

Originally Processed With FOIA(s):

S

FOIA Number:

S

# FOIA MARKER

**This is not a textual record. This is used as an administrative marker by the George Bush Presidential Library Staff.**

---

**Record Group/Collection:** George H.W. Bush Presidential Records  
**Collection/Office of Origin:** Speechwriting, White House Office of  
**Series:** Speech File Backup Files  
**Subseries:** Chron File, 1989-1993

---

**OA/ID Number:** 13686  
**Folder ID Number:** 13686-002

---

**Folder Title:**  
Centennial of State of Washington 9/18/89 [OA 6346] [4]

---

| Stack:   | Row:      | Section:  | Shelf:   | Position: |
|----------|-----------|-----------|----------|-----------|
| <b>G</b> | <b>26</b> | <b>19</b> | <b>3</b> | <b>6</b>  |

---

WA

Harrison 74

Allison Lawles, WCC

Putnam Barber, Dis

Jane McClurdy, Staff for event

Jan Wilder, Public Affairs

"Get out the Vote?"

Wash as "Gateway to Pacific"  
player in Pacific econ  
int trade conf.

pos balance of trade for Wash state  
~~pos~~

actual centime 11/11

Pres. Harrison sent statehood telegram  
collect, Gov. Ferry 414 => ? now

Expo - River Front Park  
abandoned RR yard

---

River Front Park -

Belt Tower behind (welcome signs)  
US Pavilion  
teepee tent thing to right  
from Expo (carnival under)  
river to left

IMAX Theater - ? to right, behind teepee

Longhorn BBQ

Site 2

Tower behind, US Pavilion to right  
looking straight on

Roque, etc - train

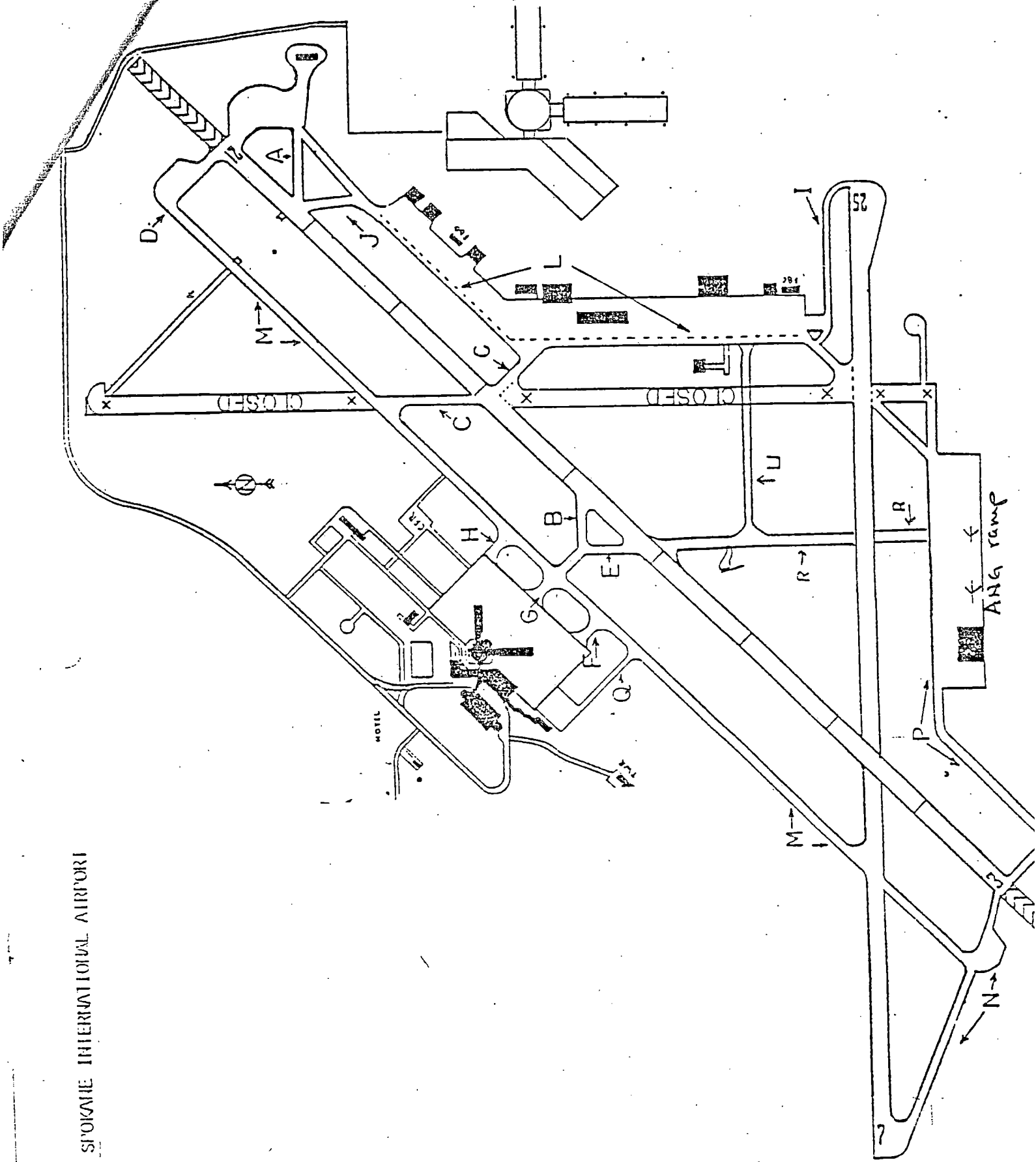
Chris Underwood - assistant to Allison  
Lowles  
509/459-5227

King Cole

(was President of KPO 74  
home 2116 E. 34<sup>th</sup> (99203)  
(509) 534 3236

work Atz 1005 Paulsen Bldg 99201  
(509) ~~534~~ 623 4242

SPOKANE INTERNATIONAL AIRPORT



SPokane  
WASHINGTON

07

Runway length not to scale

TRUNK  
R

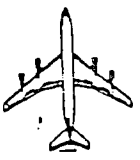


← GRASS →

← GRASS →

← TRUNK P →

AF-1



PRESS



AGE

← FENCE →

MOTORCADE PRESS PEN

ANG HANGAR  
BLDG # 2504

ATC

Spokane

PROPOSED ITINERARY

Touchdown at airport (which one?)

- 5 min. - Greetings by airport/military personnel
- 15 min. - Travel to Press Conference Site (Don Kardong Bridge?)
- 15 min. - Press Conference/Photo opportunity
- 15 min. - Travel to Riverfront Park; transfer to train for park tour
- 30 min. - Public Event at Riverfront Park site, "Together For Washington's Second Century"
  - ( 10 min. - Opening Song, Flag ceremony, introductions
  - 5 min. - Receive memento, Centennial Trail marker from Tom Foley
  - 10 min. - President's speech
  - 5 min. - Plant Tree)
- 5 min. - Travel to reception sites (Ag Center)
- 10 min. - Reception # 1 (G.O.P.)
- 10 min. - Reception # 2 (Centennial)
- 10 min. - Reception # 3 (Sponsors)
- 15 min. - Travel to airport

## The Official "Miracle Mile" Marker

Every foot on the Miracle Mile will be marked with a medallion anchored firmly to the Trail. The medallion will be engraved with the inscription of the individual or group that the one foot section will commemorate. Prior to installation of the medallion you will receive a beautiful, frameable certificate which can be presented as a commemorative of your gift of a foot of the Miracle Mile.

The inscription may be 2 lines of 20 characters each, spaces included.

## Plant Your Feet in the Trail!

For \$100 per foot, you can make your mark in the Inland Northwest's historic Centennial Trail. Order your foot of the Miracle Mile with the attached form. Please send check or money order (no cash please) to:

Centennial Trail Committee  
Rm 625 City Hall  
W. 808 Spokane Falls Blvd.  
Spokane, WA 99201  
509/458-4061

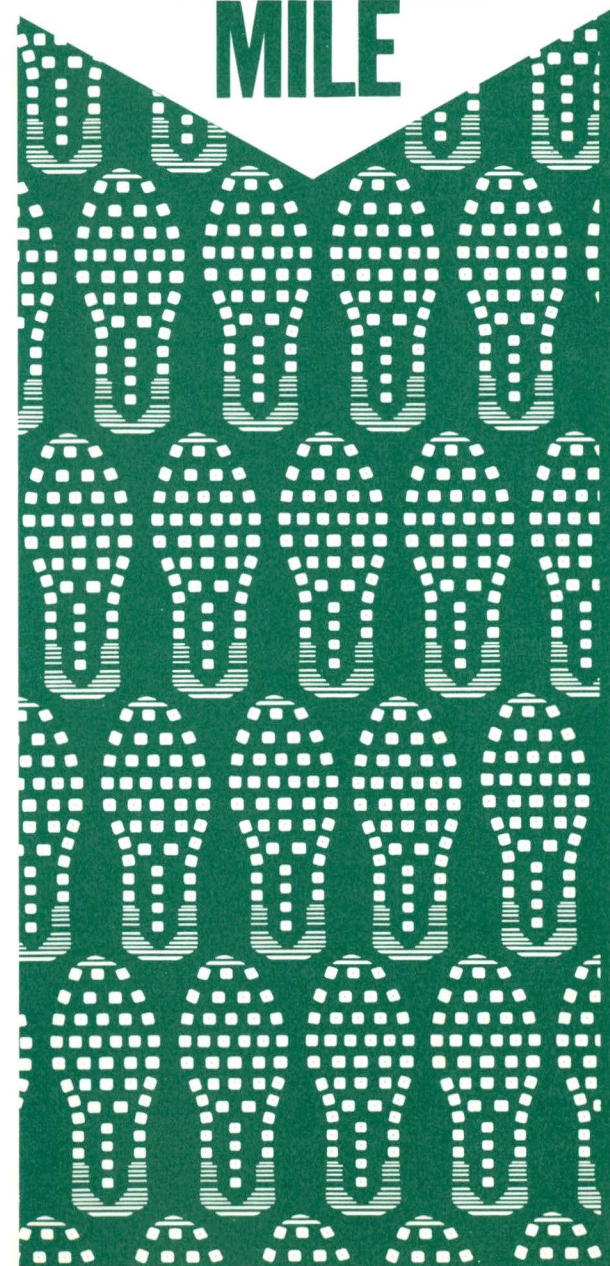


# Centennial Trail

Rm 625, City Hall  
W. 808 Spokane Falls Blvd.  
Spokane, WA 99201  
509/458-4061

# The Centennial Trail

## MIRACLE MILE





Place  
Postage  
Here

The Spokane River Centennial Trail  
P.O. Box 141734  
Spokane, WA 99214-1734

# The Spokane River Centennial Trail Response Card

Please take a minute to provide your thoughts on The Spokane River Centennial Trail. Your insights are important to us — after all, it's your trail!

(Please Circle One or More)

1. How would you use Centennial Trail?
  - A. Walking
  - B. Canoeing/Rafting
  - C. Picnicking
  - D. Bicycling
  - E. Running
  - F. Horseback Riding
  - G. Cross-Country Skiing
  - H. Other (please specify) \_\_\_\_\_
2. Which area of the trail would you likely use most?
  - A. Nine Mile to Spokane Falls
  - B. Spokane Falls to Upriver Dam
  - C. Upriver Dam to Sullivan Park (Sullivan Road)
  - D. Sullivan Park to the Idaho Border
3. Where would you likely access the trail most often?
  - A. Spokane House (Confluence of Little Spokane and Spokane Rivers)
  - B. The Bowl & Pitcher
  - C. Riverfront Park
  - D. Plante's Ferry Park
  - E. Sullivan Park
  - F. Harvard Road
  - G. State Line Info Center
  - H. Other (please specify) \_\_\_\_\_
4. Would you be interested in volunteering to help make The Spokane River Centennial Trail become a reality? \_\_\_\_\_
5. Any additional comments? \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

**YOUR ZIP CODE:** \_\_\_\_\_

(Optional):

Name \_\_\_\_\_

Address \_\_\_\_\_

Telephone \_\_\_\_\_

Thank you for your valuable input!

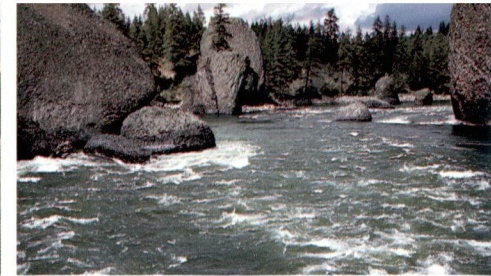
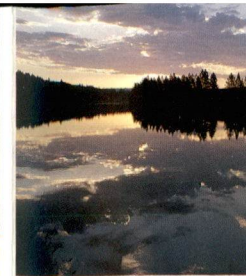
Please fill out this questionnaire, affix postage and place it in the nearest mail drop.



I'll lead you back  
to the river.  
And I'll reveal  
the past,  
the present,  
the future.

I am  
The Spokane River  
Centennial Trail.

PAID FOR BY MOMENTUM '88



**The Spokane River, through the ages.**

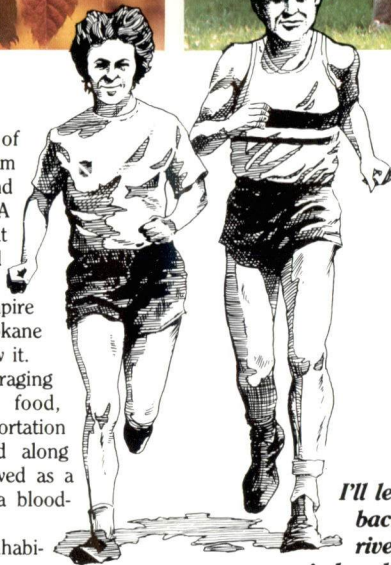
Many thousands of years ago, an ice dam broke across the Pend Oreille River Gorge. A spectacular flood, at times over a thousand feet deep, swept through the Inland Empire and created the Spokane River as we now know it.

More recently, this raging life-source provided food, protection and transportation to those who settled along its lush banks. It served as a spiritual temple and a blood-soaked battleground.

For these early inhabitants, the river was as significant as the sun. As sustaining as the earth, itself.

Today, while life's new complexities have surely relaxed this time-honored relationship, the Spokane River remains a vital symbol of our past, our present and our future.

It is our Fountain of Youth. And our Old Faithful.



*I'll lead you back to the river. Clear your mind and test your soul.*

*I'll tune you for Bloomsday, Troika, The Coeur d'Alene Marathon.*

*Show you fiery sunsets, to help pass the time. And fuel your effort with the purest air.*

*I'll promise silence, except for birdsong. Calm, apart from rocks against water.*

*And I'll be there, as you pad along.*

*I am Centennial Trail.*

The Spokane River is still cherished by those who settle along its banks. It is our Nile.

**The adventure begins. Again.**

In 1986, an inspired handful of local citizens unveiled a plan for the river. A plan that would, again, fully endear us to her serenity and her turbulence.

The Spokane River Centennial Trail. Conceived under the aegis of Washington State's 100th birthday celebration, this multi-purpose pathway will escort the river for as many as 39 miles in the state of Washington and 21 miles in the state of Idaho.

The Spokane River Centennial Trail will begin near the old Spokane House fur trading post, stretching southward through Riverside State Park. It will continue to thread its way along until both river and trail meet the mighty falls, in downtown Spokane's famous Riverfront Park. And from here, it will wind its way eastward, through the Spokane Valley to the state line.

At the border, Centennial Trail will meet with a similar path to be constructed by our neighbors in Kootenai County,

*I'll lead you back to the river—our original and most beloved freeway. I'll take you the way of trappers, explorers and the countless generations before them. I'll give you gentle rapids to dance through. Serenity to bask in. So paddle softly, and hold your head high. For you are a Child of the Sun. And I am*

**Centennial Trail.**

Idaho. This adjoining trail will extend from the state line to Wolf Creek on Lake Coeur d'Alene.

Most of Centennial Trail will be twelve feet wide and paved. It will be supported by fourteen trailheads, each equipped with parking facilities, power, water, picnic tables, hitching posts, restrooms, directories and river access.

And, by design, it will call out to every member of the community.

If you are a runner, a walker or a bicycling enthusiast, you'll find Centennial Trail a welcome alternative to motor driven routes. For you, the trail will mean increased safety and decreased noise and pollution.

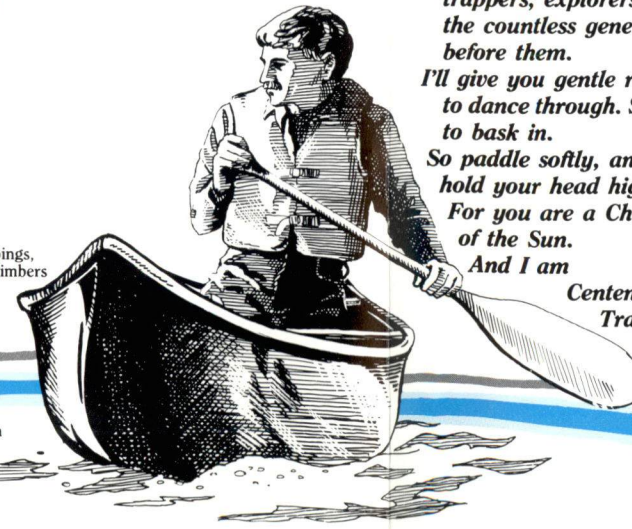
If you're a horse lover, bring your pal. Separate but adjacent gravel trails will be laid down for you.

During the winter months, Centennial Trail will also accommodate cross-country skiers. Bring your



**Plante's Ferry Park**  
Site upon which Antoine Plante built the first wagon-usable ferry across the Spokane River. This place was so well known among both white and Indian settlers that it became an important meeting site for treaty talks between Governor Stevens and tribes throughout the region.

Boulder Beach



Upriver Dam

**Minnehaha Rocks**  
Huge granite outcroppings, popular among rock-climbers and rappellers.

**Museum of Native American Cultures**  
A unique museum, established in 1966 for the promotion of Indian Studies and the preservation of Indian Cultures.

**Riverfront Park**  
Site of the uniquely successful Expo '74 World's Fair: "The Harmony of Man and His Natural Environment."

**Bowl & Pitcher**  
Spectacular geologic formation, canyon, suspension bridge and 100 campsites. Believed to have been a religious site for generations of Indians.

**Spokane Falls**  
A significant landmark, meeting place and fishing area for the Spokane Indians.

**Spokane House, 1812**  
The first fur trading post in Washington and Oregon. For fourteen years, this site served as headquarters for the fur trade between the Rockies and the Cascades.

**Spokane Garry School, 1831**  
School started by the son of Chief Illim-Spokane. Garry was chosen by the Hudson's Bay Company to be educated at a Winnipeg, Canada, missionary school. He returned to become the first teacher in all of Washington, Oregon, Idaho and Montana.

**Riverside State Park, 1933**  
Developed by the Civilian Conservation Corp, in appreciation of Aubrey L. White, the creator and first president of the Spokane Park Board, 1907. Aubrey dreamt of the day when Spokane would enjoy "A park within 15 minutes of every home."



*I'll lead you back to the river, in January as in June.*

*As you glide through my winterscape, be silent, watchful.*

*I'll reveal snow-veiled beauty to be shared with someone special.*

*And I'll warm you with the knowledge that this is God's country.*

*Yes, I'll be here for you, even when it*

*snows. I am Centennial Trail.*

camera—the trail will provide new and dazzling vistas, as the Spokane River region changes with the coming of snow.

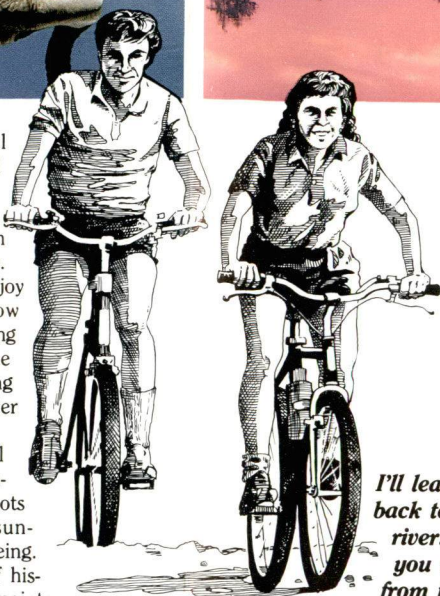
Maybe you'd enjoy canoeing. Or how about a summer rafting trip with friends? The trail will make loading and launching easier than ever.

Of course, you'll enjoy access to hundreds of beautiful spots for picnicking, sunbathing and sightseeing.

And a number of historic landmarks and points of interest will dot Centennial Trail. From the Long Lake petroglyphs to the site of Colonel Wright's brutal horse slaughter camp, a trip down the trail promises much more than recreation.

Best of all, no motorized vehicles will be allowed on Centennial Trail.

The Spokane River Centennial Trail will truly complement the adventurous lifestyle of the people it serves. It will lead us back to the river.



*I'll lead you back to the river. Steer you away from traffic, noise, potholes. I'll whisper encouragement as you slice through the air.*

*Tempt you further with pristine landscape.*

*I'll usher you to work, school, nowhere in particular. And I'll honor your commitment to a healthier lifestyle.*

*I am Centennial Trail.*

**A pathway to economic growth.**

Its potential impact on our economy is perhaps one of the trail's most exciting contributions. As we enhance the quality of life in this region, we naturally enhance area tourism and industry.

Year-around visitors will frequent the trail. Bearing canoes, ski gear, inner-tubes, fishing rods and picnic baskets, this new band of tourists will, in turn, introduce new money into our economy.

And, because quality of life is always a major consideration during company expansion or relocation, a project of this magnitude will likely attract new industry.

The Centennial Trail will help to identify us as an active, forward-thinking community. A rewarding place to work. And a spirited place to play.

The Spokane River Centennial Trail will lead us toward a healthier economy, as well as a healthier lifestyle.

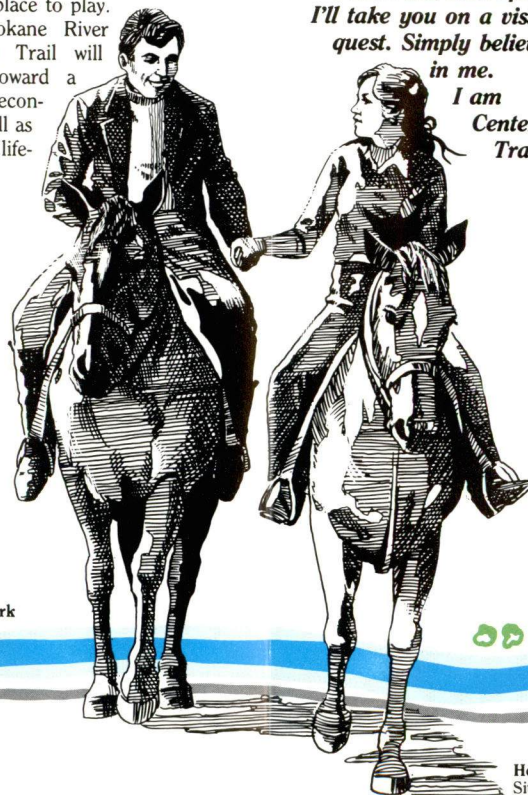
*I'll lead you back to the river. Bring your gentle friend.*

*Together, the three of us will gallop through time.*

*We'll ride with Peone, Seltice and Illim-Spokanee.*

*I'll take you on a vision quest. Simply believe in me.*

*I am Centennial Trail.*



**A lasting commitment.**

If there is any single trait attributable to the people of the Inland Northwest, it is an insatiable love for the open air. No matter what the season, we demonstrate an almost child-like aversion to coming inside. The Spokane River Centennial Trail will help feed that universal hunger for the beauty and excitement of nature.

Centennial Trail promises to enrich our lives as it enhances and protects the cherished river that courses through our community.

But perhaps the real beauty of this timely plan is in the barriers it transcends.

It will be shared by young and old.

It will beckon sightseers, commuters and athletes alike.

And the trail will confirm a bond of kinship among the people of Spokane, the Spokane Valley and Coeur d'Alene. Constructed along the banks of the river that links us, Centennial Trail will be a physical affirmation of the remarkable unity that we've established throughout the region.

Borne of pride and purpose, The Spokane River Centennial Trail will affirm our commitment to building a brighter future for ourselves and for generations to come.

**Spokane Bridge, 1864**  
Commonly thought to be the first bridge ever constructed over the Spokane River. This crossing gave rise to what may have been the area's earliest white settlement, complete with 3 stores and a post office.

State Line

**Horse Slaughter Camp, 1858**  
Site on which Colonel Wright and his troops rounded up and killed 800 Indian horses to discourage future uprisings.

**Visitor Information Center**  
Staffed headquarters providing parking, hitching post, information directory, water and

Sullivan Park

Harvard Park



Walla Walla /  
College Place

*a special place . . .  
a prosperous land*

**THE BEST LIFE HAS TO OFFER . . .  
THE WALLA WALLA VALLEY.**



Since 1869, Baker Boyer Bank has continued to make a major commitment to the Walla Walla Valley and the people who live here. Through the years we've grown, just as the communities we serve: providing capital for business, personal trust management, consumer credit to help provide the best life has to offer, and a variety of services for the agriculturist. We're the state's oldest bank and proud to contribute to the quality of life enjoyed by those who live, work, and play in the Walla Walla Valley and surrounding areas.

A handwritten signature in black ink, which appears to read "Vernon D. Kegley". The signature is fluid and cursive, with a long horizontal stroke at the end.

Vernon D. Kegley  
President

**BB Baker Boyer Bank**

Downtown • Plaza • Eastgate

---

A MEMBER OF THE SEARS FINANCIAL NETWORK

**COLDWELL BANKER** 

---

## MATTHEWS & ASSOCIATES

---

An Independently Owned and Operated Member of Coldwell Banker Residential Affiliates, Inc.

---

**America's Full Service  
Real Estate Company**  
132 E. Poplar

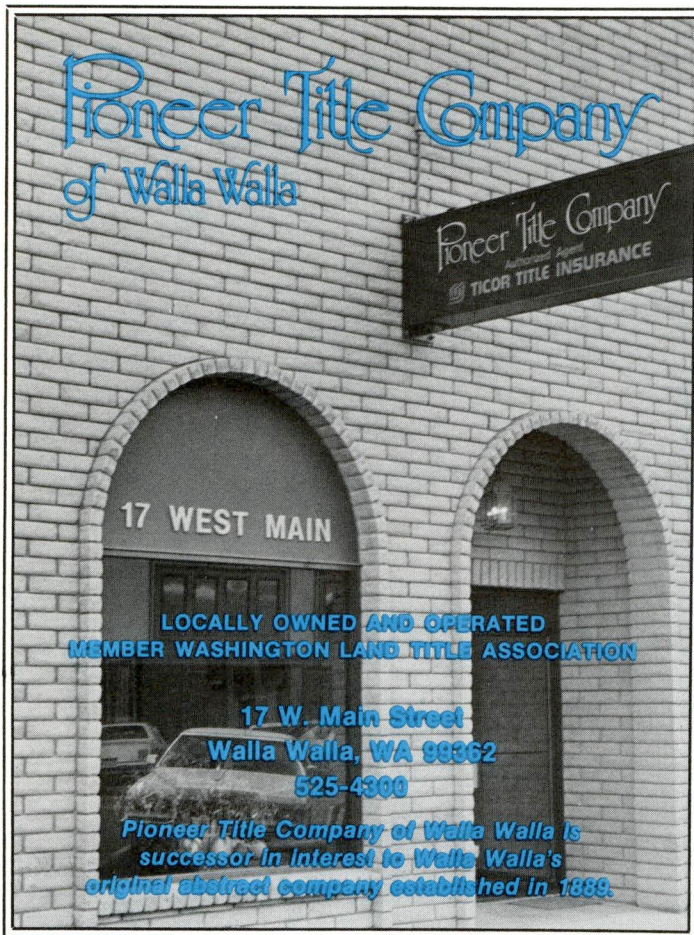
---

**509  
525-0820**

---

- |                |                          |
|----------------|--------------------------|
| ★ Homes        | ★ Commercial             |
| ★ Acreages     | ★ Farms                  |
| ★ Rentals      | ★ Business Opportunities |
| ★ Condominiums | ★ Development            |
| ★ MLS          | ★ Creative Financing     |

**WE SELL HOMES**



**Pioneer Title Company**  
of Walla Walla

**Pioneer Title Company**  
Authorized Agent  
TICOR TITLE INSURANCE

17 WEST MAIN

LOCALLY OWNED AND OPERATED  
MEMBER WASHINGTON LAND TITLE ASSOCIATION

17 W. Main Street  
Walla Walla, WA 99362  
525-4300

*Pioneer Title Company of Walla Walla is  
successor in interest to Walla Walla's  
original abstract company established in 1889.*

This is a  
**Lawton Publication**  
created and produced for  
**The Walla Walla Area  
Chamber of Commerce**  
by the Publications Division  
**Lawton Printing, Inc.**  
N. 608 Monroe Street


**Director Publications — Gene Goodwin**  
Researcher, Writer, Photographer  
Bill Stine

Composing Foreman — Don Fyfe  
Graphic Artists  
Pat Howard and Dorothy Green  
Art Design — Glenn Emmons  
Sales — Max Prudente,  
Jack Rudman, Mary Burns

All rights reserved. Any use or reproduction of any material must be with the consent of the Walla Walla Area Chamber of Commerce and Lawton Printing, Inc.

While every effort has been made to avoid mistakes in this publication, the Walla Walla Area Chamber of Commerce and/or Lawton Printing, Inc. assume no liability to anyone for errors.

1984



**US Army Corps  
of Engineers**  
Walla Walla District

**WE'RE PROUD  
TO BE A PART OF THE  
WALLA WALLA COMMUNITY**

For general employment information, contact our Personnel Office, Building 601, City-County Airport (on 12th Avenue, between E and G Streets), Walla Walla, WA 99362, or telephone (509) 525-5500, extension 133.


**AN EQUAL OPPORTUNITY EMPLOYER**

**DISPOSAL SERVICES**



GARBAGE REFUSE TRADEWASTE  
COMMERCIAL CONTAINER SERVICE AVAILABLE

**Call 525-1711**  
Suburban and Rural Services

1320 AM  97.1 FM

X ..... Country Music Hits & Gold ..... X  
X ..... CBS News  
Radio Radio News ..... X  
X ..... Local News ..... X  
X ..... Local Weather ..... X  
X ..... Agricultural Weather, ..... X  
X ..... Regional News ..... X  
X ..... Regional Weather ..... X  
X ..... Commodity Report  
X ..... Stock Mkt. Reports  
X ..... Business Reports  
X ..... Farm Reports  
X ..... Local Sports  
X ..... Ski Reports ..... X  
X ..... Cougar Sports ..... X  
X ..... NFL Sports ..... X  
X ..... World Series ..... X  
X ..... Pro Rodeo Report  
X ..... Am. Med. Radio News/Health News  
X ..... To Your Health  
X ..... Country Close-up  
X ..... Crime Busters

Denny Bldg. 2nd & Alder P.O. Box 796 525-3190 Walla Walla, WA 99362

## Table of Contents

|  |     |
|--|-----|
| Front Cover  | 1   |
| Inside Cover   | 1   |
| Table of Contents  | 1   |
| Introduction   | 2   |
| Northwest Electric                                       | 3   |
| Northwest Electric's Goals                               | 4   |
| Northwest Electric's Services                            | 5   |
| Northwest Electric's Products                            | 6   |
| Northwest Electric's History                             | 7   |
| Northwest Electric's Future                              | 8   |
| Northwest Electric's Commitment to the Community         | 9   |
| Northwest Electric's Commitment to the Environment       | 10  |
| Northwest Electric's Commitment to Safety                | 11  |
| Northwest Electric's Commitment to Quality               | 12  |
| Northwest Electric's Commitment to Customer Service      | 13  |
| Northwest Electric's Commitment to Innovation            | 14  |
| Northwest Electric's Commitment to Growth                | 15  |
| Northwest Electric's Commitment to Diversity             | 16  |
| Northwest Electric's Commitment to Sustainability        | 17  |
| Northwest Electric's Commitment to Social Responsibility | 18  |
| Northwest Electric's Commitment to Ethics                | 19  |
| Northwest Electric's Commitment to Transparency          | 20  |
| Northwest Electric's Commitment to Accountability        | 21  |
| Northwest Electric's Commitment to Integrity             | 22  |
| Northwest Electric's Commitment to Honesty               | 23  |
| Northwest Electric's Commitment to Fairness              | 24  |
| Northwest Electric's Commitment to Respect               | 25  |
| Northwest Electric's Commitment to Compassion            | 26  |
| Northwest Electric's Commitment to Kindness              | 27  |
| Northwest Electric's Commitment to Patience              | 28  |
| Northwest Electric's Commitment to Humility              | 29  |
| Northwest Electric's Commitment to Gratitude             | 30  |
| Northwest Electric's Commitment to Hope                  | 31  |
| Northwest Electric's Commitment to Faith                 | 32  |
| Northwest Electric's Commitment to Love                  | 33  |
| Northwest Electric's Commitment to Peace                 | 34  |
| Northwest Electric's Commitment to Justice               | 35  |
| Northwest Electric's Commitment to Liberty               | 36  |
| Northwest Electric's Commitment to Prosperity            | 37  |
| Northwest Electric's Commitment to Well-being            | 38  |
| Northwest Electric's Commitment to Happiness             | 39  |
| Northwest Electric's Commitment to Health                | 40  |
| Northwest Electric's Commitment to Wealth                | 41  |
| Northwest Electric's Commitment to Power                 | 42  |
| Northwest Electric's Commitment to Influence             | 43  |
| Northwest Electric's Commitment to Authority             | 44  |
| Northwest Electric's Commitment to Prestige              | 45  |
| Northwest Electric's Commitment to Fame                  | 46  |
| Northwest Electric's Commitment to Glory                 | 47  |
| Northwest Electric's Commitment to Honor                 | 48  |
| Northwest Electric's Commitment to Respect               | 49  |
| Northwest Electric's Commitment to Dignity               | 50  |
| Northwest Electric's Commitment to Honor                 | 51  |
| Northwest Electric's Commitment to Honor                 | 52  |
| Northwest Electric's Commitment to Honor                 | 53  |
| Northwest Electric's Commitment to Honor                 | 54  |
| Northwest Electric's Commitment to Honor                 | 55  |
| Northwest Electric's Commitment to Honor                 | 56  |
| Northwest Electric's Commitment to Honor                 | 57  |
| Northwest Electric's Commitment to Honor                 | 58  |
| Northwest Electric's Commitment to Honor                 | 59  |
| Northwest Electric's Commitment to Honor                 | 60  |
| Northwest Electric's Commitment to Honor                 | 61  |
| Northwest Electric's Commitment to Honor                 | 62  |
| Northwest Electric's Commitment to Honor                 | 63  |
| Northwest Electric's Commitment to Honor                 | 64  |
| Northwest Electric's Commitment to Honor                 | 65  |
| Northwest Electric's Commitment to Honor                 | 66  |
| Northwest Electric's Commitment to Honor                 | 67  |
| Northwest Electric's Commitment to Honor                 | 68  |
| Northwest Electric's Commitment to Honor                 | 69  |
| Northwest Electric's Commitment to Honor                 | 70  |
| Northwest Electric's Commitment to Honor                 | 71  |
| Northwest Electric's Commitment to Honor                 | 72  |
| Northwest Electric's Commitment to Honor                 | 73  |
| Northwest Electric's Commitment to Honor                 | 74  |
| Northwest Electric's Commitment to Honor                 | 75  |
| Northwest Electric's Commitment to Honor                 | 76  |
| Northwest Electric's Commitment to Honor                 | 77  |
| Northwest Electric's Commitment to Honor                 | 78  |
| Northwest Electric's Commitment to Honor                 | 79  |
| Northwest Electric's Commitment to Honor                 | 80  |
| Northwest Electric's Commitment to Honor                 | 81  |
| Northwest Electric's Commitment to Honor                 | 82  |
| Northwest Electric's Commitment to Honor                 | 83  |
| Northwest Electric's Commitment to Honor                 | 84  |
| Northwest Electric's Commitment to Honor                 | 85  |
| Northwest Electric's Commitment to Honor                 | 86  |
| Northwest Electric's Commitment to Honor                 | 87  |
| Northwest Electric's Commitment to Honor                 | 88  |
| Northwest Electric's Commitment to Honor                 | 89  |
| Northwest Electric's Commitment to Honor                 | 90  |
| Northwest Electric's Commitment to Honor                 | 91  |
| Northwest Electric's Commitment to Honor                 | 92  |
| Northwest Electric's Commitment to Honor                 | 93  |
| Northwest Electric's Commitment to Honor                 | 94  |
| Northwest Electric's Commitment to Honor                 | 95  |
| Northwest Electric's Commitment to Honor                 | 96  |
| Northwest Electric's Commitment to Honor                 | 97  |
| Northwest Electric's Commitment to Honor                 | 98  |
| Northwest Electric's Commitment to Honor                 | 99  |
| Northwest Electric's Commitment to Honor                 | 100 |

