asia; fishing is also important, and responsible for much export; the port of Portland is America's biggest unloader of Japanese cars. In all, this is one of the United States' biggest exporting congressional districts and perhaps the one most oriented to free trade. But its politics has little of the theoretical about it. The political atmosphere here has not changed much since the turn of the century, when the lumberjacks first attacked the firs and sawmill towns sprang up along rivers and in bays off Puget Sound and the ocean; there is still a rough-hewn populism, reminiscent of the days when the Industrial Workers of the World were trying to organize the lumber camps. Most voters here are Democrats, and if they are interested in trade issues it is for practical reasons, and their views are typically pugnacious.

The 3d District was the scene of the closest House race of 1988, as Congressman Don Bonker ran for the Senate (he lost in the Democratic primary) and both parties tried to pick up this seat. Neither of the two major party nominees was a standard politician. Jolene Unsoeld was a citizen activist in the 1970s who was elected to the legislature in 1984; the widow of a mountain climber, she lived in Nepal for five years in the 1960s and was the first woman to climb the North Face of Mount Teton. Unsoeld had a busy 1988; not only did she run for Congress but she also sponsored Initiative 97, mandating a state toxic waste cleanup, which passed by a wide margin. She was attacked as too liberal in the primary, but won nonetheless. In the general, however, her liberal reputation may have hurt; in most counties she ran behind rather than, as most Democrats do,

1987 LIB — 1987 CONS

68% — 27%  
78% — 0%  
76% — 19%

Test AGN 9) SDI Research AGN  
th Pen — 10) Ban Chem Weaps FOR  
Sales AGN 11) Aid to Contras AGN  
Abort \$ AGN 12) Nuclear Testing FOR

(\$301,229)

..... 124,840 (72%) (\$239,341)  
..... 48,077 (28%) (\$5,926)

ahead of her national ticket.

The Republican nominee, Bill Wight, was a Vietnam veteran and career military officer who only just returned to the district in 1988. He claimed in an ad to have channeled some aid after Mount St. Helens erupted in 1980, while working for Senator John Warner, but seems to have done little else. Wight argued that Unsoeld was too liberal on environmental issues and said he would do more for economic development. It was a winning message in Republican-leaning Lewis County and in usually Democratic Vancouver as well. But Unsoeld was ahead in Olympia and along the Columbia River and the coast, and won by 618 votes.

In the House, she has seats on the Merchant Marine and Education and Labor Committees and joined Oregon Democrat Peter DeFazio's fight against log exports and has come out against offshore oil drilling. Given the close margin, this could easily be a seriously contested seat in 1990.

**The People:** Est. Pop. 1986: 556,200, up 7.7% 1980-86; Pop. 1980: 516,473, up 35.4% 1970-80. Households (1980): 73% family, 41% with children, 63% married couples; 32.1% housing units rented; median monthly rent: \$202; median house value: \$54,500. Voting age pop. (1980): 360,673; 1% Spanish origin, 1% Asian origin, 1% American Indian, 1% Black.

**1988 Presidential Vote:** Dukakis (D)..... 113,785 (51%)  
Bush (R)..... 104,641 (47%)

Rep. Jolene Unsoeld (D)



Elected 1988; b. Dec. 3, 1931, Corvallis, OR; home, Olympia; U. of OR; no religious affil.; widowed.

**Career:** Dir., English Language Inst., Nepal, 1965-67; Lobbyist, consult., 1971-84; Author; WA House of Reps., 1984-88.

**Offices:** 1508 LHOB 20515, 202-225-3536. Also 207 Fed. Bldg., Olympia 98501, 206-753-9528; and 601 Main St., Ste. 505, Vancouver 98660, 206-696-7942.

**Committees:** *Education and Labor* (17th of 22 D). Subcommittees: Elementary, Secondary, and Vocational Education; Health and Safety; Human Resources. *Merchant Marine and Fisheries* (26th of 26 D). Subcommittees: Fisheries and Wildlife Conservation and the Environment; Merchant Marine. *Select Committee on Aging* (38th of 39 D). Subcommittee: Human Services.

Group Ratings and Key Votes: Newly Elected

Election Results

1988 general	Jolene Unsoeld (D).....	109,412	(50%)	(\$684,206)
	Bill Wight (R).....	108,794	(50%)	(\$354,142)
1988 primary	Jolene Unsoeld (D).....	44,838	(40%)	
	John McKibbin (D).....	30,112	(26%)	
	Bill Wight (R).....	21,509	(19%)	
	Bill Hughes (R).....	12,532	(11%)	
	John Libby, Sr. (D).....	4,112	(4%)	
1986 general	Donald L. (Don) Bonker (D).....	114,775	(74%)	(\$195,212)
	Joe Illing (R).....	41,275	(26%)	

oes, active and inactive, from Mount Rainier to the 3d District is one of America's most productive. The rains that are blown in from the Pacific keep the trees just past the Coast Range there is still plenty of snow on the high mountains, their snow-capped peaks. There aren't clouds in the way. These Cascades dump precipitation out of the air, so that the climate

es, from the state capital of Olympia on an inlet of the Columbia River from Portland, Oregon forms. Lumber is the biggest industry here, and there are a lot of unfinished timber to East Asia; fishing is also important. The port of Portland is America's biggest unloader of the States' biggest exporting congressional districts. But its politics has little of the theoretical about it. It has changed much since the turn of the century, when the mill towns sprang up along rivers and in bays off the coast. The high-hewn populism, reminiscent of the days when people used to organize the lumber camps. Most voters here care about the issues it is for practical reasons, and their views

House race of 1988, as Congressman Don Bonker (primary) and both parties tried to pick up this seat. Unsoeld is a standard politician. Jolene Unsoeld was a citizen legislator in 1984; the widow of a mountain climber, she was the first woman to climb the North Face of Mount Rainier. She did not run for Congress but she also sponsored a bill for a cleanup, which passed by a wide margin. She was elected nonetheless. In the general, however, her liberal opponent ran behind rather than, as most Democrats do,

## FOURTH DISTRICT

Fifty years ago, the towns of Richland, Kennewick and Pasco on the Columbia in eastern Washington were known as the center of a cherry and grape growing valley and as home of the Twin Cities Creamery; all around was an "area of sagebrush and coulee, [where] geese and ducks remain all winter, offering excellent sport for hunters. Cottontails, jack rabbits, Chinese pheasants and the sage hen are elusive targets." In this out-of-the-way place described by the *WPA Guide* in 1943, the DuPont company, working on the top-secret Manhattan Project, built the Hanford Works for housing the first nuclear reactors; and here still today, where the Columbia River etches its way through the arid plateau of eastern Washington, is one of the major nuclear manufacturing facilities in the country. The Hanford site provided plentiful water, rail transportation and, thanks to another great government engineering project, cheap electric power: for through it traversed power lines from Grand Coulee and Bonneville Dams, just recently completed by the government.

About half of eastern Washington, from Grand Coulee through the Hanford Works down to Bonneville Dam, makes up the 4th Congressional District of Washington. Sheltered from the coastal rains by the Cascades, this is mostly arid land, with wide extremes of temperature; around Richland it can go as high as 114 degrees in the summer and down to minus 27 in the winter. But here and there the valleys sheltered by mountains, blessed with running streams that can provide irrigation water, or with water from Grand Coulee's reservoirs, are some of America's major fruit producing land, most notably around Yakima. Most of this is by now stable, long-settled land; even Hanford and Grand Coulee, once sparkling new or covered with construction dust, are now places that have been there a long time.

The 4th District has been one of the great beneficiaries of government programs: without Grand Coulee, the Hanford Works, water and agricultural subsidies and aid, it would be unrecognizable. Yet its attitude toward the federal government is more often resentment than gratitude. It grouses as electric power becomes more expensive, partly because the Washington state public power system bungled a huge nuclear plant construction program and partly just because the Columbia's hydroelectric capacity is used up; but the blame goes to the feds. It is angry when farm prices go down or production is low. It is upset at the prospect of reducing the flow of migrant fruitpickers. It is angry when the federal government wants to cut back on nuclear power. It got mad when the federal government put Hanford on its list of three possible nuclear waste disposal sites in 1983 and when the government decided not to convert a nuclear power plant there to weapons production in 1988.

The job of articulating these angers and assuaging them belongs to the 4th District's congressman, Sid Morrison. He is a Republican first elected in 1980, a fruitgrower and veteran of the Washington legislature, but he is neither a free market ideologue nor a New Right cultural conservative. Morrison has also been a solid supporter of the nuclear industry and has welcomed most expansions of the Hanford Works because of the jobs they bring to the Tri-Cities. But in the mid-1980s, he was vociferously opposing the nuclear waste dump proposal and insisting that it made much more sense to put the stuff in Nevada's Yucca Mountains, and he succeeded in 1986 in getting funds cut off for study of the Hanford site. He was also co-sponsoring with Al Swift a bill that would make the federal government fully liable for damages from nuclear waste—a different approach from that used for nuclear plants, whose liability has been limited by federal statute. Morrison is not a dazzlingly articulate legislator, but he has been effective in advancing the interests of his district on the issues it cares about the most. Since he beat Democratic incumbent Mike McCormack in 1980, he has been reelected by wide margins in a district which is, in many elections, the most Republican in the state.

**The People:** Est. Pop. 1986: 546,000, up 5.7% 1980-86; Pop. 1980: 516,426, up 26.5% 1970-80. Households (1980): 74% family, 41% with children, 64% married couples; 33.0% housing units rented; median monthly rent: \$186; median house value: \$48,100. Voting age pop. (1980): 359,287; 7% Spanish origin, 2% American Indian, 1% Black, 1% Asian origin.

**1988 Presidential Vote:** Bush (R) . . . . . 109,085 (57%)  
 Dukakis (D) . . . . . 78,786 (41%)

**Rep. Sid Morrison (R)**



Elected 1980; b. May 13, 1933, Yakima; home, Zillah; WA St. U., B.S. 1954; United Methodist; married (Marcella).

**Career:** Army, 1954-56; Orchardist, Morrison Fruit Co., Inc., 1956-81; WA House of Reps., 1966-74; WA Senate, 1974-80.

**Offices:** 1434 LHOB 20515, 202-225-5816. Also 212 E. E St., Yakima 98901, 509-575-5891; 3311 W. Clearwater, Ste. 105, Kennewick 99336, 509-376-9702; and Morris Bldg., 23 S. Wenatchee Ave., Ste. 210, Wenatchee 98801, 509-662-4294.

**Committees:** *Agriculture* (8th of 17 R). Subcommittees: Conservation, Credit, and Rural Development; Department Operations, Research, and Foreign Agriculture; Forests, Family Farms, and Energy (Ranking Member). *Science, Space and Technology* (7th of 19 R). Subcommittees: Energy Research and Development (Ranking Member); Natural Resources, Agriculture Research and Environment. *Select Committee on Hunger* (3d of 12 R).

**Group Ratings**

	ADA	ACLU	COPE	CFA	LCV	ACU	NTLC	NSI	COC	CEI
1988	55	52	26	45	50	64	55	100	93	46
1987	36	—	25	29	—	52	—	—	67	47

**National Journal Ratings**

	1988 LIB — 1988 CONS		1987 LIB — 1987 CONS	
Economic	21%	—	77%	29% — 69%
Social	54%	—	45%	34% — 65%
Foreign	41%	—	58%	39% — 60%

**Key Votes**

1) Homeless \$	FOR	5) Ban Drug Test	FOR	9) SDI Research	FOR
2) Gephardt Amdt	AGN	6) Drug Death Pen	FOR	10) Ban Chem Weaps	AGN
3) Deficit Reduc	AGN	7) Handgun Sales	FOR	11) Aid to Contras	FOR
4) Kill Plnt Clsng Notice	FOR	8) Ban D.C. Abort \$	AGN	12) Nuclear Testing	AGN

**Election Results**

1988 general	Sid Morrison (R) . . . . .	142,938	(75%)	(\$194,505)
	J. Richard Golob (D) . . . . .	48,850	(25%)	(\$58,574)
1988 primary	Sid Morrison (R) . . . . .	72,633	(73%)	
	J. Richard Golob (D) . . . . .	26,638	(27%)	
1986 general	Sid Morrison (R) . . . . .	107,593	(72%)	(\$105,513)
	Robert Goedecke (D) . . . . .	41,709	(28%)	(\$5,142)

ewick and Pasco on the Columbia in eastern y and grape growing valley and as home of the a of sagebrush and coulee, [where] geese and for hunters. Cottontails, jack rabbits, Chinese ' In this out-of-the-way place described by the king on the top-secret Manhattan Project, built ear reactors; and here still today, where the d plateau of eastern Washington, is one of the country. The Hanford site provided plentiful r great government engineering project, cheap ines from Grand Coulee and Bonneville Dams,

id Coulee through the Hanford Works down to ial District of Washington. Sheltered from the rid land, with wide extremes of temperature; es in the summer and down to minus 27 in the y mountains, blessed with running streams that rom Grand Coulee's reservoirs, are some of stably around Yakima. Most of this is by now nd Coulee, once sparkling new or covered with n there a long time.

eneficiaries of government programs: without d agricultural subsidies and aid, it would eral government is more often resentment than more expensive, partly because the Washington ear plant construction program and partly just is used up; but the blame goes to the feds. It is s low. It is upset at the prospect of reducing the the federal government wants to cut back on rnement put Hanford on its list of three possible e government decided not to convert a nuclear 18.

assuaging them belongs to the 4th District's first elected in 1980, a fruitgrower and veteran er a free market ideologue nor a New Right solid supporter of the nuclear industry and has rks because of the jobs they bring to the Tri- opposing the nuclear waste dump proposal and he stuff in Nevada's Yucca Mountains, and he r study of the Hanford site. He was also co- the federal government fully liable for damages that used for nuclear plants, whose liability has d dazzlingly articulate legislator, but he has been t on the issues it cares about the most. Since he in 1980, he has been reelected by wide margins st Republican in the state.

# Spokane

WASHINGTON

W. 1020 Riverside  
Spokane, WA 99201

## HISTORY

The Spokane area was home to the Spokane Indians and other tribes long before 1873 when James N. Glover constructed a mill and general store at Spokane Falls — capitalizing on the natural trade advantages of the area.

The Lewis and Clark expedition of 1805 traversed this region as did British explorer David Thompson in 1807. Fur traders established the first settlements in Spokane in 1810. However, the land remained untamed until the 1860's when missionaries, miners and farmers began settling the region. By 1881, the Northern Pacific Railroad had reached Spokane, making it accessible to most of the nation.

The City of Spokane Falls was incorporated on November 29, 1881, and in 1891 renamed Spokane — which is a Native American word that translates to

the most populous northern city in the United States, including Alaska.

### Population:

City 172,100  
County 355,900  
State 4,463,000

### Size:

City .....56.99 square miles  
County .....1,758.3 square miles  
State .....68,192 square miles

## MILEAGE CHART

### Number of Miles to Spokane from:

Boise, ID .....391  
Calgary, Alberta .....487  
Cheney, WA .....18  
Coeur d'Alene, ID .....33

## ECONOMIC PROFILE

The Spokane economy is heavily based on service industries, wholesale and retail trade. There are 445 manufacturing firms, 655 wholesale stores, 1,689 retail stores and 3,196 service businesses. Annual wages paid in Spokane for 1987 were in excess of \$2,094,929,000. The median household income was \$23,454 in 1987.

For a detailed look at the economy contact the Spokane Area Economic Development Council, N. 221 Wall, Spokane, WA 99201.

## EMPLOYMENT

Spokane's current unemployment rate is 6.1%. The Chamber of Commerce is not an employment referral service. For employment information contact one of

## AGRIC

At over \$3 billion this state's largest industry is one of the top agricultural products in America.

This state's top products are dairy products, cattle, peas, fruits (except citrus), carrots, red raspberries, asparagus and, of course, the world's largest potato crop.

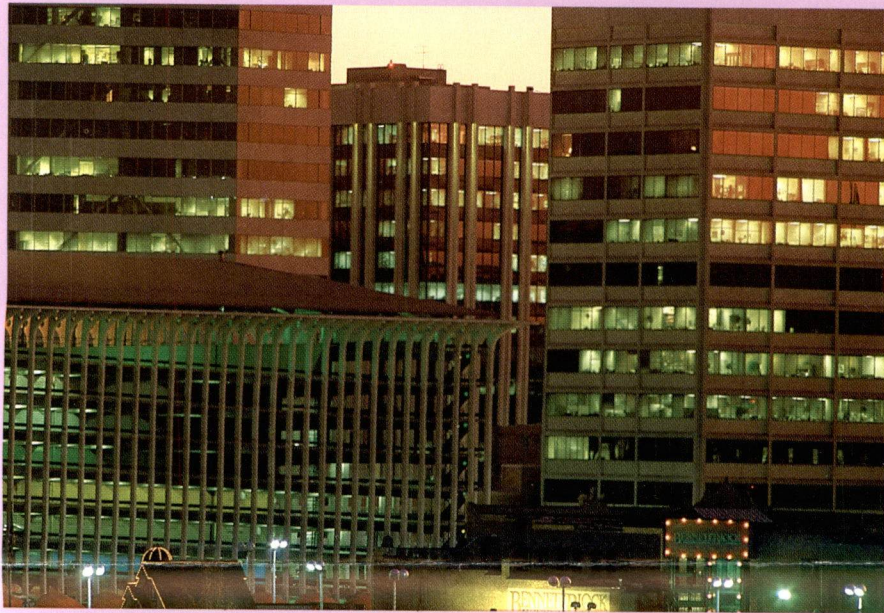
Spokane has long been a center of propagation of agricultural products. The International Ag-Tourism Center complex. The Spokane International Airport is next to the Opera House. The Chamber of Commerce is an international marketplace. For more attention on Spokane's Northwest commodities

Spokane's population grew from 350 in 1881 to over 140,000 by 1909. Since its founding it has been the economic and civic capital of a geographic region known as the Inland Empire, now known as the Inland Northwest.

For a complete historical background on this region contact the Eastern Washington Historical Society, Cheney Cowles Museum, W. 2316 First Avenue, Spokane, WA 99204, (509) 456-3931. There have been many fine books written about Spokane's exciting, elegant and prosperous history.

## LOCATION AND POPULATION

Spokane is the gateway to the Inland Pacific Northwest. The largest city between Seattle and Minneapolis and between Calgary and Salt Lake City, Spokane is 18 miles west of the Idaho Panhandle and 110 miles south of British Columbia, Canada. Spokane's nickname is the *Lilac City*.



The topography of this land varies from rolling wheat fields to snow-capped mountains, from lush forests to deserts, and from pristine lakes to raging rivers.

Latitude ..... 47 degrees 40'N  
Longitude ..... 117 degrees 32'W  
Elevation

Airport ..... 2356 feet  
Downtown ..... 1898 feet

The county seat, Spokane serves as the hub capital of the Inland Northwest (formerly the Inland Empire). This is a region of 36 counties, encompassing parts of Montana, Oregon, Idaho, British Columbia, Alberta, as well as Washington. Over 1.5 million people reside within this trade zone. Spokane is

Denver, CO .....	1204
Glacier Park, MT .....	287
Los Angeles, CA .....	1126
Minneapolis, MN .....	1349
Nelson, B.C. ....	179
Portland, OR .....	348
Pullman, WA .....	76
Sandpoint, ID .....	79
Seattle, WA .....	289
Wenatchee, WA .....	160
Yellowstone Park .....	437
(West Entrance)	

## THE CLIMATE

Most people have the mistaken belief that Spokane's weather is like Seattle's weather — nothing is further from the truth. Situated between the Rocky and Cascade Mountain ranges, Spokane is protected from damp coastal weather as well as continental type winters.

This four season country has a growing season which extends from mid-April to mid-October. Spokane's summers have a

dry, desert type air, unlike the high humidity of some coastal cities.

### Yearly Weather Averages:

Precipitation .....	16.71 inches
Snow, ice pellets.....	51.6 inches
Wind (mean speed) .....	8.8 mph
Humidity ranges from 83% in January to 26% in July	
Temperatures (mean)	
January: 25.6F	April: 45.8F
July: 69.7F	October: 47.5F

agencies, or contact the Washington State Job Service Center at (509) 536-1498.

### Employment by Sector:

Sector	Percent
Construction Mining .....	4.9%
Manufacturing .....	12.5%
Transportation/ Communication and Utilities .....	5.4%
Finance, Insurance and Real Estate .....	6.0%
Services .....	26.0%
Government and Education .....	17.5%
Wholesale/Retail Trade .....	27.7%

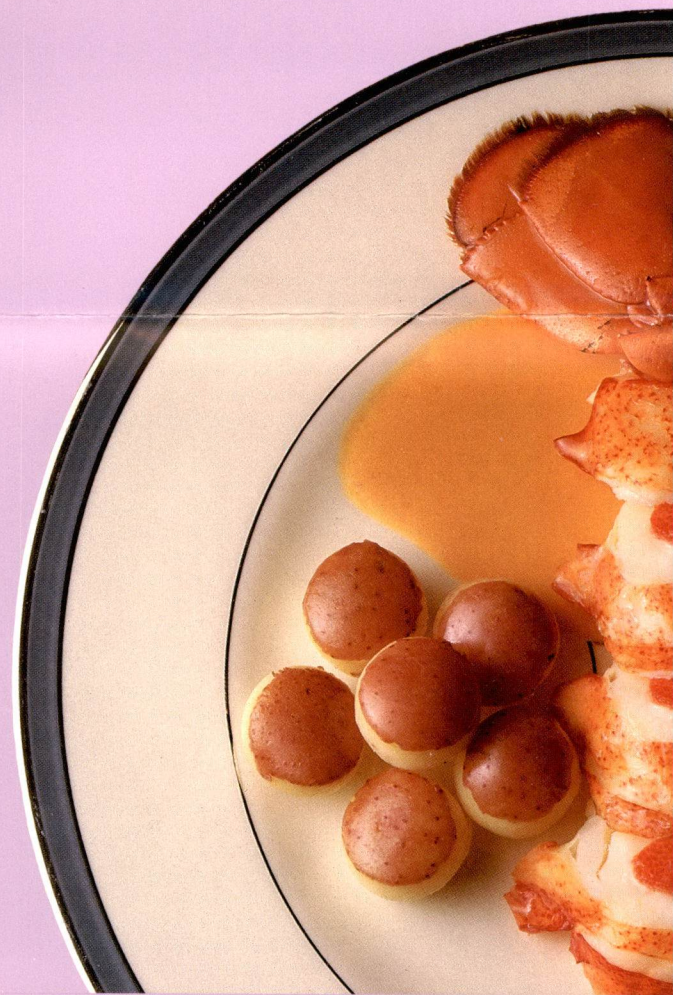
### Top Ten Employers:

	Number of Employees
Fairchild Air Force Base .....	6,728
State of Washington .....	6,100
U.S. Federal Government .....	4,100
Eastern Washington University....	3,230
Spokane School District #81 .....	3,175
Sacred Heart Medical Center .....	2,724
Kaiser Aluminum .....	2,454
Key Tronic Corp. ....	1,891
Deaconess Medical Center .....	1,634
City of Spokane .....	1,625
	plus 700 seasonal



## SHOP

As the retail center of Spokane services the needs of all ages and incomes. Downtown has a shopping system that connects shops and department stores. Five major shopping centers are located in the Heights, Franklin Park Mall, Shadle Park and Addition. Additionally, there are neighborhood centers. All the major retail outlets in Spokane.