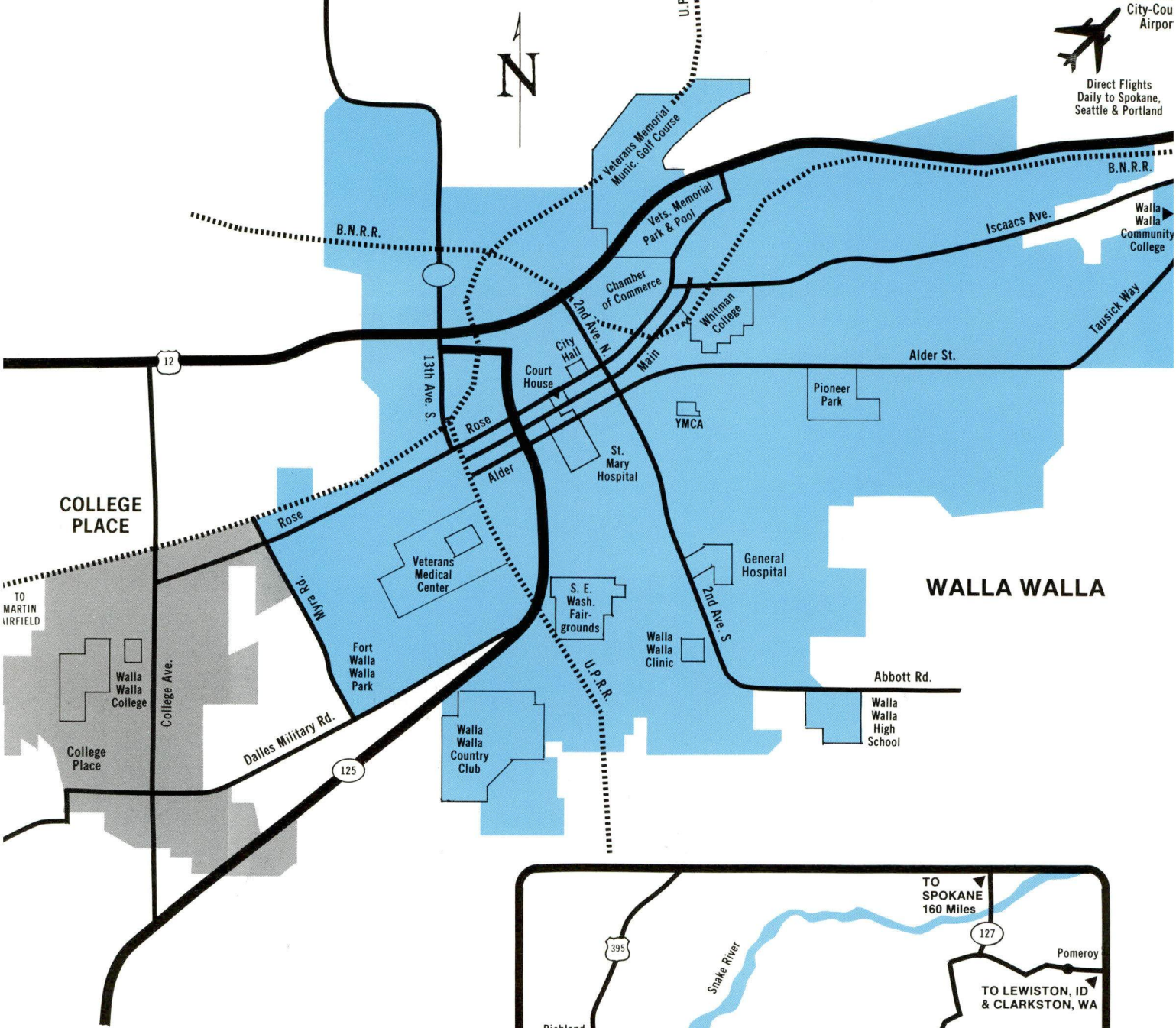
### FOR FURTHER INFORMATION

#### CONTACT

Walla Walla Area  
Chamber of Commerce  
P.O. Box 644  
P.O. Box 644  
Walla Walla, WA 99162  
(509) 525-0850

### PHOTO CREDITS

Front Cover: Larry Dodd  
Page 3: Bill Stone  
Back Cover: Bill Gulich



**From Walla Walla to . . .**

|                             |     |
|-----------------------------|-----|
| Boise, ID . . . . .         | 265 |
| Bozeman, MT . . . . .       | 518 |
| Coeur d'Alene, ID . . . . . | 190 |
| Lewiston, ID . . . . .      | 98  |
| Portland, OR . . . . .      | 238 |
| Seattle, WA . . . . .       | 260 |
| Spokane, WA . . . . .       | 159 |
| Tri-Cities . . . . .        | 50  |
| Wenatchee, WA . . . . .     | 181 |
| Yakima, WA . . . . .        | 126 |

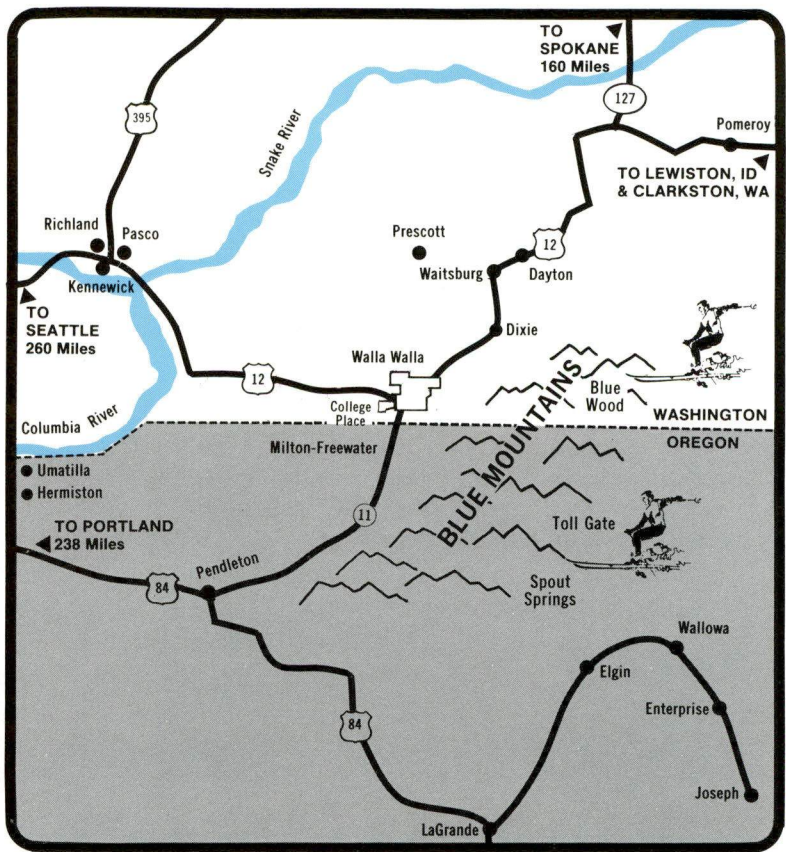
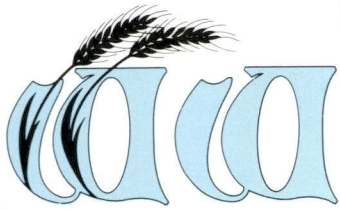




Photo by Verne Wehtje



## Walla Walla/College Place

# Living At Its Best

### WALLA WALLA

Welcome to Walla Walla! You'll like the fresh, clean look, the well kept homes, green lawns, gracious parks and shady trees.

Walla Walla is nestled in a valley framed by the Blue Mountains on the east and tucked into the southeastern corner of Washington State. The Indian name "Walla Walla" which means "many waters" was given to this historical community in 1859.

The spirit of Walla Walla surfaces when you meet its friendly people and become aware of the tremendous volunteer efforts at work which contribute

to the overall well-being of the community.

The Walla Walla area offers the full gamut of educational opportunities from private preschool through a Masters program. Specialties include a child development center, vocational rehabilitation and training for the handicapped, as well as music instruction.

Walla Walla is considered the medical center for southeastern Washington and northeastern Oregon. The excellent facilities, modern equipment and trained physicians combine to make Walla Walla a regional center for health care.

The economy of the Walla Walla area is agriculturally based. It boasts of not only rich wheat fields with high yields but also a variety of crops. The Walla Walla Sweet Onion is unique to the Walla Walla Valley and is sought by onion lovers throughout the United States.

Agriculturally related industry such as irrigation equipment manufacturers and food processing plants contribute to a thriving business climate. A healthy business climate and shopping area add to the atmosphere of activity and progress.



Photo by Bill Stine

# THINK ABOUT ABUS!



Service Monday through Saturday in  
Walla Walla & College Place area.

Timed schedule coordinates transfers  
at 3rd and Main Street.



8 West Poplar Walla Walla WA 99362 for information call (509) 525-9140

## COLLEGE PLACE

The city of College Place is directly southwest of Walla Walla and approximately two and a half miles north of the Washington/Oregon border.

College Place was brought into existence through the donation of 40 acres to the Seventh Day Adventist Church with the condition that a school be operated for 25 years. Such an agreement was made and in 1891 a site for the college building was selected and the town laid out around it.

College Place, a community of approximately 6,000 people, is a stable, friendly area where residents enjoy a quiet, small town atmosphere with an emphasis on education.

The city, through sound management, is the provider of up-to-date utilities and services and is seeking to broaden its commercial/industrial base while maintaining its unique character.

Photo by John Halbuschak



### Share Our Quality Lifestyle



- Quiet, Residential Community
- Modern Municipal Services —  
Utilities, Fire Protection, Ambulance
- Two Large Mobile Home Parks
- Quality Public and Private Schools
- Regular Cultural Attractions
- 24-Hour Police Protection
- Two Beautiful Parks
- Light Industry Welcome

**College  
Place  
Washington**



**“Come Join Us”**

# JCPenney

SERVING  
WALLA WALLA

YOUR SATISFACTION IS OUR GOAL  
**MAIN & COLVILLE 529-3650**



**OLD STONE**

MORTGAGE  
CORPORATION

106 N. Second Ave. • P.O. Box 1517 • Walla Walla, WA 99362  
(509) 525-3500



*BIG IS NOT NECESSARILY BEST,  
BUT QUALITY SERVICE  
BY EXPERIENCED REALTORS IS.*

**RESIDENTIAL • COMMERCIAL  
FARMS  
PROPERTY MANAGEMENT  
Member Multiple Listing Service**

**Scott Realty**

1618 Isaacs Walla Walla, WA 99362  
509-525-5310



**HERRING  
FUNERAL  
HOME**

A TRADITION OF PERSONAL SERVICE SINCE 1875  
Mrs. Norman Herring, Owner and Licensed Funeral Director  
Mrs. Loyd Mahan, Jr. F.D. Mrs. Mary Stockham, Asst.  
Licensed Staff of All Faiths  
Leonard Michael, Emb. and F.D. — Ernest F. Hesser, Emb. and F.D.  
Betty Holway, Office Manager  
**Call Day or Night (509) 525-1150 315 W. Alder**

**ValCom**

**BUSINESS  
TELECOMMUNICATIONS  
SYSTEMS**

For Sales, Service, Installation

**WALLA WALLA OFFICE**  
1750 Portland St.  
Walla Walla, WA 99362  
(509) 529-9310

**PASCO OFFICE**  
1207 So. 10th  
Pasco, WA 99302  
(509) 545-5858



American Telecom



**WALLA WALLA GRAIN GROWERS, INC. — A LEADER IN THE EIGHTIES**



Agriculture is the backbone of Walla Walla's economy and Walla Walla Grain Growers is proud to be an important part of the agricultural community. In the last four years, since 1980, our sales have totaled over one quarter of one billion dollars. This money is then invested in Walla Walla in land and equipment, and goods and services covering the entire spectrum of Walla Walla's economy. In the last ten years, Walla Walla Grain Growers has had earnings of over 15 million dollars and has returned to its nearly 1,200 members almost 9 million dollars in dividends. In addition WWGG has invested over 9 million dollars in new plant and equipment in the last ten years.

The purpose of WWGG is to provide storage and marketing services for its members and the general public. By maintaining a strong financial position and investing in modern facilities we are assuring that a healthy agricultural economy will have a strong base for growth in the eighties and beyond.

**P.O. Box 310, Walla Walla  
Phone (509) 525-6510**



## Walla Walla/College Place

# Cradle of Pacific Northwest History

One of the first areas between the Rocky and Cascade Mountains to be settled by white residents, Walla Walla is called "The Cradle of Pacific Northwest History." Today you can visit and relive the rich history that unfolded in the beautiful Walla Walla Valley.

Main Street is the address for an endless variety of historic "turn of the century" business buildings. "Di Brucke," the Bridge Building erected in 1903, spans Mill Creek at First and Main. Now the Book Nook, it is a feat of intricate brickwork corbelled and studded with Romanesque medallions. Up the

street is the Liberty Theatre, dated 1917, marking the location of Steptoe's Fort. From the fanciful silhouette to the Federalist eagles, the building epitomizes early day movie houses.

Also within walking distance of downtown are many excellent examples of fine historic homes.

Walla Walla has an unusual number of "firsts" in its history. The first institution of higher learning in the area was Whitman Seminary, now Whitman College; one of the first newspapers between Missouri and the Cascades was

the Washington Statesman, now the Walla Walla Union-Bulletin; the first meat market and packing plant began operations in 1859; the first bank in the state was Baker-Boyer National Bank established in 1869, and the first rail service in the area was the Walla Walla/Columbia River Railroad in 1871.

Perhaps the area is best known for the Whitman Mission which was founded in 1836 among the Cayuse Indians by Marcus and Narcissa Whitman. This marked the beginning of the development of the Walla Walla Valley as it is today.

# ONB

Old National Bank  
Member FDIC

*Let's take care of tomorrow... together*

Your Full Service Bank  
WALLA WALLA BRANCH  
22 E. ALDER  
**525-8000**

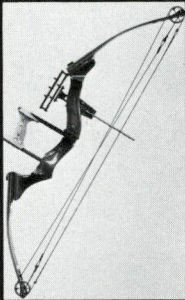
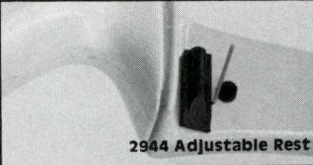
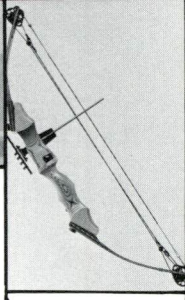


Breakfast, Lunch & Dinner

**OPEN**  
7 Days a Week  
6 A.M. to 8 P.M.

15 S. TOUCHET  
(One Block Off E. Main St.)

**529-3430**

|   |  |   |   |
|---|--|---|---|
|  |   |  |   |
| <b>M-20 Jaguar</b>  | <p>For Free Martin Bow Brochure Send Coupon To: MARTIN ARCHERY, INC. ROUTE 5, BOX 127, WALLA, WALLA, WA 99362 U.S.A.</p> <p>NAME _____</p> <p>ADDRESS _____</p> <p>CITY _____</p> <p>STATE _____ ZIP _____</p> <p><small>Manufactured under Allen Patent No. 3486495</small></p> |   | <b>2431E WARTHOG "B" with energy cams</b> |

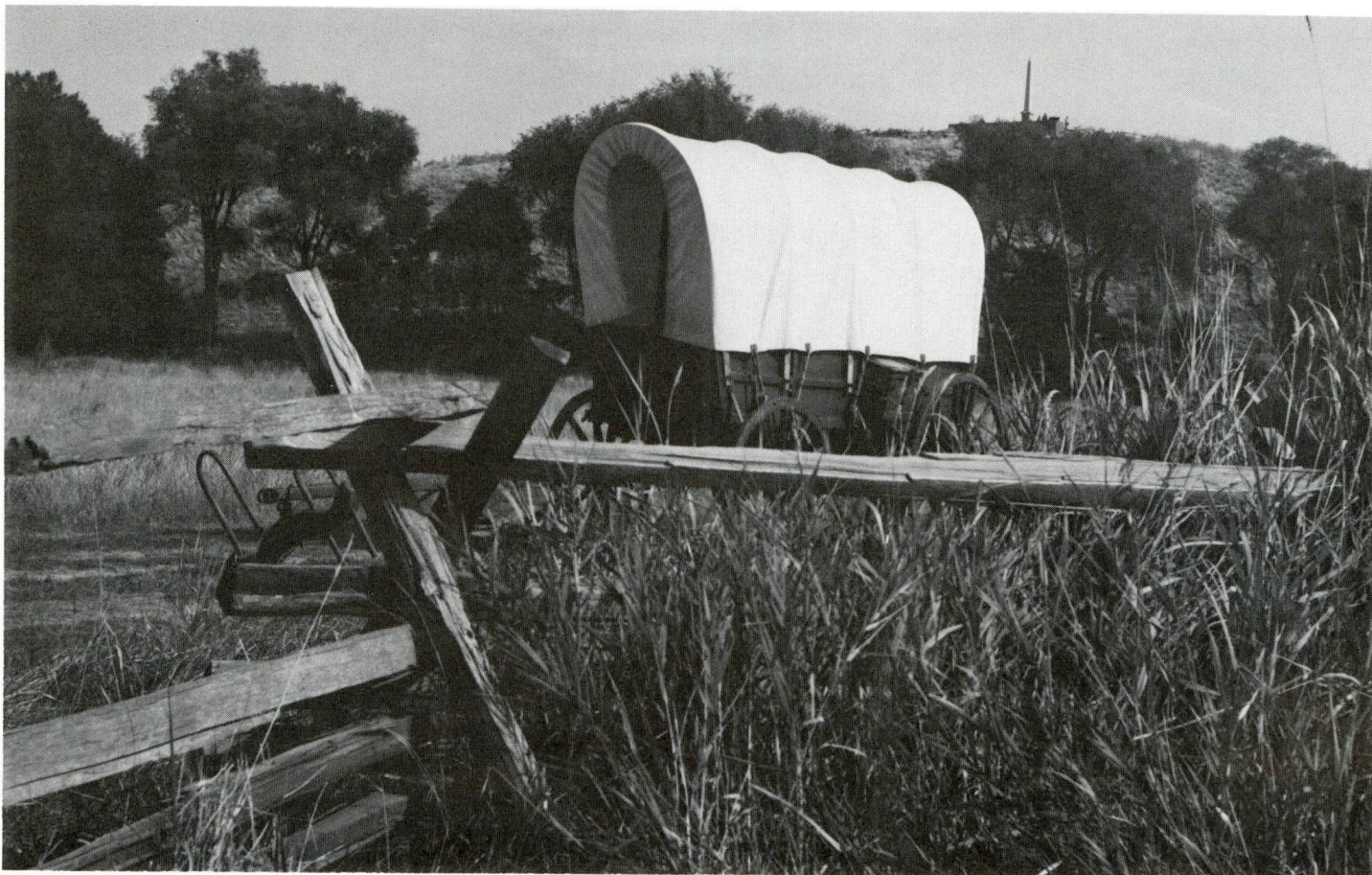


Photo by Bill Stine

**PRESCRIPTION SPECIALISTS**  
WALLA WALLA

**Low COST**  
SUPER DRUG AND VARIETY CENTERS

**EASTGATE DRUG**  
529-2171 — 1936 ISAACS AVE.

**BOOK NOOK DRUG**  
529-0850 — FIRST and MAIN ST.

**SOUTHGATE DRUG**  
525-5430 — 917 S. 2nd ST.

**PRESCRIPTION SPECIALISTS**  
FEEL SECURE . . . MAKE US YOUR FAMILY PHARMACY

PRESCRIPTION SERVICE WITH A PERSONAL TOUCH

You have the right to know and compare Prescription Drug Prices

*Cheryl's Pharmacy*

THE LOWEST POSSIBLE PRICES WITHOUT AFFECTING THE FINEST IN QUALITY AND SERVICE

**Hepler-Jackson**  
Real Estate

Whether you're selling or buying, you can profit by our Professional Services.

Free market value appraisals, buyer qualification, loan and financing assistance, relocation assistance.

**FARMS & RANCHES**

**529-7360**

**REALTOR®** **MLS** MULTIPLE LISTING SERVICE

FIRST INTERSTATE BANK BLDG.  
SUITE 216 - 33 EAST MAIN

**We've been helping Walla Walla businesses grow for over fifteen years.**

**RAINIERBANK®**  
*We're Involved*

401 S. College Ave., College Place, WA 99324

© 1983 RAINIER BANCORPORATION MEMBER F.D.I.C.

**AIR RAIL SHIP**

**WORLD WIDE TRAVEL SERVICE**  
**525-8040**

**11 SOUTH FIRST WALLA WALLA**

**TICKETS TOURS**

**NO EXTRA CHARGES**

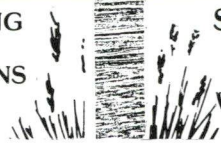
# PEOPLE POWER

The People at Pacific Power . . . providing power, service and skilled energy planning assistance.



# SUPERIOR SIGNS

TRUCK LETTERING  
DECALS  
REAL ESTATE SIGNS  
TOP QUALITY  
GUARANTEED!



SUPERIOR SIGNS  
529-0924  
RT. 2, BOX 12  
WALLA WALLA, WA  
99362

## SPOKANE MORTGAGE CO.

Specialists in home financing  
VA, FHA, Conventional



*Call for a free, no obligation, prequalification before you buy*

120 E. BIRCH #6

525-0800

## It's TOC for

- OFFICE SUPPLIES
- FURNITURE
- COPIERS
- TYPEWRITERS
- CALCULATORS
- COMPUTERS



**Total Office Concepts**  
INCORPORATED

2ND & POPLAR  
WALLA WALLA, WA

525-5600

## HEWITT DISTRIBUTING Co. Inc.

**Lite**



Pat Hewitt



**Meister  
Bräu.**



Mike Hewitt

# INNOVATION IN IRRIGATION

Manufacturers of innovative, precision-quality products for the growing worldwide agricultural irrigation market.



innovation in irrigation™

**NELSON IRRIGATION  
CORPORATION**

Route 4, Box 169, Airport Road  
Walla Walla, WA 99362 U.S.A.  
Phone (509) 525-7660  
TELEX: 510-770-9341

**A community  
leader and lender since 1905.**



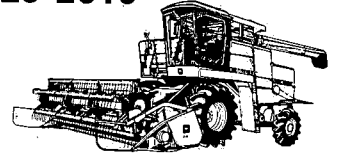
— Member FSLIC —



**FRONTIER MACHINERY**

**Airport Road  
Walla Walla, Washington  
(509) 525-2010**

*Serving  
Walla Walla  
Since 1958*



*The More Music Station*

**K-96 FM**

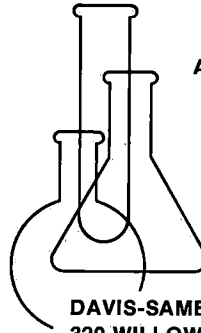
MUSI-CONNECTION



Rt. 5, Box 513  
Walla Walla, WA 99362  
(509) 529-8000 (509) 547-9600

**FREDERIC DAVIS, M.D. PATHOLOGIST  
ABBAS A. SAMEH, M.D. PATHOLOGIST  
DAVID W. MEEKER, M.D. PATHOLOGIST  
ALAN P. PETERSON, M.D. PATHOLOGIST**

*Serving the Walla Walla Valley  
Since 1949*



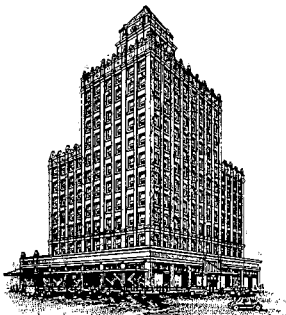
**DSM**

**DAVIS-SAMEH-MEEKER LABORATORIES, P.S.  
320 WILLOW ST., WALLA WALLA, WA 99362 529-1770**

**THE WHITMAN  
Motor Inn**

107 North Second, Walla Walla, Washington  
Tel: 509/525-2200

*In the center of it all - downtown.*



**RESTAURANT and LOUNGE**

**Free**

- AIRPORT COURTESY CAR
- IN ROOM COFFEE
- IN ROOM MOVIES



**Abraham's**



**WALLA WALLA'S FINEST  
DINING ESTABLISHMENT  
LARGE COCKTAIL LOUNGE  
DANCING TO LIVE MUSIC  
BANQUET FACILITIES TO 500**

**107 N. SECOND  
IN THE WHITMAN MOTOR INN**

**529-6000**



Photo by Bill Stine

## Walla Walla/College Place



# A Great Place To Visit or Live

For the visitor, area motels offer hospitality and comfortable surroundings. Banquet facilities and motel accommodations can easily satisfy the needs of a seminar, company meeting or convention in southeastern Washington.

The visitor will be delighted to stroll to one of the two outdoor street cafes on Main Street or select one of the many restaurants available for fine dining. Fort Walla Walla Park provides a relaxing atmosphere for the tent, trailer or RV camper.

For the resident, Walla Walla offers all the amenities that provide for a comfortable, enjoyable life.

Water, sewer, police, fire and ambulance services are provided by the cities of Walla Walla and College Place, with

### Outdoor dining, an enjoyable experience.

county fire districts serving the county. Telephone, electricity, natural gas and heating oil are provided by private business.

A refreshing mix of older, well kept homes and modern homes provides ample room for individual taste and selection. If one enjoys the country life, the area offers many excellent sites near by.

Walla Walla/College Place is the regional shopping center for southeastern Washington and northeastern Oregon. A modern shopping mall and a progressive downtown shopping area offer variety and convenience. Antique shops and health food stores add to the unique shopping quality of the area.

Daily scheduled air service by Cascade Airways link Walla Walla with

Seattle, Portland and Spokane and connecting airline service. Passenger rail service via Amtrak is available at Pendleton and Pasco, both 40 miles from Walla Walla. Walla Walla is also served by Greyhound Bus Lines. Burlington Northern and Union Pacific Railroads provide freight service while barge transportation is available on the Snake and Columbia Rivers. Valley Transit, a local bus system, serves residents of the Walla Walla/College Place area.

With over 200 clubs and organizations represented in the Walla Walla area, there is a wide opportunity for service and participation. Five service clubs—Exchange, Jaycees, Kiwanis, Lions and Rotary—meet weekly and foster service projects. The VFW, Eagles and American Legion are active organizations.

Walla Walla senior citizens have a wide variety of services available, including an enterprising Senior Citizen Center. Its volunteers contribute time and effort to Meals-on-Wheels, Senior Chore services and various other areas of assistance.

The United Way drive is spearheaded by volunteers annually, as are other fund raising campaigns. Youth sports and activities through such agencies as the Camp Fire Girls, Girl Scouts, Boy Scouts, YMCA, YWCA, Youth Soccer Association, youth hockey, etc. are possible only because of the volunteers who care.

community enable the visitor to enjoy a fun-filled weekend.

4th of JULY IN THE PARK involves community participation as organizations sell their wares and offer stage-coach and canoe rides. Art displays by local artists are also part of the celebration. Sounds of the Walla Walla Symphony bring enjoyment as participants gather at the Park Bandstand.

July brings a festival that is truly one of a kind: the annual SWEET ONION FESTIVAL.

Labor Day Weekend draws 90,000 fans to the SOUTHEASTERN WASHINGTON FAIR & FRONTIER DAYS at the fairgrounds. Horses abound in the Walla Walla area and the fair and rodeo serve to highlight year long achievements for horse owners and enthusiasts.

### Summer special events provide fun for everyone!

The HOT AIR BALLOON STAMPEDE provides a weekend of fun and games for approximately 45 balloonists from throughout the western United States. Visitors and Walla Wallans alike can enjoy the splashy, colorful and exciting weekend spectacle. Annually held the first weekend in May, additional activities throughout the com-

# NH&S

**We Serve People!**

Accounting,  
Auditing,  
Computers — Software,  
Management Consulting  
and  
Tax Services

Walla Walla • Tri Cities  
Seattle • Portland  
and Hillsboro

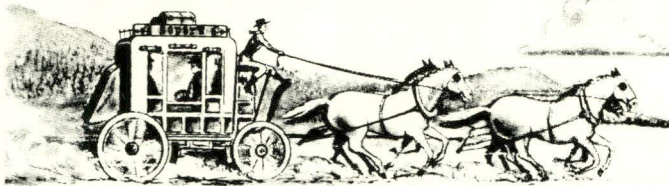
**Certified Public  
Accountants**

# NIEMI, HOLLAND & SCOTT





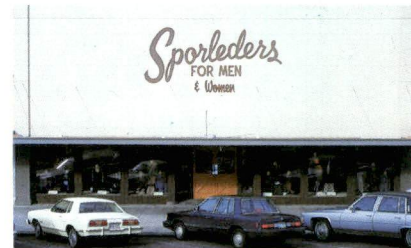
Photo By Ron Carlson



## SOPER'S LEATHER GOODS

27 WEST MAIN STREET      PHONE 525-8823  
 WALLA WALLA, WASHINGTON 99362

Luggage — Trunks — Briefcases  
 Handbags — Personal Leather Goods  
 Gifts For All Occasions  
 Western Wear — Riding Apparel  
 Boots — Moccasins  
 Western Saddles & Riding Equipment  
 English Clothing — English Tack  
 SERVING WALLA WALLA FOR OVER 100 YEARS



*Fashions for Men & Women*  
*Quality, Style and Service*  
*Since 1947*



*Sporleders*  
 FOR MEN & WOMEN

51 E. MAIN  
 WALLA WALLA  
 525-4783



## ODD FELLOWS HOME OF WASHINGTON



*"The Next Best Thing to Home"*

*It is our pleasure  
to provide*

- Total geriatric care
- Residential apartments
- Skilled nursing
- Transportation
- Church services
- Family style meals
- All types of therapy
- Picnics
- Dances
- Cards & games
- Shopping
- Dinner outings
- Arts & Crafts
- Country Store



**534 Boyer Avenue  
Walla Walla, Washington 99362**

*It is our concern  
to ensure*

*That our family  
of residents enjoy  
the contentment  
of a full, active life  
with the security  
of medical  
attention in the  
same environment  
AMONG FRIENDS*

*Open to the  
Public*

*Tours by  
appointment or  
drop-in visits  
welcome.*



# The Arts Abound

Photo at left by Whitman College.

Where else would you expect to find a symphony in a community the size of Walla Walla? The Walla Walla symphony is the oldest continuous symphony west of the Mississippi and continues to offer an excellent musical series. Add to this a Community Concert series, Walla Walla Community College Summer Musical, Walla Walla College Lyceum Series, special events and vocal and instru-

mental programs offered by area colleges and schools, the music lover will find an oasis in the Walla Walla area.

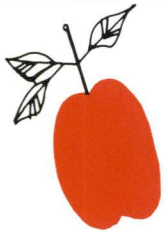
## The arts are for everyone . . .

A wide variety of theatre experiences for the enthusiast is available

through the Whitman College Harper Joy Theatre, Walla Walla Community College Theatre, Walla Walla College performances and the Community Little Theatre.

Carnegie Center, Sheehan Gallery, Clyde & Mary Harris Gallery, and the Mill Creek Gallery offer enjoyment to the art patron.

The area's modern public library is visited by over 650 people each day. Library services include information searches, interlibrary loan, story hours, summer reading programs and other young people's activities.



## Red Apple Restaurant

In the Heart of Downtown Walla Walla  
Open 24 Hours • Mon.-Sat.

AMERICAN & MEXICAN FOOD  
COCKTAIL LOUNGE  
PIANO BAR — DANCING

57 E. MAIN

525-5113



### The one for excellence

No other bank has been more closely involved with this region's businesses than Seafirst. For over fifty years, we've provided the people, service and expertise to help firms prosper and grow. So look to Seafirst for a measure of excellence unmatched by any other bank.



3rd & Main  
Walla Walla, WA 99362  
(509) 525-4400



## "QUALITY NEED NOT BE EXPENSIVE"

POOL • SHOWTIME TV • IN-ROOM COFFEE  
COMMERCIAL • GOVERNMENT  
FAMILY RATES



421 E. MAIN ST.  
WALLA WALLA, WA 99362  
(509) 529-4940 TOLL FREE 1-800-255-3050

# walla walla clinic

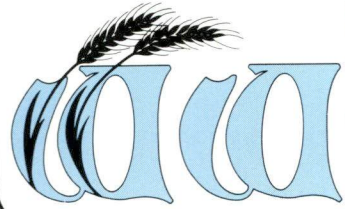


**55 W. Tieten — Walla Walla, Washington**

|   |  |
|---|--|
| <b>ALLERGY &amp; IMMUNOLOGY</b>                           | <b>525-0350</b>  |
| Gregory J. Martonick, M.D.                                |  |
| <b>DERMATOLOGY</b>  | <b>525-3160</b>  |
| W. Michael Botkin, M.D.                                   |  |
| <b>INTERNAL MEDICINE</b>                                  | <b>525-0350</b>  |
| James A. Beirne, M.D. —<br>Endocrinology/Nuclear Medicine | Robert Arnold Johnson, Cardiology                      |
| Casey R. Caldwell, M.D.                                   | Michael Martonick, M.D.                                |
| Robert G. Caudill, M.D.                                   | Ralph R. Rampton, M.D., Cardiology                     |
| John P. Condor, M.D. —<br>Oncology/Hematology             | Philip Siegel, M.D.                                    |
| James M. Johnson  | Richard D. Simon, Jr., M.D.                            |
|   | Lawrence S. Zawatzky, M.D. —<br>Gastroenterology       |
| <b>OPHTHALMOLOGY</b>                                      | <b>535-0350</b>  |
| Yue-Kong Au, M.D.   |  |
| <b>ORTHOPAEDIC SURGERY</b>                                | <b>525-3160</b>  |
| Robert W. Ruggeri, M.D. —<br>Sports Medicine Clinic       | Donald P. Didelius, M.D.                               |
| <b>EAR, NOSE &amp; THROAT/FACIAL PLASTIC SURGERY</b>      | <b>525-3160</b>  |
| Philip R. Morgan, M.D.                                    |  |
| <b>PEDIATRICS</b>   |  |
| Dale E. Dietzman, M.D. —<br>Infectious Diseases           | Carl E. Nelsen, M.D. —<br>Renal & Metabolic Diseases   |
| Robert H. Schaeffer, M.D. — Allergy                       |  |
| <b>SURGERY</b>  | <b>525-3160</b>  |
| Peter T. Brooks, M.D. — General Surgery                   | Charles J. Filipi, M.D. — General Surgery              |
| Stanley J. Ruff, M.D. —<br>General & Vascular Surgery     | Milton R. Watson, M.D. —<br>General & Vascular Surgery |
| <b>UROLOGY</b>  | <b>525-3160</b>  |
| Michael R. Conger, M.D.                                   | Duane R. Hedine, M.D.                                  |
| <b>ANCILLARY SERVICES</b>                                 |  |
| Physical Therapy  | Dietician  |
| Audiology —   | Clinic Pharmacy —                                      |
| Hearing Aid Service                                       | Drive Up Window Service                                |

**525-3720** 24-Hour  
Answering Service

**HOURS**  
Monday thru Thursday — 9:00 a.m. - 8:00 p.m.  
Friday — 9:00 a.m. - 5:00 p.m.  
Saturday — 9:00 a.m. - 12 Noon



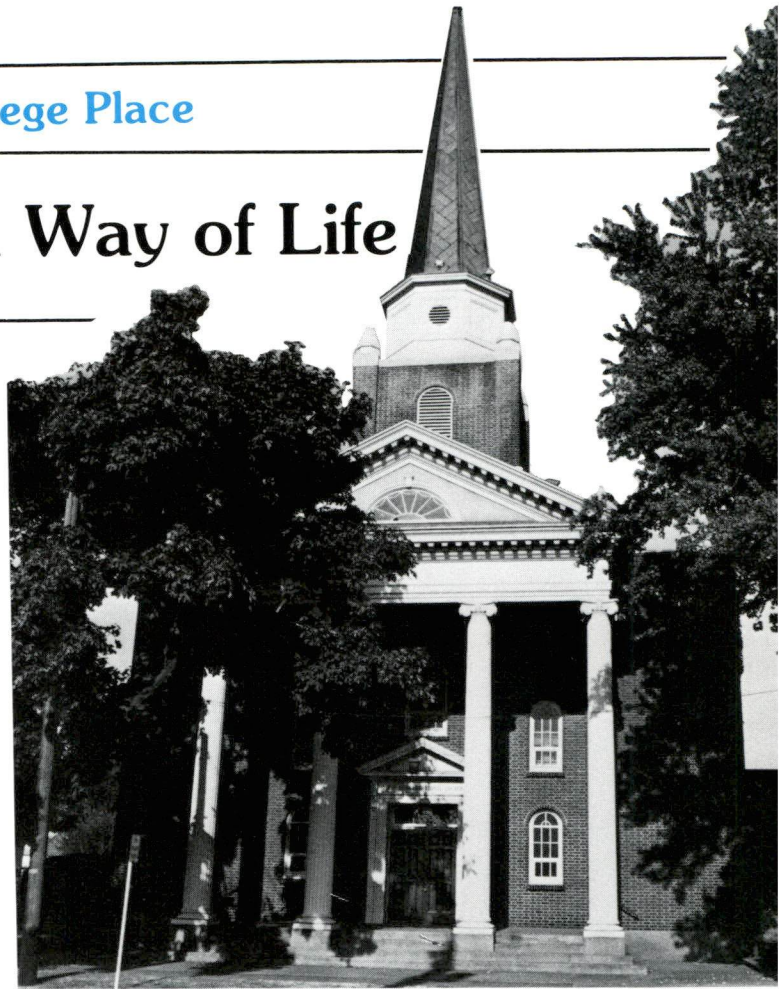
Walla Walla/College Place

# Worship A Way of Life

Church spires dot the Walla Walla/College Place skyline, a blend of the new and the old. There are at least 47 churches in the Walla Walla/College Place area representing most denominations.

The first Presbyterian Church west of the Rockies was organized at Whitman Mission in 1838.

The First Congregational Church had its beginning in 1864 and is the oldest Congregational Church in Washington State. The lovely sanctuary pictured is a classic example of colonial architecture and was dedicated in 1931.



## GROW WITH BANK OF THE WEST

**Your Community Bank  
Which Knows Walla Walla Money**

In the heart of downtown Walla Walla —  
Serving you from our newly renovated  
Historical Building (was the oldest department  
store in the state) close to all downtown  
businesses.

**3rd and Main • 522-1020**

**Eastgate Branch** — Convenient drive-in  
banking facilities and abundant parking.  
Close to major shopping center and mall.  
**Walla Walla & Ash Streets • 529-7760**



**Bank of the West**

Walla Walla's Newest Locally Owned Bank

MEMBER FDIC





Walla Walla/College Place

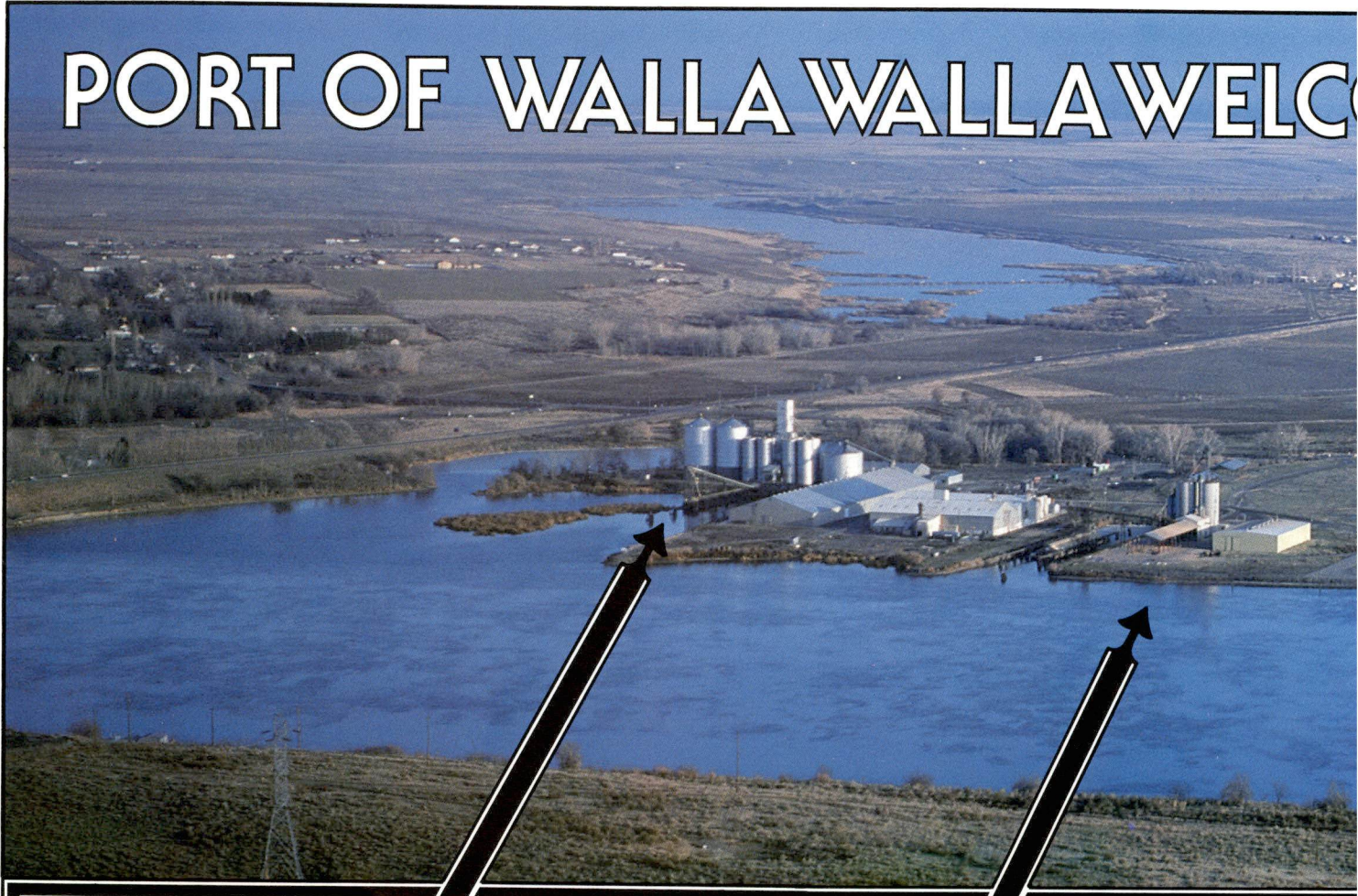
# A Commitment to Development

The Port of Walla Walla was formed as a municipal corporation in 1952, and since that time it has helped boost the industrial development of the county.

Industries attracted to and located in Walla Walla County due to the cooperation and assistance of the Port of Walla Walla employ more than 2,300

people. Two of these industries represent the largest tax payers of Walla Walla County and in the aggregate these industries contribute more than

## PORT OF WALLA WALLA WELCOME

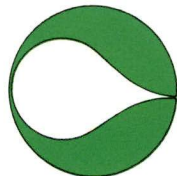


### CARGILL, INC.

Burbank Elevator

*"Serving the Columbia Basin & the Pacific Northwest"*

GRAIN — SEEDS  
TRUCK — RAIL — BARGE



(509) 547-9550  
(800) 572-9640 WA  
(800) 541-9618 ID/OR

### CONNELL GRAIN GROWERS

Co-operative

*Serving Growers Since 1930*

Burbank — 545-1455  
Connell — 234-2641

P.O. Box 97 — Connell, WA 99326



Local Towing &  
Piledriving, Heavy  
Construction of Irr  
Oil Sp

STATE CONTRACTORS RI

547-7983 24 H

\$3.4 million in taxes each year. Truly these industries are an economic asset to Walla Walla County.

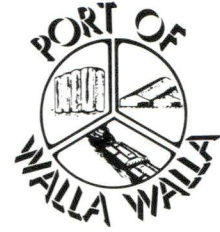
Industries located on Port property include a paper products manufacturer, meat packing plant, grain elevators, feed lot, sprinkler equipment manufacturer, handlebar grip manufacturer and more. From this list, it is easy to recognize that the Port meets the needs of a very diversified group of industries.

Presently the Port District has more than 150 acres of land available for in-

dustrial and commercial development. All of the land has railroad and highway access and utilities are available. The Port District has formed the Port of Walla Walla Public Corporation which can issue Industrial Revenue Bonds for development of industrial facilities.

The Port District assists interested industries in site location in Walla Walla County. Land zoned for various types of industry is available.

For further information on the Port's advantages to your company, contact the Port of Walla Walla.



The American Northwest network to the world ... it works!

# BRINGS INDUSTRY TO THE COUNTY



**ATIONAL, INC.**

g, Land & Water  
rine Construction,  
Pumping Stations,  
n Up.

**TION NO. RI-ED-EI-\*3410E**

one (503) 285-9111

## PORT OF WALLA WALLA

Inquiries Welcome  
CALL

**(509) 525-3100**

or contact

Port of Walla Walla  
P.O. Box 1077  
29 E. Sumach  
Walla Walla, WA 99362

## Boise Cascade Corporation/Paper Group Wallula Mill

Massive growth years for Boise Cascade during the 5 year period 1978-1982 resulted in big changes for the Wallula Mill. What was a small kraft linerboard mill is now a gleaming new white paper and market pulp complex.

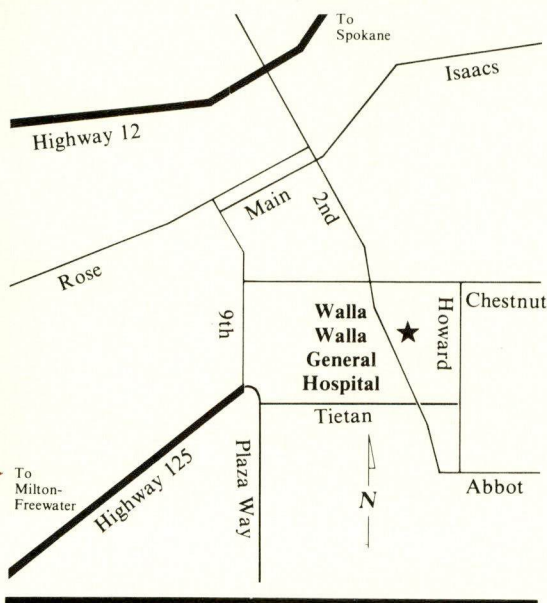
With 500 employees, the Wallula Mill operates two paper machines and a pulp dryer. Products include business, converting, forms, printing and publishing papers—container board and market pulp. Production capacity—over 1100 tons daily.

**(509) 547-2411**

**P.O. Box 500 Wallula, WA 99363**



# YOUR TOTAL HEALTH RESOURCE CENTER



- Emergency Center  
Physician on Duty 24 Hours
- Physician Referral Service
- Cardiac Rehabilitation
- Orthopedic Medicine
- Wellness and Comprehensive Health Education Programs
- Primary Care Nursing
- Blue Mt. Sports Medicine Center  
529-2061
- Fully Accredited

**525-0480**

**Walla Walla General Hospital**  
1025 S. Second Avenue  
Walla Walla, Washington 99362





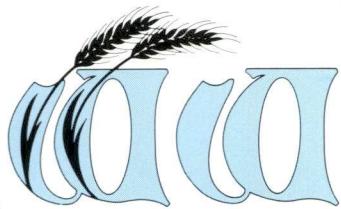
Photo by U.S. Army Corps of Engineers



Photo by U.S. Army Corps of Engineers



Photo by Ted Mitchel



## Walla Walla/College Place

# A Place for All Seasons

Walla Walla Valley is the heart of a playground with something for everyone during all seasons of the year. Because of the beauty and natural resources of the Blue Mountain area, there is a wide variety of outdoor activities for fun and relaxation.

Spring and summer offer a time for water recreation on the Snake and Columbia Rivers. Various area dams provide extensive water recreation areas with boat docks, launch ramps, shelters and picnic areas developed and maintained by the Corps of Engineers. These rivers provide opportunity for

excellent bass, catfish, sturgeon and steelhead fishing while local streams draw the angler for trout.

Opportunities abound for backpacking, trail rides and camping in the rugged Blue Mountains a short distance away.

Within the community are two well-groomed golf courses, along with bike paths, jogging track, racquetball courts, indoor and outdoor swimming pools, ice skating rink and tennis courts.

Forty-two softball teams compete each summer at the Veteran's Memorial Athletic Complex. Eighty-seven soccer

teams of all age levels compete throughout the city at schools and parks. Summer recreation programs utilize the city's many fine parks and meet needs of the community youth.

Pioneer Park and the park bandstand date back to 1908 when the Olmstead Brothers, architects of Central Park in New York City, were hired as park planners. The park is a haven for people and birds alike. Ducks and geese are year-round residents on the park's pond. The nearby aviary, opening during the spring of 1984, was built as a community project and will display a

variety of bird species. May brings the Dogwood trees and tulip beds into full bloom along the park's drive to the original bandstand, which is still used for music in the park on various occasions.

With fall and winter, new opportunities arise. Migratory waterfowl and upland game bird hunting or the challenge of elk and deer can be found close at hand. Snowfall creates a winter won-

derland for both skiing and snowmobiling in the nearby Blue Mountains. Two ski areas, Ski Bluewood and Spout Springs, are within 45 minutes of Walla Walla.

The Walla Walla Valley is blessed with four distinct seasons and a mild climate, which means you can enjoy the out-of-doors throughout the year.

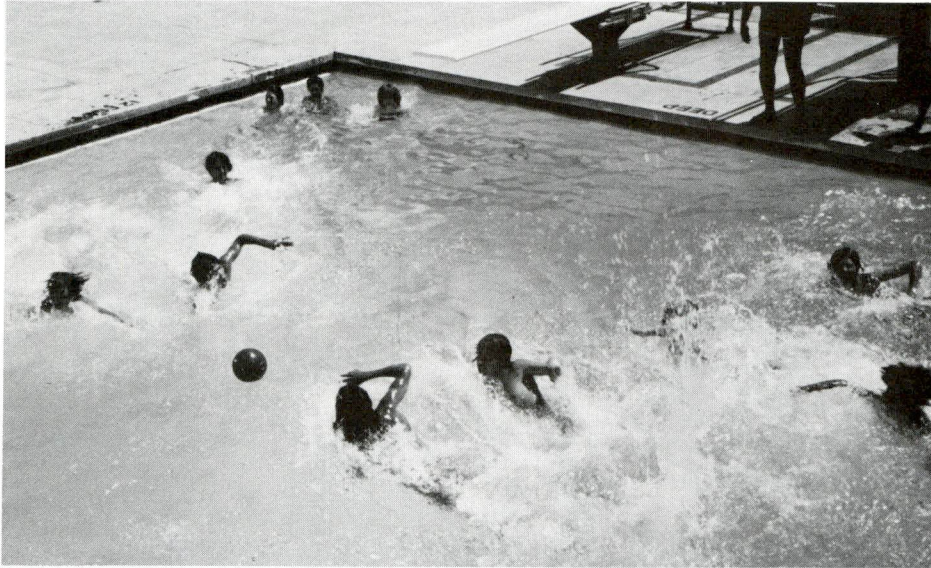


Photo by City Park & Recreation Department

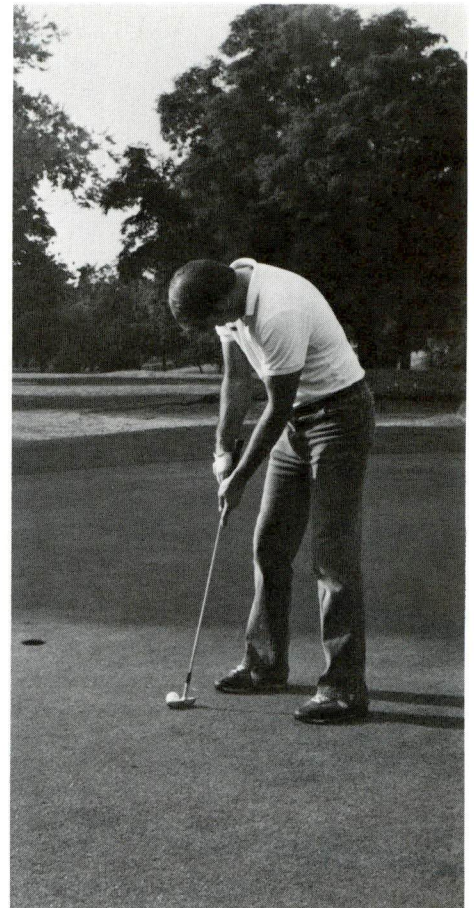


Photo by Bill Stine



Give Your  
Family the  
Best Quality  
at a Fair  
Price

Home  
Delivery  
Service


Produced & Packaged in the  
WALLA WALLA VALLEY

525-5260

Box 396  
College Place

Building your  
strong tomorrows...  
the way that  
they should be

Walla Walla  
Yakima  
Selah • Sunnyside  
Richland • Kennewick  
Wenatchee • Clarkston



First since 1890



Photo by Bill Stine




CONCRETE — ROCK — ASPHALT — BLOCKS  
ROCK PRODUCT SPECIALISTS

# READYMIX

Sand & Gravel Co. Inc.

Main Office 938-5581  
Main Office 525-9131  
Block Division 525-9120  
Starbuck Division 399-2267 Boardman 481-9246



**GENERAL**  **ELECTRIC**  

WE BRING GOOD THINGS TO LIFE.



**Appliance-TV-Electronics**  
OF DOWNTOWN WALLA WALLA  
MAIN & COLVILLE

Make Us No. 1  
on Your Shopping List.

**1** WALLA WALLA  
DOWNTOWN  
MERCHANTS

Serving you since 1955 Phone 525-1500

## Sights of Interest

You may want to stroll downtown, using the Downtown Walking Tour brochure as a guide, and view the many historical buildings and places of interest.

A visit to Carnegie Center, built in 1905 and converted in 1971 to an exhibition gallery and handcrafts gift shop, is a pleasant experience.

Browsing through Kirkman House, one of the great houses of the Northwest pioneer era, is an enjoyable way to spend an afternoon. This house was built in 1876 and is now being restored by the Historical Architecture Development Corporation. The massive and handsome brick structure is a splendid example of Victorian architecture in the Italianate style and is listed on the National Register of Historic Places.

Seven miles west of Walla Walla on Highway 12 is Whitman Mission National Historic Site and Museum. The National Park Service preserves the 1836 site of Marcus and Narcissa Whitman's mission, the common grave for the 1847 massacre victims, and a section of the original Oregon Trail. The

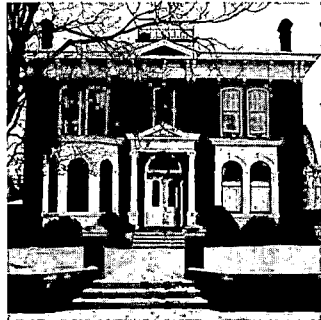


Photo by Walla Walla Historical Society

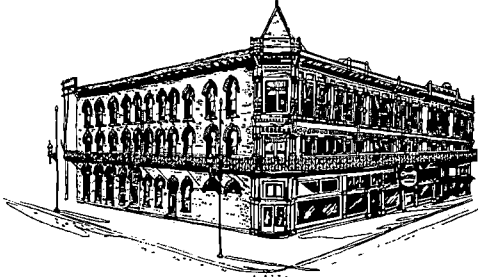
museum offers a rich narrative of the historical events unfolded in this Valley.

Fort Walla Walla Park and Museum Complex is part of the 1858 military reservation. The complex features a

pioneer village of nine historic and five modern buildings, preserving the largest horse era agricultural display in the west. Nearby is an early military cemetery and park.

*An atmosphere that's a page from Walla Walla's past*

**THE  
D A C R E S  
S A L O O N**



**BEER - WINE**

**DACRES SALOON & RESTAURANT**

**LUNCH & DINNER**

**POOL & GAMES**

**OPEN**

**Monday through Thursday — 11 a.m. to 12 p.m.**

**Friday and Saturday — 11 a.m. to 2 a.m.**

**Located in the Historic Dacres Hotel**

**207 West Main**

**phone: 522-0050**

**MICHAEL DRAKE — PROPRIETOR**



1880

**KIRKMAN HOUSE**

**Victorian Period House Museum  
National Historic Landmark**

**Open 1:30 to 4:30 weekdays or by app't.**

**CHERRY ST. COLLECTABLES**

*Located on the museum grounds*

- ANTIQUES, BOOKS
- HISTORICAL PRINTS, PAMPHLETS
- FLOWER ARRANGEMENTS

214 N. COLVILLE

WALLA WALLA, WA 99362

TEL. (509) 529-4373

HISTORICAL ARCHITECTURE DEVELOPMENT CORP., PROPRIETOR

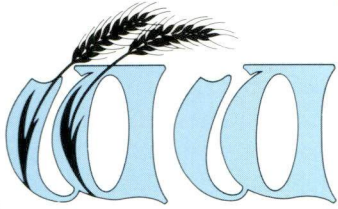
*Rogers walla walla, inc.*



**Walla Walla**

**FAMOUS FOODS FROM THE  
BLUE MOUNTAINS**

**P.O. Box 998 • Walla Walla, Washington**



Walla Walla/College Place

# A Center for Medical Care

Certainly, hallmarks of the Walla Walla/College Place area are its outstanding physicians and unsurpassed medical facilities.

Approximately 100 physicians representing nearly every medical specialty practice in Walla Walla. Many of them have been trained at renowned medical institutes throughout the nation and have been attracted to Walla Walla by the sophisticated services available at area hospitals.

**St. Mary Medical Center**, a 146-bed acute care general hospital owned and operated by the Sisters of Providence, offers a full range of medical and surgical services and psychiatric care. Specialists provide regional

care in radiation oncology, pulmonary medicine/respiratory therapy, rehabilitation medicine, neurology and neurosurgery, genetics counseling and vascular surgery.

The nursery at St. Mary has been designated a neonatal intensive care unit. The Medical Center's Home Health Service offers skilled nursing and various therapies to persons living within 30 miles of Walla Walla.

The **Veterans Administration Medical Center** is located on the grounds of the old Fort Walla Walla and was one of the first military posts established in the Pacific Northwest.

Today, the Veterans Administration Medical Center is a 150-bed acute

medical and surgical health care facility and maintains inpatient alcohol treatment and psychiatric units. A range of rehabilitation, laboratory, pharmacy, radiology, intensive care and dental services is available to eligible veterans.

**Walla Walla General Hospital**, a member of the Adventist Health System, is a 72-bed general acute care hospital with a wide variety of medical and surgical services. The philosophy that "staying well is better than getting well" extends to patients and community members alike, touching all aspects of the hospital's total health care programs. Among its services the hospital provides health education

Sisters of Providence



Founded 1879

St. Mary  
Medical Center

## Medical Excellence & Compassionate Care

### Regional Referral Center

- 24-Hour Emergency Care Center
- Ambulatory Care
- Sports Medicine & Wellness
- Home Health Service
- Genetics Counseling
- 24-Hour Laboratory
- Coronary Intensive Care
- Total Outpatient Services
- Lifeline
- Air Ambulance Service



- Radiation & Chemotherapy Cancer Treatment Center
- Neurosurgery & Neurological Testing
- Rehabilitation Services
  - Physical Therapy
  - Occupational Therapy
  - Speech Pathology
- Pulmonary Medicine & Respiratory Care
- Vascular Testing & Surgery
- Digital Subtraction Angiography
- Xero Mammography

St. Mary Medical Center, 401 West Poplar, Walla Walla, Washington 509/525-3320



Photo by Bill Stine

through the Mobile Health Resource Center.

Area residents have the peace of mind of knowing that should medical emergencies happen or health-related problems arise, local emergency medical personnel are able to respond appropriately 24 hours a day.

Full-body CT scanning, an important diagnostic tool, is available through community medical facilities.

### Other Services

Dental specialists in Walla Walla and College Place include orthodontics, prosthodontics and oral surgery.

Community service agencies allied to health care include: eight nursing homes, a health clinic, mental health center, alcohol center, Help Line, retarded citizen center, meals-on-wheels, and active local chapters of the American Red Cross and all major voluntary health organizations.

The excellence of these medical facilities has earned for Walla Walla the reputation as the center of medical care for the southeastern Washington and northeastern Oregon region.



**D&K Frozen Foods** is proud to be a part of the agricultural economy of the Walla Walla area.

We provide the vital link between the vegetable grower and the consumer. Our frozen products, including asparagus, peas, lima beans, carrots, onions, zucchini squash and various vegetable mixes are distributed worldwide as well as throughout the United States.

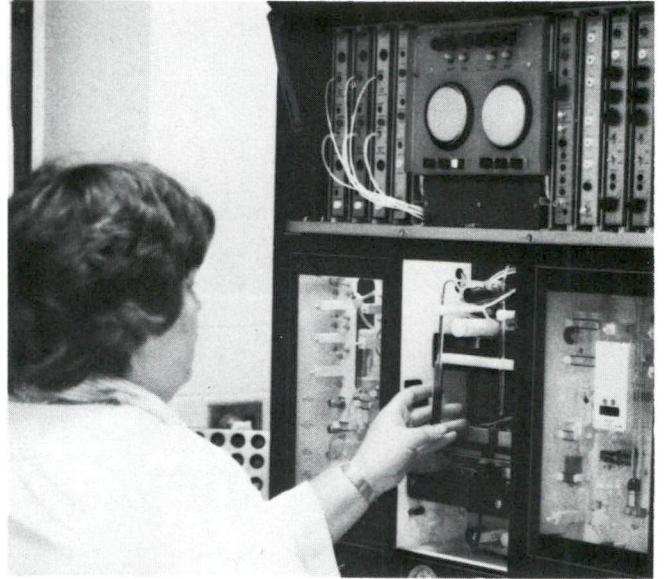
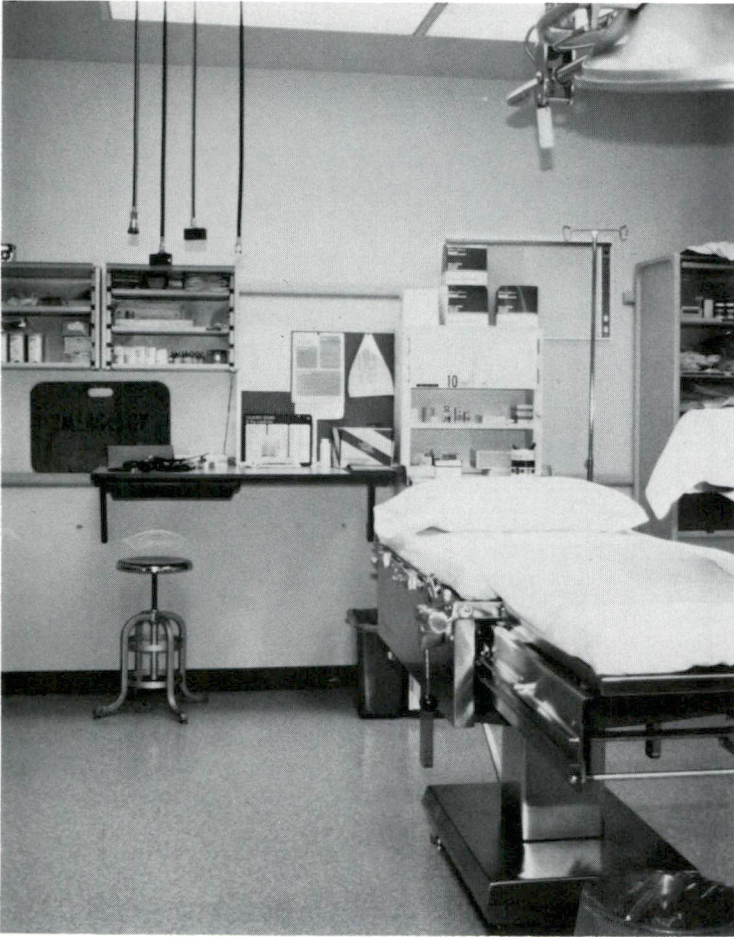
As the largest private employer in the city, our payroll plays a major economic role throughout the community.

Our support of Southeastern Washington farmers and suppliers also provides considerable economic benefit to Walla Walla and the surrounding communities.

We feel the future of Walla Walla is an exciting one, and plan to be a significant part of that future.

**1164 Dell Avenue  
Walla Walla  
525-7890**

AN EQUAL OPPORTUNITY EMPLOYER

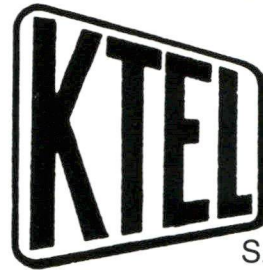


*We're looking  
Ahead*

Today you can cash a check or use a 24-hour Day & Night Teller® machine in Walla Walla or at First Interstate offices throughout the 11 western states, Alaska and Hawaii. In the future, we'll be introducing the kinds of new products and services that will make you glad you bank at First Interstate Bank of Washington. Today *and* tomorrow.



Walla Walla Branch  
33 East Main  
529-8770



1490

ABC  
SATELLITE  
INFORMATION

525-4103

P.O. Box 948  
Walla Walla, WA 99362

**CATHERINE STREET CLINIC**  
342 Catherine, Walla Walla, WA 99362

ROBERT A. CAMPBELL, M.D.    JOHN P. SHANNON, M.D.  
M. E. LAIDLAW, M.D.    MICHAEL J. KILFOYLE, M.D.  
DANIEL E. HARRI, M.D.

**CATHERINE STREET CLINIC**

5 MD Multi-speciality medical group including  
General Surgery, General Internal Medicine and  
the sub-specialty of Gastroenterology.

**(509) 525-8110**

The bank that's  
more than a bank  
has more ways  
for you to invest  
your money.

**Washington Mutual**   
The bank that's more than a bank.™

Washington Mutual Savings Bank and its affiliates:  
Murphey Favre, Inc./Composite Research and Management Co./  
Washington Mutual Service Corp.  
Member FDIC. Murphey Favre: Member SIPC

509-529-5213  
28 E. ALDER — WALLA WALLA WA 99362

AUTOMOTIVE  
PARTS &  
EQUIPMENT

WELDING  
EQUIPMENT  
AND SUPPLIES

*Walla Walla Motor Supply, Inc.*  
126 - 128 E. ALDER

PHONE 509-525-2940  
WALLA WALLA, WA 99362

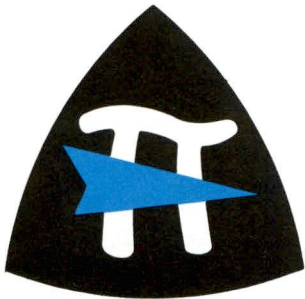
ALFRED O. LENTZ  
& ASSOCIATES



*We Insure Your Most Valuable Asset*  
**YOU!!!**

P.O. Box 522  
Walla Walla, WA 99362

Office: (509) 529-2804  
Home: (509) 529-7459



*Working for the Future  
through your children*

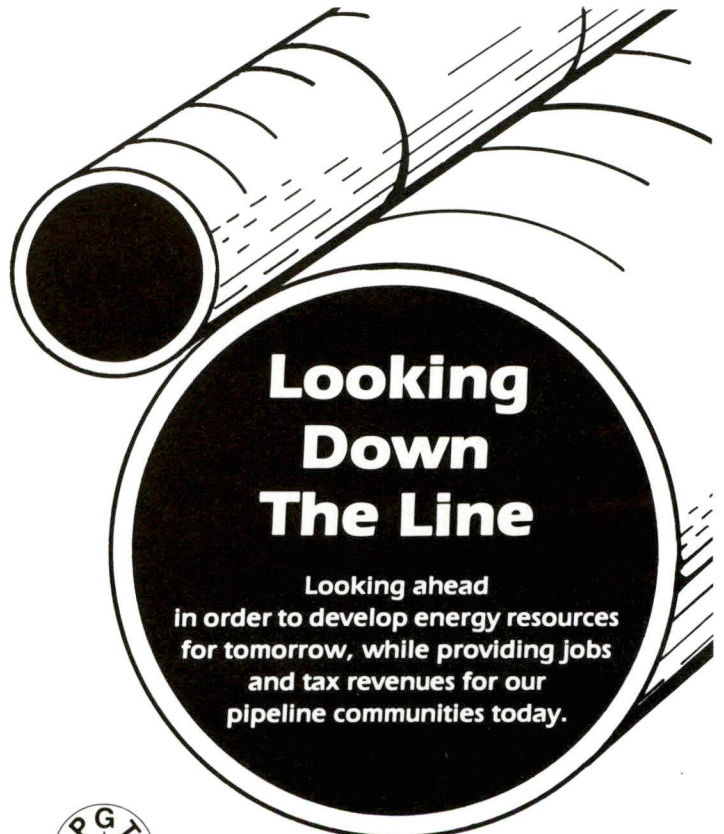
**WALLA WALLA VALLEY EDUCATION ASSN.**  
An affiliate of WEA and NEA  
231 DRUMHELLER BLDG.

John Deere  
makes fast work  
of big jobs



**Cottingham  
Sales &  
Rentals** 

2921 MELROSE WALLA WALLA 522-2000



**Looking  
Down  
The Line**

Looking ahead  
in order to develop energy resources  
for tomorrow, while providing jobs  
and tax revenues for our  
pipeline communities today.



**Pacific Gas Transmission**

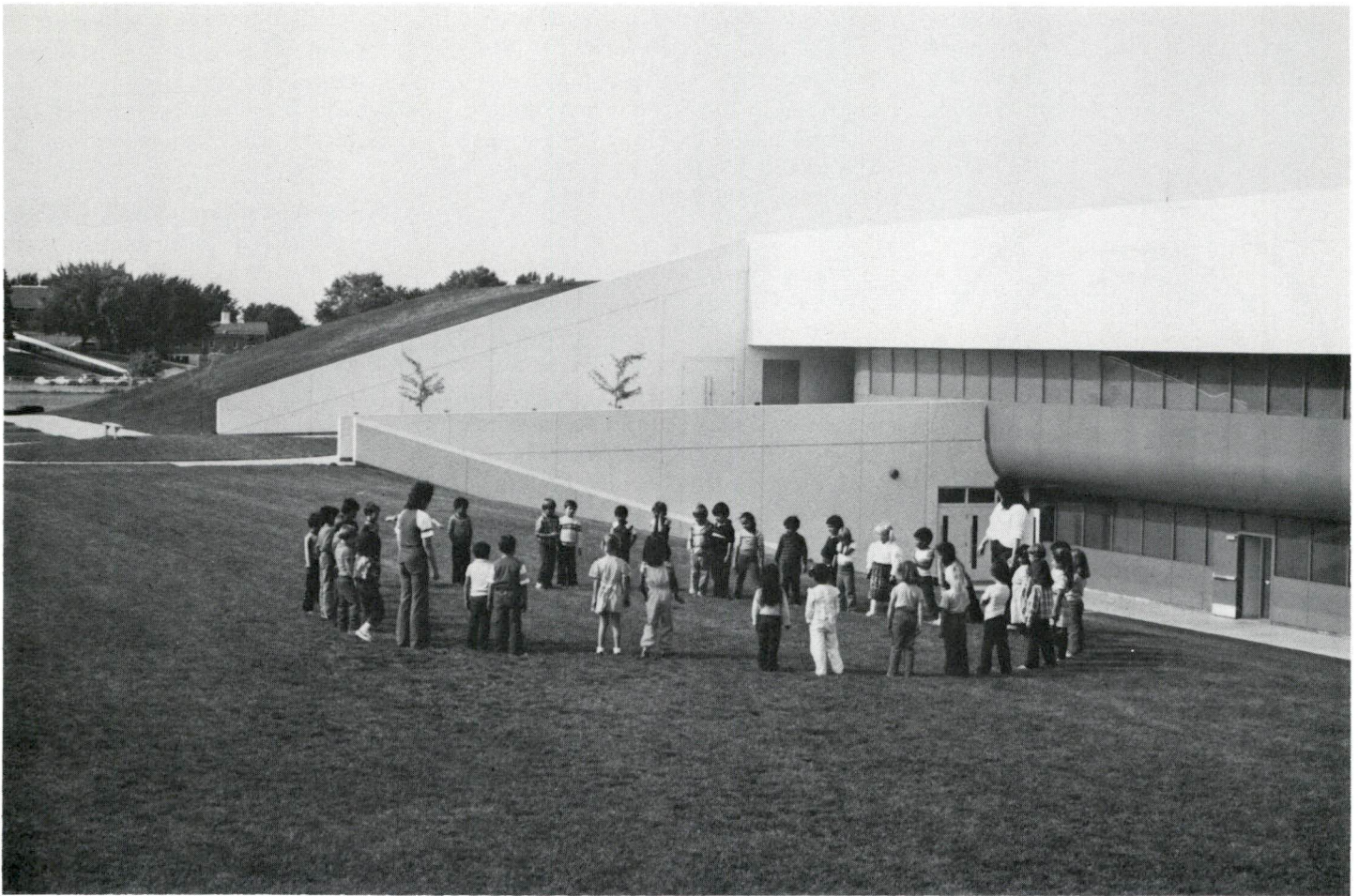


Photo by Bill Stine



## Walla Walla/College Place

# Education . . . Something Special

Educational opportunities in the Walla Walla Area are excellent. Unlike most areas, students can choose from a variety of public and private schools at the primary, and secondary education levels.