Business Licenses .....	456-5500
Library .....	838-6757
Police .....	456-2256
Utilities .....	456-3872

**STATE OF WASHINGTON  
Olympia, WA 98504**

Governor's Office .....	456-4417
Commerce/Trade .....	206-753-7426
Dept. of Wildlife .....	456-4082
Dept. of Revenue .....	456-3140
Driver's Licensing .....	456-4115
Natural Resources .....	1-800-527-3305
Ferry Info .....	1-800-542-0810
Parks/Recreation .....	206-753-5755
Tourism .....	206-586-2088
Snowline Pass Report .....	1-976-7623
	(winter only)
State Patrol .....	456-4101

**U.S. GOVERNMENT**

5th Congressional District, Thomas Foley .....	456-4680
Commerce/Trade .....	456-4557
Postal Service Info .....	459-0344
U.S. Customs .....	456-4661
U.S. Weather Service .....	456-3762

**OTHER**

AAA .....	455-3400
AMTRAK .....	747-1069
ARTSLINE .....	747-ARTS
County Health District .....	456-3613
County Medical Society .....	328-3952
District Dental Society .....	327-1211
Fairchild Air Force Base .....	247-1212
Felts Field Airport .....	624-6633
Greater Spokane Sports Assn. . .	624-1393
International Airport .....	624-3218
Inland NW Wildlife Council . .	534-4005
Northwest Regional Mining Assn. ....	624-1158
Spokane Board of Realtors . . .	326-9222
Spokane Transit .....	328-RIDE
Spokane Lilac Festival Assn. . .	624-1393
Service Clubs: contact Chamber of Commerce .....	624-1393

**HISTORICAL MARKERS  
in the Spokane Region**

CHIEF JOSEPH grave marker, Nespelem,  
18 miles north of Coulee Dam  
DAVID THOMPSON marker, Highway  
between Cusick and Ione



Notables who at one time in their  
life/career have called Spokane home:  
Butch Cassidy, *Western Outlaw*  
Bing Crosby, *Entertainer*  
Kirkland Cutter, *Architect*  
Thomas Foley, *House Majority Leader,*  
*Congress*  
Chief Garry of the *Spokanes*  
Connie Guthrie, *Golfer*  
May Arkwright Hutton, *Suffraget*  
Eric Johnston, *Businessman*  
Henry J. Kaiser, *Industrialist*  
Vachel Lindsay, *Poet*  
Patrice Munsel, *Opera Star*  
Craig Nelson, *Actor*  
John Roskelley, *Mountain Climber*  
Ryne Sandberg, *Baseball All-star*  
Tom Sneva, *Indy 500 Winner*  
John Stockton, *Basketball All-star*

**SISTER CITIES**

Spokane has four sister cities. For  
complete information contact the Sister  
Cities Association, 6th Floor, City Hall,  
Spokane, WA 99201, (509) 458-2201.

Jilin, Peoples Republic of China  
Lubeck, (West) Germany  
Makhachkala, U.S.S.R. (Russia)  
Nishinomiya, Japan

**CREDITS**

This project is jointly funded by the  
County of Spokane, City of Spokane  
and the Spokane Area Chamber of  
Commerce. © 1988, Spokane Area  
Chamber of Commerce. All information  
as of 1988. Sources: Spokane Area  
Economic Development Council,  
Spokane Area Chamber of Commerce,  
U.S. Weather Service.

Publisher: George Reitemeier, president,  
Spokane Area Chamber  
of Commerce  
Editor: C. Michael Archer  
Art Director/Graphic Design  
by: Takeshita  
Editorial Assistant: Lori French  
Color Separations: Western Color  
Graphics  
Typeset by: Typesetting Unlimited, Inc.  
Printed by: Lawton Printing  
Produced and manufactured in Spokane,  
Washington, U.S.A.  
Authorization to reprint information  
contained herein granted as long as  
credit is given. This does not apply  
to design or photography.

**ARIES**

is a downtown main  
branches. The  
burban branches as  
Cheney, Deer Park,  
airfield.  
stern Washington  
Community Colleges  
with both public  
stitute the Spokane  
Information System

**WASHINGTON  
STATE FACTS**

- Incorporated on Nov. 11, 1889  
as the 42nd state
- Olympia is the state capitol
- Rhododendron is the state flower
- Willow Goldfinch is the state bird
- Western Hemlock is the state tree
- The Evergreen State is the state  
nickname
- *Roll On Columbia* by Woody Guthrie  
is the adopted state song
- Highest point — 14,410 Mt. Rainier
- Lowest point — sea level

**EVENT & TICKET  
INFORMATION**

Chamber of Commerce .....	624-1393
Convention & Visitors Bureau .....	1-800-248-3230
G & B Select-A-Seat .....	325-SEAT
Opera House, Convention Center, Coliseum & Albi Stadium . . .	456-6000
Fairgrounds .....	535-1766
Arts Events .....	747-ARTS

\*All Area Codes (509) unless  
otherwise indicated

**OTHER PUBLICATIONS/  
INFORMATION**

- Convention & Visitors Bureau  
W. 926 Sprague, 99204
- Maps
  - Specific/detailed visitor, convention  
and accommodation information

**Y TOURS**

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e in the nation.  
eries offer tours of  
facilities and

.....(509) 927-9894  
.....(509) 926-0164  
.....(509) 455-7835



Don Hamilton, J. Craig Sweat. Illustration by: Takeshita



## INTERESTING ITEMS

- Spokane is a Native American word meaning "Children of the Sun."
- The great Nez Perce warrior Chief Joseph, who said, "From where the sun now stands I will fight no more forever," is buried at Nespelem, 102 miles northwest of Spokane.
- Spokane was the birthplace for Bing Crosby. He graduated from Gonzaga University — which now houses the Crosby Library.
- Father's Day was founded in Spokane in 1910 by Sonora Smart Dodd. In 1916 President Woodrow Wilson proclaimed Father's Day as a national day of observance.
- The Columbia River is one of the most powerful and impressive rivers in the world. Flowing from southeast British Columbia, it traverses through the state of Washington, along Oregon's northern border, then empties into the Pacific Ocean. The rate of flow is 255 thousand cubic feet per second.

Economic Development Council  
N. 221 Wall, 99201

- manufacturer's guide
- facts/demographic book
- detailed economic profile/info

Chamber of Commerce  
W. 1020 Riverside, 99201

- demographic/resident costs\*
- electronic firms\*
- employment agencies\*
- major employers list\*
- realtors listing\*
- rental guide\*
- schools\*
- utilities and taxes\*
- Spokane Facts Brochure\*
- \* All publications \$1.00 each, includes postage
- Spokane Phone Book, \$5.00
- Special Events Monthly Calendar, \$24 per year
- Spokane Area Chamber of Commerce Membership Directory, \$25.00

For detailed information about the State of Washington contact: Governor's Office, Olympia, Washington 98504.

## TELEPHONE REFERENCE GUIDE

All area codes (509)  
unless otherwise indicated

### General Information

Spokane Area Chamber of Commerce  
W. 1020 Riverside Ave., 99201  
624-1393

Spokane Area Economic Development Council  
N. 221 Wall, 99201  
624-9285

Spokane Regional Convention & Visitors Bureau  
W. 926 Sprague, 99204  
624-1341  
Visitor's line 1-800-248-3230

### Government

**COUNTY OF SPOKANE**  
W. 1116 Broadway, 99260

Commissioner's Office . . . . .456-2265  
Assessor's Office . . . . .456-3696  
Animal Control . . . . .458-2532  
Election/Voter Registration . . . . .456-2320  
Interstate Fairgrounds . . . . .535-1766  
Vehicle Registration . . . . .456-2222  
Sheriff's Office . . . . .456-4739  
EMERGENCY (fire, police) . . . . .9-1-1

### CITY OF SPOKANE

W. 808 Spokane Falls Blvd., 99201  
Mayor's Office . . . . .456-2665



DRY FALLS STATE PARK, two miles west of Coulee City  
FORT OKANOGAN, at the confluence of the Okanogan and Columbia Rivers  
FORT SPOKANE, near Davenport, along the Columbia  
GINKGO PETRIFIED FOREST, near Vantage at Ginkgo State Park  
INDIAN PAINTED ROCKS, Rutter Parkway bridge over the Little Spokane River, north Spokane  
LEWIS & CLARK marker, near the Snake River two miles west of Clarkston  
STEPTOE BATTLEFIELD & STEPTOE BUTTE, just south of Rosalia  
SPOKANE HOUSE, Little Spokane River, near Riverside State Park

## BUSINESS RESOURCES

all area codes 509

Business Assistance Hotline  
N. 221 Wall, 99201  
624-9100

Business Resource Center  
S. 3707 Godfrey Blvd., 99204  
458-6340

Business Development Assn.  
W. 808 Spokane Falls Blvd., 99201  
456-4380

Small Business Administration  
651 Federal Office Bldg., 99201  
456-3788

Small Business Development Center  
W. 601 First Ave., 99204  
456-2781

Spokane Area Chamber of Commerce  
624-1393

Spokane Area Economic Development Council  
624-9285

## SPOKANE NOTABLES

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Society and

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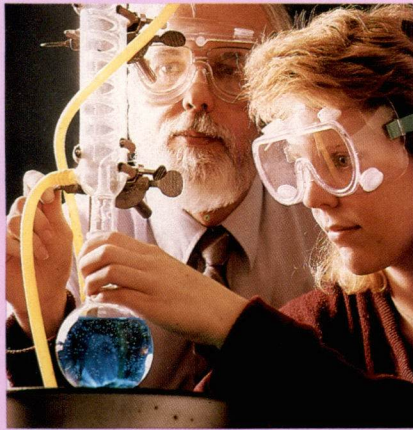
## OR Y EVENTS

orthwest  
January  
January  
Banquet . . . . .January  
Auction . . . . .February  
urnament . . . . .February  
Show . . . . .March  
st weekend in May

Third week in May  
ght  
rd Saturday in May

. . . . .Last week in May  
. . . . .4th of July  
ling Classic . . . . .July  
treet Fair . . . . .August  
g Assn.  
. . . . .August  
ir . . . . .September  
ck Show . . . . .September





## EDUCATION

Education has a vital role in Spokane. Both public and private, primary and secondary schools produce students who are consistently ranked in the upper range of national scholastic ratings; while the higher educational institutions offer graduate and undergraduate degrees and training in varied areas: law, agriculture, engineering, nursing, liberal arts and education, to name a few.

For information on registration contact the respective school district.

### K-12

There are 14 public school districts in Spokane County:

- Central Valley District 356  
S. 123 Bowdish, 99206
- Cheney District 360  
520 4th Street  
Cheney, WA 99004
- Deer Park District 414  
E. 908 Crawford  
Deer Park, WA 99006
- East Valley District 361  
N. 3415 Pines Rd. 99206
- Freeman District 358  
Freeman, WA 99015
- Great Northern District 312  
Rt. 4 Box 808, 99204
- Liberty District 362  
Spangle, WA 99031
- Mead District 354  
N. 12508 Freya  
Mead, WA 99021
- Medical Lake District 326  
P.O. Box 128  
Medical Lake, WA 99022
- Nine Mile District 325  
Nine Mile Falls, WA 99026
- Orchard Prairie District 123  
Rt. 6 Box 41, 99207
- Riverside District 416  
Rt. 1 Box 287  
Chattaroy, WA 99003
- Spokane District 81 (all city schools)  
N. 200 Bernard, 99201
- West Valley District 363

## MILITARY

Since the 1860's, the U.S. Armed Forces have been stationed in Spokane. Today, all branches of the military are represented in the area.

The largest facility is Fairchild Air Force Base which is situated 12 miles southwest of downtown. This 5,400 acre Strategic Air Command (SAC) base has a population of some 10,000 personnel and dependents. Economically the Air Force injects \$411 million annually into the local economy.

There is an excellent military-civilian relationship in Spokane due in large part to the efforts of the Armed Services Committee of the Chamber of Commerce.

## OUTDOOR/WILDLIFE

Spokane is the center of an area which contains more varieties of wildlife than any other region in the contiguous United States. The Inland Northwest's veritable wildlife zoo is a challenge and recreational adventure for the naturalist, hunter, fisherman, photographer, artist, birdwatcher, or camper. Citizens of the northwest have a strong attachment to preserving this great natural resource — wildlife.

Many rare and prized species can be found here, including: Bald Eagle, Big Horn Mountain Sheep, Osprey, Grizzly Bear, Sturgeon, Cougar, the Great Blue Heron and many more.

It is estimated that one out of every three Washingtonians hunt or fish.

For complete information regarding the locations and laws of the land, contact: Washington State Wildlife Department, N. 8702 Division, Spokane, 99208, 509-456-4082; or, Inland Northwest Wildlife Council, P.O. Box 3286, Spokane, 99220, 509-534-4005.

## PARKS

Spokane, the City Beautiful, has countless qualities which set it apart as the gem of the Inland Northwest. One of these qualities is parks. The City and County operate over 60 parks.

The City's showcase is Manito Park, noted for its 18th century styled Duncan Gardens, Conservatory, Rose Gardens and Japanese Gardens.

Riverfront Park, former site of EXPO '74, is over 50 acres of greenery, entertainment and community activities. It serves as home for the historic Loeff Carrousel.

Riverside State Park has over 100 acres of scenic beauty, with camping, horseback riding and hiking trails available.

Add to this 12 national parks within a



### Major Sports Organizations

- Spokane Chiefs Hockey Club
- Spokane Indians Baseball Club
- Spokane Polo Club
- Playfair Horse Race Track
- Spokane Raceway Park (home of the ADRA World Finals).

Other sports activities include golf, snow and water skiing, fishing, hunting, boating, soccer, camping, mountain climbing and much, much more. There is no limit to the recreational adventure the Inland Northwest offers.

### Major Recreational Facilities

- Coliseum
- Opera House
- Convention Center
- Albi Stadium
- Interstate Fairgrounds
- Indians Stadium
- Playfair Race Track
- Spokane Raceway Park
- Ag-Trade Center

### Other Recreational Facilities

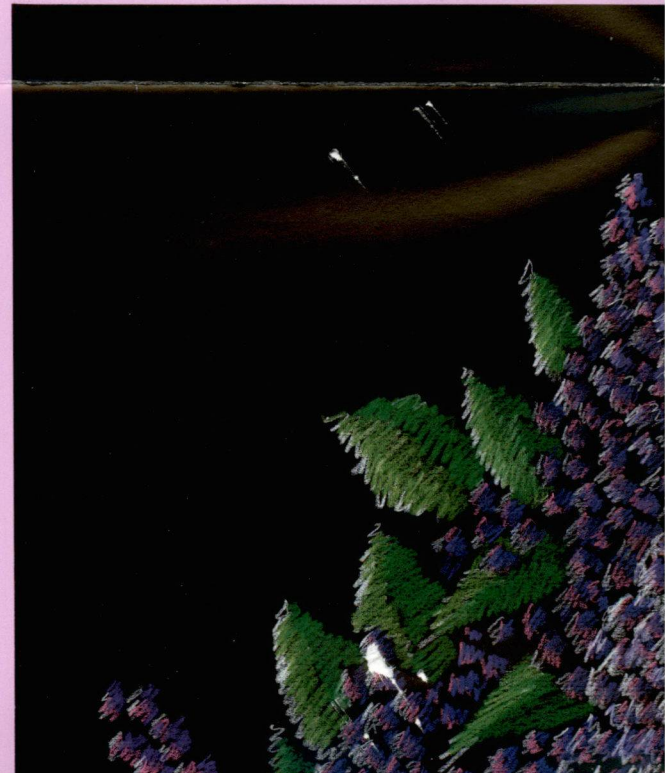
- |                |    |
|----------------|----|
| Golf Courses   | 16 |
| Tennis Courts  | 55 |
| Swimming Pools | 8  |
| Athletic Clubs | 28 |

- Folklore Society
- Interplayers Ensen
- Museum of Native
- Spokane Art Scho
- Spokane Ballet C
- Spokane Civic Th
- Spokane Jazz Soci
- Spokane Symphon
- Orchestra

Additionally, the many national and tainers touring the information and sel (509) 747-ARTS.

## MA COMMUN

- AG EXPO/Pacific I
- Farm Forum . . . . .
- Bach Music Festiva
- GSSA Sports Awar
- Western Art Show
- State B Basketball
- Big Horn Sportsma
- Bloomsday . . . . .
- Spokane Lilac Festival . . . . .
- Armed Forces/Torc
- Parade . . . . .
- Spokane Wine Festival . . . . .
- Neighbor Day . . . . .
- Washington Trust
- Main Street U.S.A
- American Drag Rac
- World Finals . . . . .
- Spokane Interstate
- Spokane National S



There are over 40 private K-12 schools in the area, including St. George's, W. 2929 Waikiki Rd., 99208.

There were 5,500 students attending private elementary and high schools in the 1987-1988 school year.

### Higher Education

In 1987 there were 64,311 students registered in the following area colleges and universities: 20,744 part time students, and 43,567 full time students.

Eastern Washington University  
Cheney, WA 99004

Gonzaga University & Law School  
E. 502 Boone, 99258

Whitworth College  
Spokane, WA 99251

Washington State University  
Pullman, WA 99164

City University  
E. 711 3rd, 99202

University of Idaho  
Moscow, ID 83843

Washington Community Colleges  
District 17

N. 2000 Greene St. 99207

North Idaho College  
W. 1000 Garden

Coeur d'Alene, ID 83814

Trend Business College  
N. 214 Wall, 99201

Eastern Washington University has a Spokane branch at W. 605 First Ave., Spokane, WA 99204. Washington State University has a Spokane operation at W. 601 First Ave., Spokane, WA 99204.

In addition, there are numerous vocational and technical schools and institutions.

## HOUSING

There is a good selection of sale properties in Spokane. New building in the county has kept pace with growth. Housing availabilities include rental homes, apartments, condominiums, mobile and modular homes, new and older homes. Spokane's architecture blends the old and new to make for an attractive, balanced community.

Home price comparisons are listed below: the figures represent a house of 2,000 square feet with three bedrooms, two baths, a two-car garage, family room, dining area and basement — if applicable.

Spokane . . . . .	\$ 78,650
Seattle . . . . .	110,900
Portland . . . . .	104,800
San Francisco . . . . .	385,000
Boston . . . . .	213,000

enjoyment greets the resident and visitor.

For complete parks information contact:

City Parks Dept. . . . .	(509) 456-2620
County Parks Dept. . . . .	456-4730
State Parks/Recreation . . .	(206) 753-5755
(during summer) . . . . .	1-800-562-0990
National Parks . . . . .	(509) 725-2715
National Forests . . . . .	(509) 456-2574

### Major Area Parks

Finch Arboretum  
W. 3404 Woodland Blvd.  
456-2620

Manito Park & Japanese Gardens  
S. Grand Blvd. & 21st Ave.

Mt. Spokane State Park  
State Hwy 206 off U.S. Hwy 2  
456-4169

Riverfront Park  
Spokane Falls Blvd.  
456-5511

Riverside State Park  
Aubrey White Parkway  
456-3964

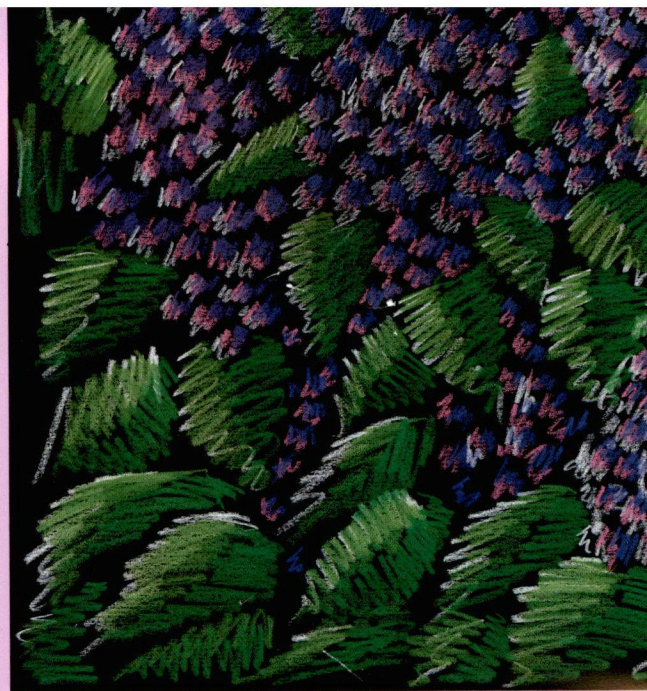
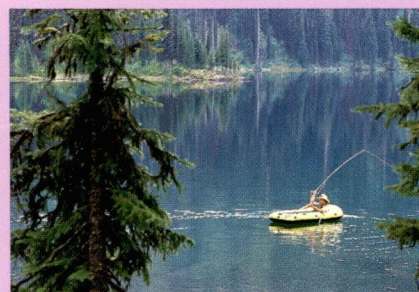
Sullivan Park  
N. 2723 Sullivan Rd.  
456-4730

Turnbull Wildlife Refuge  
Badger Lake Rd., Cheney  
(509) 235-4723

Walk in the Wild, Zoo  
& Mirabeau Park  
N. Pines and E. Euclid  
924-7220

## RECREATION

This is four season country, a land where nature's best changes to touch the lives of each resident and visitor. Whether you're a participant or a spectator, you'll discover that there is a wide range of recreational opportunities for you.



Handball/Racquetball	40
Bowling	10
Movie Theatres	18
Skating Rinks	4
Soccer Fields	4

### Ski Areas

There are 24 ski resorts within a day's drive of Spokane. Four resorts are located within a 90-mile radius.

Mt. Spokane

Spokane, Washington  
day and night skiing

49 Degrees North

Chewelah, Washington  
day and night skiing

Schweitzer

Sandpoint, Idaho

Silverhorn

Kellogg, Idaho

### Water Sports

There are 76 lakes and four major rivers within a 50-mile radius of the city. This allows for the best in fishing, water skiing, sailing, swimming, wind surfing, rafting and other water related activities.

## CULTURE

Accentuating Spokane's reputation as the cultural center for the region are some 20 resident arts organizations. They cover all styles of public and private art, representing the literary, visual, performing and musical arts. Also, there are ten art galleries in the county.

### Professional Arts Organizations

Cheney Cowles Museum  
Connoisseur Concerts

## LIBRARIES

The City maintains a library and four area libraries. The County has three libraries in addition to the Medical Lake and

The libraries of the University and the City of Spokane, along with the library systems, the Cooperative Library System (SCOLIS).

## WINERIES

Spokane wineries are making Washington wine producing spots. Three Spokane wineries are their award-winning products.

### For Information

Arbor Crest . . . . .  
Latah Creek . . . . .  
Worden's . . . . .



## COST OF LIVING INDEX COMPARISONS

All figures compared to a national average of 100.