Walla Walla Public School District is comprised of a well trained, dedicated professional staff which serves student needs in six elementary schools, a child development center, two junior high schools and an AAA high school. Average district enrollment is approximately 5,000 students.

The College Place School District is a non-high school district which

covers approximately 30 square miles and two schools. Davis Elementary and John Sager Middle School have an annual enrollment of about 500 students. College Place public school students in grades 10-12 attend Walla Walla High School.

Religious school systems are also well represented. The Seventh-Day Adventist Church and the Catholic Church operate independent K-12 programs. In addition, the Liberty Christian School operates a preschool through grade 11 program.

Students wishing to continue their education have three excellent facilities right at home from which to choose.

**Whitman College** is the only Washington private college included in *The Times' Book*, which is, according to the editor, a selection of "the best and most interesting four-year institutions in the country." The co-educational, independent liberal arts college is the oldest chartered institution of higher education in Washington State.


The picturesque campus is situated in the heart of Walla Walla at the foot of the Blue Mountains. A wide variety of outdoor activities include cross-country skiing, backpacking, hiking, kayaking, rafting and rock climbing.

The enrollment of 1,100 men and women is perhaps ideal for a residen-

tial liberal arts college. The faculty-to-student ratio of 1 to 13 encourages close and personal relationships. The broad and flexible curriculum includes preprofessional programs in medicine,

law, business, engineering, education and others. Academically, students are encouraged to develop the ability to think, to reason, to read critically, to write effectively, to weigh evidence and make sound judgments, and to interrelate various disciplines.

one, two and four year studies. Masters programs are also offered in education and biology. The college is especially known for its programs in engineering, education and biology.



**KIBLER**  
DEVELOPMENT

- Real Estate Sales
- Counseling
- Appraising

**LES KIBLER, Broker**

14 E. Main • Suite 5  
Walla Walla, WA 99362

**525-8807** REALTOR **MLS**

**Walla Walla College**, a fully accredited Christian school, is part of a worldwide network of educational institutions operated by the Seventh-Day Adventist Church. The school's principal goal throughout its 90 years has been to provide an environment and an education that lead to the harmonious development of a student's moral, physical and spiritual powers.

The 63-acre campus is located in the heart of College Place in the fertile, wheat-growing Walla Walla Valley.

Walla Walla College offers a vibrant, family type experience on campus for its students. The varied, highly qualified faculty members are often the student's friends outside the classroom.

Academically, nearly 60 different options are available, with degrees for

**Walla Walla Community College** is a public coeducational two-year college offering extensive high quality programs in academic transfer, vocational, developmental and continuing education.

The WWCC campus includes 20 learning and activity sites. On 86 acres sit 14 buildings including a domed community athletic facility and a 35,000 volume library.

The 5,000 students come to the college from 50 states and from 10 foreign countries. However, more than 90 percent of the students enrolled live within the four-county college district.

The faculty includes 140 highly qualified instructors plus an equal number of adjunct faculty. Walla Walla Community College is fully accredited by the Northwest Association of Secondary and Higher Schools.



## Walla Walla Community College

*Serving the Educational,  
and Training Needs of  
the People of  
Southeastern Washington*

**500 Tausick Way  
Walla Walla, WA 99362**

**(509) 522-2500**



## LUMBER & HARDWARE CO., INC.

**AREA CODE (509) 525-4000  
508 WELLINGTON**

**Mailing Address: P.O. Box 1648  
WALLA WALLA, WA  
99362**

# WALLA WALLA SWEET ONION COMMISSION



(TRADEMARK REGISTERED & OWNED BY WALLA WALLA SWEET ONION COMMISSION)

## Fresh Pak Inc.

Brand:  
*Jacks Finest  
Stream Line*

**509-547-1771**



Jack Guier  
Dave Darrington  
Jerry Guier

You've probably tried other sween onions . . . but you haven't tried the best until you've had WALLA WALLA SWEETS. Try some and you'll see why they're called the "SWEETEST ONIONS ON EARTH!" And don't forget to look for the above seal on each sack. It's your guarantee of quality. Only genuine WALLA WALLA SWEETS will carry it.

SHIPPING JUNE TO MID-AUGUST  
CALL THESE WALLA WALLA SHIPPERS

## Taruscio Farms

**509-529-2380  
509-529-7667**

Nick Taruscio



## Mojonnier & Sons Inc.

Brand:  
*Blue Mountain*

**509-529-2932**



Willard Petersen  
Steve Ayers

## Northwest Gold Produce Inc.

Brand:  
*King Spear*

**509-529-6420**



Northwest Frest  
(509) 662-3481

## Pacific Fruit & Produce Co.

Brands:  
*Snoboy  
Miss Walla Walla  
Best Grown*

**509-525-9252**



Joe Toppano  
Frank Laufer

## Walla Walla Gardeners Association

Brand:  
*Gloria  
W.W.*

**509-525-7070**



Paul Hammack  
Bryon Magnagli

## Bossini Packing Co.

Brands:  
*Boss-Man  
Sweet Leo*

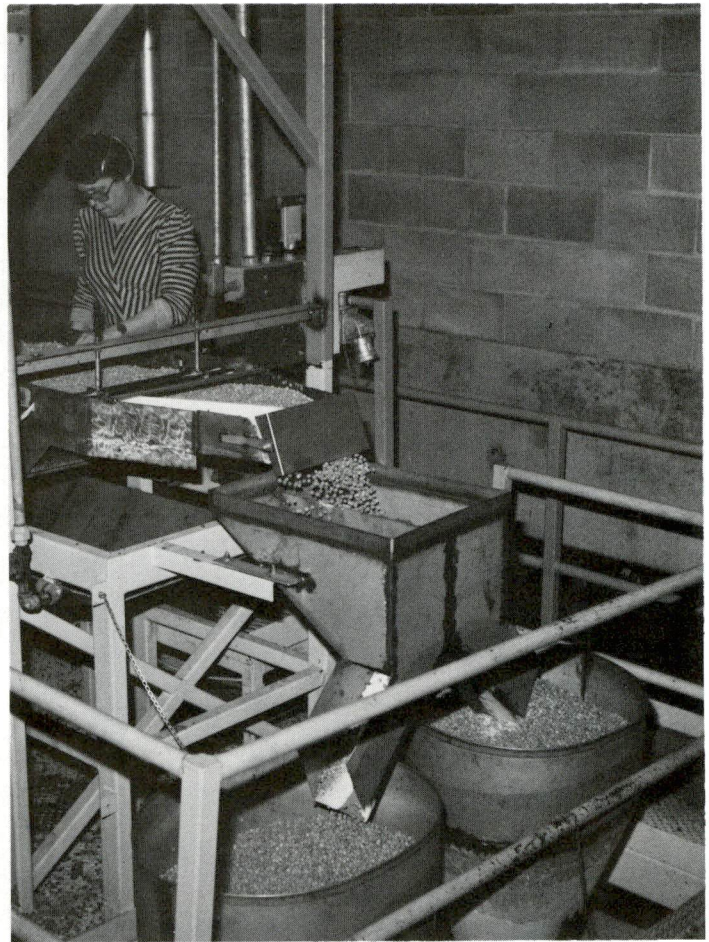
**509-525-2122**

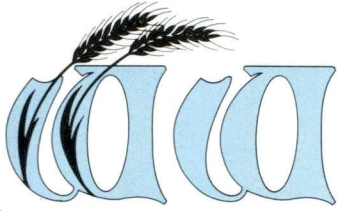


Greg Bossini

Agriculture  
and business  
work together  
in Walla Walla/  
College Place.

Photos by Bill Stine.





# Agriculture & Business A True Partnership

While the economy of the Walla Walla Valley is based primarily on agriculture, other manufacturers are high on the industry list.

Walla Walla boasts the world's largest manufacturer of sprinkler heads as well as frozen and canned food industries. Two other major industries not related to agriculture and distributed worldwide are Martin's Archery, makers of archery equipment, and NeoTech International, manufacturers of Grab-On handlebar grips.

Governmental and public sector businesses are also a vital part of the Walla Walla County economy.

The Washington State Penitentiary houses approximately 1,000 inmates and employs 650 persons with an annual payroll of over \$12 million.

The U.S. Army Corps of Engineers maintains a district office at the Walla Walla City-County Airport. The Corps is responsible for development of water resource projects and other civil works activities in the Snake River Basin, an area including more than 114,000 square miles. The district has an annual budget of over \$74 million and employs about 655 permanent employees as well as 120 temporary seasonal employees.

Walla Walla serves as the headquarters of the Snake River Area of the Bonneville Power Administration, the federal power marketing agency. More than 280 Bonneville employees including 42 people in Walla Walla are located in cities and communities throughout



Photo by Bill Stine

southern Idaho, eastern Oregon and south central Washington.

Other major employers include the school district, hospitals, colleges, airline, city and county government.

The 31 major area employers represent a combined work force of over 9,500 persons and an annual payroll of close to \$152 million.

The Walla Walla Valley enjoys an

exceptionally long growing season, averaging 200 days a year. Because the altitude in the county varies from 350 feet at the western end to 3,000 feet in the Blue Mountain foothills, a wide variety of growing conditions and crops are present. Rainfall ranges from 7 to 39 inches.

With over 273,000 acres under cultivation in wheat with a value of approx-

Five of the top industries in the area include:

| Firm                | Product                  | Employees | Annual Payroll |
|---------------------|--------------------------|-----------|----------------|
| I B P, Inc.         | Meat Packing             | 1,300     | \$19 million   |
| Boise Cascade       | Pulp, Paper & Containers | 620       | 18 million     |
| D & K Frozen Foods  | Frozen Vegetables        | *200-800  | 5.9 million    |
| Rogers Walla Walla  | Canned Vegetables        | *120-550  | 4.4 million    |
| Continental Can Co. | Cans for Food Processing | 135       | 3 million      |

\*These industries are subject to seasonal employment shifts.



Photo by Ron Carlson

mately \$62 million, the area has long been recognized as a major wheat producing region. While wheat remains king in the county, it is not the area's only crop.

The Walla Walla Sweet Onion, well known for its sweetness, flavor and tender succulence, has been developed over several generations by local Walla Walla growers. These Walla Walla Sweets, shipped nationwide, are unique to the Walla Walla Valley where soil, climate and careful selection of seed insure quality. The combination of these factors has produced one of the sweetest onions in the world.

Grape vineyards and wineries are a growing industry in Walla Walla County. Climate and soil are the key to the increase in grape production for the Valley. The Snake River Vineyard has the distinction of being the largest concord grape vineyard in the world. The Federal Government recently approved this area as the "Appellation Walla Walla Valley", a distinct designation recognizing the ability of the area to

| <b>Top Ranking Crops</b>   |              |              |
|--|--------------|--------------|
| <b>Crop</b>  | <b>Acres</b> | <b>Value</b> |
| Wheat  | 273,050      | \$61,910,000 |
| Alfalfa Hay  | 22,000       | 9,680,000    |
| Potatoes   | 4,012        | 8,029,000    |
| Asparagus  | 6,077        | 7,638,789    |
| Barley   | 18,620       | 5,736,000    |
| Alfalfa Seed   | 9,000        | 4,657,500    |
| Green Peas   | 14,412       | 2,700,000    |
| Concord & Wine Grapes  | 1,945        | 3,417,000    |
| Sweet Onions   | 800          | 960,000      |
| <b>Total farm income in the county is well over \$110 million.</b> |              |              |

produce a superior quality wine grape. Appellation boundaries cross the state line into Oregon, the only Pacific Northwest one to do so.

Award winning table wines are the result of small vineyards located throughout the area. Leonetti Cellar, located in Walla Walla, specializes in Cabernet Sauvignon and fruity rieslings. Woodward Canyon Winery, 16 miles north-east of Walla Walla, features Chardon-

nay, Cabernet Blanc, Cabernet Sauvignon and White Rieslings. Lowden School House Winery expects to release the first wines in 1984. Two additional wineries will open in the immediate area within the next year. Each winery will arrange tours by appointment.

Seven other wineries are located within a 75 mile radius of the Walla Walla/College Place area.

# Index to Advertisers

Abraham's ..... 12  
 Baker Boyer Bank ..... Inside Front Cover  
 Bank of the West ..... 19  
 Boise Cascade Corp./Paper Group..... Center Spread  
 Cargill, Inc. .... Center Spread  
 Catherine Street Clinic ..... 29  
 Coldwell Banker ..... 1  
 College Dairy ..... 24  
 College Place ..... 7  
 Connell Grain Growers ..... Center Spread  
 Continental Can Co. .... 37  
 Cottingham Sales & Rentals ..... 30  
 D & K Frozen Foods Inc. .... 28  
 The Dacres Saloon ..... 26  
 Davis-Sameh-Meecker Laboratories, P.S. .... 12  
 Disposal Services ..... 2  
 First Federal Savings ..... 24  
 First Interstate Bank ..... 29  
 Frontier Federal Savings and Loan Assn. .... 12  
 Frontier Machinery ..... 12  
 Hepler-Jackson Real Estate ..... 10  
 Herring Funeral Home ..... 8  
 Hewitt Distributing Co. Inc. .... 11  
 The Hub ..... 25  
 KHIT Radio ..... 2  
 Kibler Development ..... 32  
 Kirkman House ..... 26  
 KTEL Radio ..... 29  
 KUJ Radio ..... 12  
 Alfred O. Lentz & Associates ..... 30  
 Linscott Wylie & Blize, Inc. .... Inside Back Cover  
 Low Cost Super Drug & Variety Centers ..... 10  
 Martin Archery, Inc. .... 9  
 Nelson Irrigation Corporation..... 11  
 Ken Nicoles, Photography..... Inside Back Cover  
 Niemi, Holland & Scott ..... 14

Odd Fellows Home of Washington ..... 16  
 Old National Bank ..... 9  
 Old Stone Mortgage Corporation ..... 7  
 Pacific Gas Transmission ..... 30  
 Pacific Power ..... 11  
 J. C. Penney ..... 7  
 Perkins ..... 9  
 Pioneer Title Company of Walla Walla ..... 2  
 Pony Soldier Motor Inn ..... 40  
 Port of Walla Walla ..... Center Spread  
 Rainier Bank ..... 10  
 Ready Mix Sand & Gravel Co. Inc. .... 25  
 Red Apple Restaurant ..... 17  
 Riedel International, Inc. .... Center Spread  
 Rogers Walla Walla, Inc. .... 26  
 Scott Realty ..... 8  
 St. Mary Medical Center ..... 27  
 Seafirst Bank ..... 17  
 Soper's Leather Goods ..... 15  
 Spokane Mortgage Co. .... 11  
 Sporleders ..... 15  
 Superior Signs ..... 11  
 Travelodge ..... 17  
 Total Office Concepts ..... 11  
 U.S. Army Corps of Engineers ..... 2  
 ValCom ..... 8  
 Valley Transit ..... 6  
 Van Petten Lumber & Hardware Co., Inc. .... 32  
 Walla Walla Clinic ..... 18  
 Walla Walla College ..... Back Cover  
 Walla Walla Community College ..... 32  
 Walla Walla General Hospital ..... 22  
 Walla Walla Grain Growers ..... 8  
 Walla Walla Motor Supply, Inc. .... 30  
 Walla Walla Sweet Onion Commission..... 33  
 Walla Walla Valley Education Assn. .... 30  
 Washington Mutual ..... 30  
 The Whitman Motor Inn ..... 12  
 World Wide Travel Service ..... 10

## CONTINENTAL CAN COMPANY

13th & Dell Ave.  
 Walla Walla



Producing Quality Containers for  
 These and other Fine Companies:

- ROGERS WALLA WALLA, INC.
- AMERICAN FINE FOODS, INC.
- TREE TOP, INC.
- NALLEY'S FINE FOODS
- AMERICAN POTATO CO., INC.
- R. T. FRENCH CO., INC.
- WELCH FOODS, INC.
- SNO-KIST GROWERS, INC.
- HI COUNTRY FOODS CORP.
- YAKIMA VALLEY GRAPE PRODUCERS
- SAFeway STORES, INC.
- HOPS EXTRACT CORP. OF AMERICA
- JOHN I. HAAS, INC.

Your Partner in  
 Area Business over 40 Years

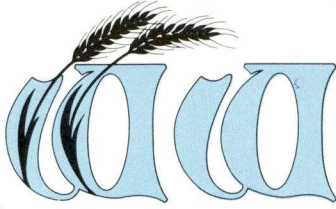
Our Walla Walla Facility  
 produces over 200 million  
 recyclable Metal Cans per year!  
 Placed End to End those  
 containers would extend more  
 than half way around the World.



Pride in Product  
 Pride in Participation  
 Pride in People

A Member of the **CONTINENTAL GROUP**  
 Family of fine Companies in

- PACKAGING**
- FOREST PRODUCTS**
- INSURANCE**
- ENERGY**



# Community Profile

## CLIMATE

Sunshine, warm summers and mild winters depict the climate for the Walla Walla/College Place area. The Blue Mountains serve to protect as well as enhance the area's weather. Summers are quite warm, but the humidity is low with an average of only 4 days over 100° F. 20" of snow may fall in a season with zero or colder readings seldom experienced.

|                  | Mean Temperature |             | Average Inches |
|------------------|------------------|-------------|----------------|
|                  | Min. (° F.)      | Max. (° F.) |                |
| January-March    | 27.5             | 39.3        | 2.07           |
| April-June       | 43.0             | 62.6        | 1.43           |
| July-September   | 62.3             | 88.9        | .33            |
| October-December | 44.9             | 63.9        | 1.49           |
| ANNUAL           | 44.7             | 63.4        | 16.01          |

## POPULATION

|  | 1970   | 1980 Census | April 1, 1983     |
|--|--------|-------------|-------------------|
| Walla Walla                            | 23,619 | 25,618      | 25,800            |
| Metro Area (Within radius of 20 miles) |        | 43,284      | 45,000            |
| County                                 | 42,176 | 47,435      | approx.<br>48,200 |
| Trade Area (within radius of 50 miles) |        |             | 150,000           |
| College Place                          |        | 5,594       | approx.<br>5,675  |
| Burbank Division                       |        | 3,146       |                   |
| Prescott                               |        | 341         |                   |
| Touchet Division                       |        | 1,263       |                   |
| Waitsburg                              |        | 1,035       |                   |

## GROWTH IN POPULATION

|             | % Change |           | % Change |           | Median Age           | 1979           | 1980           | 1981           | 1982           |
|-------------|----------|-----------|----------|-----------|----------------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|
|             | 1970     | 1970/1960 | 4/1/80   | 1980/1970 |                      |                |                |                |                |
| City        | 23,619   | 3.7       | 25,618   | 8.5       | 31.1                 | 31.6           | 31.4           | 31.8           |                |
| County      | 42,176   | 21.0      | 47,435   | 12.5      | No. of<br>Households | 15.8<br>Thous. | 17.3<br>Thous. | 17.7<br>Thous. | 17.7<br>Thous. |
|             |          |           |          |           |                      | 1979           | 1980           | 1981           | 1982           |
| 18-24 years |          |           |          |           |                      | 16.9%          | 15.7%          | 15.3%          | 15.0%          |
| 25-34 years |          |           |          |           |                      | 13.9%          | 15.2%          | 16.4%          | 16.6%          |
| 35-49 years |          |           |          |           |                      | 15.1%          | 15.7%          | 15.4%          | 15.8%          |
| 50 & over   |          |           |          |           |                      | 29.5%          | 29.0%          | 28.7%          | 28.8%          |

## RETAIL STATISTICS FOR WALLA WALLA COUNTY

|                         | 1979          | 1980          | 1981          | 1982          |
|-------------------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|
| Total Retail Sales      | \$148,160,000 | \$169,060,000 | \$185,033,000 | \$196,836,000 |
| Effective Buying Income | \$381,140,000 | \$473,299,000 | \$545,676,000 | \$443,893,000 |
| Median Household EBI    | 20,126        | 22,928        | 25,838        | 21,059        |

| PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD |       |       |       |                   |       |
|-------------------------|-------|-------|-------|-------------------|-------|
| BY EBI GROUP:           | 1979  | 1980  | 1980  | 1982              |       |
| \$10,000-\$14,999       | 11.6% | 10.2% | 9.6%  | \$10,000-\$19,999 | 25.8% |
| \$15,000-\$24,999       | 23.7% | 21.1% | 18.6% | \$20,000-\$34,999 | 30.9% |
| \$25,000 & over         | 39.0% | 45.6% |       | \$35,000-\$49,999 | 15.2% |
| \$25,000-\$49,999       |       |       | 38.3% | \$50,000 & over   | 6.6%  |
| \$50,000 & over         |       |       | 13.3% |                   |       |

## SERVICES

### UTILITIES

Cascade Natural Gas ..... 324 W. Rose, 99362 ..... 509-529-2390  
 Department of Public Works (water, sewer & sanitation) .. P.O. Box 478, 99362 ..... 509-527-4463  
 Pacific Northwest Bell Telephone ..... 103 S. Second, 99362 .... 509-838-6636  
 Pacific Power & Light ..... 26 N. Second, 99362 ..... 509-525-2341  
 (Rural areas served by Columbia REA)

### COMMUNICATIONS:

Daily Newspaper: Walla Walla Union Bulletin, P.O. Box 1358  
 Weekly Advertising Newspaper: Buyline, 210 E. Alder  
 K-HIT ... KTEL ... KUJ ... K96 ... KEXI ... KSXT ... KGTS ... KWCW ... Group W Cable TV

### EMPLOYMENT:

Washington State Employment  
 Security Department ..... 321 E. Main, 99362 ..... 509-527-4393

### TRANSPORTATION:

Rail — Freight via Union Pacific and Burlington Northern  
 Air — Cascade Airways providing regional service to major connections  
 Additional service available: charter service, sales flight instruction, air ambulance  
 Bus — Northwest Greyhound, Valley Transit provides public transportation serving  
 Walla Walla and College Place  
 Truck — Interstate and Intrastate carriers serve the area

### FINANCIAL

#### Financial Institutions include nine banks and two savings and loans

- Baker-Boyer National Bank
- Bank of the West
- Capital Savings
- First Interstate Bank
- Old National Bank
- Rainier National Bank
- Seattle-First National Bank
- Sterling Savings
- Washington Mutual Savings
- 1st Federal Savings and Loan
- Frontier Federal Savings

1983 Bank Assets were approximately \$461,500,000

### LICENSING:

Driver's License — Dept. of Licensing ..... 145 Jade ..... 527-4358  
 Vehicle Licensing, Walla Walla County Auditor ... Court House ..... 529-7370  
 Dog License ..... City Hall, 3rd & Rose ..... 527-4540

### TAXES:

The State of Washington has no state income tax; retail sales tax of 6.5% (Walla Walla retail tax is 7.3%) (College Place retail tax is 7.8%).

### GOVERNMENT:

**City Government:** City Hall. P.O. Box 478, Walla Walla 99362. Council-Manager form of government with 7 elected members, one elected by council as Mayor. City Manager administers 8 city departments — Administrative Services, Public Works, Library, Parks & Recreation, Police, Fire, Community Development & Legal Services. Joint City/County Services are Health Department, Airport and Ambulance.

**County Government:** 315 W. Main, Walla Walla 99362. County Commission form of government with 3 elected commissioners and the following elected officials: Auditor, Clerk, Prosecuting Attorney, Coroner, Sheriff, Treasurer, Assessor, District & Superior Court Judges.

# A SURE SIGN..

FOR COMFORT  
CONVENIENCE  
HOSPITALITY!



## PONY SOLDIER MOTOR INN

325 East Main, Walla Walla, Washington 99362

(509) 529-4360

For Reservations, Call Toll Free 1-800-528-1234

- Complimentary Continental Breakfast
- Free Morning Newspaper
- Non-Smoking Rooms
- Cable T.V. & Showtime
- Heated Pool
- Air Conditioned
- Interior Courtyard with Balconies



### 10 Locations in 3 States

- Albany, OR
- Baker, OR
- LaGrande, OR
- Medford, OR
- Lewiston, ID
- Auburn, WA
- Bellingham, WA
- Chehalis, WA
- Kent, WA
- Walla Walla, WA

*Linscott Wylie & Blize Inc., REALTORS®*  **Better Homes and Gardens®**

4 NORTH PALOUSE  
WALLA WALLA,  
WASHINGTON  
99362



TWO NAMES  
YOU CAN TRUST  
TRUST

BE PARTICULAR . . .  
SELECT THE BEST

RESIDENTIAL SPECIALISTS — NATIONWIDE MARKETING NETWORK



DAY OR NIGHT

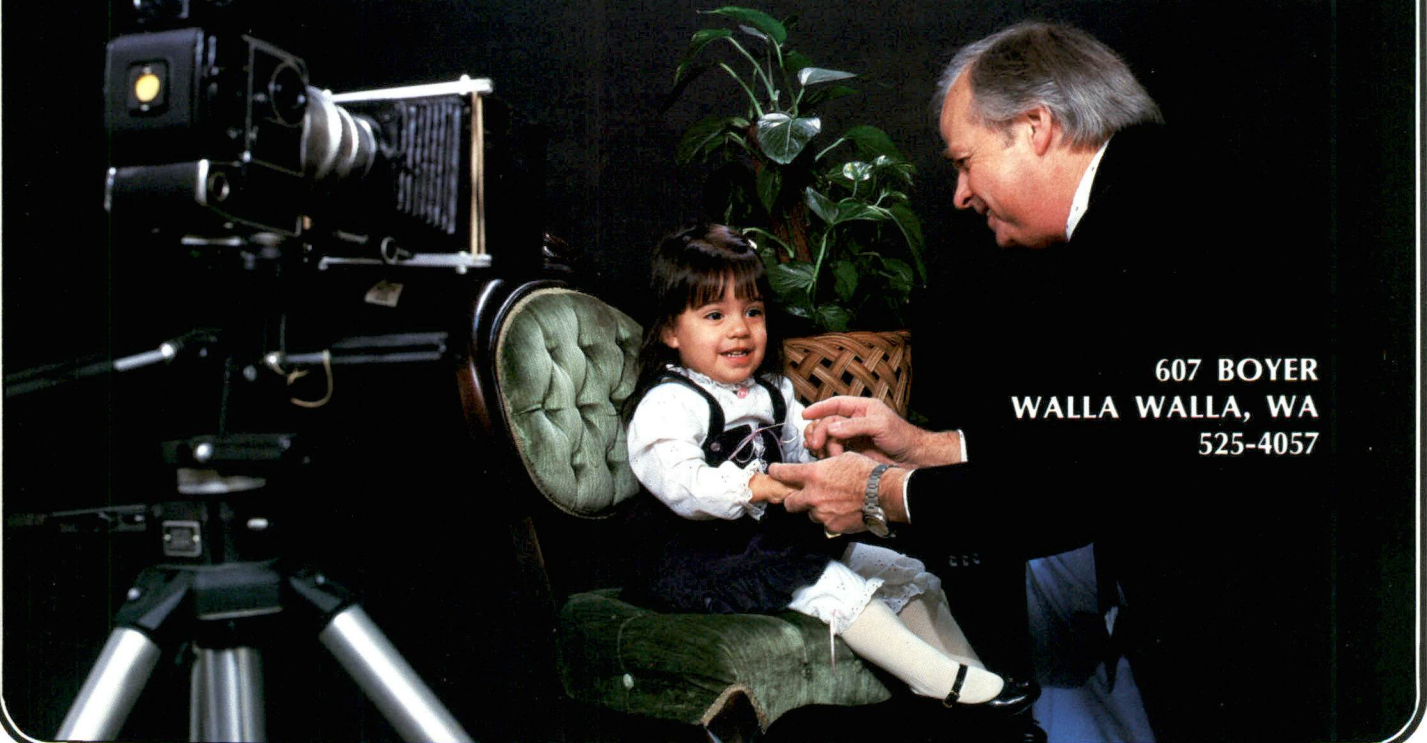
**525-8700**

Multiple Listing Service

**MLS**

# Ken Nicoles Photography

WEDDINGS • PORTRAITS • FAMILIES • DANCES • COMMERCIAL • AERIAL



607 BOYER  
WALLA WALLA, WA  
525-4057

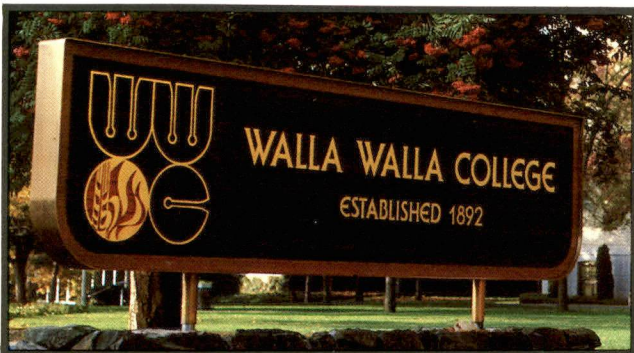


# ENGINEERING

---

## at Walla Walla College

---



Scoring consistently high marks on state board exams, students of Walla Walla College's highly accredited engineering school reflect the excellence of their education. Students of WWC's nursing program do the same. Their scores show the quality of their classroom education and practical training beginning at Walla Walla General Hospital.

More than 50 WWC programs promote this degree of excellence, a standard the small, Christian, liberal arts college in College Place has upheld since 1892.



Joint Center for Higher Education

W421 Riverside, Suite 1004, Spokane, Washington 99201 (509) 623-4242 SCAN 353-4242

September 11, 1989

509/534-3236

Ms. Peggy Dooley  
Old Executive Office Building  
Room 111  
Washington, D.C. 20500

Dear Peggy:

I am enclosing a book put out after Expo '74 containing text about Spokane and about the fair. Some of the questions you asked me required more specific answers than this book contains, so I will give a few of them to you here and now.

Spokane still is the smallest city by far ever to have hosted a World's Fair. And it was a great success.

Expo '74 had 5.1 million visitors throughout the 185 days of its run. It transformed an area covered with industrial and railroad uses into the 100-acre Riverfront Park. It changed the Spokane River from a forgotten, neglected, and polluted waterway into one in which fishing, boating, and swimming are commonplace. The Centennial Trail itself, along the riverbanks from the old Expo site to the Idaho boundary, has its beginnings in the residuals of Expo '74. Other residuals include the 2600-seat world class Opera House and Conference Center (the Ag Trade Center), the beautiful, historic hand-carved carousel, and the renewed Spokane Falls Boulevard bordering the central business district. The downtown itself was completely changed in preparation for the fair, and with its trees, street furniture, lights, and skywalks has won many awards as a much-envied, strong city center in Western America.

Most of all, Spokane was left with a "can do" attitude which has consistently produced major projects with public/private partnership support.

The exposition cost the community virtually nothing since it paid for itself, but we raised \$6 million to get it opened and were at risk for about \$25 million until it closed. The on-site improvements brought here by foreign and domestic exhibitors as well as concessionaires amounted to almost \$100 million in cost. The price tag for all off-site private and public improvements in the downtown, on freeways, at the airport, and in neighborhoods has been reckoned at about one-third of a billion dollars.

1948

1949

1950

1951

1952

1953

1954

1955

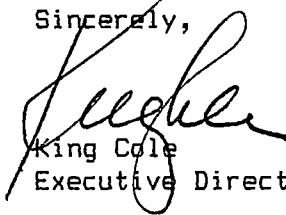
1956

Page Two - Letter to Ms. Peggy Dooley from Mr. King Cole

Our congressman, Speaker of the House Tom Foley, was as important a player in this project as anyone, especially in securing early grants with Senators Jackson and Magnuson for acquiring and developing the site, and then in getting congressional money for the United States Pavilion which was the key to foreign participation.

President Nixon opened the exposition on a glorious May morning to the applause of 80,000 visitors from all over the world and the United States. Spokane has been an international city ever since.

Sincerely,



King Cole  
Executive Director

Enclosures

KC:da

# SPOKANE IS...



# SPOKANE IS...



# SPOKANE IS...

*PHOTOGRAPHY BY: DAVID A. KRISE, STEVEN L. CONNER AND DOUGLAS R. HOHENSTEIN OF  
KROMA INTERNATIONAL GRAPHICS CENTER*

*Text by Donna Odean  
and Warner Leeds*


*Published by Kroma International Graphics Center  
West 430 Sharp Avenue, Spokane, Washington 99201*

*First Printing*

*Copyright © 1979 by Kroma International Graphics Center  
Printed in the United States of America*

# CONTENTS

|                                       |    |
|---------------------------------------|----|
| <i>SPOKANE BY DAY &amp; NIGHT</i>     | 7  |
| <i>SPOKANE ON THE MOVE</i>            | 9  |
| <i>SPOKANE "ALL-AMERICA CITY"</i>     | 11 |
| <i>EXPO '74</i>                       | 13 |
| <i>SPOKANE RIVERFRONT PARK</i>        | 15 |
| <i>THE THRUST CONTINUES</i>           | 18 |
| <i>SPOKANE PARKS</i>                  | 21 |
| <i>PERFORMING ARTS</i>                | 25 |
| <i>CHURCHES, HOSPITALS, EDUCATION</i> | 27 |
| <i>SPORTS/SPRING AND SUMMER</i>       | 31 |
| <i>SPORTS/FALL AND WINTER</i>         | 33 |
| <i>THE GREAT INLAND EMPIRE</i>        | 35 |
| <i>AGRICULTURE</i>                    | 36 |
| <i>LUMBER</i>                         | 37 |
| <i>MINING</i>                         | 38 |
| <i>INDUSTRY</i>                       | 39 |
| <i>CONVENTION CITY</i>                | 41 |
| <i>YESTERDAY</i>                      | 44 |
| <i>EPILOGUE</i>                       | 46 |



**Daytime Spokane is . . .**

*. . . businessmen with million dollar vision and a little girl with a nickel, sharing a spirit that says let's spend it here — a unanimous investment of hope, enterprise and affection.*

**Spokane after dark is . . .**

*. . . neon starlight skipping along funstreets, a still-safe nightcity decked in evergreen wraps that defy season to pretend quite credibly that holidays last all year.*



## Daytime Spokane

Every day, Spokane awakes and hustles — with a captivating combination of friendliness, imagination, energy and promise.

Here, in a warm, sophisticated center of 177,000 active people (immediately neighbored by another, suburban 126,000) is the financial, distribution, retailing, cultural and medical center for the Inland Pacific Northwest, joined as the “Inland Empire” by 36

counties in Washington, Idaho, Oregon and Montana.

Largest city of this region, and second largest in Washington, metro Spokane is service and commercial capital for an 80,000 square mile marketing area.

**A stable, educated work force with median American statistics, in a striking beneficial environment, mark sunny Spokane as still infant in its potential. And suitably rosy-cheeked.**



## Spokane after dark

The sun may go down, but Spokane’s tempo stays excitingly upbeat.

Symphony or Shakespeare. Boogie, Broadway or ballet. Scampi, Sukiyaki or Boeuf Bourguignonne, that are a microcosm of unmistakably cosmopolitan pleasures.

Let your whim lead the way and set the pace. From the hearty to the funky to the elegant, Spokane’s restaurants offer traditional Americana, unusual regional choices and a rainbow of colorfully international places to dine.

Entertainment centers include the Coliseum, Albi Stadium, the Opera House and Convention Center,

Spokane Civic Theatre, Playfair Race Track and more.

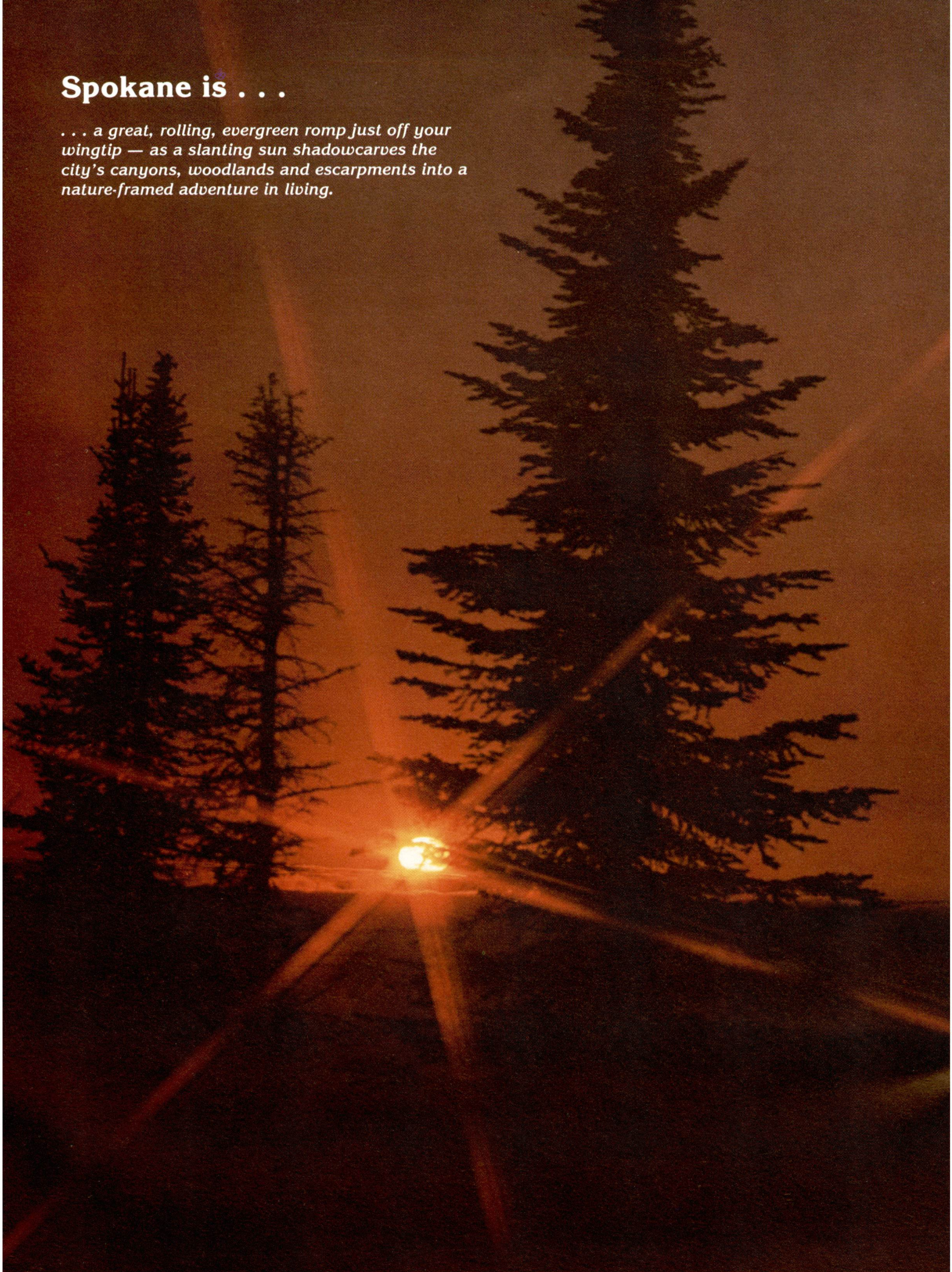
In one event or another, resident or visitor can include such varied drawing cards as the Moiseyev Dance Company, the National Chinese Opera Company, the Denver Broncos or Charlie Pride in a country-western concert appearance.

Spokane’s own Symphony Orchestra and the city’s renowned Lilac Festival and Armed Forces Torchlight Parade are standout attractions.

And unlike many other cities of comparable size in our nation, Spokane does not have ghettos or large pockets of poverty, and its streets are generally safe to walk at night.

## Spokane is . . .

*. . . a great, rolling, evergreen romp just off your wingtip — as a slanting sun shadowcarves the city's canyons, woodlands and escarpments into a nature-framed adventure in living.*





## Spokane on the Move

This city is one of bold relief, covering 60 square miles of highlands. The downtown core is built on a valley plain just south of the Spokane River. Residential areas, notable for their pine-treed beauty, are built on basalt cliffs to the south and west and across sloping hillsides to the north and east.

From the air, the impression is one of vast swaths of trees, jigsawed by bluffs and water-sculpted canyons and bisected by the dramatic Spokane River. Two spectacular downtown waterfalls lend wonder to the heart-of-the-city Riverfront Park.

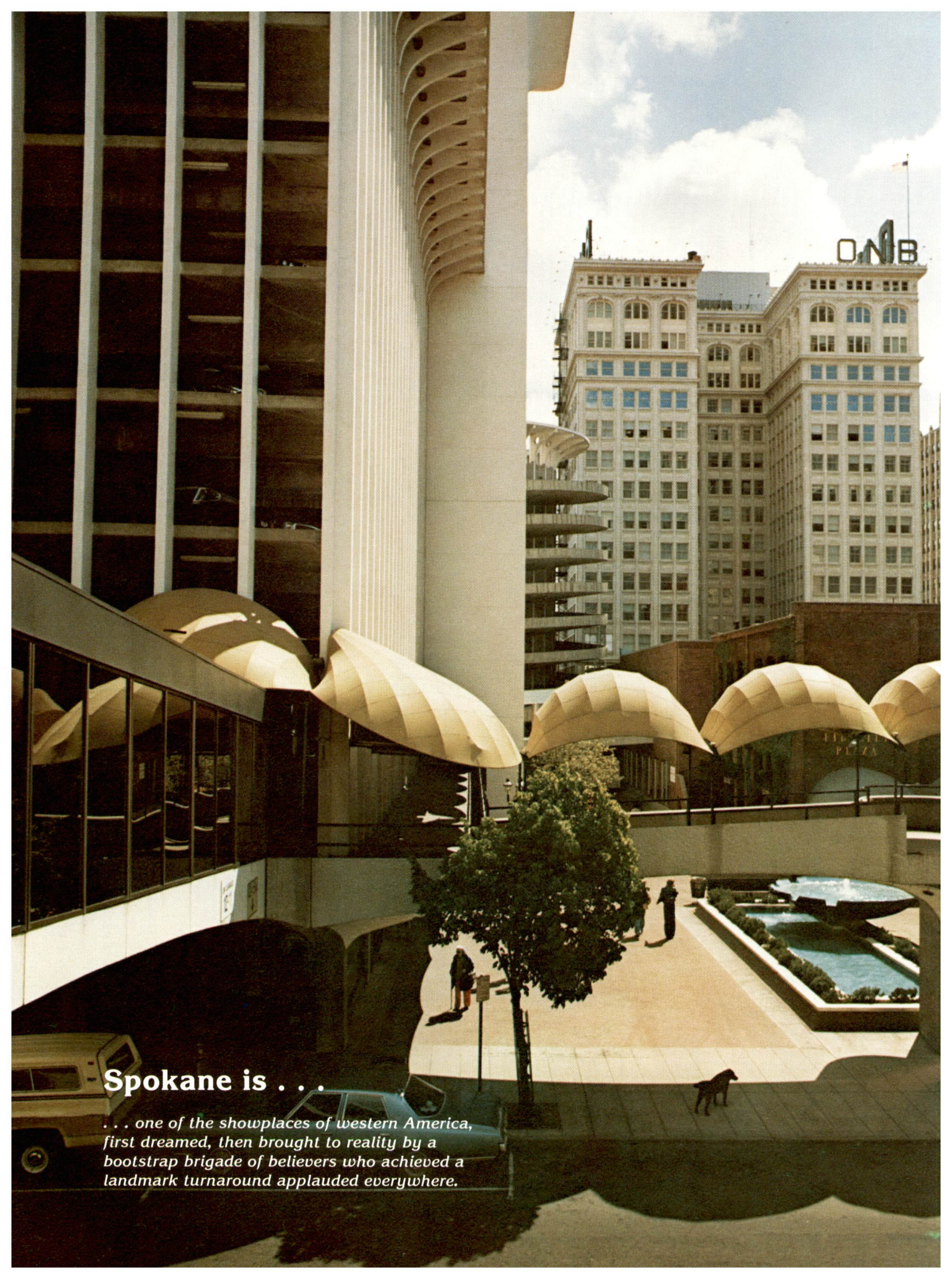
The county seat, Spokane is centrally located in eastern Washington, 18 miles west of the Idaho border. Its location affords a pleasant climate which inspired the name "children of the sun" for its citizens (81% in July, 20% in December), with more hours of

daylight than any other major U.S. city.

The weather is generally dry and warm in summer, cold and moderately humid in winter. Average annual precipitation is 17.45 inches. Snowfall averages 53.6 inches each year, with warming intervals generally preventing snow from reaching excessive depths. Airport altitude is 2,346 feet above sea level.

Spokane is intersected by major highways, both east-west and north-south. The city's east-west freeway, passing through downtown, is part of the U.S. transcontinental Interstate system. United, Northwest Orient, Hughes Airwest, Cascade, Evergreen, Frontier and Aeroamerica are among the airlines serving the ultra-modern Spokane International Airport. Amtrak service and express buses also link Spokane with the Inland Empire and the nation.





**Spokane is . . .**

*. . . one of the showplaces of western America,  
first dreamed, then brought to reality by a  
bootstrap brigade of believers who achieved a  
landmark turnaround applauded everywhere.*



# Spokane “All-America City”

Try this on for size.

In 1974, Spokane stepped confidently into global boots and marched right into the record books.

Another “mouse that roared,” the city made its play for fame by planning, creating and staging a full-scale World’s Fair. Confounding the skeptics, Spokane drew 5.2 million delighted Fair patrons over its doorstep during Expo ‘74.

Mark II. In 1975, the National Municipal League — in a highly competitive contest — selected Spokane as one of 12 United States’ cities to be designated an “All-America City.”

Mark III. The National Association of Realtors cited Spokane in 1977 as one of the two most outstanding examples of downtown revitalization in all western America.

Mark IV. Also in 1977, the National Society of Professional Engineers selected Spokane’s newly upgraded advanced waste water treatment plant as one of the ten outstanding engineering feats of the year.

Mark V. On May 5, 1978, some 80,000 Spokane citizens turned out to welcome United States President Jimmy Carter as he officially dedicated Spokane’s new \$23.5 million Riverfront Park.

Mark VI. In November, 1978, the City of Spokane was presented with an outstanding design award by the Washington Chapter, American Society of Landscape Architects, for its downtown landscaping beautification program.

Spokane wears its honors proudly, and the reasons quite visibly.

At a time when many major U.S. core cities are decaying, Spokane’s downtown business is healthy and

growing. Expo ‘74 was the opening gun in a private enterprise offensive, with technical/tactical support from city government, for dramatic short and long term redevelopment of downtown and the greater riverfront area. In 1961, Spokane businessmen banded together as “Spokane Unlimited,” a non-profit corporation activated to respond to the challenge of population and jobs loss due to technological adjustments.

They helped things happen.

Some \$52 million has been invested in improvements. Major banks, department stores, office towers. Two new 750-1000 car parking structures. Nostalgically, architecturally and tastefully outstanding restorations of business blocks and aging buildings. Brilliant new downtown lighting. A planned proliferation of mature tree plantings (560 in all!), sidewalk furniture and drinking fountains, new paving — funded and initiated even prior to Expo ‘74 through a voluntary self-assessment tax of \$2,000,000 by downtown property owners.

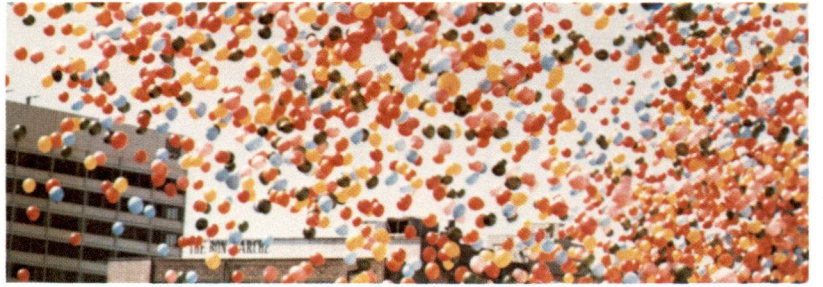
Paralleling the private sector in the same project, the city obtained a grant to computerize traffic signal controls. And a unique system of overhead, weather-protected “skywalks” took shape linking a six-block area of office buildings, shops and department stores for “mall” type shopping and strolling, balmy in all seasons. (This skywalk system in 1977 and 1978 earned Spokane special citations for outstanding pedestrian program activities among cities of 100,000-200,000 populations, presented by the American Automobile Association.)

Then came the Spokane 1974 World’s Exposition.

## Spokane is . . .

*. . . a faith that believed itself and the Earth, and wrought an epic in steel, wonder and alabaster to celebrate both. And the world joined in.*

Hydroelectricity provides the power vital to Spokane industry. Dancing spray on the Spokane River obscures the Washington Water Power's Monroe Street generating plant, oldest continuously operating hydroelectric facility in the State.



## Expo '74

Time, 1974. Spokane's dream in the harsh light of conventional wisdom, quite patently incredible.

Spokane hosted a World's Fair, Expo '74, fully sanctioned by the Bureau of International Expositions meeting in Paris, and opened by the President of the United States, Richard M. Nixon.

Expo '74 is history now. Metro Spokane (total population at that time 285,000) packed in 5.2 million people from around the globe during its six-month run.

No "bedroom community" to call upon, as enjoyed by Montreal and New York. An energy crunch that brought a crippling fuel shortage.

And yet they came and they came. Testimony to the vigor, conviction and imagination of a city that made up its mind that it could . . . and did!

Rising to the theme, "Celebrating tomorrow's fresh new environment," ten major nations participated with soaring pavilions. The Soviet Union, the United States, West Germany, Australia, Iran, the Republic of China, South Korea, Japan, the Philippines and Canada. Major states

of the union, too, and such leading corporations as General Motors, Ford, Bell Telephone and General-Electric.

This medium-sized city, in a lesser-known part of the Pacific Northwest, pulled off its contemporary miracle with style and a thumping "we told you we could do it."

Related closely to its thundermist falls, their beauty the ultimate highlight of the fair site, Expo '74 left Spokane revitalized and enriched beyond all predictions. The World's Fair proved a catalyst in the community's giant step forward in its quality of life. This was a true renaissance in culture, entertainment, education, sophistication and the area economy.

The environmental theme touched a nerve and fashioned a trend that hasn't yet stopped. Direct fair-oriented business activity included \$13.5 million in payrolls, \$14.2 million spent locally for materials and supplies, and some \$10 million in visitor expenditures. Applying a standard multiplier effect, Expo's total economic impact will approach \$118 million, and the ten-year long term effect in direct and indirect benefits is expected to reach \$690 million.

## Spokane is . . .

*. . . a sense of going places, a conviction, a gallop  
and a chrysalis — together in boiling up a  
bountiful head of steam for the city's high rolling  
calliope.*



# Spokane Riverfront Park

Once challenge was successfully met, the act of responding to it — the duty if you will — wasn't lightly set aside.

With Expo '74 in the history books, Spokane set its imagination, investment and elbow-grease to work immediately to transform the World's Fair site into its new incarnation — a multi-faceted urban park facility in the very financial and retail heart of the city.

The project covered some four years, and involved \$8.9 million in local bonds and levy funds, \$6.05 million in land gifts from major railroads, and about \$8 million in federal and state grants.

And on May 5, 1978 Spokane Riverfront Park — considered one of the major outdoor entertainment facilities in the nation — was officially dedicated by the President of the United States Jimmy Carter.

This is a people's park, lively with opportunities for diversion — lunchtime, evening or weekend. Some 50 acres of lush, gently rolling parkland, young trees and flowers, natural amphitheatres, foot and bicycle paths and bridges built around the plunging falls and rushing waters of the Spokane River.

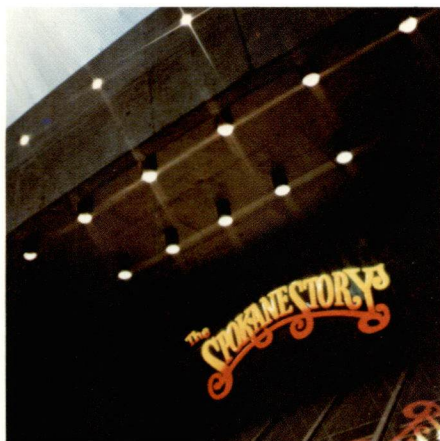
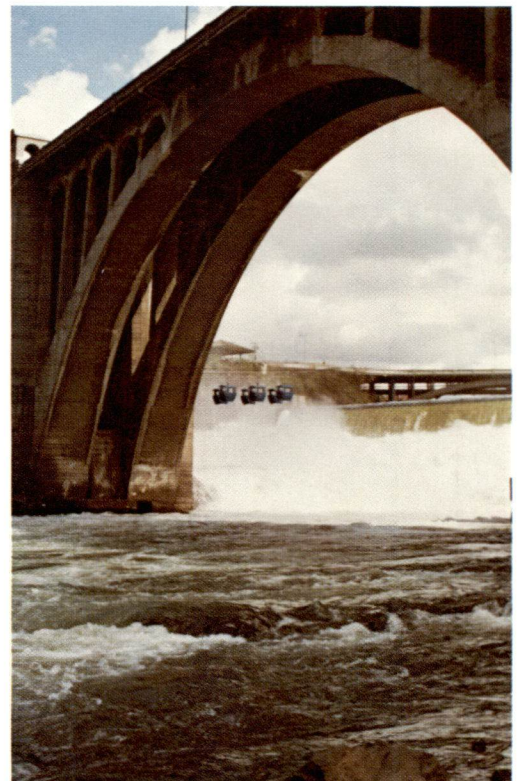
Expo '74's former United States Pavilion remains, housing a Pavilion entertainment center with ice rink, children's petting zoo, IMAX Theatre (with the world's largest movie screen), art and exhibit hall, western restaurant and "Spokane Story" exhibit.

A turn-of-the-century carousel, imported from Europe and handsomely restored, delights visitors of all ages. A soaring aerial gondola ride over the falls takes their breath away. The historic clock tower and carillon reminds them of the site's original railroading past.

On the southeastern edge of Riverfront Park, the Spokane Opera House and Convention Center offers major entertainment and cultural activities in the performing arts, making this one of the most dramatically complete heart-of-the-city parks anywhere in the world.

The Park has a residual value of \$23.5 million, and encourages a staggering \$300 million of new fringe development in the city center.

And the thrust continues in many directions.





RESULTS OF EXPO '74



# The Thrust Continues

In 1977 Spokane's new \$50 million upgraded advanced waste water treatment plant was completed. Under development for more than five years, the tertiary treatment plant is designed to remove well over 90 percent of the contaminants, and is considered one of the most advanced plants in the United States. Its design was selected as one of the ten outstanding engineering feats in the nation that year.

In addition, a \$25 million program to improve the city's storm sewer overflow points is in the process, with the city looking ahead to a \$40 million plan to eliminate its wet-weather overflow problems.

A six-year multimillion-dollar program is under consideration by the city for major improvements to its arterial street system.

Plans that were begun in 1977 for a \$3 million skywalk and retail project in the central business district, as an extension to the city's existing skywalk system, has now been completed.

Since Expo, Spokane has realized an approximate \$25 million increase in its downtown construction value with the addition of two major hotel/motels, two renovated shopping malls and one new one, and a major office building and branch bank location.

Looking ahead, a new \$700,000 office building, with a pedestrian mall connecting two major arterials to the Spokane Opera House/Riverfront Park area, will be completed shortly.

And a \$20 million banking, parking and retail structure that will take up two full blocks and change the city's skyline in downtown Spokane is expected to be completed in 1981.

In continued support of the city's low and moderate income neighborhoods, federal housing and community development funds have been applied for by city officials, with planned allocations for such projects as community centers, social services and equipment, paving, parks and home rehabilitation. Since such funds were first available in 1975, some \$9.5 million has been spent in ten neighborhoods on such projects.

And in the city's downtown area, a blueprint for strengthening Spokane's core as a major retailing, financial, governmental and cultural-recreation complex has been jointly designed by the city's planning department and downtown property owners.

The long-range plan also proposes development of supporting fringe zones, and commercial recreation and housing along the Spokane River. It advocates retention of the city's inner loop one-way street system, completion of its outer loop transportation and its skywalk system, future planning for its traffic system, and encouragement of private plaza development.

Also under consideration is a new multimillion-dollar State of Washington service office building. Spokane looks to the future!





# Spokane is . . .

*its other parks, also  
. . . a city of beautiful parks boasting  
conservatories, arboretums, Oriental and sunken  
gardens, and primordial rock outcroppings that  
boggle the mind.*





## Spokane Parks

A visit to Spokane would not be complete without a tour of the city's other magnificent parks.

Spokane boasts a 3,500-acre park system with 53 parks and playgrounds, 6 swimming pools, 14 wading pools, 3 municipal and 4 private golf courses, an arboretum, and several formal gardens including the world-famous Duncan Gardens.

The beautiful Duncan Gardens is located in the city's southside Manito Park, reputed to be the city's primary garden show place and annually toured by over 100,000 visitors. Noted also for its rose, lilac and perennial gardens, beautiful conservatory and Japanese Garden, Manito Park is one of the few in the nation with such diversified horticultural display in one location.





Spokane's Japanese Garden, the city's newest major garden, was started in 1970, aided by gifts and services of landscape architects from Spokane's sister city, Nishinomiya, Japan. Located within Manito Park, this beautiful traditional Japanese garden, with its stone lanterns, bridges, waterfalls and wide variety of abundant plant life and exotic fish, grows as a reminder of nature, inspiring tranquility and peace — a living reminder of the fine sister relationship shared by the two cities.

For rugged beauty, do not miss Spokane's Riverside

Park, characterized by unusual volcanic outcroppings that make up the formation of the Bowl and Pitcher recreational area. A footbridge, hiking trails and camping facilities in the pines by the river add to the area's great attraction.

A tour of the city's scenic spots should also include Spokane's Finch Arboretum — 65 acres of beautiful rolling tree-covered land along Garden Springs Creek in southwest Spokane. This collection of trees and shrubs include inland northwest natives as well as plants from many parts of the world.



# Spokane is . . .

*. . . a curtain up, light the lights, show-must-go-on carousel of the lively arts, reveling in its international entertainments and displaying its contemporary talents while it conserves yesterday's treasures.*





## Performing Arts

If it's colorful, laughable, graceful or musical, Spokane has a place in her heart for it, front row center.

This has become known as a "standing ovation" city. We're appreciators of the better things.

And participants in them.

Performing Arts hub of the city is, of course, the elegant 2,700-seat Opera House, adjoining the Convention Center at riverside.

World and nationally acclaimed artists hold "standing room only" court here. Concerts, comedy,

lectures, road shows, grand opera, symphony and more.

The Spokane Symphony Orchestra, under the direction of Conductor Donald M. Thulean, presents an outstanding annual series of twelve major concerts.

The Spokane Civic Theatre, in its own contemporary building, provides unusually fine stage performances 42 weeks of the year, serving as an exceptional training ground for actors, directors, set designers and lighting specialists. Additional, highly talented productions are offered by drama departments at six





area colleges and by the nearby Coeur d'Alene (Idaho) Community Theatre.

Spokane also serves as a regional center for the arts. The city-appointed Spokane Arts Commission works to promote public awareness and interest in the fine and performing arts. An active Allied Arts consortium of artists, organizations and art patrons is devoted to expanding the role of art in the community.

Each summer, a "Celebration of the Arts" festival is held in Riverfront Park, with some 160,000 people attending the month-long event.

Many prominent local artists exhibit their work at one or another of the city's excellent art shows and galleries.

A number of distinguished museums highlight the

area. The Cheney Cowles Memorial State Museum and the Grace Campbell Memorial Building display items from Spokane's pioneer past. The ultra-modern Museum of Native American Cultures is rated as one of the nation's finest repositories of Indian and western art. The unusual Fort Wright Historical Museum was founded to collect and preserve memorabilia from the early military exploration and garrison days.

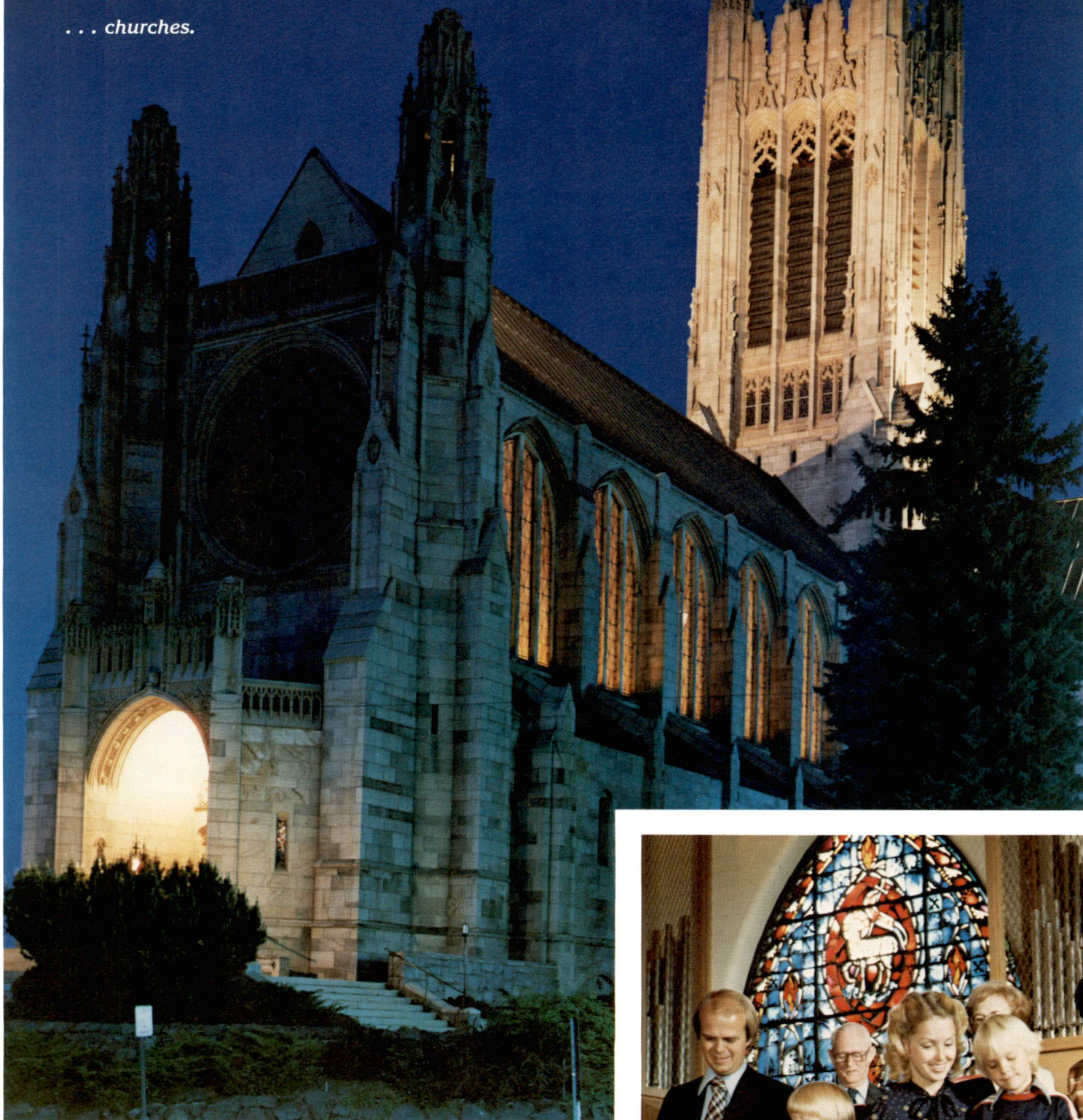
Other notable examples are the Clark Mansion, Spokane Public Library Gallery, Bing Crosby Library, St. John's Cathedral Gallery, Spokane Valley Pioneer Museum, and the Museum of North Idaho.

No backwater, Spokane is rather a pulsing mainstream among Pacific Northwest islands of cultural enthusiasm and bounty.



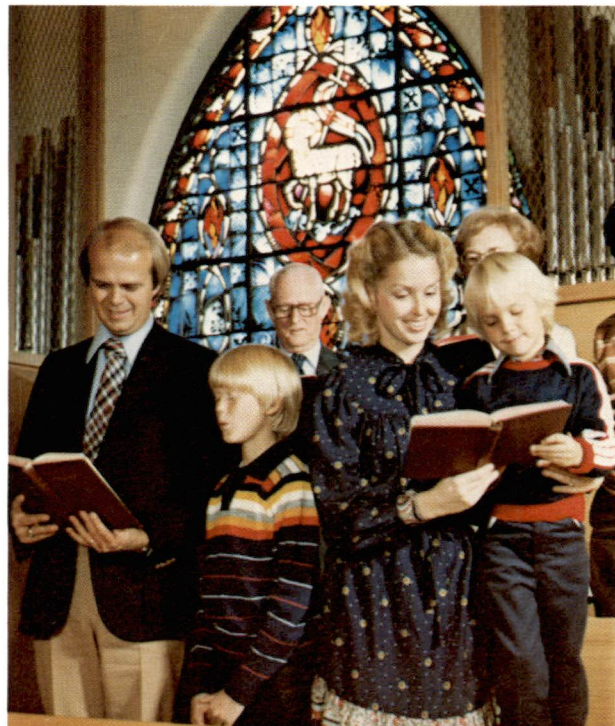
Spokane is . . .

. . . churches.



Spokane's Coalition of Churches is an agency through which the churches of the area, in the strength of their common faith and with mutual respect for their differing beliefs, work together on projects meeting the needs of the community.

There are 288 churches, representing 45 denominations, within the greater Spokane area.





## Spokane is . . .

*. . . hospitals.*

Spokane's medical and related health services are among the finest in the United States. Seven hospitals in the county provide specialized care for residents of the whole Inland Empire. They also provide care and treatment for the mentally and physically handicapped, for crippled children, and for alcoholism.

Spokane is nationally known for its team of cardiovascular surgeons who perform a large volume of heart surgeries yearly, and for its hospital support of medical education in the county in cooperation with local universities and colleges.



# Spokane is . . .

## . . . education.

Spokane School District 81 provides public school education in the city for some 29,600 students through 36 elementary schools, seven junior highs, six high schools and three special schools. Thirty-six private schools serve approximately 7,000 elementary and high school students in Spokane County.

Higher education in the area is provided by six colleges or universities and two community colleges — Eastern Washington University, Fort Wright College, Gonzaga University, Spokane Community College, Spokane Falls Community College and Whitworth College. Three others — North Idaho College, Washington State University and the University of Idaho — are also within a 90-mile vicinity.

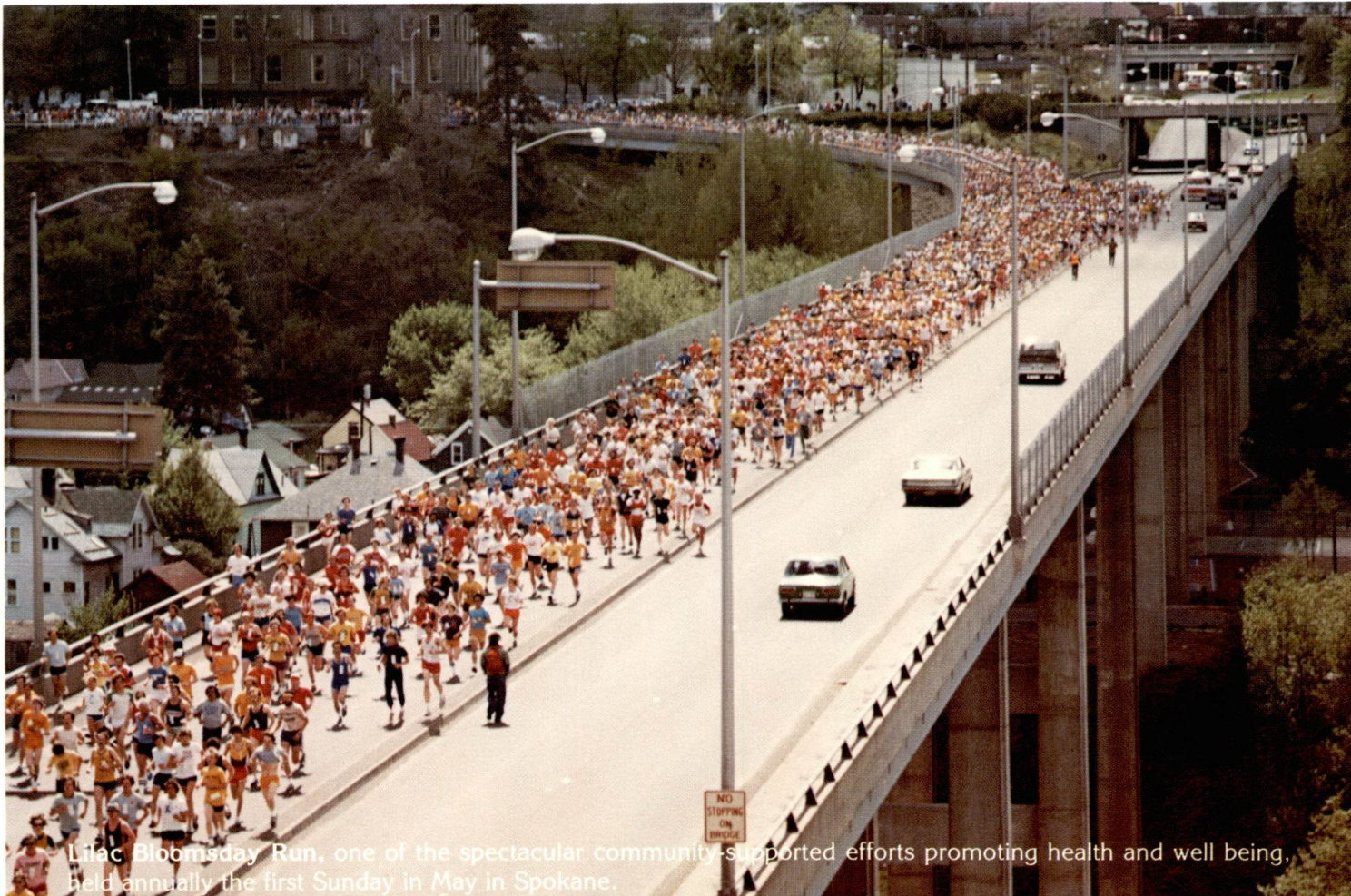


# Spokane is . . .


## . . . Community Services

A measure of the strength of any community is the degree of concern and activity of its service and civic organizations, and the boards and commissions which serve their city. Spokane boasts an outstanding YWCA, a multi-service agency serving the needs of women and girls in the community; an excellent YMCA providing versatile programming emphasizing personal fitness for both sexes, and housing other agencies

which provide a Community Involvement Center; and more than 80 service clubs and civic organizations which provide philanthropic and community betterment services through numerous worthwhile programs. Some twenty-seven city boards and commissions, with as many as 37 participating members, serve the city — the backbone of Spokane's civic government.

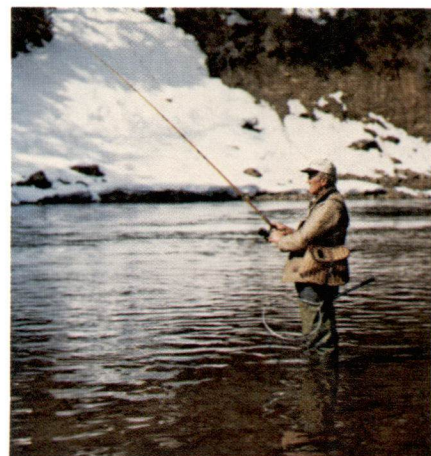


Lilac Bloomsday Run, one of the spectacular community-supported efforts promoting health and well being, held annually the first Sunday in May in Spokane.

A low-angle photograph of a forest. The central focus is a large, textured tree trunk that rises vertically towards the top of the frame. Sunlight filters through the dense canopy of green and brown leaves, creating a bright, hazy glow in the upper center. Other tree trunks are visible in the background, some leaning at various angles. The ground is covered with ferns and other forest floor vegetation. The overall mood is serene and natural.

## Spokane is . . .

*. . . a wonderland of summersports framed by forests, guarded by mountains and illuminated by the interplay of bright waters and an irrepressible sun.*



## Sports/Spring and Summer

Some 76 crystal lakes within a 50-mile radius of Spokane. It's a statistic to envy.

Pine-fringed, natural, circled by crescent beaches, these lakes are the pride of an empire and the joy of its people — offering endless odysseys of boating, swimming, water skiing and camping.

It all happens under the cool gaze of mighty mountains, sentinel bastions of the region. The Rockies, Cascades, Selkirks, Blues, Wallows and Kootenays.

Twelve national parks and fifteen national forests are invitingly nearby, some more immediately accessible than others, but all within a single day's scenic drive.

Area lakes and rivers — canoe, sail and motorboat meccas — also provide creel-filling catches of fat and feisty Dolly Varden, Rainbow, Kamloops, Eastern Brook, Cutthroat trout and other favorite northwest game fish. Destined for trophy or skillet, they're a teeming and exciting challenge to every kind of angler.


Surrounding mountain meadows and woodlands abound with pheasant, quail, grouse, duck, goose and turkey. Wild game like deer, elk, rabbit and bear

attract the most hard-to-please hunter.