City	All Items Index	Grocery	Housing	Utilities	Transportation	Health Care	Miscellaneous
Spokane	94.1	93.9	95.3	81.6	95.5	107.2	94.7
Seattle	108.7	110.5	110.3	57.4	111.8	158.6	112.4
Portland	106.0	108.8	104.7	75.1	111.0	138.2	107.0
Boise	96.3	87.1	102.6	77.1	95.4	107.0	101.7
Great Falls	98.5	105.8	86.4	76.2	100.5	106.7	108.6
Boston	153.0	119.2	266.4	126.2	109.4	152.6	117.8
San Diego	124.4	103.4	187.7	75.0	124.0	131.2	106.5
Dallas	108.7	110.1	108.3	108.0	117.0	109.8	104.6

\*Compiled from the American Chamber of Commerce Researchers Association's Second Quarter, 1987 Inter-City of Living Index.

Air cargo companies also operate on a daily basis to and from Spokane International Airport.

Felts Field, located near the Spokane River, was one of the first airports in the northwest. It can accommodate private aircraft, charters and helicopters.



### Motor Freight

There are some 125 motor freight carriers servicing the region and across the nation. Interstate commerce activity makes Spokane the area's hub for trucking activities.

### Other

Augmenting the public transportation system in Spokane are several bus services, including Spokane Transit Authority, Empire Lines and Northwestern Stage Lines. Also, rental car agencies and taxis are found throughout the county.

### Rail

It was the railroads that tamed the west, making it accessible to the rest of the nation. Today, Union Pacific and Burlington Northern combine to make Spokane one of the major rail centers in the west. Spokane is at the only point for hundreds of miles north or south where the mountains can be crossed at the easiest grade.

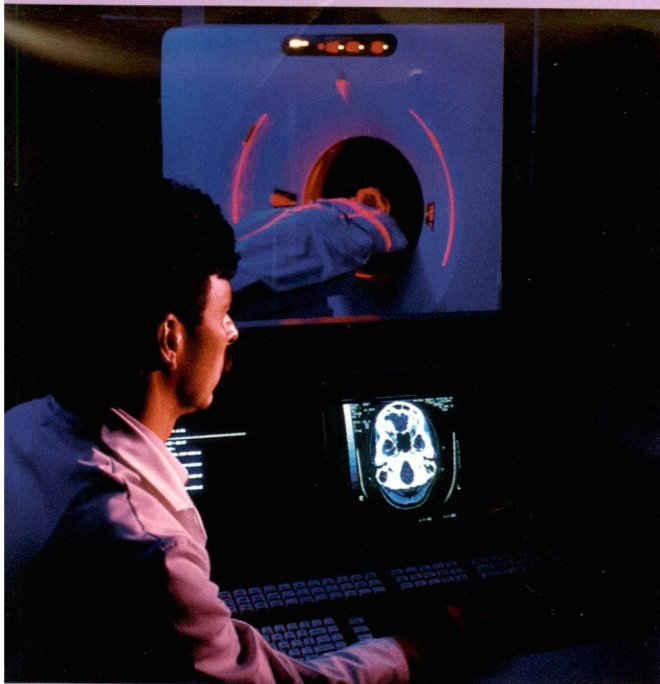
Amtrak stops in Spokane on its way to Seattle, Portland, Montana or Chicago.

## HEALTH FACTS:

Doctors: 841                      Number of Beds In:  
Dentists: 229                  Major hospitals, 1,608  
Nurses: 3,540                Specialized hospitals, 1,414

## FINANCE

As the financial center for the Inland Northwest, there are all aspects of the financial community in Spokane. These include: commercial banks, savings & loans, mutual savings banks, credit unions, security and commodity brokers, and holding and investment companies. Spokane's Stock Exchange is located in the Seafirst Financial Center in downtown Spokane. Spokane is one of the few cities of its size in the country to have its own stock exchange. All of these combine to sustain the community's position as a solid financial center.



## HEALTH CARE

The largest aggregate employer in the county is the health care delivery system. Over 20,000 professionals work in health care, making Spokane one of the finest medical centers in the west. From doctors, dentists, nurses to chiropractors, psychiatrists and other related medical professionals, all combine to make this area the health care center for the region.

### Major Hospitals

Six major hospitals provide health care ranging from open heart surgery, treatment of cancer, neo-natal care and kidney dialysis.

Deaconess Medical Center  
West 800 Fifth, 99210  
(509) 458-5800

## HOSPITALITY INDUSTRY

Tourism is the fourth largest industry in this state. Spokane adds to this by offering its special blend of western-style hospitality. Whether it's staying in one of 3000 fine guest rooms or eating in one of 600 fine eating establishments, you'll find that Spokane is indeed the Friendly City.

Most of the major hotel properties offer musical entertainment in their lounges.

Conventions are a major boost to Spokane's economy. The Riverpark Convention Center joins with the major hotels and motels in making Spokane an ideal place for conventions, meetings,

## COMMUNICATIONS

Spokane's communications network keeps the public in touch with today's news and entertainment. Whether through print, radio or television, Spokane services this four state trade zone, as well as parts of Canada.

### Radio Stations:

FM	AM
89.5 KEWU	590 KAQQ
90.3 KWRS	630 KKPL
91.2 KPBX	790 KJRB
91.9 KSFC	920 KXLY
92.9 KZZU	970 KZZU
93.7 KDRK	1050 KEYF
96.1 KKPL	1230 KRSS
98 KISC	1280 KUDY
99 KQSP	1330 KMBI
100 KVVY	1510 KQCA

## AGRICULTURE

Early, agriculture is the backbone of the industry. Washington and Idaho are the leading agricultural states in the northwest.

Products are milk and wheat, lentils and beans, hops, cherries, and potatoes, and apples. Washington is the leading producer of apples.

Spokane is also involved in the wine industry. In 1989, an American Viticultural Area Center will open in the region. The center will allow the industry to focus its efforts on wine and Inland Northwest wine.



## NATURAL RESOURCES

Lush forests line the region. An estimated one quarter of the world's largest stand of white pine lies within 31 million acres of commercial forests in the Spokane marketplace.

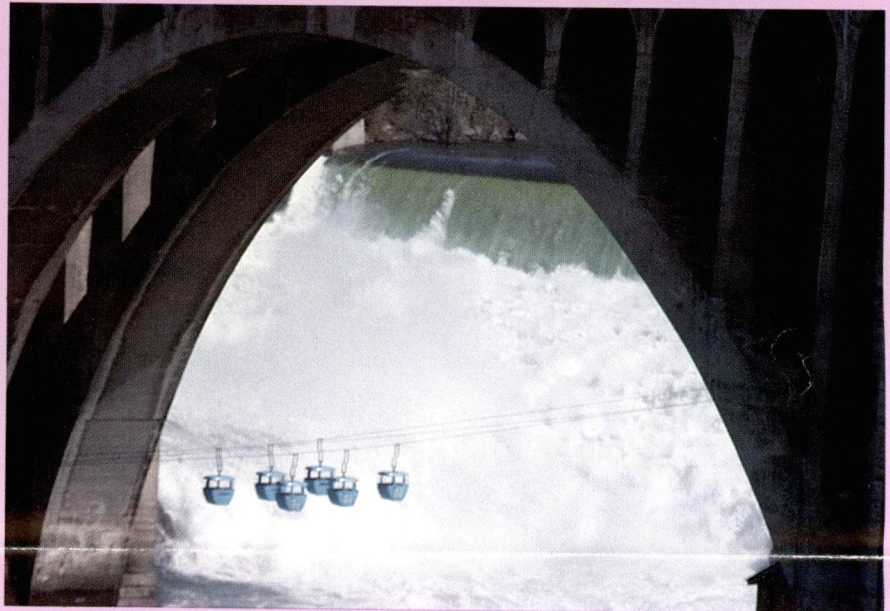
Miners have been active in the region since gold and silver were discovered in the late 1800's in the Coeur d'Alene mining district. Today, the Inland Northwest is considered to be one of the richest and most diversified mining districts in North America.

## ENERGY/WATER

The Northwest is blessed with a never ending supply of fresh water, most of which is non-fluoridated.

An abundance of hydro-electric power offers northwesterners the lowest electrical rates in the nation.

Spokane's drinking water comes from the Spokane Aquifer, which is fed by Lake Coeur d'Alene, Idaho.



## TRANSPORTATION

### Air

Spokane International Airport is the second largest in this state and the largest in the region. The following airlines provide daily, dependable service to most major destinations in the United States and western Canada. They combine for over 125 operations daily.

- Alaska Airlines
- Big Sky Airlines
- Continental Airlines
- Delta Airlines
- Horizon Airlines
- Northwest Airlines
- United Airlines

- 101.1 KEIT
- 103.9 KVXO
- 105.7 KEZE
- 107 KAZZ
- 107.9 KMBI

### Television Stations:

- COX CABLE TV
- E. 1717 Buckeye, 99207
- KAYU TV (Fox/Ind.) Ch. 28
- S. 4600 Regal, 99223
- KHQ TV (NBC) Ch. 6
- S. 4202 Regal, 99223
- KREM TV (CBS) Ch. 2
- S. 4103 Regal, 99223
- KSPS TV (PBS) Ch. 7
- S. 3911 Regal, 99223
- KWSU (PBS) Ch. 10
- Pullman, WA 99164
- KXLY TV (ABC) Ch. 4
- W. 500 Boone, 99201

### Newsprint:

There are two major newspapers servicing the area. They are:

- Spokesman-Review (morning, daily)
- W. 999 Riverside, Spokane 99201
- Spokane Chronicle (evening, daily)
- W. 999 Riverside, Spokane 99201

Holy Family Hospital  
North 5633 Lidgerwood, 99207  
(509) 482-0111

Sacred Heart Medical Center  
West 101 Eighth, 99203  
(509) 838-4771

St. Luke's Hospital  
South 711 Cowley, 99202  
(509) 838-4771

Valley Hospital & Medical Center  
East 12606 Mission, 99216  
(509) 924-6650

Veterans Administration Medical Center  
North 4815 Assembly, 99205  
(509) 328-4521

## SHOPPING

for this region, needs of shoppers. Unique skywalk. 4 square blocks of stores. There are centers: Lincoln Mall, Northtown University City. some 20

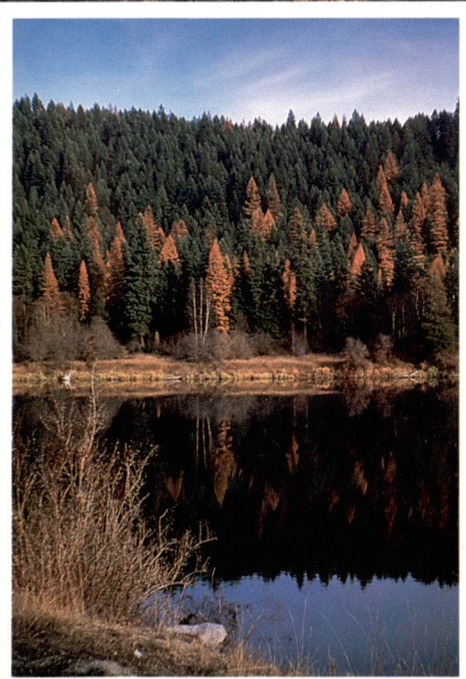
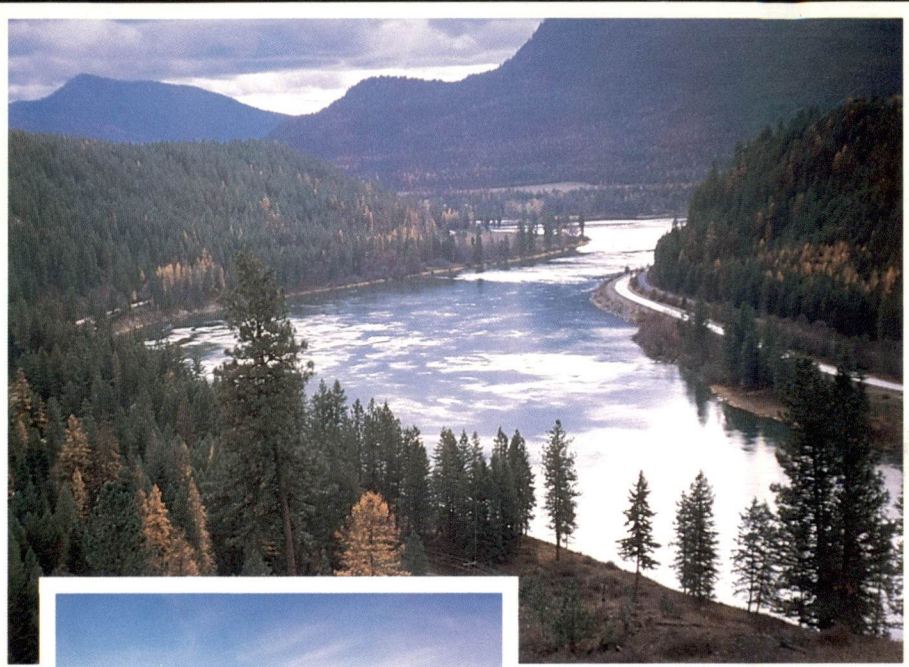
chains have



There are many area weekly newspapers, including: Cheney Free Press, Davenport Times, Fairchild Crown, Deer Park Tribune, Newport Miner, and Valley Herald. There is a bi-weekly Journal of Business. For a complete area media list contact the Chamber of Commerce.

## RELIGION

A community proud of its heritage, Spokane has over 250 places of worship, representing all denominations. Religions represented include: Buddhist, Catholic, Greek Orthodox, Jewish, Mormon, Quaker, Unitarian, and all Protestant sects.



**Pend Oreille County**, a vacationer's paradise, welcomes you to enjoy and experience our exceptional recreational opportunities.

Hunt and fish along the shores of our numerous streams and rivers. Or jump right in and swim, ski or scuba dive in our picturesque mountain lakes.

There's something for everyone to enjoy in Pend Oreille County. Discover it for yourself!

*For further information, write or call:*

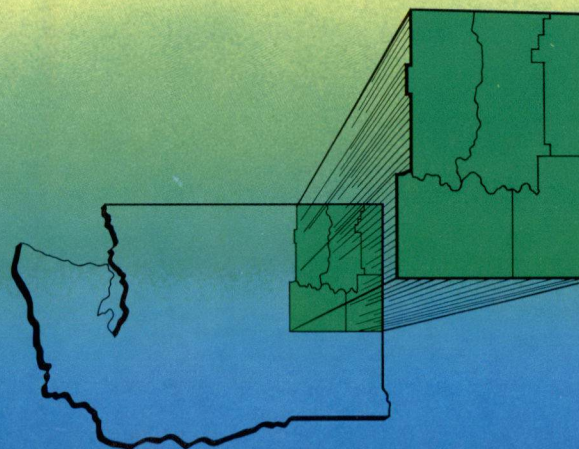
**PEND OREILLE SCENIC**  
**P.O. Box 21-A — Usk, Washington 99180**  
**(509) 445-1212**

# Land of Contrast



**NORTHEASTERN  
WASHINGTON**

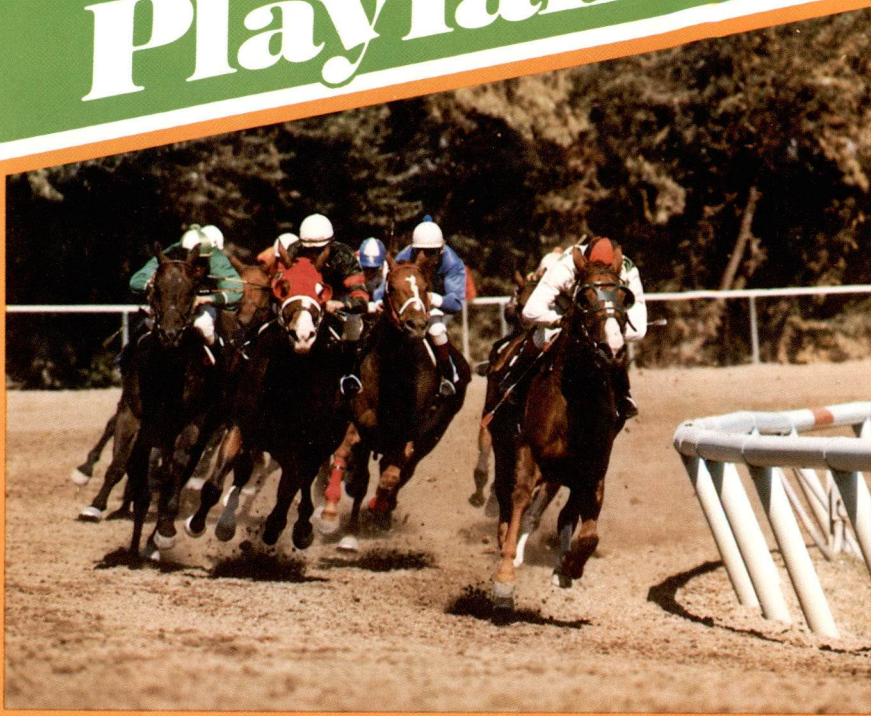
**Tourism Region 2**



*See America's  
Other Washington.  
The State.*

"Make tracks to . . ."

# Playfair



## Playfair Package

\$45.00 - Queen or Standard      \$52.00 Deluxe King Room

Package includes:

- 1 Night's Accommodations
- 2 Tickets to Playfair with Turf Club Terrace seating
- 2 Playfair programs
- Valet Parking

\* Room rates based on double occupancy  
 \* Reservations must be made at least 24 hours in advance



**DOWNTOWN MEDICAL CENTER**  
**E. 110 - 4TH AVE.**  
**SPOKANE, WA 99202**  
**509-838-6101**

## The Port of Pend Oreille Welcomes You to Pend Oreille County

The Port District for Pend Oreille County was formed in 1978 to promote economic development. It now owns and operates the largest shortline railroad in Washington State, and the 2nd largest publicly owned shortline railroad in the nation.

Port Offices are located at 100 N. Washington Avenue in Newport, Washington. Please call (509) 447-4911 or, in Spokane, 456-4427 for more information



*Excellent food • Fantastic View • Groups Welcome*



Restaurant • Cabins  
 Year Around Fishing  
 Launching • Gas  
 Picnics • Swimming  
 Camping • Hookups  
 Moorages

## DALKENA'S HIDE-A-WAY RESORT

11 Mi. N. of Newport on Hwy. 20 at Dalkena

*Route 1, Box 610 • Newport, WA 99156 • (509) 447-4174*



A heavenly setting on the Pend Oreille River, spring, summer, fall, winter. If you like swimming, skiing, canoeing, fishing, hunting, cross-country skiing and snowmobiling; mountains, forests, lakes and streams, you'll love Blueslide Resort. Nice cabins, hook-ups, swimming pool, store, launderette.

37 Miles North of Newport on  
 State Highway 20, Rt. 2, Box 260  
 USK, WA 99180 (509) 445-1327

**BLUESLIDE RESORT & CAMPGROUNDS**

*Pend Oreille Scenic Member*

## Advertiser's Index

The Antique Windmill .....	15	Odessa Drive-In .....	Odessa Record
Antiques in Spokane .....	15	Odessa Trading .....	Ramm Hardware
Arbor Crest Winery .....	16	Pastime Tavern .....	Turf Realty
Athletic Round Table .....	2	Seafirst Bank .....	Schmidt Ins.
Backwoods Inn .....	51	Leffel, Otis & Warwick, PS .....	
Banks Lake Lodging .....	25	Odessa Auto Parts .....	
Bear Paw Family & Youth Camp .....	55	Odessa Chamber of Commerce .....	
Beaver Lodge, Inc. ....	35	Odessa Golf Course .....	
Benny's Panorama Motel .....	33	Odessa Farming Services .....	
Blacks Beach Resort .....	39	Odessa Union Warehouse .....	
Blueslide Resort & Campground .....	IBC	Walter Implement .....	
Broadway Husky House .....	18	Washington Water Power .....	
Center Lodge Motel .....	25	Water-West, Inc. ....	
Century 21/Elden Boggs Realtors .....	51	Otter Bay .....	53
Chapter 11 .....	49	The Outpost .....	53
The Cheese Factory .....	19	Panorama Land .....	51
Cheese n' Sauce Pizza .....	19	Papa's Place .....	33
Chewelah Chataqua Celebration .....	33	Pend Oreille Bank .....	51
Chewelah Golf & Country Estates .....	33	Pend Oreille Grocery .....	55
The Colville Conf. Tribes .....	44, 45	Pend Oreille Princess .....	51
The Cottonwood Inn .....	25	Pend Oreille Scenic .....	BC
Coulee House .....	25	Playfair .....	IFC
Crandalls Airport Grocery .....	55	Port of Pend Oreille .....	IBC
Curlew Store .....	39	Quality Inns .....	19
Dairy King .....	21	Ramada Inn .....	49
Dalkena's Hide-a-Way Resort .....	IBC	Red Lion Inn .....	53
Dominican Health Services .....	21	Ridpath Hotel .....	19
Double "H" Motel .....	35	River Park Square .....	41
49° North .....	35	Riverfront Park .....	4
49er Motel & R.V. Park .....	35	Ride Into "Republic" .....	39
Grandview Inn .....	35	Anderson's Grocery/Antique Display .....	
Golden Spur Restaurant/Motel .....	51	Ferry County Title & Escrow .....	
Granite Point Park .....	21	Gadgets & Gifts .....	
Hermitage Inn .....	51	Julie's Barber Shop .....	
Holiday Inn .....	IFC	Klondike Motel .....	
House of Yesterday .....	15	The Outfitters .....	
The Kalispels .....	55	Republic Appliance/Radio Shack .....	
Kettle Falls Realty, Inc. ....	33	Republic Land Office .....	
Lakeside Chalet .....	21	Tagg's Rags .....	
Last Chance Riding Stable .....	11	Town of Republic .....	
Latah Creek Winery .....	16	Road House .....	39
Lincoln Center Motor Inn .....	3	Sacred Heart Medical Center .....	11
Longhorn Barbecue .....	2	Saks .....	18
Luigi's .....	33	Seafirst Bank .....	11
Made in Washington .....	19	Seven Bays on Lake Roosevelt .....	25
Marge's "Something Special" .....	15	Sheraton-Spokane Hotel .....	11
Antiques .....	15	Shore Acres Resort .....	21
McDonalds Restaurants .....	8, 9	Smokey Trail Campsite .....	11
Midway Mini Mart .....	25	Spokane Indian's Baseball Club .....	25
Newport-Oldtown Chamber of Commerce .....	53	Teddy Bear Tavern .....	35
Nordlig Motel .....	33	Tiffany's Resort .....	39
Nostalgia Corner Antique Mall .....	18	Trail West Motel .....	25
Odessa Business & Professional Community .....	13	Trailer Inns .....	21
Brown's Thrift .....	Circle M Motel	Trailtown Riding Stables .....	19
Corrine's .....	D & L Grocery	United Security Bank .....	49
Das Kraut Haus .....	Hair Haus	Usk General Store .....	51
Paul Hopp .....	Linker's Inn	Walk in the Wild Zoo .....	3
K & B Trailer Ct. ....	Lyndee's	Beth West Gifts & Tack .....	25
Mike's Chevron .....	Memorial Hosp. Staff	The Woodpecker Antiques .....	15
Odessa Bowl .....	Odessa Drugs	Worden's Winery .....	16
		XRoads Cafe & Lounge .....	55
		Yankee Peddler II .....	15

## NORTHEASTERN WASHINGTON Land of Contrast



For all our variety, there's an unspoiled beauty that never changes. We have jagged mountain peaks and hills that roll as far as you can see. Small high country lakes, giant rivers flowing hundreds of miles, and mountain streams you can jump across.

In northeastern Washington you can choose between big cities that glow with lights and small towns that glow with the warmth and friendliness of their people.

Experience our mountains in a variety of ways — car, motorcycle, snowmobile, or reach out and explore on foot, horseback, cross-country skis or even try some snowshoes. You will find any of these methods have their own special rewards.

Taste northeastern Washington for a combination of flavors. Sunny desert skies over clean refreshing water or rolling wheat fields and steep walled cliffs. This area is vast and varied, a region of rugged, sometimes intimidating beauty, where great stretches of barren flatlands give way suddenly to awesome rock outcroppings and sparkling waterfalls.

The real American west is here. Rodeos, pioneer homesteads and hillsides covered with orchards await the traveler with a yearning for the unspoiled and untamed. The names of our towns, counties, rivers and mountains reflect the proud Indian cultures that once made this area their home.

Home of the Old Southern Pit Barbecue



**FEATURING:** Choice Center Cut Charbroiled Steaks served to your "likins" & select seafoods for you and other folks too!

**SERVING:** • RANCH STYLE BREAKFASTS  
• BUSINESSMAN'S LUNCH • FULL COURSE DINNERS  
**TAKE OUT FOOD SERVICE:** • FOOD FOR PARTIES  
• CATERING & BANQUET FACILITIES

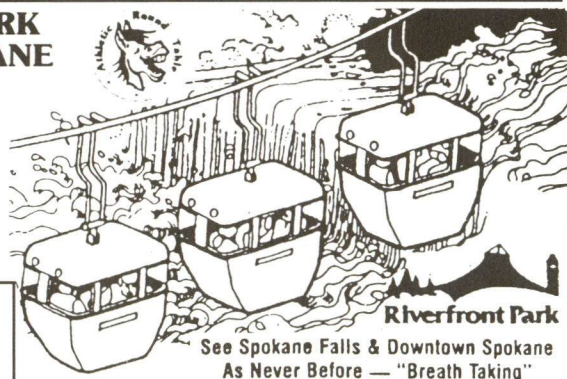
<b>BURGER STOP</b> Hayford Road 244-2877	<b>RESTAURANT &amp; LOUNGE</b> W. 7611 Sunset Hwy. 838-8372	<b>TAKE-OUT &amp; CATERING</b> N. 2315 Argonne Road 924-9600
<b>SANDPOINT</b> 437-5754	<b>PRODUCTION CENTER</b> E. 10420 Montgomery 922-0702	<b>RIVERFRONT PARK In The PAVILION</b> 747-0510

## RIDE THE FALLS!

AT RIVERFRONT PARK  
DOWNTOWN SPOKANE

**A.R.T. SKYRIDE  
OVER THE FALLS**

Daily April through October  
Weekends All Year  
From Riverfront Park  
747-1437



Riverfront Park

See Spokane Falls & Downtown Spokane  
As Never Before — "Breath Taking"

ATHLETIC ROUND TABLE

**BINGO**

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COME ON IN AND SEE  
WHY BINGO IS FAST  
BECOMING AMERICA'S FAVORITE  
INDOOR SPORT \$\$\$

FOUR BIG SESSIONS EVERY  
FRIDAY • SATURDAY • SUNDAY  
922-3032

These operations belong to the citizens of the Inland Empire. The money they produce is invested in our community.

When looking for something to do in our area, remember an "ART" sponsored event or establishment. Invest now in Spokane's future... the "ART" does. Call 624-4556 for membership information.

## The KALISPELS



People of the Pend Oreille

## XRoads Cafe & Lounge

"The Finest Restaurant Around"

COZY BAR - FRIENDLY SERVICE

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Usk, WA 99180

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7 Days a Week

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On the scenic Pend Oreille, 12 miles north of Newport, WA. 30 wooded acres, 2,000 ft. of sandy beach, modern building, pool, sauna, tennis and basketball courts. A quality facility, reasonably priced, for groups, conferences, retreats.

Youth Camp (ages 7-14) July 6 - August 2.  
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Brochure: BEAR PAW CAMP, RT. 4, BOX 778R,  
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## PEND OREILLE GROCERY

Produce — Fresh Meat

Deli — Beer — Wine

**(509) 445-1653**

Hwy. 20 Cusick, WA

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created and produced for the  
**NORTHEASTERN WASHINGTON  
REGION 2  
TOURISM COMMITTEE**  
by the  
Publication Division of  
Lawton Printing, Inc.  
E. 4111 Mission Avenue  
Spokane, Washington 99202  
(509) 534-1044

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1986

# NORTHEASTERN WASHINGTON

## Pend Oreille County Recreational Facilities

**Bead Lake**, north of Newport. Campground, resort, year-round fishing, boat launch.

**Blueslide**, south of lone. Campground, cabins, showers, trailer spaces, store, boat launch.

**Crescent Lake**, north of Metaline Falls. Campground, picnic, fishing, restrooms, boat launch.

**Cusick**. Restaurant, city park with swimming beach.

**Dalkena**. Resort, campground, trailer spaces, picnic, cross-country ski trails, boat launch, swimming.

**Davis Lake**, "bottomless" crater lake south of Usk. Swimming beach, boat launch, fishing.

**Diamond Lake**, southwest of Newport. Campground, cabins, restaurant, boat launch.

**Edgewater Campground**, north of lone. Campground, trailer spaces, picnic, restrooms, boat launch.

**Horseshoe Lake**, southwest of Usk. Cabins, campground, boat launch, fishing.

**lone**. Lodging, swimming pool, restaurant, boat launch, airport, church.

**Lake Leo**, southwest of Tiger. Campground, restrooms, small boat launch, fishing.

**Marshall Lake**, north of Newport. Campground, trailer spaces, cabins, resort, swimming, boat launch.

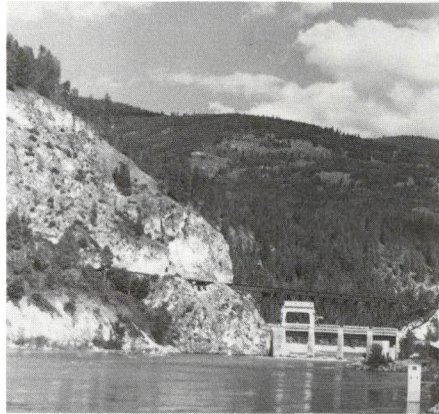
**Metaline**. Lodging, restaurant, campground, trailer spaces, boat launch, church.

**Metaline Falls**. Lodging, restaurant, hospital.

**North Skookum Lake**, east of Kalispel Indian Reservation. Campground, trailer spaces, showers, boat launch.

**Panhandle Park**, north of Kalispel Indian Reservation. Campground, trailer spaces, picnic, restrooms, boat launch.

**Pee Wee Falls**, off Boundary Road on the southern end of Boundary



Reservoir. Scenic waterfall where Pee Wee Creek empties into the Boundary Reservoir.

**Pend Oreille State Park**, southwest of Newport. Campground, trailer spaces, picnic, restrooms, fishing, horse and dirt bike trails.

**Pioneer Park**, north of Newport. Campground, trailer spaces, picnic, restrooms, boat launch.

**Riverbend**, north of Kalispel Indian Reservation. Lodging, campground, trailer spaces, restaurant, boat launch.

**Roosevelt Grove of Ancient Cedars**, northeastern part of county. Campgrounds, trailer spaces, restrooms, fishing, hiking trails, Granite Falls.

**Sacheen Lake**, south of Usk. Campgrounds, cabins, trailer spaces, restaurant, boat rental and launch, swimming, horse trails.

**Skookum Creek Campground**, south of Usk Bridge. Campground, picnic, restrooms.

**South Skookum Lake**, east of Kalispel Indian Reservation. Campground, trailer spaces, picnic, restrooms, boat launch.

**Sullivan Lake**, southeast of Metaline Falls. Campgrounds, trailer spaces, water skiing, swimming, boat launch, Ranger Station, airfield.

**Usk**. Lodging, restaurant, boat launch, church, tourist information.



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*Conveniently Located In Downtown Spokane*

- ★ Bridal Suite
- ★ Abrahams Restaurant
- ★ Unwind In Our Infamous Baby Bar
- ★ Relax In Our Sauna      ★ Exhilarating Whirlpool
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- ★ Heated Swimming Pool

**West 827 - 1st at Lincoln  
Spokane, WA 99204**

**(509) 456-8040**

### Walk in the Wild Zoo

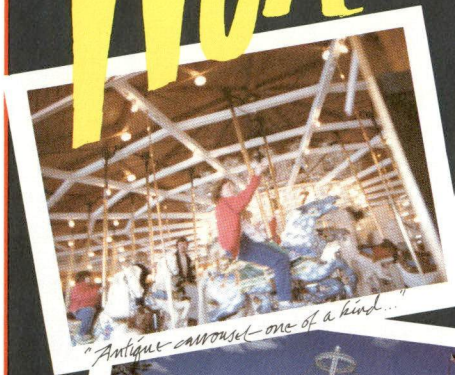
Open every day  
9 to 5 all year around  
at E. 12600 Euclid  
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509.924.7220

spotted frog: life-size

# Riverfront Park

## SPOKANE'S FAMILY

# Wonderland



"Antique carousel - one of a kind..."



"Fifty acres of natural beauty..."



"Sunshine and music!"



"Rides for all ages..."

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 Hands-On Science Center ... Antique Carousel ... Dragon Coaster ...  
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Riverfront Park

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Cusick, WA 99119

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Newport-  
Oldtown  
Chamber  
of  
Commerce

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Serving the Pend Oreille Valley  
Since 1904

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Our spectacular tableside preparations are a sight to see and even better to taste! Choose one of our flambé specialties, or an equally tempting traditional favorite, or our chef's own nightly special.

Your dining is enhanced by our brand new look, including stained glass, wood carvings and comfortable furnishings. Call 924-9000 for your reservations to a tasteful performance!



RED LION Inn

I-90 at Sullivan Rd. • Spokane

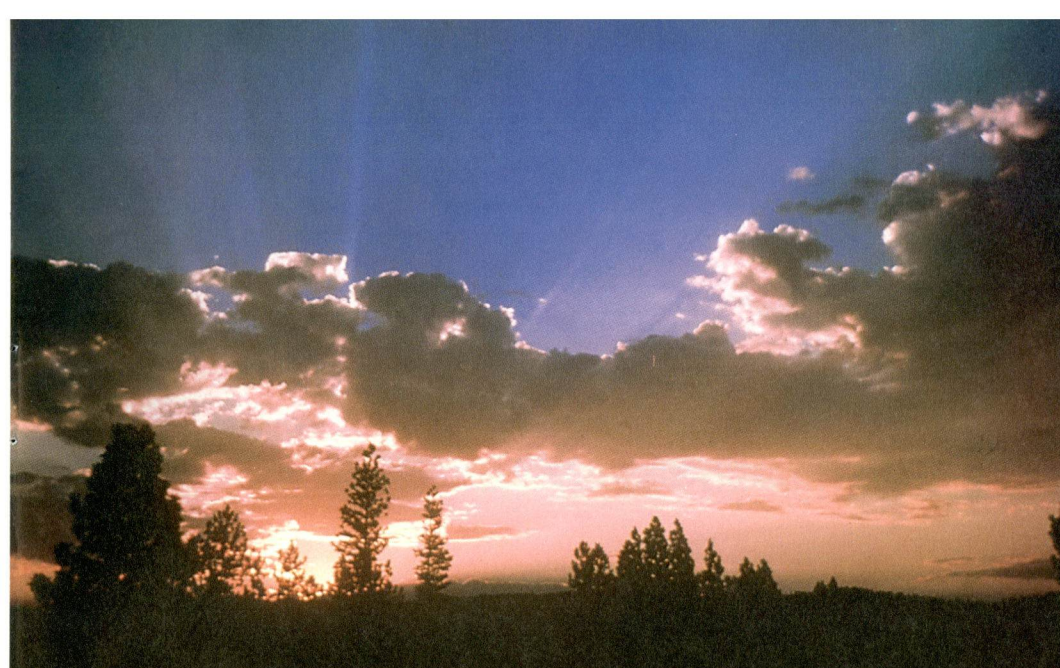
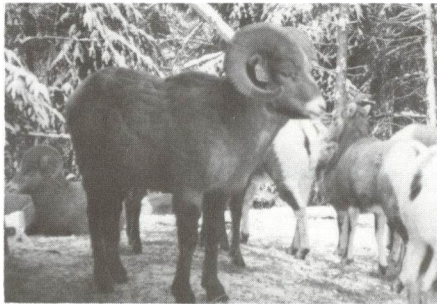
# NORTHEASTERN WASHINGTON



To continue, we return again to the north and follow the north flowing Pend Oreille River on the East Highway Leclerc Road. If you cross the bridge at Usk, weathered pilings can be seen from Cusick to Dalkena. These pilings were used in the days of great lumbering activity in the area, to sort logs. Now they are a nesting site for osprey. This magnificent bird of prey, returns over and over again to its nest to feed its voracious young.

As you travel through the **Kalispel Indian Reservation**, notice the herds of buffalo. Be sure to stop at the Manressa Grotto and experience the view enjoyed by others for many thousands of years. The Manressa Grotto, an above ground cave formed by glacial activity, has been used for ceremonies both by Indians and white settlers.

The Sullivan Lake Road, from Lone to Metaline Falls, although narrow and curving, offers spectacular scenery. You will pass through Noisy Creek and Sullivan Lake Campground. Both offer picnic and camping sites, water, restrooms, boat launch and fishing galore. **Noisy Creek Campground** is the winter feeding ground of Bighorn Sheep.

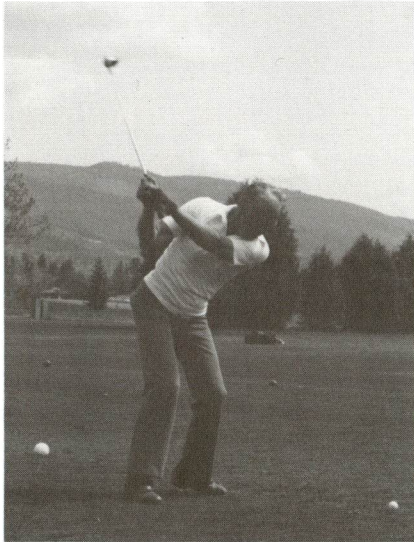


## Contents

Spokane County .....	6
Spokane County Calendar of Events .....	10
Spokane .....	12
Spokane's World of Wine .....	17
Spokane County Recreational Facilities .....	20
Mount Spokane State Park .....	20
Riverside State Park .....	20
Wheat Land Tour .....	22
Lincoln County Calendar of Events .....	22
Sprague .....	23
Davenport .....	23
Odessa .....	24
Fort Spokane Recreational District .....	26
Lincoln County Recreational Facilities .....	26
Grand Coulee Dam .....	27
Pioneer Tour .....	30
Colville .....	31
Kettle Falls .....	31
Chewelah .....	32
Stevens County Calendar of Events .....	32
Stevens County Recreational Facilities .....	34
Ferry County Loop Tour .....	36
Ferry County Calendar of Events .....	38
Coulee Dam National Recreation District .....	38
Ferry County Recreational Facilities .....	40
The Colville Indian Reservation .....	42
Pend Oreille County .....	46
Poker Paddle .....	47
Pend Oreille County Calendar of Events .....	48
Pend Oreille Foliage Tour .....	50
Pend Oreille County Recreational Facilities .....	54



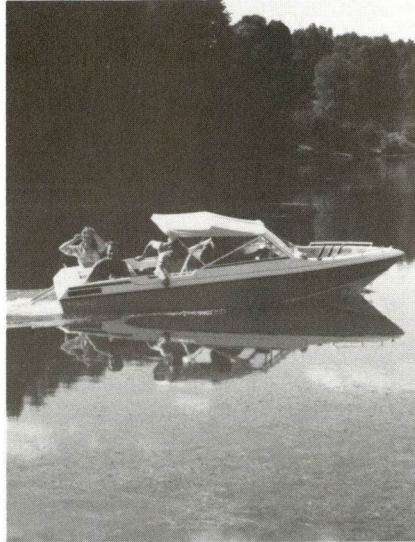
# NORTHEASTERN WASHINGTON



## Spokane County

The best of the West is captured in Northeastern Washington's panoramic land of contrasts. Spokane County offers the spice and sparkle the visitor seeks to sample. Pungent evergreen forests, pristine lakes and streams, golden seas of ripening grain surround the Queen City of the Inland Empire, the glistening City of Spokane.

Blessed with an almost perfect climate, the 350,000 residents of Spokane County take to the great outdoors like a duck to water. And water certainly plays an important role in the lifestyle of the people who live here and those who come to visit. In the warm weather months the many lakes scattered throughout the county provide the setting for every conceivable water-related activity. The larger lakes host water skiers and wind surfers; sailboats and speedboats. Smaller lakes offer quiet solitude and unequalled fishing. Dozens of cold clear streams course down the mountainsides to form a part of the Columbia River water system. **The Spokane River** with its spectacular falls has been a major waterway with a



rich history dating back to ancient times.

For those who enjoy the outdoor life, camping in Spokane County is geared to suit a variety of tastes. Rustic campgrounds to luxury-class camping facilities are found throughout the county. Lake resorts can provide the traveler with everything from a fishing license to live-bait — and a boat to boot. Catching the fish is up to you — but be advised there are trophy-size varieties to catch. Walleye, bass, several kinds of trout and huge Mackinaws are out there waiting to grab a hook.

Those who take their outdoor activities seriously will find Spokane County has a rich and diversified bill of fare. Bicycling, including Classic Races; fun runs, volksmarches, hang gliding, hot air ballooning, moto-cross, white water rafting, polo and soccer are popular.

**Then there is GOLF!** Outstanding courses — many of championship calibre — offer scenic challenging play for top-flite or beginning golfers. Exhibition tournaments attract big-name professionals and nationally ranked amateurs to the Spokane area.

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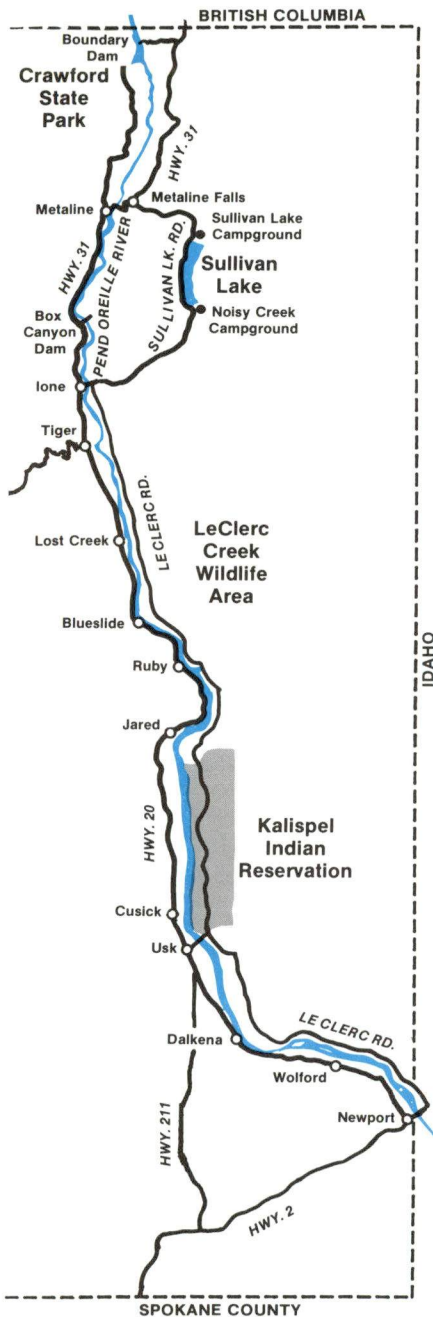
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# NORTHEASTERN WASHINGTON



## Pend Oreille Foliage Tour

Entering Pend Oreille County from Canada on Hwy. 31, head south to Metaline Falls, enjoying the rugged wilderness along the way. Along with motels and restaurants, Metaline Falls offers the visitor a bit of culture in its art gallery located in the restored, steamheated Washington Hotel. During the 1940's, with construction of the Grand Coulee Dam. The cement industry at Metaline Falls became very active.

Head south to the town of Metaline, where you can camp with all the amenities, including a waterfront park with a boat launch. A short side trip north up Boundary Road to Crawford State Park is well worth the time.

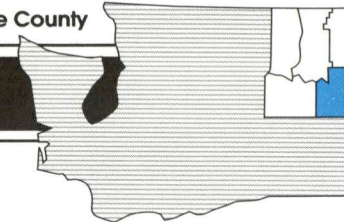
Gardner Cave is the feature attraction of **Crawford State Park**. The cave is the result of an underground stream. Eerie stalactites, stalagmites and columns appear in subdued light, and the dish like basins on the floor of the cave, called gours, were formed by years of dripping water. Entrance to the park and cave is free.

Continuing south on Hwy. 31 we travel through Lone and Tiger along the same route the early fur trader and explorer, David Thompson took as the first white man to travel in this area. Now we have **resorts and bed and breakfast** facilities to welcome visitors to the area. Quite different than in the days of David Thompson.

As we travel on to Cusick and Usk, we cannot help but notice the brilliant foliage. Nature lovers will find a variety of trees, shrubbery and wild flowers. In the fall, as the western Larch turns golden against the sea of evergreen, one is sure to think the forests are aflame.

Newport, the county seat, is located on the Washington, Idaho border. The town offers excellent shopping and motel accommodations. Be sure to stop at the museum to see the **Corliss Steam Wheel**.

IDAHO



# LAND OF CONTRAST

The number of courses keep waiting time to a minimum and insure pleasant uncrowded playing conditions on beautifully maintained grounds.

When the days grow short and the air is crisp, some folks retire to the hearthside. Others greet the oncoming winter with enthusiasm. Snowfall is the signal to don extra layers of clothing and head for the hills. Cross-country skiing, snowmobiling, snowshoeing and winter camping are available within minutes of Spokane or any of the towns and hamlets of the county. Downhill skiing at **Mt. Spokane** draws thousands of visitors annually. The resort offers both day and night skiing on dozens of well-groomed runs served by double-chair lifts. **A Winter Festival** at Deer Park combines some normal winter pastimes with some not-so-normal cold weather activities. A Frostbite Fun Run, Snowshoe volleyball and baseball are just some of the zany goings-on.

For those whose interests lean toward the less strenuous, Spokane County is happy to oblige. Theaters, museums, exhibitions, sporting events, and art galleries offer entertainment and cultural enrichment. The small cities and towns in the county take pride in their past history and modern accomplishments. Each has a unique flavor and a story to tell. Excellent accommodations, restaurants, parks, historical sites and recreation facilities are located throughout the county. Visiting the smaller towns will give the traveler a better chance to catch the essence and spirit of the old West.