For the sports fan who prefers to be an observer, there is exciting Pacific Coast League baseball action with the Spokane Indians at the Interstate Fairgrounds; auto racing at three fine area race tracks; horse racing — June through August — at Spokane's Playfair Race Course, or April to June at the nearby Coeur d'Alene (Idaho) Turf Club.

And whether your idea of recreation is a fast set of tennis on one of Spokane's 61 public courts, ice skating at one of the city's three public skating rinks, an afternoon of bowling at one of the city's nine bowling alleys, or just stretching out relaxing for hours in the sun, Spokane provides the facilities — and an abundance of sunshine — for all these recreational activities, and many more.

For fun in the sun, yet a challenge for any handicapper, Spokane offers 10 public golf courses in the immediate area. Or try one of the city's three beautiful municipal courses, rated among the finest in the nation and all within ten minutes of the heart of the city.



**Spokane is . . .**

*. . . a double chairlift, sharing with its many nearby cousins a swift and silent mission toward the up — carrying skiers and their echoing laughter into the ermined highlands of adventure.*



## Sports/Fall and Winter

There's a special sparkling character to Spokane region skiing that marks it as a proud partner among many major western ski destinations.

Live here and you're multiply blessed.

Area skiers unload at the summit of some of the Pacific Northwest's most spectacular ski terrain, especially noted for its frequent and heart-lifting views of the gem-like lakes that dot its valley floors far downmountain.

Novice, intermediate, expert — every skier will find wandering, rolling, tree-lined, open alpine or precipitous and moguled runs to suit his mood and ability.

Within an easy, pleasant drive from Spokane are 21 chairlifts plus other surface lifts, providing upski at Mt. Spokane, and 49 Degrees North at Chewelah, Washington; Idaho's Schweitzer Basin at Sandpoint and Silverhorn at Kellogg; Big Mountain at Whitefish, Montana; and Red Mountain at Rossland, British

Columbia, Canada.

Snow coverage and quality, too, are among the best in the West. Its ski areas are compared favorably to those of Switzerland and Austria.

Cross-country skiing and snowmobiling are enjoying growing popularity along forested Spokane area discovery trails.

For the observer fan, fall and winter sports also mean high school, college and professional football at astrotrurfed, 35,000-seat Joe Albi Stadium; thrilling professional Pacific League ice hockey competition in the Spokane Coliseum; and packed State Class B High School Basketball Tournament action in the Coliseum. And recreational soccer boasts some 3,000 active and avid participants in the Spokane area. Played at both city and county facilities, soccer is one of the fastest growing sports in the Inland Empire.

Whatever the season, whatever your sport choice, you will find it in Spokane area.

# Spokane is . . .

*. . . a gateway to bounty, opportunity and scenic discovery, an open door to success welcome-matted with a magic carpet of adventure.*



# The Great Inland Empire

It's a toss up as to what might bring a person or a business to Spokane and its Inland Empire.

Could be a call on a prospect. Or a visit to a great national park.

We have both. In abundance.

Gateway is an apt description of this city, largest metropolis between Seattle and Minneapolis, Calgary and Salt Lake City. Spokane opens to all parts of the sprawling Inland Empire, a rich market area of 1.25 million people. Its boundaries range from the western Cascade Mountains eastward to the Rockies and climb from the plains and inland ranges of Oregon to the Canadian border region.

Agriculture, forestry products, mining, retailing, distribution and major hydro-electric power resources dominate the economy.

The quality of life is significantly enhanced by the proximity of mountains, forests, lakes and rivers providing a year-round outdoor recreation — reflected in the economic health fostered by a fast expanding tourist industry.

The area is within a day's drive of Glacier,

Yellowstone and ten other national parks. Grand Coulee Dam is immediately to the west. These widely known points of interest are among hundreds favored by residents and their visitors.

Recent years have seen important population growth here, directly attributable to migration away from the pressures of more crowded urban regions.

The Inland Empire is hard at work — and happier at it because it's so close to play.

When the transcontinental railroads were built around the turn of the century, the lines across the northern tier of states converged in Spokane establishing this city as a major distributing center for the Inland Northwest — primary reason for Spokane's growth into a position of dominance in the Inland Empire. (Uniquely, it was the generosity of these same major railways — Northern Pacific, Burlington and Great Northern — who, when they merged to form the Burlington Northern Railroad, donated some \$6.05 million in land gifts to the city, and removed a jungle of trestles that hid the river, which considerably aided Spokane in acquiring the site for Expo '74 — ultimately Spokane's beautiful new Riverfront Park.)



**Agriculture** — in an area made affluent by nature. The Inland Empire is known internationally for its rolling hills of golden wheat, sunny orchards laden with apples, soft fruit and grapes, huge irrigated fields of potatoes, corn, sugar beets and 100 other marketable

crops.

It's also noted as the pea and lentil capital of the United States.

The Washington/Idaho area of the Inland Empire is the world's largest producer of Kentucky blue grass.



**Lumbering** — in 31 million acres of commercial forests. Timber products are an economic mainstay, including the world's greatest stand of white pine. More than 3 billion board feet of lumber are processed annually in the inland Northwest. Spokane's market area alone encompasses 300 sawmills and 16 major

plywood producers. It should be noted, too, that our timber experts take a leadership role in the preservation of this precious renewable resource — with responsible reforestation a vital part of their activity.



**Mining** — since the 1880's silver, lead, zinc and other metals, extracted from the Coeur d'Alene Mining District of Idaho, east of Spokane, have contributed approximately \$3 billion in new wealth to the economy of the Pacific Northwest and that of the nation. Three

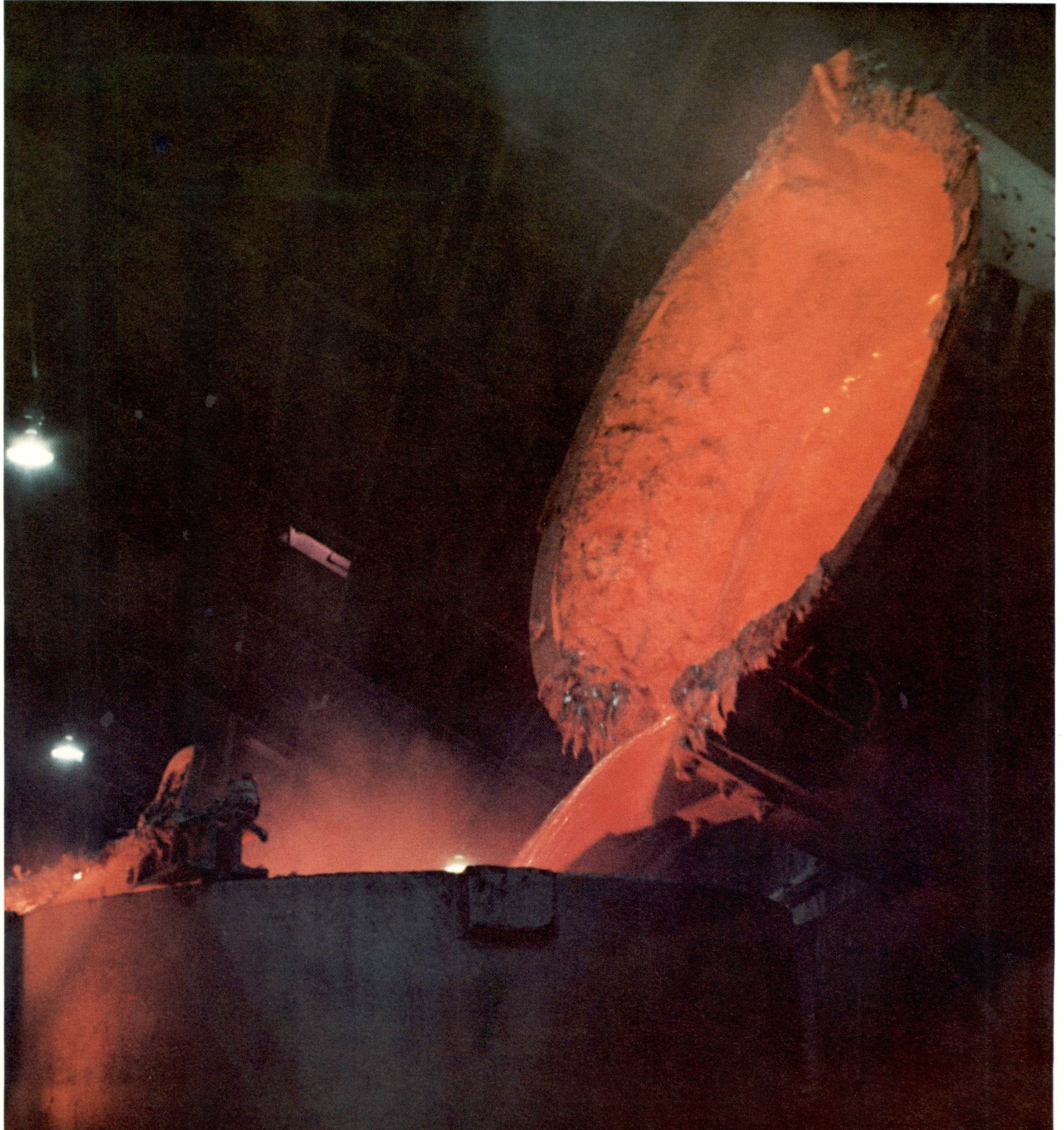
of the nation's four largest silver mines are located in this great mining district.

Mining, logging, agriculture are inter-dependent and, together, provide the base upon which the area's industrial progress is built.



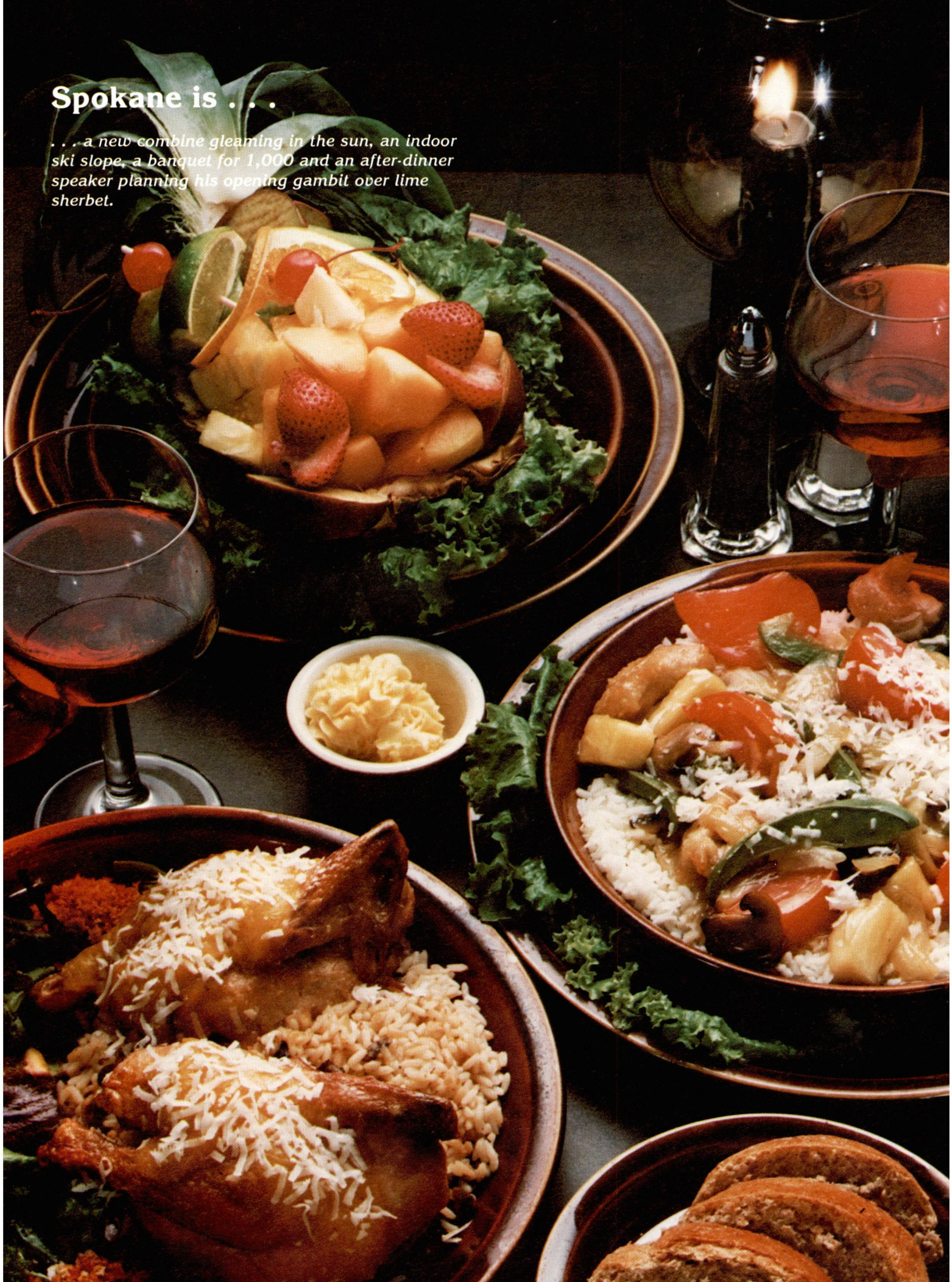
**Industry** — of a broad and sophisticated variety. Spokane and Inland Empire manufacturing installations span a spectrum ranging from metal fabrication and reduction to highly technical electronic assembly. Coupled with transportation and distribution facilities, this provides one of the most stable markets in the western United States.

The stability of the work force matches that of the economy. In terms of median age, education and lifestyle, demographics of the Spokane population stamp it as ideally representative of progressive, active western Americans. This has made the Spokane area a frequent and favored choice by major consumer-product manufacturers as a test market.



# Spokane is . . .

*. . . a new combine gleaming in the sun, an indoor ski slope, a banquet for 1,000 and an after-dinner speaker planning his opening gambit over lime sherbet.*





## Convention City

Conventions. Trade shows. Industrial exhibits. Professional seminars. With its superb Convention Center, Coliseum and excellent hostelrys, Spokane has become a favored western center for all of these.

From a 1973 low of \$3.5 million, convention dollars spent in Spokane escalated to \$9.6 million in 1974, with continued dynamic escalation encouraging a 1980 projection of \$30 million.

The city can accommodate the fast growth. With ease and with style, applying the resources of a modern mix of up-to-date meeting, banquet and display facilities.

The Spokane Riverpark Convention Center, rising bold as a key anchor of Riverfront Park, is one of the finest such installations in the Pacific Northwest. Its variety of meeting areas will seat from 50 to 5,000 guests. Added facilities include the Spokane Opera House, with theater-type seating for 2,700, the Spokane Coliseum — seating 7,740, and the vast Spokane Interstate Fairgrounds.

Twelve major hotels and motels, plus some 63 others — top rated — offer excellent convention facilities and accommodations of their own.

1,300 first class guest rooms are within walking distance of the Convention Center.

Superior ground transportation — shuttle buses, taxis and rental cars — give easy downtown access to another 1,500 fine guests rooms through the county.



Spokane is also noted for its elegant restaurants specializing in the art of gracious service and offering regional and gourmet dining. Some 438 restaurants and other eating establishments are located in Spokane County.

On the nighttime scene, Spokane offers some 20 movie theatres, floor shows and dancing at a large variety of lounges and night spots, and the finest of concert, drama and sports activities at the Spokane Opera House and other exciting entertainment centers in the city.



Spokane visitors are enticed to shop by the city's newly renovated central business district — an eight-block area connected by overhead skywalks, making it a literal downtown shopping center. Here are found over 100 specialty shops, five major department stores, and a number of boutiques and shops in the newly renovated turn-of-the-century Flour Mill, and the recently expanded River Park Square and Sherwood Mall shopping areas. There are also five major shopping centers within short driving distance from the downtown area.

Just footsteps away from the main shopping center is Spokane's Riverfront Park, mid-city magnet for gala

entertainment and arts festivities. The park's two amphitheatres and its floating stage are the scene of choral and symphony concerts, plays, folk music sessions and jazz and rock performances.

On weekends and special occasions, clowns, magicians, park storybook characters, theme animals and strolling musicians roam the grounds entertaining visitors. A children's petting zoo captivates the hearts of young and old alike.

In the Pavilion Complex, the Ice Palace, IMAX Theatre, western restaurant, and a 13-sequence Disneyland-type historical exhibit provide outstanding, year-round entertainment.





For the delegate or entire family, winter visits to Spokane offer snow skiing at five area resorts. Summer months provide opportunities for sailing, fishing, swimming and camping. Also available are lake cruises, white water river trips and horseback riding, back packing and guest ranch facilities.

Seventeen area golf courses provide excellent sport for the golf enthusiast. Eight museums feature some of the nation's finest Indian artifacts and western art, and early-area historical memorabilia.

Spokane is readily accessible by all forms of public and private transportation. The city is intersected by major north-south and east-west transcontinental

highways. Beside bus and Amtrack services, Spokane also is serviced by six airlines — three regional and three national. There are 100 non-stop or non-change flights out of Spokane International Airport daily to every major metropolitan area in the country except the southeast part of the nation.

Spokane's modern airport is a 15-minute drive from downtown. There are limousine services leaving every 30 minutes for the city's downtown section. Twelve rental agencies are located at the airport.

For a full measure of pleasure on any vacation trip or convention, plan Spokane.





Ed Grigware

## Yesterday

They called them Spokan-ee. Children of the Sun. A proud and peaceful, native North American people. Their heritage lives on today in the city that bears their name, Spokane.

The river, the falls and the region into which they drained were the first so named. Spokan Falls. But long before it bore a "label," the area was inhabited not only by its namesake Indian tribe but by westerning trappers and fur traders. In 1871, a pair of

stockmen journeying through were impressed by the gentle wilderness and the hammering beauty of the falls — and they stayed to homestead. On their 160-acre land claim, they started a sawmill. Other settlers followed, in farming and in general commerce, opening a general store, a flour mill and the wide variety of businesses and buildings necessary to serve a young community.

In 1881, with a population of 1,000, Spokan Falls (the present spelling of Spokane was not adopted for almost another decade when Falls was dropped from the name) was incorporated to include an area of two square miles. The following year brought expanded activity in agriculture, mining, banking, milling, water power, education and rail service.

The population burgeoned.

Disaster tempered the steel of Spokanites in 1889 when a disastrous fire swept the core city, already a

proud new regional center. Tragedy, as it so often does, welded together the determination of the people to rebuild better than before, and initiated a thrust toward progress that continued and grew — carrying the city forward through the turbulent turn of the century, through the trying years of the Depression, through two World Wars and up to the exciting present, a thrust toward progress that, for Spokane, has still to run its ebullient course.



# SPOKANE IS...





*Walter Graham*

**Its people . . .** Their respect for the past and concern for the future have made Spokane's quality of life a proud fact. It is many of these same Spokane citizens . . . the professional and business people of our community . . . whose dedication and progressive efforts have made this book possible.

The following companies and individuals are responsible for making SPOKANE IS . . . a reality

(listed in alphabetical order)

American Sign and Indicator Corporation  
Atwood-Hinzman Consulting Engineers  
B.J. Carney and Company  
James S. Black  
The Bon Marche  
Bovay Engineers, Inc.  
Central Pre-mix Concrete Company  
Consolidated Supply Company  
CyCare Systems, Inc.  
The Farm Credit Banks of Spokane:  
    Federal Intermediate Credit Bank of Spokane  
    Federal Land Bank of Spokane  
    Spokane Bank for Cooperatives  
Fidelity Mutual Savings Bank  
Gifford Hill & Company, Inc.  
Wayne Guthrie  
Inland Power & Light Credit Union  
Fred S. James and Company  
KREM - TV  
Lincoln Mutual Savings Bank  
Maxwells Electric, Inc.  
Medical Service Corporation  
Norlift  
Old National Bank  
Precision Development, Inc.  
Provincial Properties  
R.A. Hanson Company, Inc.  
Rainier Bank  
The Ridpath Hotel & Motor Inn  
Seattle First National Bank  
Joe M. Smith  
Spokane Area Chamber of Commerce  
Spokane Area Convention & Visitors Bureau  
Spokane Area Development Council  
Spokane Board of Realtors  
Spokane Club  
The Spokesman-Review  
Spokane Daily Chronicle  
Spokane Teachers Credit Union  
Tekcar, Inc.  
Tomlinson Agency  
United Coatings, Inc.  
Washington Mutual Savings Bank  
Washington Trust Bank  
The Washington Water Power Company



Washington  
Washington

FACSIMILE COVER SHEET

Dec. 8, 1988

University of Washington  
Department of Research  
Seattle, WA 98195

Facsimile to following:

Facsimile to:

- Charlotte Paul  
Lopez Island
- Representative  
Eugene Prince  
Thornton
- Louis O Stewart  
Puyallup
- David Stratton  
Puyallup
- Senator  
Lou Stratton  
Spokane
- Senator  
Peter von Reichbauer  
Cash Point
- Senator  
Dr. Williams  
Seattle
- Putnam Barber  
Executive Secretary

cc: HS

faxtelex.hts  
12/8/88

111 West 21st Avenue, KL-12 Olympia, Washington 98504 (206) 586-1989  
North Office 1001 4th Avenue Plaza 12th Floor Seattle, Washington 98154-1101 (206) 464-6580

*West*



# 1989 Washington Centennial Commission

## MEMORANDUM

**DATE:** September 8, 1989

**TO:** Peggy Dooley, White House Research

**FROM:** Sara Robertson, Public Affairs Manager, *SR*  
Pacific Summit and Symposia

**SUBJECT:** President Bush's speech in Spokane honoring  
Washington state's Centennial

Putnam Barber asked me to send you some information on Washington's Centennial's Pacific focus. We thought it would be useful for you and the President's speechwriters to understand how the theme of our state's relations with the countries and regions of the Pacific Rim has been woven into our Centennial celebrations. We recommend that the President's address in Spokane on Sept. 19 reflect our state's strong historical and future ties with the Pacific.

1. Civic and business leaders in this state have long portrayed Washington as the gateway to the Pacific. In fact our first governor, Elisha P. Ferry, conjured up the theme in his inaugural address on Nov. 11, 1889: "A forecast of the future of Washington, which did not take into consideration the possibilities of its foreign commerce, would be superficial and very incomplete.... Exports from Puget Sound are now carried to ports of all continents.... As a consequence of this trade there will arise upon the waters of Puget Sound several commercial cities, one at least of which will rank with the great commercial cities of the world."
2. ✓ The promise of the Pacific was what pushed the railroads west, and the cities selected as western terminals consciously regarded themselves as vital connectors. The Alaska gold rush and the 1909 Alaska-Yukon-Pacific Exposition in Seattle promoted Washington as a gateway to Alaska, Russia, Japan and other points along the North Pacific Rim. movement theme.
3. Conscious of these historic patterns, the Washington

Jean Gardner  
Co Chairman

Ralph Munro  
Co-Chairman

Wilfred Woods  
Vice Chairman

Representative  
Jennifer Belcher  
Olympia

Representative  
John Betrozoff  
Richmond

Louis Coaston  
Seattle

Allison Cowles  
Spokane

Les Eldridge  
Olympia

Bill Frank, Jr.  
Nisqually

Barney Goltz  
Bellingham

Senator  
Jannette Hayner  
Walla Walla

Representative  
Gary Locke  
Seattle

Robert Mack  
Tacoma

Donna Marco  
Kittitas Falls

Donna Mason  
Vancouver

Barney McClure  
Olympia

Bartha Ortega  
Tappanish

Richard Page  
Seattle

Charlotte Paul  
Lopez Island

Representative  
Eugene Prince  
Thurston

Louis O. Stewart  
Olympia

David Stratton  
Fullman

Senator  
Lois Stratton  
Spokane

Senator  
Peter von Reichbauer  
Desh Point

Senator  
Al Williams  
Seattle

Putnam Barber  
Executive Secretary

111 West 21st Avenue, KL-12  Olympia, Washington 98504  (206) 586-1989  
 North Office  1001 4th Avenue Plaza  12th Floor  Seattle, Washington 98154-1101  (206) 464-6580

Centennial Commission deliberately chose to include our Pacific heritage and future as important components of the Centennial. While literally thousands of Centennial-sponsored events have looked back on the last 100 years, on our heritage, we also wanted to look forward to the next 100 years. And for Washington state, now as even in Governor Ferry's day, the future and the Pacific are nearly synonymous.

4. The Centennial Commission settled on a series of programs with a Pacific theme: a Circum-Pacific Prehistory Conference, at which over 200 papers were presented on the early history of mankind all around the Pacific Rim; Hyogo Week, which brought over 600 people from our Japanese sister state, Hyogo Province, to Washington for cultural and commercial exchanges; the Boeing Chautauqua, a traveling arts stage featuring Asian performers that is just now moving from fair to fair around the state.
5. The largest of our outward- and future-looking events was the just-completed Pacific Summit and Symposia.

The Summit and Symposia were conceived of and designed to reflect the importance of international trade to this state. Let me give you just a few facts and figures. Washington's exports grew by 31 percent last year, giving the state a \$7.4 billion trade surplus. The state leads the nation in exports per capita, shipping \$3,043 in exports for every state resident in 1988. One out of every five jobs in Washington depends directly or indirectly on trade. In 1987 nearly 70 percent of Washington's recorded trade was with countries in East Asia -- a total of \$32.7 billion. Eight of Washington's 10 largest trading partners are in the Pacific Rim.

For the Pacific Summit and Symposia, our governor and congressional delegation invited high-level officials from 23 Pacific Rim countries and regions to attend a week-long series of conferences on trade and economic development throughout the Pacific Rim. Over 60 cabinet-level officials or their chosen appointees from ministries of trade, agriculture, forestry, fisheries, science and technology, as well as other foreign government, industry and academic leaders, met with American officials, business leaders and academic experts to discuss how to build on trade in the region.

Participants discussed the broad issues of the future of economic development and growth in the Pacific region in a two-day kick-off "Summit" in Seattle, then split into four different "Symposia" around the state for sector-specific talks on trade in technology,

forest products, agriculture and fisheries. Participants talked about the future of GATT in view of growing regional and bilateral trade arrangements. They talked about new technologies in agriculture that will help expand the volume and variety of food products available around the world. They talked about the impact of changing supplies of forest and fishery products on those industries, both regionally and internationally. Over 800 people participated in the event, debating substantive issues; leading foreign visitors on guided tours of harbors, lumber yards, wineries and hops fields, and high-tech industrial facilities; sharing experiences and business cards at outdoor evening barbeques. Americans and foreign delegates alike finished the Summit and Symposia more knowledgeable about the significant issues affecting the trading climate around the Pacific, and poised to do more business.

6. I hope this helps you in your efforts to prepare the President for his upcoming visit. Please call me at (206) 464-6580 (the Seattle office of the Centennial Commission) if you have any questions about the Pacific theme in our Centennial. I am enclosing a few press clips on the Summit and Symposia and some other information. Please let me know if I can be of any further assistance.

(Insert)

Sunday, August 13, 1960 The Herald

# Trade conference may be an annual event, organizers say

Associated Press  
and McClintock News Service

SEATTLE — Organizers of the Pacific summit trade conference say the international get-together was so successful they may make it a regular event.

The weeklong gathering drew delegates from 23 nations and regions, many of whom expressed hope that the summit would be repeated, said John Anderson, director of the State Department of Trade and Economic Development and chairman of the summit organizing committee.

"We accomplished all that we set out to accomplish, and it has become increasingly apparent that we accomplished a great deal more," Anderson said Friday of the forum,

which was the centerpiece of Washington's centennial celebration.

The summit began Monday with a two-day general session in Seattle, then split into four symposia on fiber, fisheries, agriculture and technology in Tacoma, Bellingham, Yakima and the Tri-Cities.

"I traveled to all four of the symposia, and in each I talked to delegates who asked about plans and any intentions on keeping the conference alive," Anderson said.

He said he would broach the subject of continuing the conference when the steering committee and staff meet next month.

Organizers raised \$1 million from government and private donors to pay for the meeting.

Organizers of the four symposia said they

had heard similar sentiment for making the summit an ongoing event, but some said they were exhausted.

"I'd hesitate to say I would like to do an event like this again," said Brian Loveland, who helped organize the fisheries symposium. "All of these people had to work at their regular businesses on the side, and everybody is real tired right now."

Some officials said the comparatively informal nature of the symposia gave business people and government officials a rare opportunity for frank talk.

"These people were really talking to each other," said Dick Hoch, chairman of the Tri-Cities technology symposium. "I was worried that with a lot of high-level people that the language would be couched in very technical

terms. But they really got down to earth."

"Voices were raised, fingers were pointed, people took off their gloves and really got into it," agreed Andy Brunnington, organizer of the Yakima agriculture symposium. "They made friends, talked business and drank Washington state wine. This is just what we wanted them to do."

Frederico Macarones, with the Philippines Department of Foreign Affairs, said, "If New York is the link to Europe, then Washington state is the link to the vibrant countries of Asia."

The biggest flap of the event occurred when a Bush administration official offended some delegates from China and the Soviet Union when he told a joke in his Seattle speech about Soviet women and made critical

comments about Marxism.

The comments by Fred M. Zeder II, head of the federal Overseas Private Investment Corp., prompted a letter from Gov. Booth Gardner to the White House that Zeder's comments were "highly inappropriate for this event."

Anderson said that in a telephone conversation Friday with Zeder, Zeder demanded an apology from state officials for not adequately informing him about the makeup of his audience.

"He was obviously disturbed and felt he should have had some public support from me and the governor. He... thought we owed him an apology," Anderson said.

"I told him: 'I would suggest you offer your apologies.'"

45562181# 5

43735

2:18PM

9-8-69

SENT BY WCC SEATTLE

4566218:# 6

P-F 8/12/84

# Pacific Summit repeat a possibility

By Ron Redmond  
P-1 Pacific Rim Reporter

Organizers of the Pacific Summit and Symposia say the centerpiece of the state's Centennial celebration was so successful that they will consider making the forum a regular event.

John Anderson, director of the State Department of Trade and Economic Development and chairman of the summit organizing committee, said at the conclusion of the weeklong economic and trade gathering yesterday that many delegates from 23 participating nations and regions had expressed hopes this would not be the last Pacific Summit and Symposia.

The summit began Monday with a two-day general session in Seattle, then split into four symposia on timber, fisheries, agriculture and technology in Tacoma, Blaine, Yakima and the Tri-Cities.

"We accomplished all that we set out to accomplish and it has become increasingly apparent that we accomplished a great deal more," Anderson said of the \$1 million summit, paid for by the government and private donors.

"I traveled to all four of the symposia and in each I talked to delegates who asked about plans and any intentions on keeping the conference alive."

Anderson emphasized the summit had been designed as a one-time Washington Centennial event, but that he would take up the possibility of holding future conferences when the steering committee and staff meet next month.

"I've resisted talking about this prior to this time because I felt we had our hands full just getting delegates and organizing this summit," Anderson said. "I felt that if we did this one right, the future would take care of itself. We didn't choose to take on the universe. We had a very specific agenda."

More than 800 people participated in the summit and symposia. Less than two months ago, however, organizers were concerned that political events in

Japan, China and other Asian nations were going to prevent many senior officials from attending. Money had also been an early worry, but organizers managed to raise the \$1 million.

Anderson said he was not sure how the steering committee would decide on the issue of future summits.

Anderson said some foreign delegates had already suggested setting up an international steering committee to plan the next summit.

**These people were really talking to each other. I was worried that with a lot of high-level people that the language would be couched in very technical terms. But they really got down to earth.**

— Dick Hoch, chairman,  
Tri-Cities technology symposium

A check with organizers in the four symposia cities showed they, too, had heard similar sentiments that the summit be an ongoing event. But some of those who volunteered their time and energy over the past two years say they are exhausted and wouldn't want to go through it again.

"I'd hesitate to say I would like to do an event like this again," said Brian Loveland, who helped organize the fisheries symposium. "All of these people had to work at their regular businesses on the side and everybody is real tired right now."

Sara Robertson, the summit's public affairs manager, said she had been asked by several

participants when the next conference would be held.

"When they asked, I sort of rolled my eyes because I'm so tired," Robertson said. "But people really want to know and they say this state is a good venue for it."

Physicist Dick Hoch, chairman of the Tri-Cities technology symposium, agreed the summit put his area on the map.

"Many of these people didn't know what the Tri-Cities was and those that did only knew about the nuclear industry," Hoch said. "But the Tri-Cities put together a real nice time for them."

Hoch and others said the comparatively informal nature of the symposia gave business people and government officials a rare opportunity for a frank exchange of views.

"These people were really talking to each other," Hoch said. "I was worried that with a lot of high-level people that the language would be couched in very technical terms. But they really got down to earth."

Hoch acknowledged, however, that there had been a few "sleep-inducing" speeches.

Greg Schellberg, chairman of the forest products symposium in Tacoma, said he wouldn't really want to go through the whole thing again.

"Let's be practical," he said. "This all should have been done at the State Department level. I'm excited we're finally finishing."

He said 275 people took part in the Tacoma symposium and organizers were extremely pleased with the outcome.

In Yakima, agriculture organizer Andy Brassington said he'd heard nothing but favorable comments from delegates.

"It was really quite impressive," said Brassington. "Voices were raised, fingers were pointed, people took off their gloves and really got into it. They made friends, talked business and drank Washington state wine. This is just what we wanted them to do."

# Summit: 'Frustration rising on both sides of Pacific,' Japanese envoy says

From Page 1

Gardner called on the 350 participants in the downtown Sheraton Hotel's main ballroom to hold a free exchange on trade and economic issues.

Hidetoshi Ukiwa, Japan's ambassador for international economic affairs, responded with a strongly worded defense of his country's trade policies and a

warning that ties with the United States are coming under increasing strain.

"Tense and somewhat bitter exchanges have come to characterize our trade discussions," said Ukiwa, Japan's chief negotiator to the Geneva-based General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade talks, known as GATT.

"Frustration is rising on both sides of the Pacific over our

combined inability to correct the trade imbalance.

"Japanese are increasingly irritated by what they perceive to be repeated demands that are getting to be increasingly unreasonable, expecting Japan to take all the action and responsibility for America's trade and payments imbalances."

Ukiwa said many Japanese believe the principal causes and

causes for the trade difficulties are to be found in the United States, not Japan. He cited the U.S. budget deficit, high interest rates and low savings and investment levels.

"When sufficiently provoked," Ukiwa said, "some of these sense people are likely to complain that important sectors of the American economy have become fat and lazy, preferring guaranteed market shares over head-to-head competition with world-class products in global markets, while perhaps bringing on the countercharge that the Japanese are getting arrogant."

"Our dialogue has been deteriorating and has tended to bring out the worst rather than the best in both of us."

Ukiwa noted, however, that progress had been made on the trade front. He said U.S. exports to Japan last year rose 30 percent, suggesting "there is a lot that is right in our relationship." But he said both sides had to "work to lower the decibel level" and learn to disagree "in a civil manner."

Earlier, Rufus Yerxa, deputy U.S. trade representative and a Seattle native, said the United States welcomed the gains made by Pacific nations.

"We only ask that these economic strides that take place be carried out in accordance with the international economic responsibilities that all of us share," said

Yerxa, U.S. representative to the GATT talks. "First and foremost, the countries of the region have the responsibility to open their economies further to foreign participation."

Yerxa called for a significant reduction in tariffs, the elimination of restrictive import licensing, the protection of intellectual property rights (such as copyrights), and the liberalization of service industries in the finance, insurance, advertising, travel and entertainment sectors.

"Our broad vision for the area, including the United States, is to make it the region with the freest flow of goods and services, capital and technology in the world," he said. "We argue that you can attain this by removing the barriers that hinder the movement of goods and services between our countries."

As the delegates filed into the ballroom for the initial session, Chinese activist Nian She distributed an open letter from Chinese students and scholars at the University of Washington calling for condemnation of the Beijing government's crackdown. Outside the hotel, fewer than a dozen Chinese protesters waved banners and placards.

China is represented at the summit by four officials from central Sichuan Province, Washington's winter state. They were accompanied by Lu Zu-wen, com-

mmercial consul with the Chinese Consulate in San Francisco. But the central government in Beijing decided not to send delegates after Gardner informed them they could face intense scrutiny here from the public and media over the June 3-4 massacre around Tiananmen Square.

The students' open letter urged delegates to "condemn the brutal suppression and continued government-sponsored terror in China," to support economic sanctions, and to avoid official contacts with the Beijing government, "including its representatives to this conference."

Commercial Consul Lu said most Americans had been "deeply influenced" by what he termed distorted U.S. media reports on the unrest, but were now getting "the facts" from the Chinese government.

"Any government confronted with these riots - we call them counterrevolutionary - would take any measures it thinks necessary to solve the problem," Lu said. "More and more American people and businessmen understand this."