Whether taking in the "night life" of metropolitan Spokane, or the "wild-life" of a secluded campsite deep in the woods, the visitor will find a warm welcome and friendly folks in this land of contrasts.

**Walk in the Wild Zoo.** Located on a 240 acre tract of prime, naturally wooded land in the Spokane Valley, the Walk In The Wild Zoo provides quality care for over 160 wild creatures

in as natural a setting as possible. The original, continued goal of the zoo has been the philosophy of providing natural "islands" of native homes where the animals and plants live a natural existence, with dignity and beauty, and where the public may discover the natural adaptation of an animal to its habitat.

Walking the trails, visitors see Chilean flamingos, cougar, bison, bald eagle, river otter, white-tail deer, coyote, boa constrictor, zebra, emus, fox, eland, elk, black bear and much more. An expanded children's petting zoo is located near the zoo gift shop.

Walk In The Wild Zoo is located at 12600 Euclid Avenue, just off of Pines Road. It has easy access from the I-90 freeway, with visitors taking the Pines exit and traveling North on Pines Road about one mile to Euclid Avenue. Walk In The Wild is open 365 days a year from 9:00 a.m. to 5:00 p.m., with extended summer hours. Call 924-7220 or 924-7221 for information.

### Turnbull National Wildlife Refuge.

Located 21 miles south of Spokane, this 17,000 acre refuge for migratory waterfowl is a shutterbug's paradise. Walk or drive through the various loop trails. Observation blinds have been set up to enhance the photographer's chances of taking that "perfect photo."

**Splash Down.** A 3.5 acre water slide park located off I-90 in the Spokane Valley provides entertainment for the entire family. After zooming down the cascading water slides, relax in a hot spa or in the cool quiet picnic area. An area has been set aside exclusively for small children to enjoy.

**Last Chance Riding Stable.** Located just minutes from downtown Spokane in Indian Canyon Park, this stable offers 1,000 acres of lush, green riding trails. A Baby Animal Farm, with baby horses, cows, goats, sheep, pigs, and more, delight the young at heart.

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- ..... E. 2903 - 29th Ave.
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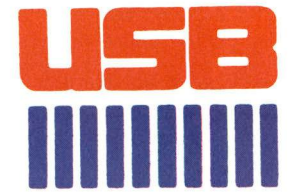
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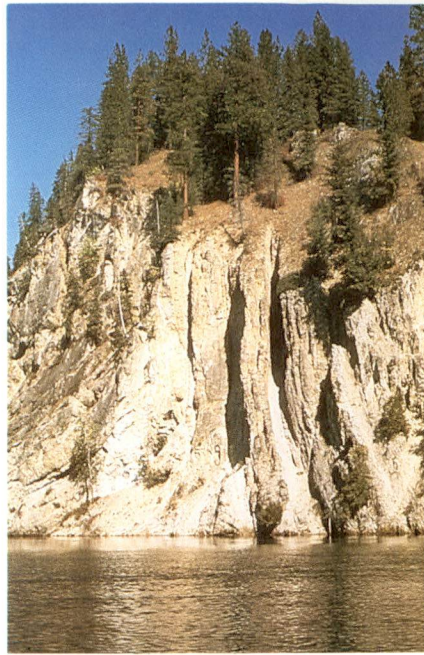
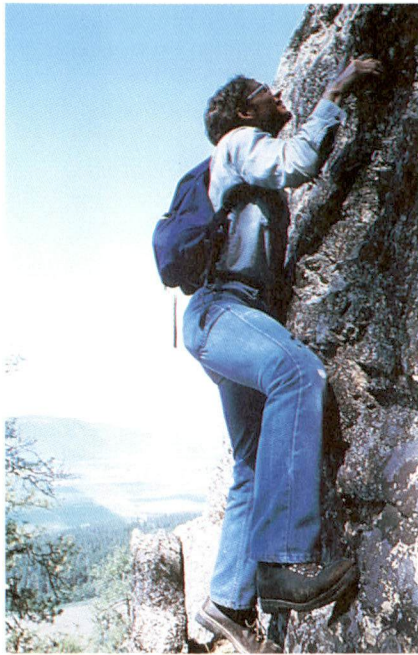
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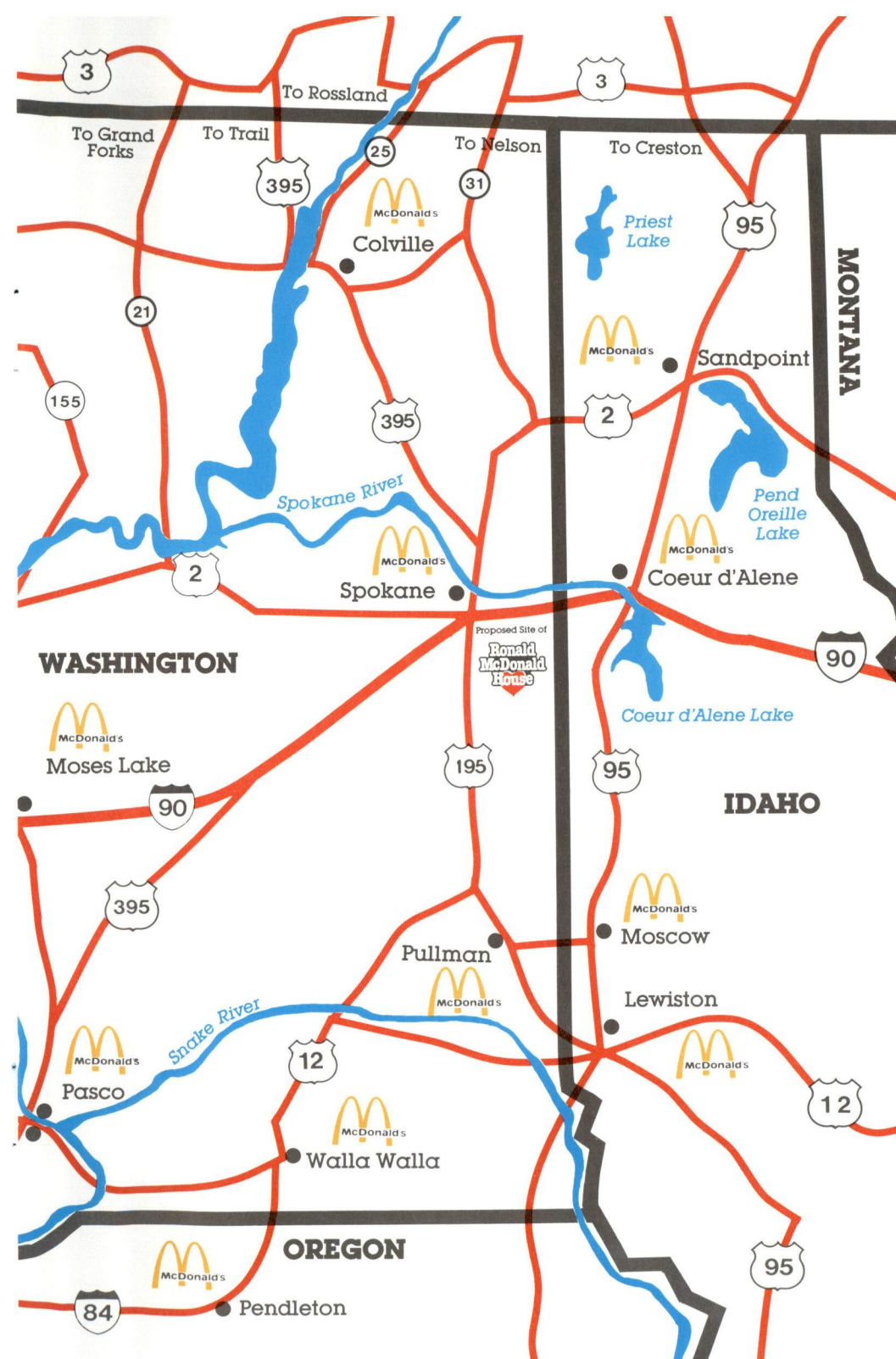
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# NORTHEASTERN WASHINGTON



## Pend Oreille County Calendar of Events

- |            |  |            |  |
|------------|--|------------|--|
| May 9-11   | Dam Hot Foot Daze<br>Square Dance<br>Metaline Falls<br>442-3603      | July 21-24 | Kalispel Salish Fair<br>Kalispel Reservation<br>Usk, 445-1147                              |
| May 17-18  | Rainbow Theme Park<br>Grand Opening<br>Ione, 442-3874                | July 24    | Kalispel Buffalo<br>Raffle & Bar-B-Que<br>Dinner, Kalispel<br>Reservation<br>Usk, 445-1147 |
| June 1     | Grizzly Run, Newport   | July 25-27 | North Pend Oreille<br>River Days<br>Celebration<br>Ione, 442-3283                          |
| June 15    | Father's Day Fishing<br>Derby, Diamond<br>Lake, Newport              | Aug. 1-3   | Pend Oreille<br>County Rodeo<br>Newport, 447-3423  |
| July 4-6   | Calispel Valley Days<br>Cusick, 445-1100                             | Aug. 21-24 | Pend Oreille<br>County Fair<br>Cusick, 447-3590  |
| July 19-20 | Pend Oreille<br>International Fiddle<br>Contest, Newport<br>447-2342 |            |  |
| July 19-20 | Pend Oreille Scenic<br>Poker Paddle<br>Usk, 445-1212                 |            |  |



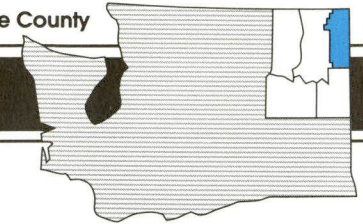
# NORTHEASTERN WASHINGTON

## Spokane County Calendar of Events

- April 3-6 .....Diamond Spur  
Rodeo, Spokane  
624-1341
- April 5-6 .....Gun Show  
Spokane, 747-4913
- April 19.....Tum Tum Express &  
G.I. Joe Obstacle  
Course, Tum Tum  
276-5540
- April 19-25.....Music & Allied Arts  
Festival, Spokane  
624-1341
- April 25-27.....Antique & Collectors  
Show, Spokane  
924-0588
- May 3-4 .....Bloomsday 10K Run  
Spokane, 838-1579
- May 8-18 .....Spokane Lilac  
Festival, Spokane  
624-1393
- May 10.....Junior Lilac Parade  
Spokane, 455-9598
- May 17.....Armed Forces  
Torchlight Parade  
Spokane, 624-1393
- May 18.....Aerospace Day  
Fairchild Air Force  
Base, 247-5704
- May 30 or 31 .....Spokane Wine  
Festival, Spokane  
624-1393
- June 7 .....Disney Day at  
Riverfront Park  
Spokane, 456-5512
- June 28-29 .....World Neighbor  
Festival, Spokane  
624-8339
- July 4 .....Neighbor Day  
Spokane, 456-5512
- July 8-13 .....Cycling Classic  
Spokane, 624-1341
- July 12-13 .....Cheney Rodeo  
Cheney, 235-8480
- July 25-26 .....Deer Park Rodeo  
Deer Park, 276-2628
- July 26 .....Scottish Tatroo &  
Festival, Spokane  
747-7457



- Aug. 9 .....Mainstreet USA  
Street Fair  
Spokane, 624-1393
- Aug. 14-16 .....Northwest Regional  
Fiddlers Contest  
Spokane, 624-1341
- Aug. 14-17 .....Deer Park Fair  
Deer Park, 276-2628
- Sept. 1 .....Community Picnic  
Tum Tum, 276-8568
- Sept. 6-14 .....Spokane Interstate  
Fair, Spokane  
535-1766
- Oct. 2-5 .....Spokane National  
Stock Show  
Spokane, 624-1593
- Oct. 10-12 .....Food Fair  
Spokane, 838-8755
- Oct. 18-19 .....Gun Show  
Spokane, 747-4913
- Oct. 31-Nov. 2 ....Mt. Spokane  
Ski Swap  
Spokane, 466-8366
- Nov. 2.....Art Show & Auction  
Spokane, 624-9733
- Nov. 8-9 .....Snowmobile Show  
Spokane, 483-SNOW



# LAND OF CONTRAST

## Poker Paddle

Beautiful Pend Oreille County is the site of a novel summer festivity, the Poker Paddle. This annual event, held on the third weekend of July, consists of floating and paddling down a peaceful forty-mile stretch of the scenic **Pend Oreille River** in canoes, collecting Poker Paddle cards at various stops along the route.

Puffy cotton clouds floating in spectacular blue skies overlook stunted craggy mountains, with sparkling streams tumbling down to open grassy fields. In the center of it all, flows a mighty river. Riding the gentle swells of such a river, in the midst of these wonders of nature, spreads a soothing balm on strained and troubled spirits. A weekend of such relaxation is an inviting way to cure the civilized ills of any man, woman and child.

**This is the spirit of Poker Paddle.** It's a weekend of fun and relaxation, or an adventure if you want it. Speed and expertise are not factors unless you join a race category. Climb up to the Caves on the Indian Reservation, anchor at one of the old pillings and take a swim, drop a line into the water and experience the thrill of landing a German Brown, Dolly Vardon, bass or wall-eyed pike. Picnic on a secluded sandy beach, rock hunt, bird watch or remain on the river and let the scenery slide by. It's up to you!

Because of the slow and easy current, the trip takes most or all of the two day weekend. Participants spend the night at one of the small resorts or campgrounds along the way, or arrange with their "pit-crew" to pick them up and transport them to other campgrounds, resorts or motels within the county. Patrol boats are on the river to help the inexperienced and to watch for accidents. Their busiest time is at dusk, when all participants are supposed to be off the river, but the nights are so beautiful that it is sometimes hard to convince everyone to dock!



Even non-participants enjoy Poker Paddle. People line the bridges at Usk and lone to watch the colorful array of boats coming down. Local residents invite friends, get lawn chairs and picnic baskets out, and enjoy the fun from the banks. Saturday night, townspeople and visitors meet, join together in campfire sing-alongs, outdoor dances and other fun and games.

**The Pend Oreille Princess**, a small paddle-wheeler, plies the river all weekend to give spectators a ride in comfort. Everyone mingles on Sunday afternoon at the lone City Park on the riverfront. The atmosphere is fair like, with food and game booths, as well as the judges stands.

Here, the weary canoists pick up the last Poker Paddle card. The shade of the trees and the water fountains seem like an oasis in a desert, the welcoming crowd seems distant and faraway. But after that first drink of cold, clear water and stretching out flat in the cool, green grass, spirits begin to rise. Stories start rolling about the adventures of the weekend, laughter bubbles up, sunburns are compared and trophies are handed out. Suddenly everyone is saying, "I'm coming again next year, see you then!"

# NORTHEASTERN WASHINGTON



## Pend Oreille County

Snuggled tightly into the northeastern corner of Washington, Pend Oreille County shares its northern border with the province of British Columbia. Separating the county from Idaho directly to the east is the beautiful, meandering **Pend Oreille River**. Early French explorers, viewing the scattered string of lakes from the surrounding hills, thought they resembled glistening earrings which, in French, translates as "pend oreille" and is pronounced pond o-ray.

The county's land area of slightly over 400 square miles is the residence of less than 9,000 people. The largest city, **Newport**, boasts a population of nearly 1,700. There are only four other incorporated towns in the county, with a combined population of 1,300. This leaves ample room for wildlife to thrive and recreational opportunities to abound.

With miles of brilliant green forest, and with more than 50 lakes, Pend Oreille County is a mecca for the outdoorsman and his family. The lake and river waters hold perch, whitefish,

crappie, wall-eyed pike, rainbow, cutthroat and German Brown trout. More than half a million acres of public timberlands are home for the deer, elk, bear and cougar. Upland birds are abundant and include grouse, duck, geese, pheasant and partridge.

**The list of activities available** for visitors and residents rivals that of any recreational area in the west, with less crowding, clean air and unpolluted waters. Boating, swimming, canoeing, fishing, water skiing, scuba diving and snorkeling are popular water sports. These activities mesh easily with backpacking, rockhounding, bird watching, and horseback riding. Limited areas are available for off-road vehicle racing and motorcycling.

Residents and visitors, excluding the bear population, don't hibernate in the winter. They enjoy downhill and cross-country skiing, as well as snowmobiling, skating and ice-fishing. Horse drawn sleighs, loaded with rosy-cheeked families enjoying the countryside and crisp mountain air can be seen occasionally throughout the winter.

**Camera buffs** can find photo opportunities everywhere. From your river or lakeside campground in the spring, you can see congregations of white swans as they migrate north. The Pend Oreille River is a natural habitat for osprey, and nesting ground for geese, duck and crane. In the late fall and winter, bighorn sheep graze on the slopes of the north country.

Students of western American history can find and explore old mines, logging camps and homesteads. The old depot in Newport houses a museum detailing the county's history and showcasing artifacts.

**Motel accommodations** are available in Newport, Metaline Falls, Usk and lone, and at reasonable prices. There are lodges and campsites the length of the county, with a large concentration in the Pend Oreille River valley.

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# NORTHEASTERN WASHINGTON



## Spokane

Spokane — site of a World's Fair, All American City and second largest city in Washington state is an unexpected gem to be treasured and turned this way and that to capture the beauty of all of its facets.

Thundering waterfalls cascade through the center of the downtown area, trees and flowers add a European flavor to the commercial area where outstanding examples of the golden age of architecture can be viewed on a walking tour or aboard the 1890s style Spokane Tour Train.

Other cities may boast taller buildings, but Spokane has its own special style and grace and a sunny disposition to match. Folks are just naturally friendly. They'll help you find your way around, tell you about their favorite restaurant, put you next to that "special" shop you've been trying to find and maybe even give you a tip on the next race at Playfair. Public transportation is available and dependable.



In the heart of downtown Spokane, along the banks of the Spokane River is **Riverfront Park**. Developed for the 1974 World's Fair, the 100 acre showplace is now the permanent home for the treasured hand-carved Loof Carousel and a host of unique attractions. Take a gondola ride high above the river and get a spectacular view of the falls. The IMAX theater with its 3 story screen makes going to the movies a MOVING EXPERIENCE. Arts and crafts, a farmers' market, amusement rides and festivals and special events keep Riverfront Park a major attraction for residents and visitors alike.

**Innovative use of skywalks** to connect 15 blocks of department stores, banks, office buildings and parking garages provides shoppers with climate controlled covered walkways. This unique system is really appreciated during inclement weather. Spokane has a number of shopping malls located throughout the city, many

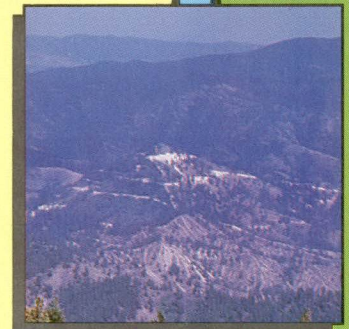
# CONFEDERATED TRIBES INDUSTRIAL OPPORTUNITIES



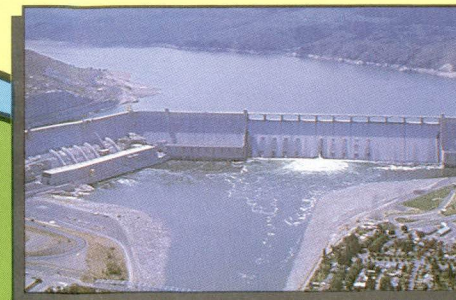
TWIN LAKES



MT. TOLMAN  
(Copper/Molybdenum Mine)

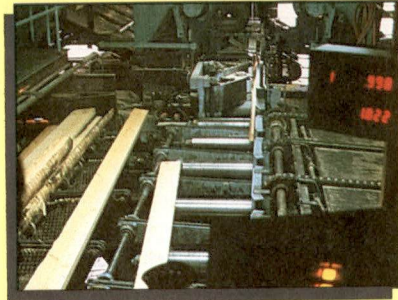
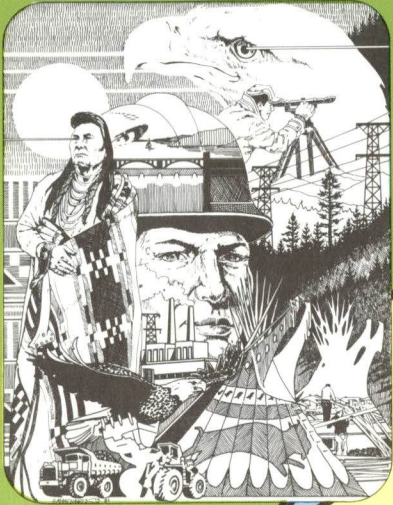


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AGRICULTURAL LAND

Favorable benefits made available by the Colville Tribe to corporations interested in a business venture include:

- Streamlined governmental regulatory process
- Flexible lease structure
- Exemption from property, building and equipment taxes on trust land
- Creative financing for business, including use of state and local industrial revenue bonds
- Available funding for work force training

## A FESTIVAL OF FOODS:

The Town of Odessa and its citizens welcome more than 20,000 visitors annually to the community's Deutsches Fest celebration. The festival, scheduled in 1986 for September 20-22, each year features a parade and a flea market, races and dances, all strong supplements to the central attraction: the tradition of German ancestry. Above all, Fest celebrants enjoy the mouth-watering enticements of an outstanding array of foods prepared in the Old Country style from word-of-mouth recipes. It's three days of continuous merriment. Come to Odessa!



*This page is sponsored by the following members of the business and professional community of Odessa:*

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*Pastime Tavern*

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*Odessa Trading Company*

# NORTHEASTERN WASHINGTON

offering unusual shops and frequently featuring special events for mall shoppers.

**Dining** out is a favorite pastime for local folks and visitors. Spokane enjoys a reputation of having more restaurants per capita than any other city of its size. Whether your taste runs toward escargot and pheasant under glass served by candlelight or authentic Japanese sushi with warm sake; you will find the right place to satisfy your appetite.

**Lodging** in the metropolitan area can be first cabin or economy class. Accommodations at the larger hotels and motels offer every conceivable amenity and superb service. Smaller hotels and motels match the superb service in slightly less costly surroundings. **Bed & Breakfast** suppliers stand ready to provide charming lodging and morning breakfast fare in a wonderful variety of settings and at very reasonable rates.

**Cultural, entertainment and recreation opportunities** abound. The Spokane Civic Theater and Spokane Interplayers offer dramatic productions on a regularly scheduled basis. The Spokane Symphony, with famous guest conductors, not only answers the need for "serious" music, but also presents delightful concerts in the park, evenings with "pops" and children's specials. The Opera House is a classic setting for all kinds of musical and dramatic stage shows, while the adjoining Convention Center is a frequent site for exhibitions, art shows and special events.

**Sporting events** are an integral part of Spokane living. Whether as spectators or participants, Spokanites support a wide variety of athletic interests. Bloomsday with over 40,000 runners is one of the nation's largest fun runs. World-class auto racing at Spokane Raceway Park, baseball at the Spokane Indians Park, Spokane Chiefs hockey at the Coliseum, polo at the Spokane Polo Grounds and pari-mutuel horseracing at Playfair are just

a sample of what is going on in the world of sports.

**The Spokane Tour Train.** A one hour tour of Spokane's major cultural, historical, architectural and recreation sites on an 1890's-style excursion train with guide and narration. Call 455-5921 for schedule and dates of operation.

**Cheney Cowles Museum,** W. 2316 First Ave., 456-3931. This beautiful Victorian mansion houses artifacts, exhibits, Native American art and the flora and fauna of Eastern Washington.

**Crosby Library,** E. 502 Boone Ave. Located at Gonzaga University, the library contains artifacts, gold records, pictures and other memorabilia of Bing Crosby, a Spokane native.

**Fairchild Air Force Base Heritage Museum,** 9 miles west of Spokane on Hwy. 2, 247-2367. Exhibits that recapture the legacy of Fairchild and preserves the past and present military history.

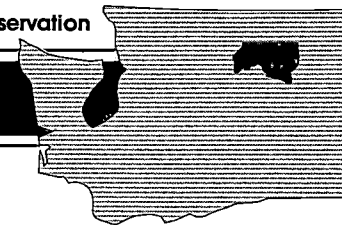
**Grace Campbell House,** W. 2316 First Ave. Built in 1898, this house portrays the life of an elite mining tycoon and his family during the Spokane "Age of Elegance."

**St. John's Cathedral,** E. 127 - 12th, 838-4277. This English-Gothic structure over looks Spokane from the south hill.

**Museum of Native American Cultures,** E. 200 Cataido, 326-4550. One of the most extensive collections of Native American Art anywhere.

**Finch Arboretum,** W. 304 Woodland Blvd., 747-2894. Covering 65 acres, this extensive botanical garden includes more than 2,000 labeled ornamental trees and shrubs.

**Manito Park,** 21st and Grand Blvd., 456-4331. An expansive park, with gardens, ponds, play fields, and picnic areas. Home of the world famous Duncan Formal Gardens and Greenhouse, and the Japanese Garden, created over a three-year period by the head gardener of Japan's Imperial Palace.

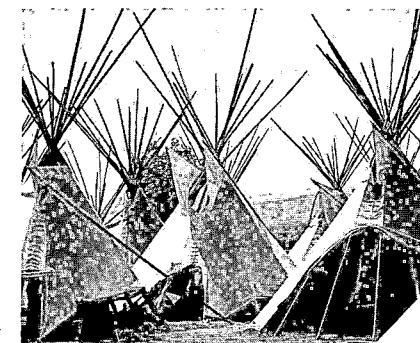


The Tribe's wood treatment plant, located in Inchelium, is on a developed 20 acre industrial site. The treatment plant produces a variety of pressurized treated wood products and an additional 40 acres adjacent to the plant can be easily developed. The Colville Forest Enterprise (CFE) is based on a 100 acre tribal industrial site in Nespelem. CFE, a growing operation, consists of cutting, hauling, and measuring timber products. The Crown Zellerbach Corp. has a manufacturing facility on a 210 acre site on the reservation in Omak. Our largest industrial site is the Mount Tolman mining project near Keller. The project consists of over 10,000 acres of land, a mine with a proven deposit of nine hundred million tons of molybdenum and copper ores that will take 43 years to retrieve at an operating rate of 60,000 tons per day. Other manufacturing operations include a number of small private sector enterprises located on the reservation. The Tribe's major concern is to develop additional industrial opportunities with major corporations by utilizing the reservation's outstanding resources.

**RECREATION.** The reservation and its resources is known for its industrial opportunities and also for its recreational activities. The towering trees, expansive wilderness, lofty mountains, beautiful lake resorts and parks provide the camper, picnicker, and visitor with the great outdoors and scenic roadways. The world famous

The reservation, covering approximately 2,100 square miles is located in the northeastern portion of the state known as the Inland Empire. It is bordered on the east and south by the Columbia River and in the west by the Okanogan.

Suicide Race and Indian Encampment held during the Omak Stampede in August provides the visitor with an opportunity to observe tribal culture, ancestral dress and songs, as well as the exciting and dangerous "Suicide Race" which tests the endurance and ability of both horse and rider. The event has been seen on TV and published throughout the country.



Another point of interest is the Chief Joseph burial site in Nespelem. It represents a time in history and is preserved in its natural state, by tradition, and provides the visitor a closeness with the historical past. Chief Joseph died on September 21, 1904 at Nespelem from, some say, a broken heart. His grave site is visited by hundreds of people each year who come to pay their respects to a great war chief and leader.

The reservation not only enhances its ceremonial dances and industrial opportunities, but welcomes you to discover the Colville Indian Reservation and the Colville Confederated Tribes.

# NORTHEASTERN WASHINGTON

## The Colville Indian Reservation

**HISTORY.** The Confederated Tribes of the Colville Reservation is a governmental organization established in 1938 when the descendants of the eleven distinct aboriginal tribes were united. The name reflects the tribal diversity and specifies that the confederacy was a union of Indians with ties to the Colville Reservation. The word Colville related to the Reservation which had been named by government officials, not the aboriginal Colville Tribe. As time passed and for convenience, the term "Colville Tribe" came to be used as a designation for the people associated with the Reservation although his ancestral ties may have been with any of the other eleven (11) tribes; San Poil, Nespelem, Okanogan, Lake, Moses/Columbia, Methow, Colville, Chelan/Entiat, Wenatchee, Palus and Nez Perce.

**CULTURE.** Up to the 1850's the ancestors of the Colville Confederated Tribes were of necessity nomadic to follow the seasons and their sources of food. Many times this meant occupying fish stations or berry fields jointly with people of different speech and culture. Although they hunted and picked berries, the Columbia River provided salmon for their winter survival and livelihood. The Colville people were also known for their age-old crafts such as brain tanning (a universal process that yields high quality leather), beadwork, quillwork, basket weaving and ceremonial dancing. Their traditional bead, quill, and leather items are done in designs handed down from generation to generation.

**THE RESERVATION.** The original Colville Indian Reservation was established by Executive Order of April 9, 1872 for the use and occupancy of the Methow, Okanogan, San Poil, Lake Colville, Kalispel, Spokane, Coeur d'Alene and such other Indians as the Department saw fit. Other tribes on the reservation were the Snake River Palouse branch of



the Yakima, the Joseph band of the Nez Perce, the Moses/Columbia, and the Wenatchee band of Indians.

**GOVERNMENT & INDUSTRY.** Today, the Colvilles are an enterprising and sophisticated community of people. Leading the Colville's is a business council of 14 members elected by the people from the four districts of the reservation; Omak, Nespelem, Keller and Inchelium.

They direct operations for the Tribe's multi-million dollar timber industry, and have helped establish other Indian-owned and operated enterprises throughout the reservation. Their major projects are the Colville Indian Precision Pine Co. (CIPP) in Omak, located on a 156 acre tribal industrial site complete with utilities and a railroad siding. CIPP, a wholly owned tribal business with a 15 year management contract with Stockwest Corp. of Oregon, produces pine lumber for remanufacture into mouldings, furniture, doors and shop grade. The 10.1 million dollar facility employs 60 people and produces 24 million board feet per annum.

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# Spokane's Fine Wines



## ARBOR CREST

E. 4506 Buckeye, (509) 484-WINE

Winery, tasting room and gift shop open daily, noon to 5:00 p.m. From I-90 take the Thor/Freya exit, #283-B, go North to Upriver Drive, go East along the Spokane River about a mile to Buckeye. For tasting and tours at the "Cliff House" call 484-WINE for invitation or information.

## LATAH CREEK

E. 13030 Indiana Ave., (509) 926-0164

Tasting room and gift shop open 10:00 a.m. to 4:00 p.m. Monday-Saturday, noon to 4:00 p.m. Sunday, open until 5:00 p.m. during Summer months. Informal tours running throughout the day. From I-90 Exit 289, turn north on Pines Road. Drive north to Indiana, the first street, marked by a stop light, turn right, proceed east about 2 blocks to the winery. For group or evening tours please write or call ahead.

## WORDEN'S

7217 W. 45th, (509) 455-7835

Tasting room open for tasting, tours and a slide presentation daily, noon to 4:00 p.m. winter, noon to 5:00 p.m. summer. Picnic facilities and special wine tastings for groups are available. Five miles west of Spokane on I-90, take exit 276 and follow the signs to the winery.



Spokane's beautiful downtown shopping environment with Nordstrom and over 46 local and national fashion, gift, and food shops and services on the street & skywalk levels of Main & Post. Skywalk connected to The Bon, The Crescent, and JCPenney. Weather-protected parking for 750 cars. Open week-days 9:30am-9pm, Sat. 9:30-6pm, Sun. Noon-5pm.

- |                          |                        |                         |
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| Andrew's Hallmark        | Inprints               | River Park Square       |
| Big & Tall Shop          | Inshoe                 | Cinemas                 |
| Boehm's Candies          | Inshoe Studio          | The Revue               |
| Bonnie's                 | Jay Jacobs Concepts    | Sandwich Gardens        |
| Casual Corner            | Jeweler's Bench        | Osco Drug               |
| Children's Corner        | Knifeworld             | Spokane 1-Hour Photo    |
| Bookstore                | Leslie's               | Spokane Symphony        |
| Dim Sum Inn              | The Limited            | Tickets                 |
| Eddie Bauer              | Lotions & Potions      | Waldenbooks             |
| Fashion Conspiracy       | Made in Washington     | Waves                   |
| Flower Of The East       | Mirage Records & Tapes | Wilson's                |
| The Gap                  | Nagler's Shoes         | Woman's World           |
| General Nutrition Center | Nordstrom              | Zacks                   |
| Gerards Jewelry          | Oak Tree               | Skywalk Connections to: |
| Great American           | Old Country Deli       | The Bon                 |
| Cookie Co.               | Purple Pocket          | The Crescent            |
| Homestead Leather Co.    | Radio Shack            | JC Penney               |
| The Human Race           | RainierBank            |                         |
|                          | Rings & Things         |                         |

# River Park Square

Main & Post Downtown Spokane



# NORTHEASTERN WASHINGTON

## Ferry County Recreational Facilities

**Curlew.** Restaurant, campground.

**Curlew Lake,** north of Republic. Resort, campground, trailer spaces.

**Curlew State Park,** Curlew Lake. Campground, trailer spaces, swimming, boat launch.

**Empire Lake,** north of Republic. Campground, fishing.

**Ferry County Fairgrounds.**

Campground, trailer spaces, showers.

**Ferry Lake,** southwest of Republic. Campground, swimming, fishing.

**Fish Lake,** southwest of Republic. Campground, swimming, fishing.

**Inchelium.** Campground, resort, Gifford Ferry.

**Keller.** Campground, picnic, Keller Ferry, Colville Indian Reservation.

**Lake Roosevelt Recreation Area Campgrounds and Facilities:**

**Barnaby Island** — accessible by boat only, campground, picnic, boat dock.

**Enterprise** — accessible by boat only, campground, picnic.

**Haag Cave** — campground, trailer spaces, picnic, boat dock.

**Kamloops Island** — campground, picnic, boat dock.

**Keller Park** — campground, trailer spaces, picnic, boat launch and dock.

**Kettle River** — accessible by boat only, campground, picnic, boat dock.

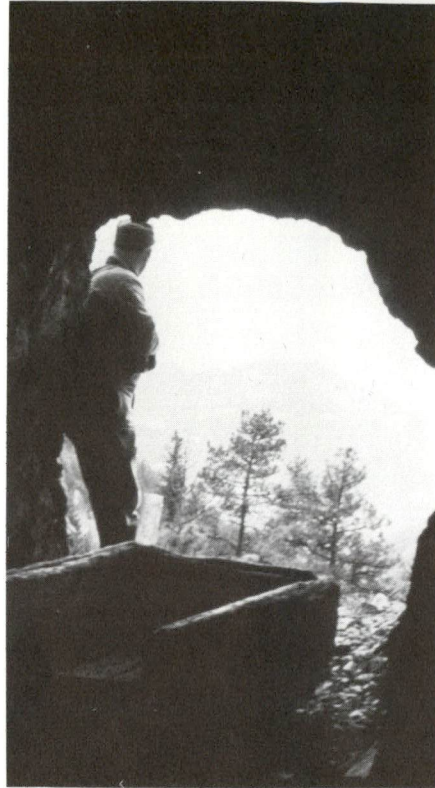
**Sanpoil** — campground, trailer spaces, picnic, boat launch and dock.

**Snag Cove** — campground, trailer spaces, picnic, boat dock.

**Sherman Creek** — accessible by boat only, campground, picnic, boat dock.

**Three Mile** — campground, picnic, boat dock.

**Wilmot Creek** — campground, picnic, boat dock.



**Long Lake,** southwest of Republic. Campground, swimming, no motors.

**North Twin Lake,** west of Inchelium. Resort, cabins.

**Nine Mile Lake,** east of Republic. Campground, fishing.

**Perry Wilderness Park,** along Granite Creek in Republic. Fishing, picnic, hiking trails.

**Republic.** Lodging, restaurant, campground, resort, airport, hospital, church.

**Swan Lake,** southwest of Republic. Campground, swimming, fishing.

**South Twin Lake,** west of Inchelium. Resort, cabins.

**Ward Lake,** north of Republic. Campground, fishing.



# LAND OF CONTRAST

## Spokane's World of Wine

In the Inland Empire you'll find the pride of Washington's wine industry. In summer the Inland Empire enjoys a consistent, warm and sunny climate. The long sunny days and cool nights are perfect for the slow ripening of vinifera, the grape varieties used in the finest of the world's wines. At the heart of the Inland Empire is Spokane. Nestled in the beautiful Spokane River Valley, Spokane's proximity to the vineyards make it an ideal location for wine making.

Three Spokane residents, realizing Spokane's great potential as a major wine producing region, have built commercial wineries; Jack Worden of Worden's Washington Winery; David and Harold Mielke, owners of Arbor Crest; and Mike Conway, owner of Latah Creek Wine Cellars. While each of Spokane's wineries maintains a unique character and approach to winemaking, all have produced many award winning wines. Visitors are welcome at each of the wineries. A visit to all three takes about two hours and offers interesting insights into the art and science of winemaking as well as the opportunity to taste some of the finest wines available.

### ARBOR CREST WINERY

A commitment to quality has made Arbor Crest the most award winning winery in the Northwest since its inception in 1982. Emphasizing classic varietal dinner wines, Arbor Crest uses a combination of stainless steel cold fermentation tanks and small French oak barrels in the winemaking and aging process.

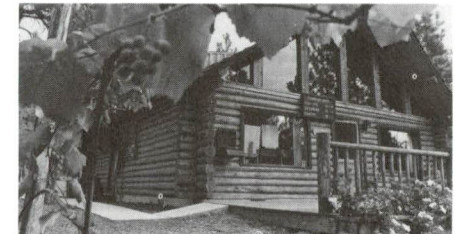
Arbor Crest has recently acquired a spectacular site for a new winery facility. Crowning the brow of a sheer cliff 450 feet above the Spokane River, the historic Riblet mansion commands a sweeping view of the Spokane River Valley and surrounding mountains. This famous estate known as the "Cliff House" was built in 1924. Constructed



Arbor Crest



Latah Creek



Worden's

almost entirely of native rock, this unique mansion utilized technology extraordinary for its time. While restoration of the Cliff House is in progress, visitors are asked to call the winery for an invitation to see and taste wine at the new site. Drop in winery visitors are welcome from Noon to 5 daily at East 4506 Buckeye.

### WORDEN'S WASHINGTON WINERY

Worden's is the oldest winery in Spokane. They opened their doors in August of 1980 as a small family owned operation with only a log cabin for a

# NORTHEASTERN WASHINGTON

tasting room and a storage shed for the winery. A new winery was built in 1982 to allow for the current production of approximately 50,000 gallons. Although sales have increased, it is the firm commitment of the winery to never compromise quality for production. Their goal is the development of fine wines. This dedication requires constant attention to the finest detail from the vine to the bottle, and the diligence has been rewarded.

Worden's has attained a reputation for its excellent Riesling. Since 1980 Worden's Riesling has had the best medals record of all Northwest Rieslings. Numerous awards have also been received with their Fume' Blanc, Chenin Blanc, Gamay Beaujolais Rose, White Gold, Cabernet Merlot, Gewurztraminer and Chardonnay.

## LATAH CREEK

Owning and operating your own winery is something unique, and that is exactly

what Latah Creek Wine Cellars is, unique. A small family owned and operated winery, they can boast an award for every wine they have produced. Winemaker and owner Mike Conway believes that by keeping the winery small he is able to personally assure that only the finest wines are produced.

With its graceful Spanish architecture and old world charm, Latah Creek offers guests the opportunity to visit one of the most picturesque small wineries in Washington State, an attractive setting where you may sample internationally acclaimed wines, some of which, because of limited production, are available only at the winery.

This elegant mission-style winery is designed with a flowering tiled courtyard (suitable for private parties or a leisurely lunch), art gallery, interesting gift shop and wine tasting room.

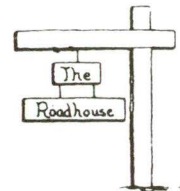
## TIFFANY'S Resorts

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Julie's Barber Shop  
**775-3958**

## NORTHEASTERN WASHINGTON



### Ferry County Calendar of Events

- April 19-20 . . . . . Junior Rodeo, Keller  
 May 31-June 1 . . . . . Curlew Barrel Derby  
 Days, Curlew  
 779-4864
- June 13-15 . . . . . Prospector Days  
 Republic, 775-3119
- June 28-29 . . . . . Logging Olympics  
 Republic, 775-3396
- Aug. 16 . . . . . Orient First Thought  
 Days, Orient  
 684-5644
- Aug. 30-Sept. 1 . . . . . Ferry County Fair  
 Republic

### Coulee Dam National Recreation District

The headquarters for this recreation district are located at 1008 Crest Drive, Coulee Dam, WA. Call (509) 633-1360 for information, park brochures and books. For weekend or after hours emergencies, call the Spring Canyon Ranger at 633-1011.

The Coulee Dam District encompasses the "desert" portion of the recreation area commonly called the Sagebrush Steppe. Probably the most dramatic visually, basaltic bluffs and granite outcroppings, complimented by the Grand Coulee and its tributaries from

the "great flood", make this district a geologic wonder.

**Spring Canyon Campground** is popular because of its proximity to the Grand Coulee Dam, Steamboat Rock and Sun Lakes State Park to the south. The campground is located on an open, dry hillside on the lake, sunshine is plentiful. Spring Canyon is equipped to meet the needs of most every kind of camper. A lifeguard is on duty during daylight hours at the swimming beach.

**Keller Ferry, Campground** about 14 miles uplake from Spring Canyon, is located on an open plain near the lakeshore, at the bottom of a steep canyon. A small marina caters to a variety of boating needs. Near the campground a **free ferry** crosses the lake. Many travelers cross here, driving north through the Sanpoil valley to Republic, then over Sherman Pass to Kettle Falls . . . a highly recommended excursion.

While visiting or camping in the Coulee Dam District, take the time to explore the area and the unique qualities and adaptations of the plants and animals in this dry environment. A trip down the Grand Coulee to Steamboat Rock State Park is a must to witness first hand the power and beauty of natural forces.

**Roosevelt Lake** offers recreational opportunities for everyone. Boating, water skiing, sailing and fishing are only a few of the activities available on the lake. Free public boat ramps give everyone access to the lake, with docks, gasoline, water and dump stations available at developed areas. Thirty species of game fish can be found in this mighty body of water, giving anglers an unparalleled variety.

Man has changed Coulee Dam country in many ways, but wild animals are reminders that much of the region still lies covered by forests, scablands and grasslands. Bald eagles, black bears, elk, and bobcats, all symbols of the American wilderness, inhabit this area.

### Trailtown Riding Stables

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## NORTHEASTERN WASHINGTON



### Spokane County Recreational Facilities

**Chapman Lake**, south of Cheney. Resort, campground, trailer spaces, picnic.

**Badger Lake**, south of Cheney. Resort, campground, cafe, picnic, boat and motor rental, trailer spaces.

**Fish Lake**, north of Cheney. Resort, campground, trailer spaces.

**Liberty Lake**, east of Spokane. Resort, campground, trailer spaces, golf course, picnic, swimming.

**Newman Lake**, northeast of Spokane. Resort, campground, trailer spaces.

**Silver Lake**, west of Medical Lake. Resort, campground, trailer spaces, restaurant, boat rental, swimming.

**Williams Lake**, south of Cheney. Resort, campground, trailer spaces, boat and motor rental, restaurant, store.

**Eloika Lake**, north of Deer Park. Resort, campground, boat rental, store.

### Riverside State Park

Still much in its natural state, Riverside State Park looks like it did centuries ago.

You can camp under ponderosa pines overlooking the murmuring Spokane River. Hike up Deep Creek Canyon to explore the fossil beds of a forest which existed over seven million years ago or visit the Indian rock paintings near the park. Horseback ride and stand upon the basalt cliffs which tower above the winding river. Motorcycle ride in a unique area designated for motorcycles.

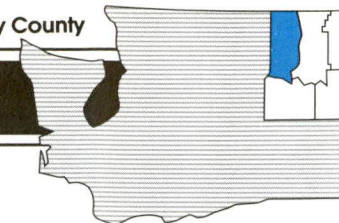
Located 6 miles northwest of Spokane, the park offers 100 tent camping sites, fishing, and a boat launch. Picnicking facilities are available. The Spokane House Interpretive Center, a trading post established in 1810, exhibits artifacts and information on the historical fur trade.

### Mount Spokane State Park

Located just 30 miles northeast of Spokane, Mount Spokane State Park is particularly popular as a winter recreational area. The alpine ski resort features 35 major runs with five double chairlifts. Mt. Spokane offers day and night skiing, rental equipment, ski lessons, a cafeteria and bar, as well as lodging.

The growing popularity of cross-country skiing is not being ignored at Mt. Spokane. The groomed trails guide skiers through miles of unparalleled beauty to scenic vistas of the surrounding forests and lakes. Cross-country skiers enjoy this winter wonderland in harmony with snowmobilers. Separate areas have been established to guarantee everyone the opportunity to enjoy the recreational activity of their choice.

Hiking is a popular summer recreational activity at Mt. Spokane, with some areas of the park open to horses. Camping is available at the park.



## LAND OF CONTRAST



between 1927-1933. The completion of the North Cascades Highway finally fulfilled the dream the pioneers had of a northern road from Puget Sound to the Inland Empire.

A short side trip north on Hwy. 395 will take you to **St. Paul's Mission**. Built by Jesuit fathers in the mid-1800's, it is still standing and open to the public. It is a unique reminder of the days when Indians were the most frequent traveler along the shores of the river.