The Chinese paid a brief courtesy call on Gardner yesterday morning, presenting him with seven carved figurines and receiving a glass apple in return. Recent events in China were not discussed in the 15-minute meeting, an aide said.

## Japan fires trade warning as Pacific Summit opens

By Ross Macdonald  
P-I Pacific Film Reporter

Japan warned delegates to the 20-nation Pacific Summit in Seattle yesterday that trade friction with the United States is worsening, while Chinese students urged the forum to condemn Beijing's crackdown on dissent.

As a small group of Chinese protested outside, Gov. Booth Gardner opened the two-day summit, centerpiece of the state's Centennial celebration.

"We want to know your vision of the economic future of the Pacific region, because . . . your economic future is our economic future," Gardner told delegates.

Tomorrow, delegates break into groups for symposia in Bellingham on fisheries, in Tacoma on timber, in Yakima on agriculture and in the Tri-Cities on high technology. Organizers said 307 people were participating in the \$1 million summit and symposia.

See SUMMIT, Page A4

4566216;# 7

437367

2:20PM ;

9-8-69

SENT BY: WCC SEATTLE

## 23 Pacific Rim nations send officials to attend summit in Washington state

The Associated Press

SEATTLE — Trade and government leaders from 23 Pacific Rim nations, summoned to explore "a new interdependence of nations," converge on Washington state this week for a Pacific Summit meeting on topics ranging from timber to technology.

It's intended as an upscale, technical gathering of experts, with sessions on such esoteric topics as investment flow and "globalization of technology," rather than as a splashy trade show or cultural event.

Gov. Booth Gardner, whose prepared opening speech calls the summit a testimony to the growing "new interdependence of nations" in the Pacific, said Washington is the first state to assemble such an extensive cast for such an ambitious gathering.

With the exception of the national governments of China and Taiwan, all invited nations are sending delegations. Thailand and Mexico confirmed at the last minute.

China's invitation was not withdrawn — although Gardner did express dismay over the repression of pro-democracy demonstrators — but Beijing decided against coming anyway. Washington's sister province of Sichuan is sending delegates, however.

Taiwan, angered by Washington's adherence to the U.S. policy of recognizing Beijing as the government of all China, declined to come but is represented by its Seattle office.

The Soviet Union, Japan, Korea,

Hong Kong, Canada and other industrial giants are attending, as are some of the less developed countries.

With Japan, China and other nations experiencing unrest or new governments, it's a near-miracle that every nation or region invited to the conference is represented, said Putnam Barber, director of the state Centennial Commission.

The summit is a flagship event for the state's 100th birthday celebration. The state is providing about \$100,000 of the \$1 million it is costing to stage one of the Centennial's most costly events. Private companies and foundations and the federal government are kicking in the rest.

Washington is attempting to cement its position as a world trading partner and as an international conference center, he said. Gardner said the specialty conferences that follow the three-day Seattle summit showcase the state's proudest accomplishments: fisheries, technology, timber and agriculture.

For those industries to prosper, the Pacific nations have to work

cooperatively on such issues as trade imbalance, tariffs and other trade barriers, and sharing of technology, the governor plans to tell the 1,000 delegates.

On a per capita basis, no other state is more dependent on exports than Washington, said Gardner spokesman Dan Youmans. The governor, a former business executive who becomes chairman of the National Governors' Association next year, has made foreign trade a major priority for his administration and for the association.

After Gardner's opening speech Monday, Ambassador Rufus Yerxa, a Seattle native who is deputy U.S. trade chief, Ambassador Hidetoshi Ukawa, Japan's international economic affairs chief, and Juan Ollqui of Mexico's Banca Serfin will discuss the region's trade imbalances.

Friedilla Rabb, director of the U.S. Trade and Development Program, and B.J. Habibe, Indonesia's minister of research and technology, will discuss technology sharing.

**Pacific Summit****AGENDA****SUNDAY, August 6**

3:00-7:00 p.m.

**Registration — Grand Ballroom Foyer**

6:00-8:00 p.m.

**WELCOME RECEPTION — Washington State Convention & Trade Center****Speaker:**

The Honorable Booth Gardner  
Governor  
Washington State

**Introductions:**

Senator Brock Adams  
Congressman John Miller  
Congressman Jim McDermott

**MONDAY, August 7**

8:00 a.m.

**OFFICIAL DELEGATE BREAKFAST — Governors Suite, Room 3315****PARTICIPANT BREAKFAST — Grand Ballroom Foyer**

9:00 a.m.

**OPENING CEREMONY — Grand B****Welcoming Remarks:**

The Honorable Booth Gardner  
Governor  
Washington State

9:15 a.m.

**PLENARY SESSION — Grand B****IMPLICATIONS OF A NEW ECONOMIC BALANCE IN THE PACIFIC:****A U.S. PERSPECTIVE****Speaker:**

Ambassador Rufus Yerxa  
Deputy United States Trade Representative

**A JAPANESE PERSPECTIVE****Speaker:**

The Honorable Hidetoshi Ukiwa  
Ambassador for International Economic Affairs  
Ministry of Foreign Affairs  
Japan

**A LATIN AMERICAN PERSPECTIVE****Speaker:**

Dr. Jose Juan de Oloqui y Labasida  
Director General  
Sorfin Financial Group  
Mexico

11:30 a.m.

**LUNCHEON — Grand C****Welcoming Remarks:**

Ms. Susan C. Schwab  
Assistant Secretary of Commerce  
Director General  
U.S. and Foreign Commercial Service  
U.S. Department of Commerce

**THE GLOBALIZATION OF TECHNOLOGY: A SOUTHEAST ASIAN PERSPECTIVE****Speaker:**

Dr. B.J. Habibie  
Minister of State for Research and Technology  
Republic of Indonesia

2:00-4:30 p.m.

**DISCUSSION SESSIONS**

Participants will discuss the implications of the views presented in the morning's plenary session. In each session, Official Delegates will give brief presentations.

**SESSION A — West A****Moderator:**

Dr. George M. Beckmann  
Professor

Frost Emeritus, and Director of International Exchange  
University of Washington

**Presenting countries:**

Australia, Chile, Republic of Indonesia

**SESSION B — West B****Moderator:**

Dr. John O. Haley  
Professor of Law and East Asian Studies  
University of Washington

**Presenting countries:**

New Zealand, Colombia, Malaysia, Japan

**SESSION C — East A****Moderator:**

Mr. Marc Levinson  
Editorial Director  
*The Journal of Commerce*

**Presenting countries:**

Canada, Costa Rica, Philippines, Papua New Guinea, Republic of Korea

**SESSION D — East B****Moderator:**

Dr. Richard Drebnick  
Director  
International Business Education and Research Program  
University of Southern California

**Presenting countries:**

Peru, Singapore, Brunei, USA

**SESSION E — Asian****Moderator:**

Dr. Jeffrey E. Garten  
President  
Eliot Group, Inc.

**Presenting countries:**

USSR, Ecuador, Hong Kong, Mexico

6:00 p.m.

**RECEPTION — Grand C**

7:00 p.m.

Official and Accompanying Delegates hosted separately by Summit sponsors for evening's activities. Delegates and sponsors will gather in West Ballroom A, Seattle Sheraton.

---

**TUESDAY, August 8**


---

7:00-8:30 a.m.

**OFFICIAL DELEGATE BREAKFAST — Governor's Suite, Room 3315**

**PARTICIPANT BREAKFAST — Grand Ballroom Foyer**

8:30-10:00 a.m.

**PLENARY SESSION — Grand B**

**FUTURE CAPITAL AND INVESTMENT FLOWS IN THE PACIFIC**

8:30-9:30 a.m.

**DIMENSIONS OF CHANGE: FROM THE 1950s TO THE YEAR 2000**

**Speaker:**

Mr. Fred M. Zeder II  
President and Chief Executive Officer  
Overseas Private Investment Corporation

9:00-9:30 a.m.

**IMPLICATIONS FOR INTERNATIONAL MONETARY AND CURRENCY POLICY**

*Speaker to be announced*

9:30-10:00 a.m.

**EFFECTS ON PACIFIC REGION TRADE**

*Speaker:*  
Mr. Paul Meo  
*Chief*  
International Trade Division  
World Bank

10:00 a.m.

**BREAK — Grand Ballroom Foyer**

10:20 a.m.-12:15 p.m.

**DISCUSSION SESSIONS**

Participants will discuss the views presented in the morning's plenary session.

**SESSION A — West A**

*Moderator:*  
Dr. George M. Beckmann  
*Professor*  
Provost Emeritus, and Director of International Exchanges  
University of Washington

*Presenting countries:*  
Australia, Chile, Republic of Indonesia

**SESSION B — West B**

*Moderator:*  
Dr. John O. Haley  
*Professor of Law*  
East Asian Studies  
University of Washington

*Presenting countries:*  
New Zealand, Colombia, Malaysia, Japan

**SESSION C — East A**

*Moderator:*  
Mr. Marc Levinson  
*Editorial Director*  
*The Journal of Commerce*

*Presenting countries:*  
Canada, Costa Rica, Philippines, Papua New Guinea, Republic of Korea

**SESSION D — East B**

*Moderator:*  
Ms. Dori Jones Yang  
*Hong Kong Bureau Manager*  
*Business Week*

*Presenting countries:*  
Peru, Singapore, Brunei, U.S.A.

**SESSION E — Aspen**

*Moderator:*  
Dr. Jeffrey E. Garten  
*President*  
Elliot Group, Inc.

*Presenting countries:*  
U.S.S.R., Ecuador, Hong Kong, Mexico

12:30 p.m.

**LUNCHEON — Grand C**

*Welcoming Remarks*  
Ms. Priscilla Rabb  
*Director*  
U.S. Trade and Development Program

**THE PACIFIC RIM: INTO THE NEXT CENTURY**

*Speaker:*  
The Honorable Lee Hyung-Koo  
*Vice Minister of Economic Planning*  
Republic of Korea

2:30-3:00 p.m.

**PLENARY SESSION — Grand B****A JAPANESE VIEW OF PACIFIC ECONOMIC COOPERATION TOWARDS THE 21st CENTURY****Speaker:**

The Honorable Akira Azari  
 Vice Minister  
 Ministry of International Trade and Industry  
 Japan

3:00 p.m.

**PANEL PRESENTATION — Grand B**

This session will feature 10-minute presentations by six Official Delegates, followed by questions and discussion.

**THE FUTURE OF MULTILATERAL TRADE COOPERATION****Moderator:**

Ambassador Daniel G. Amstutz  
 Former Chief Agriculture Negotiator  
 Former Under Secretary of Agriculture

**Panelists:**

Mr. Geoff Miller  
 Secretary  
 Department of Primary Industries and Energy  
 Australia

Mr. Johnson P. Mercado  
 Assistant Secretary  
 International Development Cooperation Coordinating Office  
 Department of Agriculture  
 Philippines

Mr. Michael Sze  
 Director  
 Department of Trade and Industries  
 Hong Kong

Ambassador Rufus Yerxa  
 Deputy United States Trade Representative

Mr. Rafael V. Aldunate  
 Director  
 Bureau of Bilateral Economic Relations  
 Ministry of Foreign Affairs  
 Chile

6:00 p.m.

**EVENING RECEPTION — Ballroom Foyer**

7:00 p.m.

**CLOSING BANQUET — Grand C****Speaker:**

Mr. Malcolm Stamper  
 Vice Chairman  
 The Boeing Company

9:00 p.m.

**CLOSING CEREMONY**


---

**WEDNESDAY, August 9**


---

6:00 a.m.

**OFFICIAL DELEGATE BREAKFAST — Governor's Suite, Room 3315**

a.m.

**DEPARTURE FOR SYMPOSIA**

Official and Accompanying Delegates will depart the Seattle Sheraton Hotel for their respective symposia. Please see the departure notice in your room for your exact time of departure, or inquire at the conference office, Room 422. Please check out of the hotel, and meet in the hotel's main lobby at the indicated time for boarding of buses.

# OFFICIAL DELEGATES

## AUSTRALIA

**Mr. Alan M. Godfrey**

*Deputy Secretary of Industry, Technology and Commerce*

Between 1964 and 1973 Mr. Godfrey occupied various positions in the Departments of Trade, Trade and Industry, and Manufacturing Industry. Between 1973 and 1982 he was First Assistant Secretary of several divisions in the Department of Manufacturing Industry. Mr. Godfrey was appointed Deputy Secretary of the Department of Industry, Technology and Commerce in 1982. His current responsibilities include oversight of light industries, building and service industries and international technological collaboration.

Mr. Godfrey received a B.S. degree from University College, University of London.

**Mr. Geoffrey Gorrie**

*Director, Australian Fisheries Service,  
Department of Primary Industries and Energy*

Mr. Gorrie is responsible for advising the Australian government on fisheries development and conservation policies. Mr. Gorrie joined the Australian Public Service in January 1969 when he became a research officer with the Commonwealth Bureau of Census and Statistics in Canberra. From 1974 until the mid 1980s, Mr. Gorrie worked in general environment and resource management areas in the Commonwealth Public Service. In 1980, he assumed responsibility for energy conservation at the Commonwealth level. In 1983, Mr. Gorrie headed the Management and Coordination Division of the Department of Resources. Mr. Gorrie became director of the Australian Fisheries Service in 1988.

Mr. Gorrie obtained his degree from the University of New England.

**Ms. Joanna Miriam Hewitt**

*First Assistant Secretary, Land Resources Division  
Department of Primary Industries and Energy*

Ms. Hewitt has held senior executive positions in the Australian Departments of Industry, Technology and Commerce; Foreign Affairs and Trade; and Primary Industries and Energy. As first assistant secretary of the Land Resources Division Ms. Hewitt has major policy and program responsibility in the soil conservation, forestry and water areas.

Ms. Hewitt is a graduate of the University of Western Australia and the London School of Economics.

**Mr. Geoff Miller**

*Secretary of Primary Industries and Energy*

Mr. Miller worked at the Bureau of Agricultural Economics from 1966 to 1981 and was director from 1977 until his departure in 1981. From 1981 to 1983, Mr. Miller served as deputy head of the Department of Primary Industries and Energy and from 1983 until his present appointment was director of the Australian Economic Planning Advisory Council. Mr. Miller has participated widely in the work of such international agencies as the International Wheat Council, the Food and Agriculture Organization, the World Food Act, and the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development.

## BRUNEI

**Dr. Morni bin Othman**

*Director, Department of Agriculture*

In 1973 Dr. Morni joined the Department of Agriculture as an agricultural officer. He held several positions within the Department until 1988 when he was appointed director of agriculture. He has been a delegate to many ASEAN conferences on agricultural research as a Governing Board Member of the Southeast Asian Regional Center for Graduate Study and Research in Agriculture.

Dr. Morni received his B.S. from McGill University, Canada, and his Ph.D. in Plant Science from Canterbury University, New Zealand.

## CANADA

**The Honorable David F.H. Parker**

*Minister of Forests  
Province of British Columbia*

Mr. Parker, a professional forester, was elected to the British Columbia Legislative Assembly as MLA for Skeena in 1986. He served as Minister of Forests, and is also a member of the Cabinet Committees on Regional Development, Environment and Land Use, and Native Affairs.

**The Honorable John L. Savage**

*Minister of Agriculture and Fisheries  
Province of British Columbia*

Mr. Savage has been a member of the Select Standing Committee on Standing Orders, Private Bills, and Members Services and a member of Cabinet Committees on Regional Development and Native Affairs. Mr. Savage has also served as the vice-chairman of the Cabinet Committee on Environment and Land Use. In 1986, Mr. Savage was appointed minister of Agriculture and Fisheries, his current position. His present responsibilities include overseeing the Provincial Agricultural Land Commission, the British Columbia Marketing Board, the British Columbia Milk Board, and the Cattle Industry Development Board.

Mr. Savage graduated from the University of British Columbia.

**The Honorable Thomas Stedon**

*Minister of Fisheries and Oceans*

**Dr. Geraldine Kenney-Wallace**

*Chairman, Science Council of Canada*

Dr. Kenney-Wallace has been professor of chemistry and physics at the University of Toronto since 1980. A noted international authority on lasers and optoelectronics and author of over 85 research publications, honors for her laser research include the 1979 Corday Morgan medal from the Royal Society of Chemistry in England. In 1983 she was appointed to the Science Council of Canada, which advises the federal government on research policy and strategy, and was reappointed in 1986. Dr. Kenney-Wallace was appointed chairman of the Science Council of Canada in 1987, and is also a member of the National Advisory Board on Science and Technology, chaired by the Prime Minister.

Dr. Kenney-Wallace studied at the Universities of London and Oxford and received her Ph.D. from the University of British Columbia.

## CHILE

**Mr. Rafael V. Aldunate**

*Director, Bureau of Bilateral Economic Relations  
Ministry of Foreign Affairs*

In 1973 Mr. Aldunate was general manager of the Spanish Chamber of Commerce in Chile and acted as the economic advisor to the Spanish Embassy in Chile. Since 1978, Mr. Aldunate has served the Chilean government as executive director, Chilean Committee on Foreign Investment; as commercial attaché to the Chilean Embassy in Madrid, Spain; and in his current position, as director of the Bureau of Bilateral Economic Relations in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

Mr. Aldunate received his education at Catholic University of Chile.

**Mr. Jaime Latorre Alonso**

*Chief, Research and International Forestry Affairs  
National Forestry Corporation*

Mr. Latorre directed research on native forests and pine plantations, arid lands, and shrubs for energy. He has consulted for the U.N. Food Agriculture Organization and the Organization of American States.

Mr. Latorre earned the degree of forest engineer at the University of Chile and received his M.S. from the University of California at Berkeley.

**Mr. Enrique Montero Costarico**  
*Director, Planning Division*  
*Ministry of Agriculture*

Mr. Montero provides technical support to the minister of agriculture in the areas of export promotion, and international agricultural trade negotiations. His former positions include agricultural section coordinator and chief advisor to the minister of planning at the National Planning Office.

Mr. Montero received his education at the University of Chile and the University of Wisconsin.

**Mr. Guillermo Alejandro Moreno Pazusan**  
*Chief, Department of Resources,*  
*Ministry of Economics and Development*

Mr. Moreno is the under secretary of economics and development and chief of the Department of Resources. His responsibilities include formulating fisheries administration and hydrobiological research policies; and analysis and evaluation of industrial and artisanal fisheries alternatives. Mr. Moreno is also the representative of fisheries to the Permanent Commission of the South Pacific.

Mr. Moreno graduated from the Catholic University of Valparaiso.

**PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA**

**Mr. Chen Dejing**  
*Deputy Director, Department of Agriculture and Animal Husbandry*  
*Sichuan Province*

**Mr. Li Changchun**  
*Head Director, Foreign Affairs Office*  
*Sichuan Province*

Prior to becoming the director of the Foreign Affairs Office in Sichuan, Mr. Li was the vice mayor of the Chongqing Municipal People's Government. Before entering government service, Mr. Li was the deputy director of the Chongqing Boiler Plant.

Mr. Li graduated from Chongqing University.

**Mr. Liu Boluan**  
*Deputy Director, Committee of Economic Planning*  
*Sichuan Province*

Mr. Liu began his professional career as a technician at the Chongqing Iron and Steel Company. In 1964 he became secretary of the Committee of Economy of the Sichuan Province. From 1973 until 1985, Mr. Liu served as manager of the Committee of Planning for Sichuan Province. Immediately prior to his current position, Mr. Liu served as deputy mayor of Lianshan autonomous prefecture.

Mr. Liu graduated from the Chongqing Industrial Institute.

**Mr. Ren Jingin**  
*Deputy Director, Sichuan Committee of Foreign Economic Relations*  
*and Trade*

From 1964 until 1976, Mr. Ren was a technician in the Ministry of Machinery Industry. In 1976 Mr. Ren was appointed assistant researcher in the Research Institute of the Ministry of Machinery Industry. From 1983 until assuming his current position in 1987, Mr. Ren was deputy director of the Committee of Foreign Economic Relations and Trade of Tianjin.

Mr. Ren graduated from the Nankai University with a degree in nuclear physics.

**COLOMBIA**

**Mr. German Garcia Duran**  
*General Manager, National Institute of Renewable Natural Resources*  
*and the Environment, Ministry of Agriculture*

Mr. Garcia worked in the United States for two years in New York state designing systems for environmental control and protection, and then returning to Colombia as professor at Los Andes University. He is responsible for introducing environmental engineering as a field of study in his country. Mr. Garcia is also a consultant on environmental impact and protection. In 1981 he was elected president of the Colombia Society on Ecology.

Mr. Garcia is a graduate of Los Andes University and received his M.S. from Notre Dame University.

**COSTA RICA**

**The Honorable Edoardo Doryan Garros**  
*Vice Minister of Science and Technology*

Since 1973, Dr. Doryan has been a university professor and lecturer in more than ten countries, author and coauthor of several books about technological politics, energy planning, and evaluation of developmental projects. From 1982-86 he was a coauthor of the National Plan of Science and Technology. From 1985 to 1987 Dr. Doryan was president of the Permanent Executive Committee on the Interamerican Educational Council of the Organization of American States. He has been in his current position since 1986.

Dr. Doryan was educated at the University of Costa Rica, Harvard University and the University of Strathclyde.

**The Honorable Jose Maria Figueres Olmos**  
*Minister of Agriculture*

Prior to assuming the position of minister of agriculture in 1988, Mr. Figueres was president of the Agroindustrial Society of San Cristobal; vice president of the Costa Rican Institute of Railways; and minister of foreign trade. He currently serves as a member of the Board of Directors of the Agricultural Development Institute, the Sugar League, and the National Production Council.

Mr. Figueres earned his B.S. from West Point Military Academy.

**ECUADOR**

**The Honorable Jorge Anhalzer**  
*Under Secretary of Agriculture, Ministry of Agriculture*

Mr. Anhalzer's primary position is under secretary of agriculture, but he is also president of an integrated poultry operation and president of the Kentucky Fried Chicken franchise for Ecuador. Additionally, he is the owner and operator of a dairy farm and an agricultural farm. Mr. Anhalzer is past president of the Ecuador Feed Manufacturers and of the Ecuador Hatchery Association.

Mr. Anhalzer is a graduate of Iowa State University.

**Mr. Carlos Alberto Zuniga Romero**  
*President, Interministerial Committee for Tourism*

In addition to heading the Interministerial Committee for Tourism, Mr. Zuniga is also professor of economic policy at the Catholic University of Guayaquil president of the Regional Interministerial Committee for Small Industry and Industrial Development. Previously, Mr. Zuniga was the regional under secretary for industry, commerce and integration.

**EUROPE**

**Mr. David Burt, O.B.E.**  
*Chief Executive, Hellermann Deutsch Ltd.*

Mr. Burt is chief executive of Hellermann Deutsch Ltd., a British electrical and optical connector manufacturer and subsidiary of BowThorp Group, Ltd. He has held various executive positions in the electrical component and plastic industries. He is a Fellow of the Royal Society and chairman of the General Optical Council of Great Britain.

**Mr. David Clark**  
*Executive Director, European Paper Institute*

**Mr. Michael Waggett**  
*Chairman, Michael Waggett & Associates*

Mr. Waggett held marketing and personnel management posts with Turner & Newall and was managing director of an engineering company before joining Odgers and Company in 1975. He spent 13 years with Odgers before founding Michael Waggett & Associates in 1988. This consulting group assists the Washington State in developing trade and economic relations with Europe.

Mr. Waggett was educated at Manchester University and Cranfield School of Management.

**Mr. Archibald Graham Bain Young**  
*Director, International Division*  
*The Royal Bank of Scotland*

continued on next page

**Official Delegates continued****HONG KONG**

**Mr. Ernest Evans**  
Assistant Director  
Department of Trade and Industries

**Dr. Lawrence H. Y. Lee**  
Director, Agriculture and Fisheries Department

Dr. Lee is responsible for all matters relating to primary production, the wholesale marketing of foodstuffs, the conservation of endangered species, and management and development of country parks. He was responsible for the implementation of the Marine Fish Culture Ordinance which has resulted in a threefold increase in agricultural production in Hong Kong within the last six years.

Dr. Lee received his B.S. at the University of Hong Kong, his M.S. at the University of Reading, U.K., and his Ph. D. at the University of Hong Kong.

**Mr. Michael Sze**  
Director, Department of Trade and Industries

In 1969, Mr. Sze began his career with the Hong Kong government as an administration officer. He served in the Resettlement Department until 1973, and in the Home Affairs Department until 1978, first as city district officer and then city district commissioner. In 1978 he was posted to the Civil Service Branch, Government Secretariat, as principal assistant secretary. He later became deputy secretary. In 1984 he joined the Trade Department as deputy director, a position he held until 1987. Mr. Sze became director of the Department of Trade and Industries in 1987.

**Dr. Thomas E.S. Yip**  
Assistant Director, Agriculture and Fisheries Department

Dr. Yip began his career as a veterinary officer in the Agriculture and Fisheries Department. In 1983, he was appointed assistant director of the department. Dr. Yip currently is responsible for formulating policy and strategy for the local agricultural industries. He is also involved in the Vegetable Marketing Organization and the agricultural cooperative societies.

Dr. Yip received his diploma in Medical Virology at the Institute of Medical Laboratory Technology, U.K., and his Bachelor of Veterinary Science at the University of Queensland, Australia.

**REPUBLIC OF INDONESIA**

**The Honorable H. Soehardjo Jusuf Habibie**  
Minister of State for Research and Technology

Dr. Habibie is well known in the world of aviation and aeronautics. He has held the technology portfolio since 1978, leading his government's efforts to bring high technology, particularly a modern aviation industry, to the Indonesian archipelago. Dr. Habibie is also president director of Indonesian Aircraft Industry Nusantara (IPTN), the country's only airplane manufacturer. He is currently also president director of the Indonesian Shipbuilding Company and the Indonesian Weapons and Munitions Industry Company. He has been a member of the national parliament since 1982. Dr. Habibie received his advanced training in the Federal Republic of Germany, where he was vice president and director for Technology Application at Messerschmitt Boelkow Blohm from 1974 to 1978. He participated in engineering the design of several aircraft, including the Fokker F-28 and the Airbus 300.

Dr. Habibie studied at the Technical University of Aachen.

**The Honorable Haryati Harahap**  
Minister of Forestry

Mr. Harahap began his career as a high school teacher in Bogor, Indonesia. He held positions in local and regional government in the areas of agronomy and economics. He was head of the Economic Bureau in Sumatra; head of the Agronomy Bureau in North Sumatra; production director of FTP in North Sumatra; and president director of PTP in East Java. He was appointed junior minister for the Promotion of Plantation in the Ministry of Agriculture in 1983, and was most recently appointed minister of forestry in 1988.

Mr. Harahap was educated at the University of Indonesia.

**Mr. R. Soeprapto**  
Director General of Fisheries, Ministry of Agriculture

Mr. Soeprapto spent most of his professional career serving in the Indonesian military. He retired from the Indonesian army with the rank of major general. From 1974 until 1977, he worked as the Indonesian military attache in New Delhi, India. In 1983, Mr. Soeprapto was appointed inspector general of Army. In 1985, Mr. Soeprapto retired from the armed services and assumed his current position.

**The Honorable Wardoyo**  
Minister of Agriculture

Mr. Wardoyo was initially involved with the People's Sugar Research Division of the People's Agricultural Service Center. He remained in government, working in various positions within the Ministry of Agriculture. He has been involved in both research and administration. Prior to his current position, Mr. Wardoyo worked as junior minister of Food Crop Production Development in the Ministry of Agriculture. He assumed his current post in 1988.

Mr. Wardoyo was educated at Gajah Mada University.

**JAPAN**

**The Honorable Akira Amari**  
Vice Minister of International Trade and Industry

**Mr. Tetsuya Fujimoto**  
Director, Commerce and Trade Division  
Hyogo Prefecture

**Mr. Tadao Kumada**  
President, Kamada Lumber Company  
President, Hyogo 2 x 4 Home Builder's Association

Mr. Kumada began his professional career with Toda Kensetsu, Inc. in 1959. In 1964 Mr. Kumada moved to Kamada Lumber Company. From 1964 until 1969, he worked as an engineer for Kamada. Mr. Kumada was promoted to director in 1969. In 1977, Mr. Kumada was appointed to his current position of president of Kamada Lumber Company. He is also currently the president of the Hyogo 2 x 4 Home Builder's Association and vice president of the Japan 2 x 4 Home Builder's Association.

Mr. Kumada is a graduate of the University of Fukui.

**Mr. Hajime Osakada**  
Director, Division of International Relations, Office of the Governor,  
Hyogo Prefecture

Mr. Osakada joined the Hyogo Prefectural Government in 1962. In 1985 he was appointed deputy director of the Foreign Affairs Division, Office of the Governor. In 1987, Mr. Osakada became the director of the Tourism Division, Commerce and Industry Department, Office of the Governor. In 1988 Mr. Osakada returned to the Division of International Relations as he assumed the directorship.

Mr. Osakada attended Kobe City University.

**The Honorable Hidetoshi Ukawa**  
Ambassador for International Economic Affairs, Ministry of  
Foreign Affairs

Ambassador Ukawa assumed his present post in November 1988. His main responsibility is to represent Japan in the ongoing negotiations of the Uruguay Round of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT). Ambassador Ukawa has held several posts in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs in Tokyo, including director of the International Cooperation Division, director of the Second North America Division, and director of the First International Organizations Division. Ambassador Ukawa served twice in Geneva at the Permanent Mission of Japan to International Organizations. Ambassador Ukawa has also had extensive experience in U.S.-Japanese trade relations, including negotiations involving textiles, steel, telecommunications, grains and other agricultural products.

Ambassador Ukawa is a graduate of Tokyo University.

**REPUBLIC OF KOREA**

**The Honorable Rhee Shung Hi**  
*Minister of Science and Technology*

Dr. Rhee began his professional work at Dong-A Pharmaceutical Company where he remained for 15 years. In 1981 he served as a member of the 11th National Assembly and taught at the Advanced Institute of Science and Technology in Korea. In 1985 he was appointed deputy director general of the Policy Coordination Office for the Democratic Justice Party. In 1988 Dr. Rhee was appointed to his current post.

Dr. Rhee received his B.S. degree and his Ph.D. from Seoul National University.

**The Honorable Lee Hyang Koo**  
*Vice Minister of Economic Planning*

Mr. Lee began his career as secretary for economic affairs in the Office of the President. He subsequently served as director-general of the Bureau of Economic Planning, the Economic Planning Board; vice minister of the Ministry of Construction; and vice minister of the Ministry of Finance.

Mr. Lee received his bachelor's degree from Seoul National University and attended Princeton University.

**MALAYSIA**

**Mr. Bakuruddin Haji Ghazali**  
*Director General*  
*Malaysian Timber Industry Board*

Mr. Ghazali began his career in forestry as a district forest officer and state silviculturist. He was state director of forestry and assistant director general of forestry for nine years, and has served as director general of the Malaysian Timber Industry since 1983.

Mr. Ghazali earned his bachelor's degree in forestry from the University of Aberdeen, Scotland; a post-graduate diploma in forestry from Oxford University; and a master's degree in management from the Asian Institute of Management in the Philippines.

**The Honorable Sanusi Junid**  
*Minister of Agriculture*

Prior to being named minister of agriculture, Mr. Junid served as minister of national and rural development, deputy minister of home affairs, and deputy minister of land and regional development.

Mr. Junid received a Certificate in Foreign Trade and Exchange from London University, and attended the Institute of Export, and the Institute of Bankers in London.

**Mr. Dato' Shahrin bin Haji Abdul Majid**  
*Director General*  
*Fisheries Department*

**PAFUA NEW GUINEA**

**Mr. Samuel Abal**  
*First Assistant Secretary for Policy, Planning and Information,*  
*Department of Trade and Industry*

Mr. Abal started in the Trade Division of the Foreign Affairs and Trade Department in 1981. In 1986, he was appointed section head of the Aid Branch within the Foreign Affairs Department. In 1987, Mr. Abal moved to the Trade and Industry Department where he worked as assistant secretary. In 1989, he became first assistant secretary in the Department of Trade and Industry. He is currently involved in policy formulation on trade, industry and commerce matters.

Mr. Abal received his B.A. from the University of Papua New Guinea.

**The Honorable Barney Rongap**  
*Secretary, Department of Fisheries and Marine Resources*

In 1978, Mr. Rongap was appointed the first assistant director in the Office of Environment and Conservation. Mr. Rongap was appointed deputy secretary of the Department of Environment and Conservation in 1984. In 1986, Mr. Rongap was appointed director of the Fisheries Development Authority and in 1987 he was appointed first permanent secretary for the Department of Fisheries and Marine Resources. Mr. Rongap assumed his current position in 1988.

**The Honorable Paul Sai'i**  
*Secretary, Department of Agriculture, Livestock, and Fisheries*

In 1965, Mr. Sai'i began his career as an agricultural assistant. In 1969, he was assigned to the Tulligap Extension Center in the New Guinea Island Region where he carried out extension and development work on cocoa, coconut, coffee and spices. In 1972, he was transferred to Port Moresby and worked in the marketing section of the Department of Agriculture, Livestock, and Fisheries. Mr. Sai'i was promoted to deputy secretary within his department in 1979, and in 1988 he was appointed to his current position.

Mr. Sai'i received his diploma from Vudal Agriculture College.

**The Honorable Margaret M. Taylor**  
*Ambassador to the United States*  
*Papua New Guinea*

Prior to being named ambassador to the United States, Ms. Taylor served as commissioner of the Papua New Guinea Law Reform Commission; barrister/solicitor of the National Court of Papua New Guinea; commercial solicitor for Gadens Solicitors, Port Moresby; legal advisor for Collins & Leahy; and a resource lawyer and consultant. She was a private practitioner from 1979 to 1982.

Ms. Taylor received her law degree from Melbourne University, Australia and her master's degree in law from Harvard Law School.

**NEW ZEALAND**

**Mr. Ralph Maxwell, M.P.**  
*Parliamentary Under Secretary to the Minister of Agriculture*  
*Ministry of Fisheries*

**PERU**

**Dr. Carlos Del Rio Cabrera**  
*President*  
*National Council for Science and Technology*

From 1966 until 1979, Dr. Cabrera worked in academia, concentrating on research and administrative duties. Since 1979, Dr. Cabrera has served the Peruvian government as advisor to the Peruvian Nuclear Energy Institute; member of the National Aerospace Research and Development Commission; and advisor to the president of the National Research Council. He also acted as the coordinator of the Multinational Projects in Engineering and Chemistry of the Organization of American States. He has held his current post as president of the Peruvian National Council for Science and Technology since 1985.

Dr. Cabrera graduated as an engineer from the National Engineering University, and received his M.S. and Ph.D. at Stanford University.

**PHILIPPINES**

**The Honorable Apolonia V. Bautista**  
*Under Secretary for Regional Operations*  
*Department of Agriculture*

As owner and operator of a cattle ranch, a rice plantation and a sugarcane plantation, Mr. Bautista brings practical experience to his present position. He also has extensive knowledge and experience in farm equipment operations. In 1988, Mr. Bautista served as the Agriculture Department's official representative to the 19th Food and Agriculture Organization Regional Conference for Asia and the Pacific in Bangkok, Thailand; and the 94th Session of the Food and Agriculture Organization in Rome, Italy.

**Mr. Ebert T. Bautista**  
*Director, Special Concerns Office*  
*Department of Environment and Natural Resources*

Mr. Bautista began his career in the Ministry of Public Information. He has served as special assistant in the Office of the Prime Minister, and as research fellow, special assistant and head technical staff in the Office of the Deputy Executive Secretary and cabinet secretary, Office of the President. Mr. Bautista assumed his present position in the Department of Environment and Natural Resources in 1987.

Mr. Bautista earned his bachelor's and master's degrees at the University of the Philippines.

continued on next page

**Official Delegates continued****Dr. Federico M. Macaranas**

*Assistant Secretary for International Cooperation in  
Science and Technology, Department of Foreign Affairs*

This office is responsible for harnessing human and financial resources from foreign countries. It consists of five divisions: Technical Assistance Council, Science and Technology Advisory Councils, Policy Planning, Conference, and Department of Foreign Affairs-Led Committees and Commissions. Prior to his appointment, Dr. Macaranas chaired the Economics and Finance Department of Manhattan College in New York. Dr. Macaranas earned his Ph.D. in economics from Purdue University; his M.A. degree and his B.A. degree in economics from University of the Philippines.

**Mr. Johnson F. Mercado**

*Assistant Secretary for International Development Cooperation  
Coordinating Office, Department of Agriculture*

Prior to assuming his present position, Mr. Mercado was program manager of the ASEAN Food Handling Bureau which involved general management and supervision of food handling projects in Indonesia, Malaysia, Philippines, Singapore and Thailand. He has been a mission leader in the evaluation of agricultural and rural development projects in Mexico, Sri Lanka, India, and South Korea.