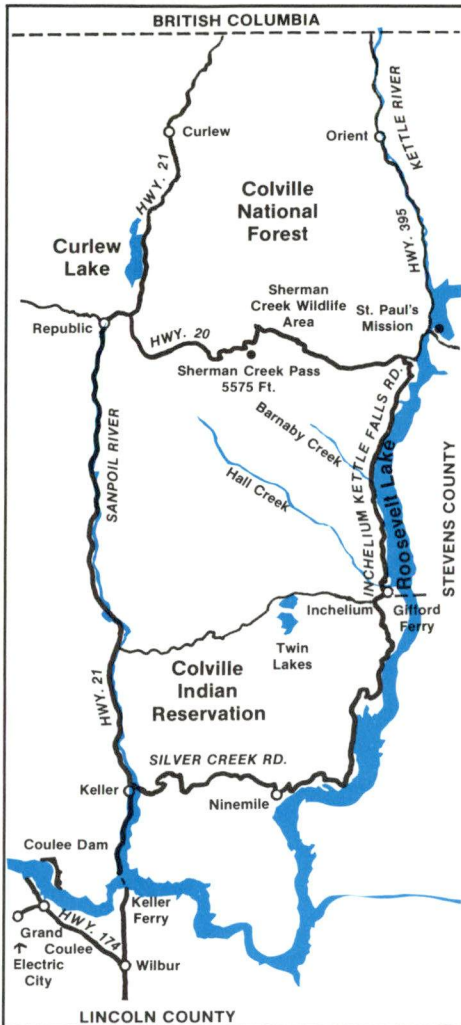
Head south on Inchelium-Kettle Falls Road and follow along the western shore of Roosevelt Lake. Fishing is good where the lake converges with its tributaries, particularly at Barnaby Creek and Hall Creek. A favorite past-time, fishing blends challenge with

relaxation. The key to a successful day of fishing on Roosevelt Lake is knowing the fish you are after, using your best angling skills to hook one and bring it in, and of course, good luck.

The wood treatment plant in Inchelium, owned and operated by the Colville Confederated Tribes, is a pressurized, state-of-the-art computer-controlled wood treating plant. Phone 772-4221 if you are interested in a tour of the facilities. A visit to the **Colville Indian Cultural Center** in Inchelium is an informative, interesting stop.

Following along the shores of the lake, head south to Ninemile where you can take Silver Creek Road west, back to Keller.

# NORTHEASTERN WASHINGTON



## Ferry County Loop Tour

Ferry County, one of Washington's finest recreational areas, offers fishing, boating and hunting at its very best. Stream fishing, for rainbow and eastern trout, is particularly popular. Winter recreational opportunities are varied, with conditions ideal for ice-skating and cross-country skiing.

Beginning our tour at the **Grand Coulee Dam**, head south on Hwy. 174

to Wilbur. If you are a golfing enthusiast, Wilbur offers a very fine course for your enjoyment. Heading north on Hwy. 21, cross Roosevelt Lake on the **Keller Free Ferry** and follow the Sanpoil River as it winds toward the gold-mining town of Republic.

This scenic drive takes you through the **Colville Indian Reservation**. Hunting and fishing are restricted on the reservation, so be sure to check on the rules and regulations. The mountainous backdrop you are enjoying along this route is the Kettle Range which runs north and south throughout the entire length of the county.

Republic, originally named "Eureka" to reflect the excitement of the discovery of gold in the area, is in the center of a recreation area that is attractive to the vacationer. **Curlew Lake**, just a few miles north on Hwy. 21, offers rustic resorts and campgrounds to accommodate anglers hungry for bass and "Big Macs" (mackinaw trout). **Curlew**, a few miles farther on Hwy. 21, is a near ghost town and a photographers delight.

Return to Republic, turn east on Hwy. 20 and follow the general route of an Indian trail through the Sherman Creek area of the Colville National Forest. At 5,575 feet, **Sherman Pass**, the highest pass in Washington, was once used by the Indians when migrating from their winter homes on the Sanpoil and Okanogan to Kettle Falls, a favorite fishing spot on the Columbia River. Indians from all over the northwest traveled hundreds of miles to fish for salmon, and to trade at this famous spot.

In the early 1800's, white trappers, explorers and military men used this trail. After the Hudson Bay Trading Post was established at Kettle Falls in 1825, the need for better access across the Columbia became apparent. Thus came the ferries. One of the first to cross the Columbia at Kettle Falls was a row ferry owned by three Indian brothers. The first roads in the Sherman Creek area were built by the USFS

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## GRANITE POINT PARK

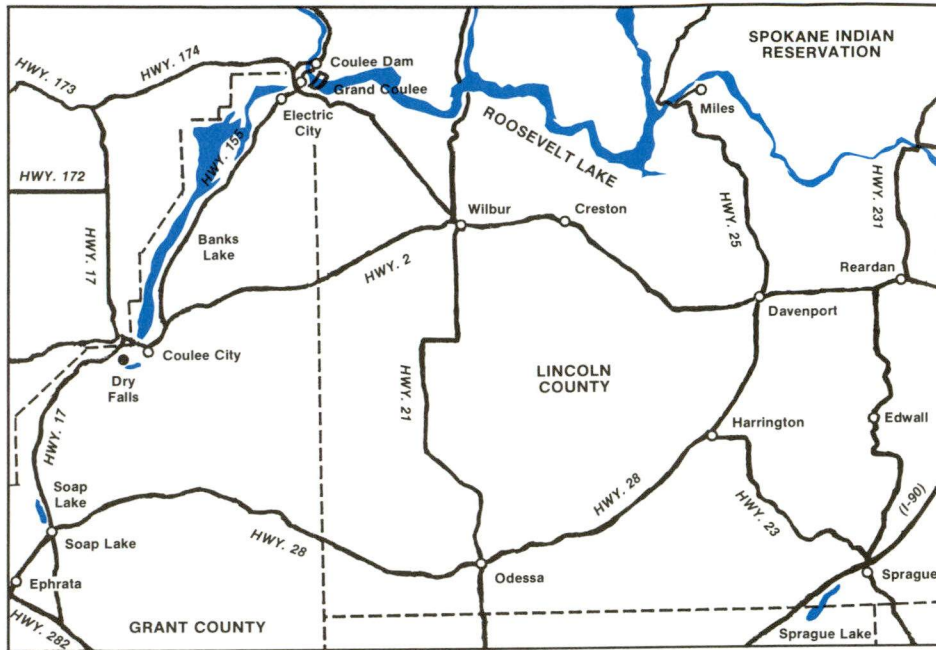
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# NORTHEASTERN WASHINGTON



## Wheat Land Tour

This tour begins with 24 millions tons of concrete and steel; the Grand Coulee Dam was built to turn the power of the Columbia River into electricity. Information and self-guided tours are available to visitors year round.

Our route takes us south on Hwy. 155 along Banks Lake to **Dry Falls**, a 350 foot high, 3 mile wide group of cliffs, which show the position of an ancient water fall.

Continue on Hwy. 17 to **Soap Lake**, said to have 'healing powers' in the buoyant waters. Hwy. 28 east takes us to **Odessa**, a town of old country Russo/German culture. Odessa houses the **Historisches Museum** which gives visitors a glimpse of life as it was lived by the homesteader. Plan to stop in Odessa or Harrington for a game of golf.

Notice the rolling hills of waving grain, green fields of alfalfa and large cattle

spreads. Grain silos dot the landscape verifying the productiveness of the land. Lincoln County offers visitors an opportunity to witness the process of taking the wheat from its golden stalks to the grain elevator. To set up a tour of a wheat farm, contact the **Wheat Growers Association** at 509-725-0441.

At Harrington, traveling south on Hwy. 23 to the town of **Sprague**, we abruptly enter a deeply scarred land of bare black rock, we have reached the "channeled scablands." The Spokane Flood of the last ice age made its mark along a 550 mile course. The most spectacular feature of this flood is carved into the black volcanic rock terrain of Eastern Washington.

## Lincoln County Calendar of Events

- May 8-11 . . . . . Colorama Festival  
Grand Coulee  
633-3074
- May 16-18 . . . . . Wild Goose Bill Days  
Wilbur, 647-5555

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 and the many fine  
 businesses and organizations  
 who made this  
 publication possible.*



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# NORTHEASTERN WASHINGTON



## Stevens County Recreational Facilities

**Brown's Lake**, south of Chewelah. Primitive campground, swimming, picnic.

**Deep Lake**, southeast of Northport. Resort, boat rental, water skiing.

**Deer Lake**, east of Springdale. Resort, trailer spaces, restaurant, picnic, swimming, boat rental.

**Jump Off Joe Lake**, south of Chewelah. Resort, trailer spaces, campground, showers, boat launch and rental.

**Lake Gillette**, east of Colville. Campground, trailer spaces, picnic, swimming, boat launch.

**Lake Leo**, east of Colville. Campground, boat launch.

**Lake Thomas**, east of Colville. Campground, resort, swimming, boat rental.

### Lake Roosevelt Recreation Area Campgrounds and Facilities:

**Bradbury** — campground, picnic, boat launch and dock, no water.

**Clover Leaf** — campground, picnic, boat launch and dock.

**Evans** — campground, trailer spaces, picnic, swimming, boat launch and dock.

**Gifford** — campground, trailer spaces, picnic, boat launch and dock.

**Hunters** — campground, trailer spaces, picnic, boat launch and dock.

**Haag Cove** — campground, trailer spaces, picnic, boat dock.

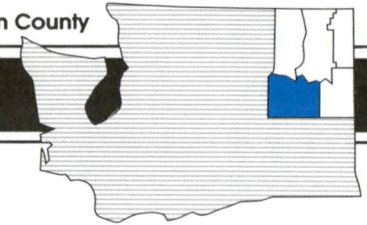
**Kamloops Island** — campground, picnic, boat dock, no water.

**Snag Cove** — campground, picnic, boat dock, trailer spaces.

**Loon Lake**, south of Chewelah. Resort, trailer spaces, swimming, marina with boat and motor rental, restaurant, store, picnic.

**Waitts Lake**, west of Valley. Resort, trailer spaces, showers, boat rental and launch, swimming, restaurant, picnic.

- July 11-13 ..... Chewelah  
Chataqua  
Chewelah, 935-8991
- July 27 ..... Kn Kanna Xwa Days  
St. Paul's Mission  
Kettle Falls, 738-6334
- Aug. 1-3 ..... Rendezvous Days  
Colville, 684-5973
- Aug. 9 ..... Brick Yard Days  
Clayton, 276-5615
- Aug. 16 ..... Valley Community  
Fair
- Aug. 22-23 ..... "Run to the River"  
Fun Run &  
Community Fair  
Hunters, 772-5652
- Aug. 29-Sept. 1 ... Labor Day Pow Wow  
Wellpinit, 258-4581
- Sept. 1 ..... Lion's Club  
Barbeque, Northport  
City Park
- Sept. 4-7 ..... Northeastern WA Fair  
Colville, 397-4622
- October ..... Marcus Cider Fest  
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# LAND OF CONTRAST

- May 18 ..... Bronze Cup—  
RC Unlimited  
Hydroplane Races  
Electric City  
633-3311
- May 25-26 ..... Last Stand Rodeo  
Coulee City
- June 22-23 ..... Coulee City Junior  
Rodeo, Coulee City
- June 28-29 ..... Ridge Runners  
Junior Rodeo  
Grand Coulee  
633-1332
- July 19 ..... Pioneer Days,  
Davenport
- Aug. 9 ..... Steamboat Stroker  
Canoe Race  
Electric City  
663-0793
- Aug. 16 ..... Golden Over The  
Dam Run — 5 & 10K  
Coulee Dam  
633-0351
- Sept. 4-6 ..... Lincoln County Fair  
Davenport, 725-5161
- Sept. 19-21 ..... Odessa Deutches  
Fest, Odessa  
982-2672
- Sept. 21 ..... Model Power Boat  
Races, Electric  
City, 633-3111
- Sept. 27 ..... Fall Festival  
Harrington, 253-4413

## Sprague

Sprague was the first town of consequence established in Lincoln County. Its founding coincided with the construction of the Northern Pacific Railroad through the area in 1880. The town is a typical example of rural small-town America with some interesting architecture and a pleasant down-home atmosphere.

Sprague is situated amidst eastern Washington's uniquely beautiful basalt "scablands", a geological feature found nowhere else in the world. The region was created, complete with canyons, deep ravines, towering mesas and tumbled rock formations by the flooding waters from a huge prehistoric

lake in Montana (Lake Missoula), suddenly loosed by the breaking of a natural earth barrier. The whole episode took only one week — perhaps one of the most violent and rapid geological changes ever to occur.

Wheat fields cover much of the land around Sprague and the wave-like motion of the ripening stalks swaying in the wind is a beautiful sight to behold.

A favorite fishing area for vacationers and residents, the lakes in the sunny Sprague basin offer a wide assortment for anglers: panfish, trout, bass and even salmon can be the catch of the day. **Sprague Lake**, southwest of town offers boating, good fishing and resorts and campgrounds for the traveler.

**Fourth of July Lake** just south of town, boasts some of the finest winter fishing in all of eastern Washington.

## Davenport

The county seat of the second largest wheat producing county in the United States, Davenport is surrounded by 850,000 acres of choice farmland. Davenport's colorful history, complete with election scandals, a hostage crisis and a city wide fire can be explored in the museum maintained by the **Lincoln County Historical Society**. Located in Davenport, the museum displays authentic artifacts of the pioneers of the region.

Located just north of Davenport, the waters of Lake Roosevelt are ideal for boating, skiing, sailing and fishing. The National Park Service manages the recreational aspects of this man-made resource and acts as caretaker of the area's past, preserving reminders of the days when native Americans fished the free-flowing Columbia and Spokane Rivers and fur trappers, missionaries and soldiers first worked and settled in this region.

# NORTHEASTERN WASHINGTON



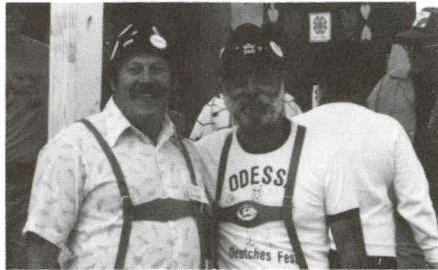
The Odessa Public Golf Course, adjacent to the western city limits, offers the visitor a chance to enjoy a challenging and uncrowded game. This economical course offers free RV hookups for golfers and senior citizen discounts on green fees and cart rentals. The friendly course locals sincerely welcome travelers to join them.

## Odessa

Located at the junction of Hwy. 20 & 21, Odessa was first settled by cattlemen who felt the area offered some of the best rangeland in the northwest. With the coming of the railroad in the late 1800's, immigrants, offered free passage to Odessa, arrived and began to settle the sparsely populated area. The settlers, mostly Germans immigrating from Russia, brought with them a fierce pride in their heritage and a determination not to forget their past history.

The annual **Odessa Deutches Fest**, celebrated the third week in September, is a yearly reminder and celebration of this German heritage. The churches and civic organizations work together to prepare for the annual festivities. Authentic German food, music and beer entices residents and visitors to join in, celebrate and enjoy themselves. The old City Hall features a craft and hobby show and a gigantic art show graces the main street.

Excellent fishing is found in Crab Creek, which runs through the heart of Odessa. Anglers enjoy catches of trout,



Proud of their heritage, the residents of Odessa provide the German flavor that attracts visitors to the Deutches Fest each September.

bass, crappie and perch. Water skiing and boating is available on Billy Clapp Lake, west of Odessa. The **Stratford Game Reserve**, near Odessa, is an excellent hunting ground for geese. Pheasants and duck can be found in the numerous sage brush coulees that run into Crab Creek.

The **Odessa Historisches Museum**, using photographs, books and artifacts gives the visitor a glimpse of life as it was lived by the homesteader and his family at the turn of the century.



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# NORTHEASTERN WASHINGTON

## Chewelah

Located in the heart of southern Stevens County just 42 miles north of Spokane, Chewelah is surrounded by the rugged foothills of the Rocky Mountains and the Huckleberry Range. Lying in a lush valley carved by glaciers, the town and its scenic surroundings have become a destination for outdoor enthusiasts. Each season of the year offers a distinct brand of recreation. Spring and summer tend to be water-related, with hundreds of streams and lakes ranging in size from ponds to enormous Lake Roosevelt catering to fishermen, wind surfers, swimmers and boaters. Fall and winter find most folks taking to the hills for big game or upland bird hunting in season. When the snow flies, alpine and cross country skiing as well as snowmobiling are popular sports for local residents and the thousands of visitors who find the area to be a winter wonderland.

Chewelah celebrates the arrival of winter with an annual **Festival of Lights**. Spectacular lighting displays in the 8 acre city park and outdoor pavilion and throughout the downtown area capture the spirit of the holiday season. From the second weekend in December through the first of the year, visitors enjoy the cheerful illumination and various scheduled winter activities.

In mid-summer Chewelah becomes a focal point for the arts and crafts. Over 50,000 visitors come to enjoy **Chataqua**, one of the nation's largest outdoor celebrations of the arts. Free entertainment on Center Stage and 8 acres of creative handcrafts and fine art, plus outstanding food and family fun make the Chewelah Chataqua a major attraction annually on the second weekend of July.

One of the region's most scenic and challenging 18-hole golf courses is just minutes away from downtown Chewelah, adjacent to the Chewelah airport. A complete service pro shop and clubhouse add to the pleasure

of playing the well kept fairways and greens lined with tall evergreens. RV camping sites are available at the course.

**49 Degrees North**, nine miles east of Chewelah is a nationally ranked ski resort. Day and night skiing are available from mid-November to mid-April on spectacular runs designed to meet the needs of both advanced and novice skiers. Regarded as a great family ski resort, the full-service day lodge offers excellent food service, child care, equipment rentals, and a lounge with live entertainment on weekends. Ski lessons and a number of racing programs for all ages are a part of the fun at 49 Degrees North.

Accommodations may be arranged at condos and chalets adjacent to the resort or at modern motels in nearby Chewelah. RV camping facilities for self-contained vehicles is available at the mountain.

## Stevens County Calendar of Events

- May 18.....Mayfly Massacre—  
A Fun Run,  
Chewelah, 935-4259
- May 24-25.....Chokes & Spokes Old  
Car Nostalgia Days  
Colville, 684-2910
- May 26.....Memorial Day  
Roping Events  
Colville
- June 7-8.....Town & Country Days  
Celebration  
Kettle Falls, 738-2467
- June 13-15.....Alpine Square  
Dance Festival  
Colville, 684-2408
- June 14-15.....Fort Colville Rodeo  
Days, Colville  
684-5973
- June 22.....Pioneer Picnic  
Colville, 684-5968
- July 4-10.....Chewelah Summer  
Games, Chewelah  
Area, 935-8991

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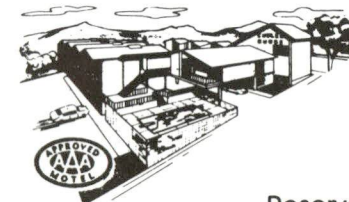
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## NORTHEASTERN WASHINGTON



### Fort Spokane National Recreation District

Fort Spokane Ranger Station is located in the historic 1892 brick guardhouse at the Fort grounds. Open 8 a.m. to 6 p.m. during the summer (late June to early September) with varied hours during the winter. Telephone (509) 725-2715 for information. The district office provides visitor information and park brochures pertaining to area history.

Stands of ponderosa pine nestled among the rolling hills are defined by steep basalt cliffs. The **Spokane River** is one of its main focal points. This area is excellent for water skiing, swimming and fishing for walleye as the waters here are a bit warmer than the lake. Nine campgrounds dot the shoreline of Lake Roosevelt and the Spokane Arm. Campsites are varied with some only accessible by boat while others offer diversity for most every type of camper.

Eastern Washington was a little explored frontier when **Fort Spokane** was established at the confluence of the Spokane and Columbia Rivers in 1880. From this strategic location, the soldiers kept a close eye on Indians to the north and the settlers on the south.

A walking tour of the fort grounds tells the story of the fort and its place in the history of Eastern Washington. The National Park Service campground at Fort Spokane offers tent, trailer and group camp sites, disposal station, boat launch and dock, and a swimming beach.

**Porcupine Bay Campground** is nestled among a tall stand of ponderosa pines 10 miles up the Spokane River Arm from Roosevelt Lake. The setting is very attractive and it is advised to reach the campground early in the day as it fills quickly.

### Lincoln County Recreational Facilities

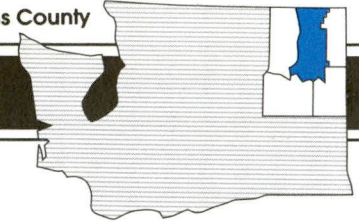
**Almira.** Lodging.

**Amber Lake,** northeast of Sprague. Resort, camping, trailer spaces, store, boat and motor rental.

**Badger Lake,** northeast of Sprague. Resort, camping, cafe, picnic, boat and motor rental, trailer spaces.

**Chapman Lake,** northeast of Sprague. Resort, camping, store, trailer spaces, picnic.

**Davenport.** Lodging, restaurants, swimming pool, hospital, golf course.



## LAND OF CONTRAST

and **The Stevens County Historical Museum**, in Colville, which includes a settlers mansion, gardens, machinery building and school house.

From Colville, Hwy. 20 east takes us through the **Little Pend Oreille National Wildlife Refuge**, where many campgrounds and picnic areas are located along side waterfalls, and pristine mountain lakes.

At the town of Tiger, tour the **Ghost Town Museum**, then turn south along the beautiful Pend Oreille River to Cusick, where the Flowery Trail Road travels across the Chewelah Mountain to **49 Degrees North Ski Resort**. In the summer, this area is a beautiful picnic grounds.

At Hwy. 395 south of Chewelah we travel to **Clayton**, where they dug the clay and made the bricks to build many early day buildings in northeastern Washington. Travel through **Tum Tum** along the Spokane River to tribal headquarters of the **Spokane Indians** at Wellpinit. Indian history and culture can be studied at the Alex Sherwood Center or seen in action at a variety of tribal celebrations staged during the year.

Continuing on Hwy. 231, we begin our journey north again through **Springdale** and **Valley**, where exceptionally high quality silica is mined and processed for glass makers.

This area is a collection of tiny towns with colorful pasts and promising futures that will afford the visitor a first hand look at a page of history. Little has changed from the days of the old wild west. General stores and trading posts are still centers for commerce and catching up on the local news.

### Colville

Surrounded by forested mountains, Colville, with it's unusually wide streets, originally designed to allow a 16-horse team of horses to turn a load of logs, welcomes visitors. Colville takes special pride in it's historical museum, the **Keller House**. A fine example of early 20th century elegant architecture, the

museum is full of early day memorabilia, including a large collection of American Indian artifacts.

Colville is the doorway to a recreational area that offers camping, horseback riding, swimming, boating, and many, many other recreational opportunities. Hunting is especially popular, as the area contains the largest population of whitetail deer in the state. Near Colville, the **Trout Fish Hatchery** gives Mother Nature a hand, stocking local waters with a sizable population of trout. The hatchery, open to the public, offers informative and interesting tours.

### Kettle Falls

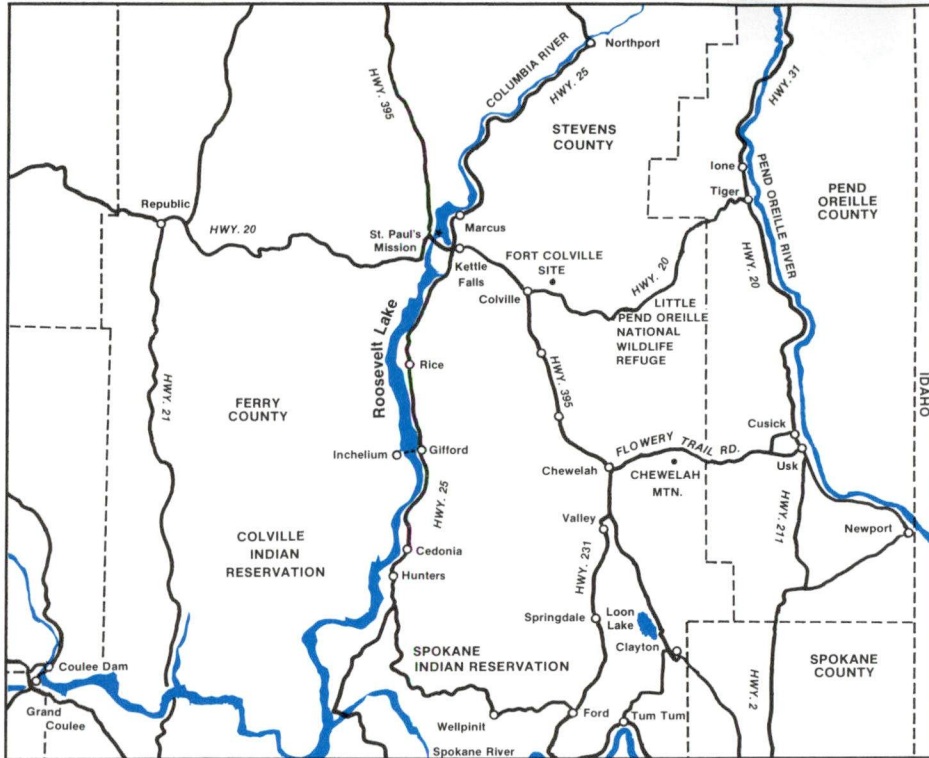
Kettle Falls, located in a lush valley and surrounded by mountains, numerous rivers and creeks, is the jumping off point for visitors who are setting out to explore the water and shoreline of Lake Roosevelt.

The original townsite of Kettle Falls was covered with water in 1939 when construction of Grand Coulee Dam on the Columbia River formed Lake Roosevelt. Many landmarks and the beautiful Kettle Falls, for which the town was named, were buried forever.

Today, Kettle Falls is the site of **Washington Water Power's** wood-burning electric generating plant, a totally modern and innovative operation converting wood waste into power.

Kettle Falls welcomes the visitor and encourages them to take in the pleasures of the **Old Mission Theatre and Art Gallery**. This highly regarded center for music, drama and fine art holds regularly scheduled performances. **The Kettle Falls Regatta** draws sailing craft of all shapes and sizes to the Old Kettle Marina along the shores of Lake Roosevelt. This event is usually held in August.

# NORTHEASTERN WASHINGTON



## Pioneer Tour

"Green Douglas Fir, Where The Water Cuts Through, Down Her Wild Mountains and Canyons She Flew . . ." The Columbia River enters the United States from the Canadian ice fields near Northport on Hwy. 25.

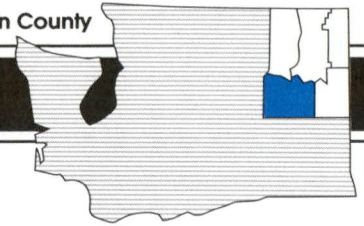
Northport has excellent fishing waters within a few miles in almost any direction. **The Pacific Northwest Trail**, a 1200 mile foot and horse path between Waterton Glacier and the Pacific Ocean passes through the town, but the **Northport International Speedway** is a much more used "trail" today. The speedway provides racing fans with exciting stock car action.

Following the highway south, we enter **Marcus**, a favorite stomping ground for campers and anglers. During the spring down of Lake Roosevelt, you can walk the old town of Marcus,

where sidewalks, foundations and street signs remain, preserved by the waters of the Columbia River.

As you head south on Hwy. 25, near Kettle Falls take a short side trip north on 395 and plan to visit **St. Paul's Mission**. Built by Jesuit fathers in the mid-1800's, it is still standing and open to the public. It is a unique reminder of the days when Indians were the most frequent travelers along the shores of the river. In August, the annual **Kn Kaana Xwa Days** are held at the mission. The celebration sees the gathering of Indian tribes from throughout the northwest. Activities include a salmon BBQ, Indian dancing, games and arts and crafts.

Continuing on Hwy. 20, you will find an entire area rich in history and culture; rich in Indian lore and tales of early white settlers, traders, miners and loggers. Tour such sites as **Fort Colville**



# LAND OF CONTRAST

**Down's Lake**, east of Sprague. Boat rental, boat launch and dock, cabins, camping, trailer spaces.

**Fishtrap Lake**, northeast of Sprague. Resort, boat and motor rental, picnic, no waterskiing.

**Fourth of July Lake**, southeast of Sprague. Public access, winter fishing.

**Hog Canyon Lake**, northwest of Sprague. Winter fishing.

## Lake Roosevelt Recreation Area Campgrounds and Facilities:

**Crystal Cove** — camping, picnic.

**Fort Spokane** — camping, trailer spaces, picnic, swimming, boat dock and launch.

**Halverson Canyon** — camping, picnic.

**Hawk Creek** — camping, trailer spaces, picnic, boat dock and launch.

**Jones Bay** — camping, picnic, boat dock.

**Keller Ferry** — camping, trailer spaces, picnic, swimming, boat launch and dock.

**Penix Canyon** — camping, picnic, boat dock.

**Ponderosa** — camping, boat dock, picnic.

**Porcupine Bay** — camping, trailer spaces, swimming, picnic, boat dock and launch.

**Seven Bays Marina** — camping, trailer spaces, picnic, boat dock and launch.

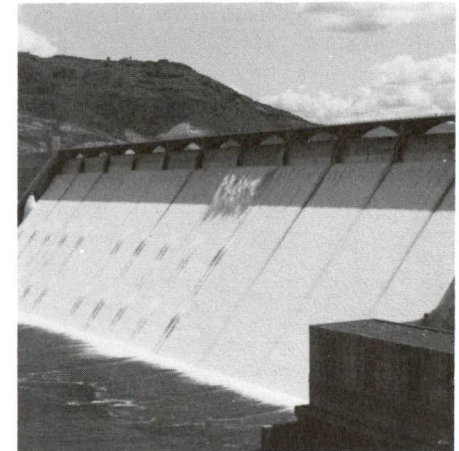
**Pacific Lake**, north of Odessa. Boat launch.

**Sprague**. Lodging, campground, restaurant, picnic.

**Sprague Lake**, southwest of Sprague. Resort, boat rental, camping, trailer spaces, dock, beach, swimming pool.

**Wilbur**. Lodging, golf, camping, trailer spaces.

**Williams Lake**, northeast of Sprague. Resort, camping, picnic, boat and motor rental, restaurant, store, trailer spaces.



## Grand Coulee Dam

This multi-purpose water resource development is a marvel of engineering. Massive spans of concrete holding back the mighty Columbia river and the huge turbines turning the world's largest hydrogenerators are an awesome sight.

The Columbia Basin Project delivers water to irrigate up to a million acres of dry, arid land. The harvest from this land provides produce that is consumed throughout the U.S. and in many parts of the world. Clean, efficient, renewable hydropower provides energy for homes and businesses throughout the Northwest and beyond.

**The Visitor Arrival Center** is the first step on your Grand Coulee Dam visit. To prepare you for your tour, a movie is shown in the upstairs theatre and a variety of information is available to help you get the most from your visit. The spillway gates are opened every afternoon and evening during the visitor season. At night, hundreds of multi-colored lights illuminate the cascading water and are coordinated with recorded sound.

## Northeastern Washington Wildlife

In the spring, birdwatchers and wildlife photographers flock to northeastern Washington to witness the annual and ever fascinating rituals of sage and sharptail grouse. Most of these activities are in **Lincoln County**. The small wetlands and potholes of that same sagebrush country host migrating waterfowl, a sight to behold. Shorebirds of all kinds will be nesting in some of these spots, including the Turnbull National Wildlife Refuge.

The timberlands of **Stevens, Pend Oreille and Ferry Counties** will be the site of wild turkey calling — both by the mating turkeys and hunters. Spring turkey season usually opens in April.

Winter can be the best time of the year for the photographer in northeastern Washington to get shots of deer, elk, bighorn sheep, moose and waterfowl. Large numbers of swans winter on the Pend Oreille River; Hall Mountain bighorn sheep are near their feeding grounds at the south end of Sullivan Lake, where they are fairly easy to photograph.

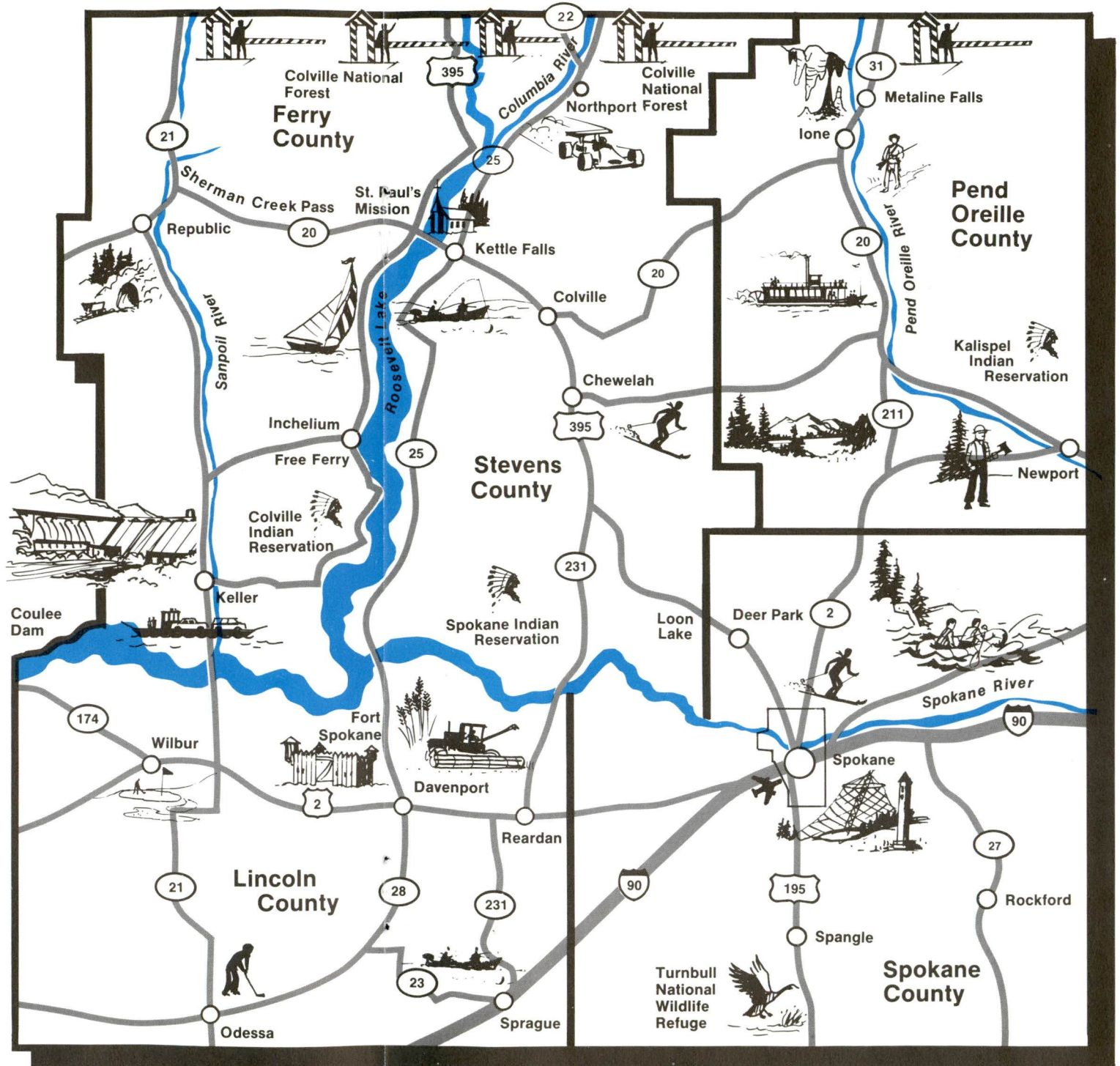
Several area lakes are open for ice fishing, with seasons lasting until the end of March. Lake Roosevelt from Grand Coulee to Northport offers excellent fishing in the summer. **Pend Oreille County's** Browns Lake is excellent for fly fishing all summer long.

Hunting season for waterfowl and upland birds continues into January in our region, as do some archery seasons for deer and elk.

Fishing and hunting permits are required in Washington and may be obtained at most resorts and sporting goods stores throughout the area. Special tribal permits are required to fish on streams and lakes within Indian reservations. Some waters are closed to other than tribal members. For permits and information, stop at tribal offices at Wellpinit, Inchelium or Usk.

### For more information contact:

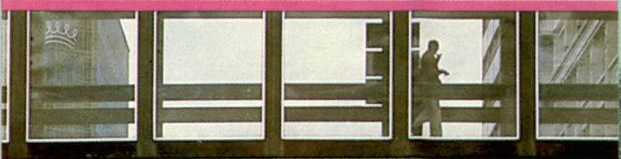
The Department of Game  
North 8702 Division  
Spokane, WA 99218  
(509) 456-4082





**Step into the past.** Spokane's antique 1909 hand-carved Looff carousel is one of only three in existence worldwide. It is the only one open to the public.

**A unique Skywalk system** links 15 downtown city blocks to form a giant weatherproof shopping mall in the center of Spokane. Covered parking along with the skywalk system, gives Spokane a two level selection of shops, department stores and restaurants.



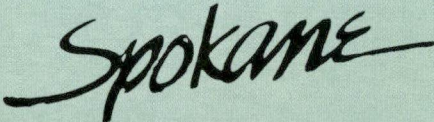
**Northeast Washington and Spokane** are located between the Cascade and Selkirk mountain ranges, from the Canadian border to the rolling hills of the Palouse.

Spokane is located at the junction of Interstate 90 and U.S. 2, 195 and 395 which run throughout Northeastern Washington. Spokane is approximately 5½ hours by car from Seattle, 7 to Portland, and 2½ hours from the Canadian border. It's about 7½ hours driving to Vancouver, B.C. and 10 hours to Calgary.

Spokane International Airport is served by eight major and regional carriers. Alaska, Frontier, Northwest Orient, Pacific Southwest Airlines, United and Western serve most larger cities with Horizon and Sunworld serving the Northwest region. Numerous smaller airports are available for private aircraft.

Passenger rail service from Amtrak is available into downtown Spokane and bus service is available to many cities from Greyhound and Empire Lines.

The Cascade mountain range protects the region from the damp weather of coastal cities. Northeast Washington's temperature in the summer averages from lows in the 50's to daytime highs in the 80's. Winter temperatures range from the 20's to the 40's.



**SPOKANE REGIONAL CONVENTION AND VISITORS BUREAU**

W. 301 Main  
Spokane, WA 99201  
(509) 747-3230



**NORTHEASTERN WASHINGTON**

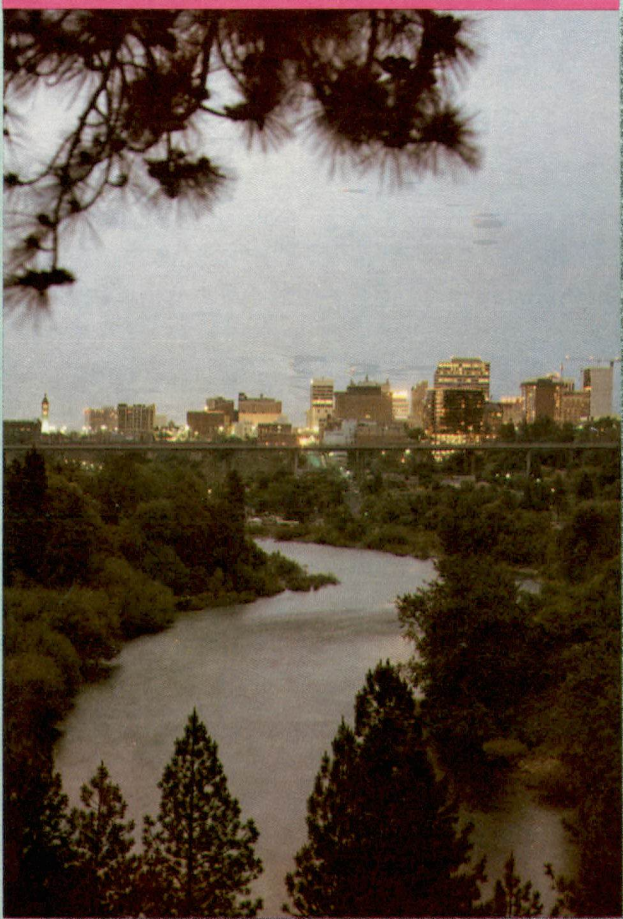
**NORTHEAST WASHINGTON TOURISM DEVELOPMENT — REGION 2**

P.O. Box 274  
Greenacres, WA 99016

This Brochure is made possible in part through matching funds provided by Washington State Department of Trade and Economic Development and Region 2—Northeast Washington Tourism Development.

# Spokane

&  
**NORTHEAST WASHINGTON**



*See America's Other Washington.*  
*The State.™*



**The Sport of Kings.** Thoroughbred horse racing at Playfair opens in the spring and runs through the summer. Parimutuel wagering is available. Spokane also has regularly scheduled polo matches.

**Fine dining** for all tastes. Eating establishments with every cuisine imaginable give you hundreds of choices during your stay. There are northwest specialties, international cuisines and outstanding regional wines to sample.



**Spokane Symphony Orchestra, Spokane Ballet, Broadway plays, concerts and other programs** are centered in Spokane's 2,700 seat Opera House.

**Spokane's Riverfront Park,** the legacy of the Expo '74 World's Fair, is in the center of the city's business district. The Opera House, Convention Center, Carrousel and entertainment pavilion host many diverse activities throughout the year. The IMAX Theatre, located in the park, is one of 50 around the world that shows spectacular films created exclusively for a screen five stories tall.



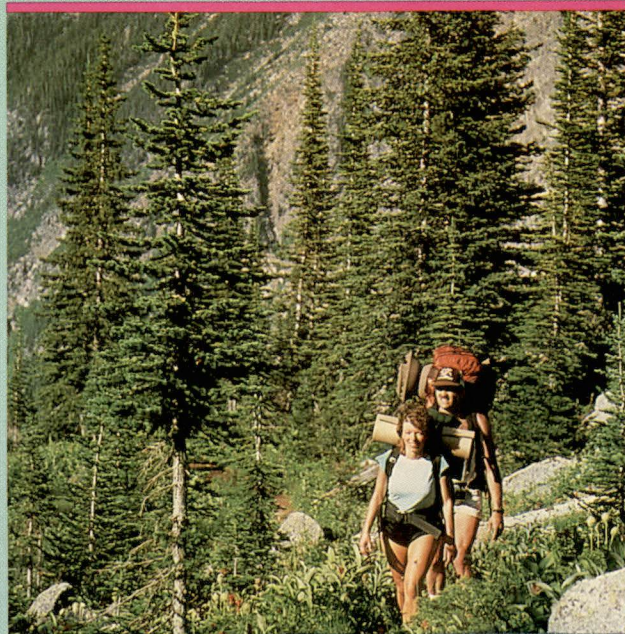
**Practice your swing** at one of dozens of public and private courses. Spokane's Indian Canyon Golf Course is rated among the nation's top ten public links.





**One of the world's largest running races**, the Bloomsday race annually attracts over 35,000 runners competing on a 10,000 meter course winding through the city.

**A true wilderness** awaits you in Northeast Washington. There are trails in the forests and mountains to hike and backpack for a few hours or weeks if you like. The National Forests are criss-crossed with roads in some areas to allow easy access.



**The Indian heritage** of the region is displayed at the Museum of Native American Cultures in Spokane as well as museums maintained by the tribes in Northeast Washington.



**Excellent accommodations** in all styles and price ranges make Spokane one of the most enjoyable cities in which to spend a few days. Outstanding resorts and motels along with bed and breakfast establishments can be found throughout the region.

**Whether you hunt** with a rifle or a camera, Northeast Washington big game or bird hunting is some of the best in the world offering a variety of seasons to choose from.





**Sailing with the wind** at your back for over a hundred miles. It's possible in Northeast Washington. Lake Roosevelt behind Grand Coulee Dam offers all your favorite water sports.

**Spokane's parks**, the dream of Aubrey White, brought to reality by the designers of Central Park in New York City, are strategically located in every corner of the city.



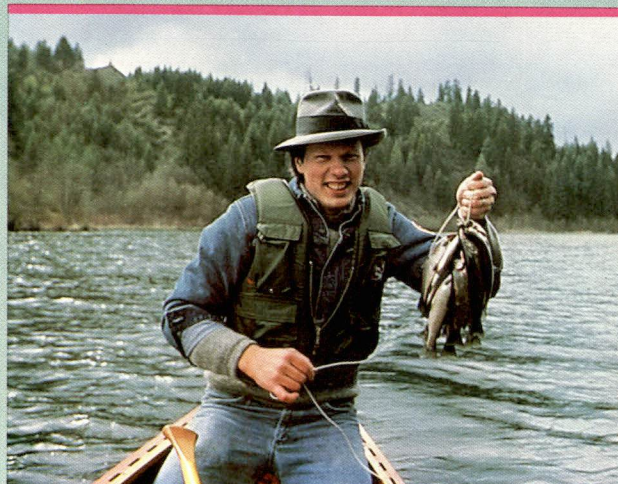
**N**ortheast Washington is a land of contrasts. From the rugged mountain peaks to the great inland desert, Northeast Washington has what it takes to be an American showplace.

Northeast Washington, where the great outdoors surrounds an uncomplicated lifestyle. Rivers, streams, lakes and ponds filled with clean, sparkling water beckon you to raft, fish, sail, swim and ski. Snow covered mountains invite you to ski, downhill, cross-country, or even snowmobile. Hike through alpine meadows with the chance to see wildlife at every turn in the trail.

When you come indoors from the great outdoors, Spokane has all the features of a large metropolitan area. You'll find first class, affordable accommodations with a wide selection of restaurants just steps away. A vibrant downtown retail area with hundreds of shops, department stores and offices can fill your every need.

This region is part of the world that's really worth seeing. Come visit us soon and discover what you've been missing.

**Land the big one.** Spectacular fishing all through the region offers you the challenge of hooking the world's favorite freshwater game fish. Cutthroat, Kamloops, Rainbow Trout, Bass and other species are waiting for you.



**Looking for powder** or groomed runs? Northeast Washington has your slope with plenty of skiing within a two hour drive of Spokane. Areas ranked among the best in North America; uncrowded, uncomplicated, unbelievable.

**Spokane's Riverfront Park**, located in the center of the city, has over 100 acres of trees, meadows, spacious lawns and family activities for year round fun.