Mr. Mercado earned his B.S. in Agriculture from Xavier University, and his M.S. in Animal Nutrition and Agricultural Extension from the University of the Philippines.

**SINGAPORE****Mr. Yuen Tong Lee**

*Director, Fisheries Division  
Primary Production Department*

**Dr. Vincent F. E. Yip**

*Executive Director, Science Council*

Dr. Yip began his career conducting industrial research and development on crystal growth while at the Crystal Products Division of Union Carbide Corporation. Upon his return to Singapore in 1979, he joined the Economic Development Board (EDB) concurrently heading the Science Council and the Research Development sector. In 1986 Dr. Yip was appointed executive director of the Science Council by the EDB. Dr. Yip's accomplishments include promotion of investments in consumer electronics, an increase in national research and development expenditures, and the development of Singapore Science Park. In addition to his current position, Dr. Yip serves as the leader of Singapore's delegation to the ASEAN Committee of Science and Technology.

Dr. Yip obtained his B.S. at Case Institute of Technology, and his Ph.D. in material science from the University of Southern California.

**UNION OF SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLICS**

**The Honorable Vyacheslav Zilakov**  
*Vice Minister of Fisheries*

**UNITED STATES****The Honorable Richard T. Crowder**

*Under Secretary of Agriculture, U.S. Department of Agriculture*

Dr. Crowder is responsible for U.S. Department of Agriculture agencies concerned with international trade and development, and U.S. farm programs — the Foreign Agricultural Service, Office of International Cooperation and Development, and the Agricultural Stabilization and Conservation Service. Prior to being confirmed to this post in April 1989, Dr. Crowder was most recently Senior Vice President of the Pillsbury Company. He is a member of the American Agricultural Economics Association, and served on its board of directors from 1975 to 1978. He also has been an associate editor of the American Journal of Agricultural Economics.

Dr. Crowder earned his B.S. and M.S. degrees from Virginia Polytechnic Institute and his Ph.D. from Oklahoma State University.

**Ms. Priscilla Rabb**

*Director, U.S. Trade and Development Program,  
International Development Cooperation Agency*

The Trade and Development Program (TDP) has two objectives: developmental planning and encouragement of U.S. exports. These are accomplished by funding U.S. projects that represent significant opportunities for U.S. exports in overseas markets. Before joining TDP, Ms. Rabb was director of trade finance in the International Trade Administration of the Department of Commerce. In this capacity, she advised senior Department of Commerce officials on financial policies encouraging U.S. foreign trade. Prior to joining the government, Ms. Rabb worked for the First National Bank of Chicago.

Ms. Rabb earned her B.A. from Smith College and her M.B.A. from Harvard Business School.

**Mr. F. Dale Robertson**

*Chief, Forest Service, U.S. Department of Agriculture*

Mr. Robertson became chief of the Forest Service in 1987. Mr. Robertson joined the Forest Service upon graduation from college and has had several field assignments in the South, where he was district ranger, and in the Pacific Northwest, where he was forest supervisor of the Sitka and Mt. Hood National Forests in Oregon. He was named associate chief in 1982. In 1988, Mr. Robertson was given the Distinguished Service award by President Reagan.

Mr. Robertson was educated at the University of Arkansas and the American University.

**The Honorable Rufus Yerna**

*Deputy United States Trade Representative*

Ambassador Yerna was sworn in as Deputy United States Trade Representative on May 9, 1989. He serves as the United States representative to the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT), in Geneva, Switzerland. Ambassador Yerna is responsible for the activities of the U.S. Trade Representative (USTR) mission in Geneva and represents the U.S. in GATT negotiations. From 1981 to 1989, Ambassador Yerna was with the Committee on Ways and Means of the U.S. House of Representatives, where he served as assistant chief counsel and as staff director of the Subcommittee on Trade.

Ambassador Yerna is a graduate of the University of Washington and the University of Puget Sound, and holds an L.L.D. in international law from Cambridge University.

**Mr. Fred M. Zeder, II**

*President and Chief Executive Officer, Overseas Private Investment  
Corporation*

In April 1989, President Bush nominated Fred M. Zeder, II, to be president and chief executive officer of the Overseas Private Investment Corporation (OPIC), a government agency that promotes economic growth in developing countries by encouraging U.S. private investment in those nations. From 1982 to 1987, he was President Reagan's personal representative for Micronesian Status Negotiations, serving with rank of ambassador. During the Ford administration, he served as director of U.S. territorial affairs at the Department of Interior. Mr. Zeder began his career as an entrepreneur and has headed numerous successful enterprises.

Mr. Zeder was educated at the University of Michigan and the University of California, Los Angeles.

# Summit Speakers

**Ambassador Daniel G. Amstutz**  
*Former chief Agriculture Negotiator*  
*Former Under Secretary of Agriculture*

Ambassador Amstutz recently completed six years of service, most recently, he was chief negotiator for agriculture in the Uruguay Multilateral Trade Round. Prior to that, he was under secretary of agriculture, and the chief policy officer for international trade, farm programs, and international development. Ambassador Amstutz was the principal architect of the U.S. proposal in the Uruguay Round that called for the elimination of all trade distorting subsidies and all market access barriers. Prior to joining the government, Ambassador Amstutz was a general partner of the investment banking firm Goldman, Sachs, & Company, a position he held from 1975 until 1983.

Ambassador Amstutz is a graduate of Ohio State University.

**Dr. George M. Beckmann**  
*Professor, Provost Emeritus, and Director of International Exchanges,*  
*University of Washington*

Dr. Beckmann's doctoral dissertation centered on Japanese history and he has since been actively involved in East Asian scholarly pursuits. He filled various positions during his tenure at the East Asian Center at the University of Kansas from 1951 until 1967. After a brief stay as professor at Claremont Graduate School, in 1969 he moved to the University of Washington where he continues his career as an academician. Dr. Beckmann's professional studies have resulted in the publishing of four books including *The Modernization of China and Japan* and *The Making of the Meiji Constitution*, and numerous articles.

Dr. Beckmann was educated at Harvard University and Stanford University.

**Dr. Richard Drobnick**  
*Director, International Business Education and Research Program*  
*at the Graduate School of Business Administration, University of*  
*Southern California*

In addition to his directorship, Dr. Drobnick is a research associate at University of Southern California's East Asian Studies Center. He is also a member of the United States National Committee for Pacific Economic Cooperation, a member of the Export Advisory Council to the U.S. Department of Commerce, and a member of the following associations: American and Indonesian Chamber of Commerce of the West; California Council for International Trade; Hong Kong Association of Southern California; and the Japan-American Society of Southern California. Dr. Drobnick is the coauthor of the book *Neither Feast Nor Famine: Food Conditions to the Year 2000* and has written numerous articles regarding international trade issues.

Dr. Drobnick earned a doctorate in economics from the University of Southern California.

**Dr. Jeffrey E. Garten**  
*President, Elliot Group, Inc.*

Dr. Garten heads an investment banking firm specializing in international corporate finance. Prior to his current position, he was managing director in New York and Tokyo for Shearson Lehman Brothers from 1975-1987. From 1972 to 1978, he worked in the Nixon, Ford and Carter administrations as a contributing staff member on the White House Council on International Economic Policy, the White House Economic Policy Board, and the State Department's Policy Planning Group. An adjunct professor of political economy at New York University since 1982, he has written on international economic and political topics in *The New York Times*, *The Wall Street Journal*, *Foreign Affairs*, *Current History*, *The Los Angeles Times*, and elsewhere.

Dr. Garten holds a B.A. from Dartmouth College and earned his Ph.D. at Johns Hopkins University.

**Dr. Joka O. Haley**  
*Professor of Law, East Asian Studies, University of Washington*

As part of his academic pursuits, Dr. Haley has traveled extensively. He lived in Japan for over five years as a teacher, a lawyer, and a Senior Fulbright research scholar. In 1980, Dr. Haley was an Alexander von Humboldt research scholar at Freiburg University. He has also taught as visiting professor in Australia and at Harvard Law School. Dr. Haley has authored numerous articles on Japanese law and for over a decade was editor-in-chief of *Law in Japan: An Annual*.

Dr. Haley holds degrees from Princeton University, Yale Law School and the University of Washington.

**Dr. Jose Juan de Ollouqui y Labastida**  
*Director General of the Serfin Financial Group*

Dr. Ollouqui has been associated with Central Bank, Bank of Mexico, Interamerican Development Bank, RULABANK, Master Card International and Visa. He has held positions with the Ministry of Finance, the Serfin Financial Group, the Mexican Banking Association, and the Latin American Federation of Banks. Dr. Ollouqui served as Head of Banking, Currency and Investment at the Ministry of Finance, and has been the Mexican Ambassador to the United States, United Kingdom, Barbados, and the Republic of Ireland.

Dr. Ollouqui received a law degree at the Universidad Nacional Autonoma de Mexico, a master's degree at George Washington University, and a doctorate in law at the Universidad Nacional Autonoma de Mexico.

**Mr. Marc Levinson**  
*Editorial Director, The Journal of Commerce*

Mr. Levinson is editorial director of *The Journal of Commerce*, a national daily business newspaper specializing in international trade and transportation. Prior to joining *The Journal of Commerce* in 1987, he was economics editor of *Business Month*. His articles on economics and trade have appeared in *Foreign Policy*, *Harvard Business Review*, *Foreign Affairs*, and numerous other publications. He is the author of two books, *Beyond Free Markets: The Revival of Activist Economics* and, with C. Michael Aho, *After Reagan: Confronting the Changed World Economy*. Mr. Levinson is a graduate of Antioch College, and holds master's degrees from Georgia State University and Princeton University.

**Mr. Paul M. Meo**  
*Chief, International Trade Division, World Bank*

Mr. Meo has worked with the World Bank since 1971. He has dealt with economic projects in many countries in Latin America, the Caribbean, and South Asia. Since 1982 Mr. Meo has worked on loan packages with Chile, Panama, Peru, and Nepal. For the past two years Mr. Meo has led both the World Bank's analysis of global trade issues and the assistance provided developing countries participating in the Uruguay Round of the GATT. Prior to joining the World Bank, Mr. Meo served in the United States Foreign Service in Mexico and Australia.

Mr. Meo was educated at Harvard University, University of Colorado, and Massachusetts Institute of Technology.

**Mr. Malcolm T. Stamper**  
*Vice Chairman, The Boeing Company*

Mr. Stamper joined Boeing in 1962, after 14 years with General Motors. He initially directed the company's aerospace electronic operations. In 1965, he was elected a vice president of Boeing and named general manager of the Turbines Division. In 1969, Mr. Stamper became vice president - general manager of the company's Commercial Airplane Group. In 1971, Mr. Stamper was named senior vice president-operations, responsible for corporate-wide operations of the company. He was elected president of Boeing and a member of the board of directors in 1972, and became vice chairman in 1985. He is a former member of the board of directors of the Federal Reserve Bank of San Francisco and a current member of the National Board of the Smithsonian Associates. In 1988 he was elected a trustee of The Conference Board.

Mr. Stamper holds a degree in electrical engineering from Georgia Tech University.

**Ms. Doei Jense Yang**  
*Hong Kong Bureau Manager, Business Week*

Ms. Yang joined *Business Week* in New York as an international editor in 1981. As Hong Kong bureau manager, Ms. Yang has been reporting and writing articles about business, economic, and political news in China, Southeast Asia and Australia since 1982.

A graduate of Princeton University, Ms. Yang learned Mandarin Chinese during a two-year teaching fellowship in Singapore. She earned her master's degree from Johns Hopkins School of Advanced International Studies in 1980.

FACSIMILE

TRANSMISSION

REQUEST

ADDRESSEE: (Name, Organization, City,  
State & Phone Number)

Holly Williamson  
Office of Public Affairs  
White House  
456-2930

FROM: (Name, Organization & Phone =)

Kay C. James  
Assistant Secretary for  
Public Affairs  
HHS  
245-1850

TOTAL PAGES

( plus cover)

FAX MACHINE PHONE NUMER (IF KNOWN)

456-6218

DATE

9/9

CHARGE SYMBOL

010

REMARKS

FOR IMMEDIATE TRANSMISSION

RECEIVED INTERNATIONAL COMM  
23 SEP - 8 04 5-11  
HHS

IF RETRANSMISSION IS NECESSARY CALL: HOS COMMEN FTS 8-245-6277 (AC 202) WASH DC

INSTRUCTIONS TO COMMEN: (CHECK ONE)

MAIL COPIES BACK TO ROOM \_\_\_\_\_/BUILDING \_\_\_\_\_

CALL EXT \_\_\_\_\_ WE WILL PICKUP/INCLUDE ROOM NUMBER \_\_\_\_\_

RETAIN COPIES IN FILES

COPIES NOT PICKED UP WITHIN 24-HOURS WILL BE RETURNED VIA MAIL.

# Washington State University

---

Department of History, Pullman, Washington 99164-4030 / 509-335-5139

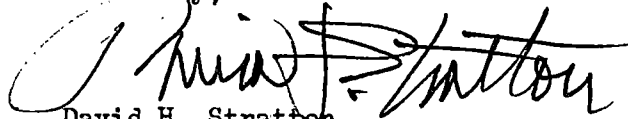
September 8, 1989

Ms. Peggy Dooley  
Research Assistant  
Office of Presidential Speechwriting  
The White House  
Washington, D. C. 20500

Dear Ms. Dooley:

I am sending the enclosed material at the request of Ms. Allison  
Cowles of Spokane, in anticipation of President Bush's speech  
there on September 19. Hope it is of some help.

Sincerely,



David H. Stratton  
Professor of History

Enc.

SPOKANE CENTENNIAL  
Project Description

From:  
David H. Stratton  
Professor of History  
Washington State University  
Pullman, WA 99164-4030

Introduction

The Pacific Northwest, once a "Far Corner" of the United States, is a relatively new region in the nation's development when compared with older sections such as the South. Precisely for that reason Northwest history has been slighted and thus offers a fertile field for consideration. In addition, the broad expanse of Oregon, Washington, Idaho, and western Montana is expected to undergo dramatic changes in the coming decades as the population increases due to attractive living conditions and as industry and commerce follow in the wake of human migration. Yet among those who live here knowledge and understanding are woefully inadequate about the economic, social, and political milieu which should have a bearing on the building of a new society. Even so, far more attention has been paid to the "Evergreen Northwest" -- those lush green lands west of the Cascade Mountains which provide a setting for Seattle and Portland -- than to brown-green stretches of plateau, basin, and mountains east of the Cascades. A clearer view of this sizable hinterland part of the nation and its major urban center would help give a better perspective to the whole.

On November 29, 1881, the Washington territorial legislature granted a charter of incorporation to the municipality of Spokane Falls. Both British (Canadian) and American fur traders had earlier operated posts near this site on the Spokane River; and the Canadians had first used the name Spokane for the Indian people living in the vicinity, for the river itself, and for the original trading post, Spokane House. White settlers had started appearing near the falls

in the early 1870s, and the man usually recognized as the present city's founding father, James N. Glover, had filed a town plat in 1878. For the next forty years Glover remained an enthusiastic booster for that spot where the river plunged over spectacular falls into the canyon below. In 1891, following the disastrous fire of 1889 and the subsequent rebuilding activities, the name was changed from Spokane Falls to Spokane.

Today the city is generally acclaimed as the hub of the "Inland Empire" (most of which was once known as the "Great Columbia Plain"), a vast area extending from southeastern British Columbia on the north to northeastern Oregon in the south, and from the Cascade Range on the west to the Rocky Mountains on the east. Yet this prominence was hardly a foregone conclusion since competing cities could conceivably have won the distinction. The 1880s, a major boom period for the Pacific Northwest, largely determined the eventual outcome.

At the beginning of that dynamic decade Walla Walla, one of the erstwhile challengers, reigned as the largest place in the Territory of Washington even though its population numbered little more than 3500. Spokane was then a village of about 350, but its growth during the next thirty years set an impressive record. By 1890 it had become a trading center and city of almost 20,000, and by 1910 it had reached a population of 104,402. As the metropolis of eastern Washington (and the largest city of the interior Northwest as well), it soon exceeded coastal Tacoma in size and ranked second to Seattle, a position it still maintains in the state. Although such spectacular early development seemed to assure a population of half a million in the near future, Spokane's growth leveled off thereafter and has not as yet passed the 200,000 mark.

This kind of seasoned stability makes Spokane stand out among the usually fast-changing cities of the Far West. In addition, the Spokane story reveals

that fate, or a peculiarly fortunate combination of circumstances, has favored the hub of the Inland Empire. Like the river and falls with their power potential, the railroad has played a pervasive role in the city's history. When the Northern Pacific Railroad first arrived in 1881, the unincorporated hamlet could boast only a handful of business establishments and several substantial dwellings. After completion of the NP's transcontinental link in 1883, the blossoming city became a major rail center, as it benefited not only from the NP but also from the traffic of the Union Pacific, the Great Northern, and the Milwaukee lines. The great gold rush to the Coeur d'Alene district of northern Idaho, beginning in 1883-84, brought a horde of newcomers by railroad. Meanwhile farmers settled on the surrounding fertile lands of the Inland Empire. As a result, Spokane became dominant over an area of relatively sparse population which was nevertheless rich in mining (with its supporting smelters and sawmills), wheat-raising, stock-growing, and lumbering.

People of many national and ethnic origins were drawn to the city and its tributary region. Most of them were from the coastal Pacific Northwest or from other parts of the United States. But among the significant number of foreign-born groups were several thousand "Volga" or Russian Germans, who found homes on the wheatlands near such places as Endicott, Bluestem, and Odessa. Others of German stock as well as Scandinavians and Canadians greatly increased the population. Italians, Jews from central and southern Europe, Poles, and other peoples of the "New Immigration" came in lesser numbers. Large contingents of Chinese made their way to Spokane from the railroad camps and declining mining districts, although they did not always stay, and later some Japanese went there, too. A modest representation of blacks could be found in the city, especially after Fort George Wright was established at Spokane in 1896 and some of the

first soldiers stationed there were blacks. In more recent times various Asian groups, including Vietnamese, and Chicanos have registered significant gains in the population. Most of the Indian people have remained on the reservations or lands to which they were relegated before the turn of the century. On the other hand, countless retired persons from outlying areas have moved to Spokane because of its service programs, medical facilities, and hospitals.

More than anything else, the railroad made Spokane, but continued development depended on a diversity of cultural and economic factors. Even though of moderate size today, Spokane's cultural institutions, banks, and businesses seem more appropriate for a larger city. Its TV stations and principal newspapers reach out to western Montana, northern Idaho, northeastern Oregon, and all of eastern Washington. Its medical facilities serve this same extensive area. The Washington Water Power Company, which began at the river falls, blankets much of adjacent Washington and Idaho. In somewhat grandiose terms Spokane is "The Capital City of the Inland Empire." More specifically, the configurations of the present city as well as its history cannot be adequately explained without giving due attention to Spokane's dominion over its "sphere of influence" or, as a commercial realm, its "nodal region."

In September 1931 the citizens of Spokane celebrated their "Golden Jubilee" with three days of festivities. A half-century later, ~~as the city's centennial~~ the city celebrated its centennial with appropriate ceremonies, and it is now approached, Mayor Ron Ball appointed the Spokane Centennial Planning Committee a major participant in Washington's year-long statehood centennial festivities. ~~headed by Donald E. Norass, a local architect. The committee has designated May-December 1981 as the period for scheduling events included in the Centennial celebration. In the spring of 1980 Chairperson Norass formally invited the History Department and other units at Washington State University to participate~~

STATEHOOD FOR WASHINGTON:

SYMBOL OF A NEW ERA

by

Howard R. Lamar

*Yale University*

If one were to ask historians what the United States was like when Washington, Montana, and the two Dakotas were seeking admission to the Union in the late 1880s, some would respond that it was a terrible time. A favorite reply would be that it was the Gilded Age, a period when robber barons like Jay Gould and Jim Fisk flourished, when everyone both admired and hated John D. Rockefeller and his Standard Oil Company for proving just how powerful and successful an aggressive limited liability corporate monopoly could be. The heartless new spirit of corporate monopoly was captured in a reputed mark of J.P. Morgan: "I like a little competition, but I like monopoly better."

Other historians would disagree -- offering the counter argument that it was an age of great expectations, original speculative dreams, and financial and industrial breakthroughs when inventive businessmen became more prominent than politicians. It is probably true that by the 1880s Americans knew more about Rockefeller, Collis P. Huntington, J.P. Morgan, Henry Villard and James J. Hill, than about some of the senators and congressmen of their home states. As one can tell from the persons just named, it was an age of railroads. Huntington was associated with the Union Pacific and the Southern Pacific, Morgan dominated New York and Southern railway systems, Henry Villard controlled the Northern Pacific for a time, and Hill was the builder of the Great Northern. At one point Jay Gould controlled a system of railroads stretching across the nation. It was the railroads that enabled firms like Standard Oil and United States Steel to succeed, partly because they allowed them to serve a national market and partly because the lines gave favored customers rebates on charges. To express the point another way, because of railroads business began to think nationally rather than regionally. Indeed, our forebears had railroads on the brain for they had learned that this new form of transportation could make or break them, whether they ran a store, raised wheat or cotton, mined coal, refined oil, or shipped merchandise to rural areas.

The citizens of Washington Territory were especially sensitive to the need for railroads. Listen to the cry of the Walla Walla Watchman before any of the transcontinentals had reached the Pacific Northwest.

"Give us a railroad!" the newspaper exclaimed. "Though it be a rawhide one with open passenger cars and an iron sheet boiler; anything on wheels drawn by an iron horse! But give us a railroad!"<sup>1</sup>

So intimately connected was a railroad to agricultural success in the 1880s, that, as Charles M. Gates has noted, farmers moved ahead of Henry Villard's Northern Pacific construction crew into the Palouse Country and the Columbia Basin. Once the railroad had arrived, the Yakima Valley blossomed under irrigation -- which the railroads had helped to introduce. Partly because of such inducements some 95,000 people came to Washington between 1887 and 1889. The completion of the Northern Pacific, observes Gates, meant that "In 1889 Washington rode to statehood on the crest of an economic boom . . . ." <sup>2</sup> Thus one can safely assume that Washingtonians eagerly embraced the railroad, the arch symbol of modernity in Gilded Age America.

The focus on railroads, however, meant, among other things, a focus on materialism and quick wealth. This led Vernon Louis Parrington, of the University of Washington, to call it "The Great Barbecue" . . . "a world of triumphant and unabashed vulgarity without its like in our history."<sup>3</sup>

1889 was also the year when President Harrison yielded to the unceasing pressure of white settlers, speculators and railroad promoters by opening a vast land reserve in Indian Territory. The famous Oklahoma land run of that year riveted the nation's attention on not only that parcel of land but others in Indian Territory -- which led to subsequent rushes.<sup>4</sup> Almost inevitably in 1890 Congress established another potential state when it created Oklahoma Territory.<sup>5</sup> There were both a certain glory and a certain horror associated with these events. Men felt that they needed land regardless of whom they displaced or hurt. At the time one cynical Oklahoma Indian leader remarked: Our land's "chief beauty in the white man's eyes

consists in the fact that "they have no right to it."<sup>6</sup> Henry George and others at the time described the public land system, and especially the abuses of the Homestead Act, as a cruel mockery: "benign in intent but<sup>11</sup> a speculator's dream."<sup>7</sup>

Given these selective examples of the usual picture of the Gilded Age, was there still a sense of patriotism, a spirit of national unity and evidence of political statesmanship? Had not a half-million men died in the Civil War to preserve the Union and/or to end black slavery? So far as the 1880s are concerned, the answer is disturbing. As H. Wayne Morgan, a leading historian of the Gilded Age, has observed, despite the Constitution, the Civil War and patriotic ideals, the United States emerged from the war "a collection of regions varying in age, economics, populations and social attitudes."<sup>8</sup> There was so much variation, in fact, that phrases like Yankee, Southerner and Westerner held deep and often hostile meanings for citizens. As Morgan himself asks: Could Duluth, Minnesota and New Orleans be in the same country?<sup>9</sup> At the lighter level clever humorists like Petroleum V. Nasby, Artemus Ward and Josh Billings used distinguishing sectional or hayseed language in their jokes and writings.<sup>10</sup> After he was elected president in 1888, Benjamin Harrison visited Atlanta to discuss his "probable Southern policy;" later the New York Times ran headlines when it was rumored that Harrison would choose two "Westerners" (from Iowa and Minnesota) for his cabinet.<sup>11</sup>

This sense of deep division in the country was also symbolized by the fact that while the Republicans had successfully elected presidents throughout the Gilded Age, the Democrats had controlled the eight out of the ten sessions of Congress during a twenty-year period. Republicans were for a protective tariff and industrial development while the Democrats were for a low tariff and a weak, almost negative government. With memories of the Civil War still vivid, there continued to be confrontations in Congress between Southern Democrats and Northern Republicans or even between Northern and Southern Democrats.

It was in this time of greedy materialism, robber barons and sectional biases, and a Congress divided by partisan politics from the Executive, that Washington Territory, along with the territories of Dakota, Montana, Idaho, Wyoming, New Mexico and Utah sought admission to the Union as states. Because

it seemed likely that even the admission of some of these states would unsettle the current political balance of power in Congress, the reluctance of that body to admit them long after they had met the usual population requirements for admission is understandable. It was also a fact that Senators and Congressmen greatly enjoyed controlling federal offices in the territories.<sup>12</sup> This was one way to reward faithful party members who had lost an election. Or it could be a source of jobs for needy relatives.

Even so, there is another side to the Gilded Age that many historians, myself among them, would stress, for despite all the bad things, it was also an age of hope and reform. The air was blue with intelligent proposals for bettering life. One thinks of the Farmers' Alliance, the Populists, the passage of the Civil Service Act, the creation of the Interstate Commerce Commission, and the women's suffrage and prohibition movements, to name only a few.<sup>13</sup> Generally speaking the nation not only exhibited a sense of fair play and justice, it showed strong signs of rising above sectionalism to achieve a new nationalism.

By the 1880s daily newspapers had become common and were at a high point of influence. Aided by the new technology of wire services, local papers could and did cover national and international news. What is more, people read the newspapers and avidly discussed their contents.<sup>14</sup> During the 1880s citizens still voted in huge turnouts on election day.<sup>15</sup> Partly because of the newspapers, some 3,000 journals and magazines, and new national networks of transportation services, achieved by standardizing the width of rails and connecting competing lines, the United States began to have a national popular culture. Our ancestors all read Louisa M. Alcott, Emerson and Hawthorne. Charles Dickens was never more popular.<sup>16</sup> Both rural and urban audiences heard famous men and women speaking on the Chatauqua circuit.<sup>17</sup> It seems that many people had heard Andrew Carnegie or Mark Twain or had watched Joe Jefferson, Edwin Booth or Sarah Bernhardt perform on stage. Or at least they knew of them. The mining town of Butte, Montana, for example, was on a national vaudeville circuit.

At the same time the nation could boast that it had now produced such famous writers as Emerson, William Dean Howells, Mark Twain, Stephen Crane and Henry James. Moreover, we were exporting our first fully trained professional American mining engineers to other countries.<sup>18</sup> Meanwhile, a host of educated American scientists and lay persons were trying to persuade their fellow citizens to accept Darwinian evolution.<sup>19</sup>

There was, in all of this ferment, a desire for resolving old problems, for closing down the Civil War hatreds once and for all, for regulating outrageous business practices, and for defining a new and modern America.<sup>20</sup>

Similarly, there was a sense of closing the old frontier. Geronimo, a dramatic symbol of fierce last-ditch Indian resistance to white authority, was captured and sent to prison at Fort Sill, Oklahoma in the 1880s.<sup>21</sup> By giving Indians homesteads, the Dawes Act of 1887 tried to make them into Jeffersonian yeomen and thus end tribalism.<sup>22</sup> Senator George Franklin Edmunds of Vermont joined Congressman John Randolph Tucker of Kentucky in 1889 to pass a bill that succeeded in forcing Mormons in Utah to abandon their sanction of polygamous marriage in 1890.<sup>23</sup> The opening of some eleven million acres of Sioux lands in 1890, along with the provision that more tracts in Oklahoma would be opened to whites, meant that soon no more unorganized lands in the continental United States would exist, a fact noted by the Census Director in 1890 when he reported that no more unbroken frontiers of free land existed in the nation. That same year the last major Indian-white battle occurred at Wounded Knee. Three years later Frederick Jackson Turner called attention to the end of the frontier in his famous address, "The Significance of the Frontier in American History."<sup>24</sup>

One of the themes of this essay is that the national debate over the admission of Washington and the other territories as states in the Union revealed the "states of mind" of the country in a remarkable way -- almost as if someone had put the nation on the psychiatrist's couch and persuaded it to confess its collective hopes and fears. A second theme is that the passage of the Omnibus Bill of 1889, by which the territories of Dakota, Montana and Washington were admitted, was the result of a statesmanlike

compromise in the Congress that signified a turning away from the old sectionalism that had persisted in national politics since the Civil War. Indeed, the passing of the Omnibus Bill may well have been the fourth and last great compromise in settling national crises about the size and nature of the Union. There had been a crisis when Missouri sought admission in 1820, a second one when California became a state and Utah and New Mexico became territories in 1850, a North-South political compromise in 1877 when Hayes was declared the winner over Tilden, and in 1889 when the Southern states finally abandoned the idea of "matching" or pairing states to keep the existing sectional and political balance in Congress.<sup>25</sup>

Further, there is evidence that by rounding out the Union in the Northwest, Congress felt it had created a solid tier of states to the West Coast that could be a new route by which to tap the trade of the Orient. That coincided with a rising interest in overseas trade generally, the securing of coaling stations in the Pacific, and a new desire for an interoceanic canal.<sup>26</sup> And finally, the passage of the Omnibus Bill in 1889 broke the back of Congress's resistance to letting in the remaining territories, for between 1890 and 1912 all the rest came in, leaving only Alaska and Hawaii in territorial status.

One way of fathoming the mind of the country is to ascertain the image the American public had of the future Omnibus States. It looks as if the public's most favorable impressions were of Dakota Territory -- that vast square on the map, diagonally bisected by the Missouri River. An area so large that the public felt, along with most Dakotans, that it must become two states. Americans saw it as an exceptionally prosperous area, with bonanza wheat farms with the northeast quadrant, gold mining in the Black Hills, smaller farms in southeastern Dakota and a potentially great ranching area west of the Missouri.<sup>27</sup> Moreover, the Dakotas had had a key ingredient -- railroads, with the Northern Pacific reaching across the northern half, and the Chicago and Northwestern tapping southeastern Dakota. Dakotans were seen as solid safe backbone-of-the-nation types.<sup>28</sup> Despite unsettling blizzards in 1886-87 and drought, it was seen as a new Iowa or Minnesota.

Americans saw Montana as a large mining community, and while they regretted its being dominated by big business, they felt it had developed enough for statehood.<sup>29</sup> Idaho was seen as less developed but still nearly ready for statehood, as was even relatively unpopulated Wyoming.<sup>30</sup> Utah and New Mexico, however, were seen as flawed, the first by Mormon rule and the practice of polygamy, and New Mexico by the fact that its Spanish- or Mexican-Indian inhabitants did not yet know English, were Catholic, and did not fully accept American institutions.<sup>31</sup>

In contrast, for the American public the gem was Washington. The Territory had fantastic resources of forests and coal deposits. It had a rich variety of agricultural lands. Its promoters boasted that it had the scenery of Switzerland, a benign climate, the best type of settlers, and two transcontinental rail connections -- soon to be three with the expected arrival of James J. Hill's Great Northern. The potential of trade for its Puget Sound ports was so great one orator declared that the Sound would become a second Adriatic.<sup>32</sup>

Washington also benefitted from extremely intelligent, factual and effective propaganda put out by the Territorial Bureau of Immigration and the railroads.<sup>33</sup> The Bureau's brochures issued in the 1880s made Washington seem enormously attractive. One of the enduring comparisons was that Washington was the "Pennsylvania of the West" with its splendid variety of resources, rich soils and bearable climate.<sup>34</sup>

In addition to brochures crammed with statistics, talented orators, both before and after statehood, enchanted eastern audiences with glorious accounts of the "Evergreen State." Typical was Henry B. Clifford's description of the wealth of western Washington:

"It is so mild that when snow does fall it rests as lightly as a bashful kiss and then melts away through the warm passion of mother earth."<sup>35</sup>

Seattle was described as having a good population and a high civilization, whereas local people, aware of Seattle's heavy drinking Skid Row, might have rephrased that to say it was a "high" population that needed some good civilizing. Spokane was always touted as destined to be a second Minneapolis and St. Paul.<sup>36</sup> An 1888 brochure declared that "North of the Snake in the Palouse

Country settlers are of the "farming classes, steady and industrious, and have brought with them a love of churches, schools, and social development rather than a spirit of adventure and speculation."<sup>37</sup> In short, by 1889 the national perception of Washington was not as a rough frontier state but as a region full of active, educated yeoman farmers and churchgoers. Indeed, another immigration pamphlet stated that the:

Vast majority came from the older settled east and brought with them their eastern college education, the eastern culture; they have lost nothing but the narrow pride of section which arises from a lack of knowledge of all that lies beyond the narrow limits of that section in which they were born or raised.<sup>38</sup>

Such broadly optimistic statements obscured complex political and economic problems with which the region was grappling in the late 1880s. Let us look for a moment at the statehood drive both in Washington Territory itself and in the nation's capitol. For example, while various territorial politicians had proposed statehood over the years, a majority of voters did not approve a call for a constitutional convention until 1876. That body actually met in 1878 in Walla Walla and drew up a document which the voters approved but Congress opposed, saying that the population was too small.<sup>39</sup>

In 1882, Thomas H. Brents, the territorial delegate, got a favorable House vote on a statehood act, but the bill never made it to the Senate. In 1886 a similar measure passed the Senate but was defeated by the House.<sup>40</sup> One of the reasons given for the defeat was that, upon admission, Washington would become a Republican state, a possibility that the Democrats who were in control of the House did not want.

It was the Senate debate of 1886, however, that provides us with the first of many insights into the thinking of Congressmen about larger issues, among them the real implications of statehood for Washington. This occurred when Senator John Tyler Morgan of Alabama rose to deliver a major address favoring the admission of Washington. Given the rumor that Washington would be a Republican state and the fact that the sections of the country

did not trust one another, why was Morgan pro-Washington? Morgan revealed his reason when he stated that the future of American prosperity lay in the Pacific trade. A hundred years from now, he predicted, the value of trade with Asia would be "\$10 for every one" [dollar] that came from Europe.<sup>41</sup>

To capture that trade, explained Morgan, Americans must compete successfully with Great Britain, and especially with their activities in British Columbia where Vancouver and the Canadian Pacific Railroad -- then being completed -- posed a major threat to American trade. Further, Victoria was the site of a powerful British naval station whereas the United States had built no major docks or defense posts in Washington Territory. As Morgan noted:

"Sir, if there is a place on the American continent where all of the best power we have got under our form of government ought to be concentrated, it is in Washington Territory. It is an indispensable thing for the national security to say nothing of the progress that her people ought to make and must make in that quarter."<sup>42</sup>

Morgan was voicing both the old hope of effecting a Passage to India that would allow one to establish an empire based on trade, while acknowledging the new fact of aggressive imperialism that European nations were already practicing in Africa and the Pacific. Morgan's colleague in the Senate, California's Leland Stanford, had earlier warned the Alabamian that Victoria, British Columbia, now had fortnightly steamers plying between that city and Hong Kong. Echoing Stanford he said that we must have Pacific coaling stations, for "commerce it is that rules the world at this hour. Armies and navies are servants of commerce today."<sup>43</sup>

Morgan's imperial vision was truly imperial. He praised Seward for buying Alaska, urged U.S. exploitation of Pacific fisheries, and declared that we must have Hawaii, " . . . that outpost of the sea." He also argued that the United States must have an Isthmian canal though his own preference was for a

canal through Nicaragua. For California to develop its iron ore deposits, he said, it must have Washington coal and then both could build ships on the West Coast so that Americans could command the Pacific.<sup>44</sup> To realize that command, Morgan envisioned a self-sufficient West Coast, a key to which was Washington's geographic position and strategically important resources.

Although Morgan was highly educated and a former teacher of Greek and Roman classics, he did not hesitate to use spread-eagle Southern oratory to make his point.

"I, sir, coming from the Gulf of Mexico, extend the cordial greetings of the people of the south to the people of the North Pacific coast and tell them they shall have my support for the measure that they have now before the Senate."<sup>45</sup>

Morgan's desire for a new American imperialism coincided with Leland Stanford's more immediate concern that the completion of the Canadian Pacific to Vancouver would threaten American trade with the Orient and thus hurt the Union Pacific. They both anticipated a Northern Pacific railroad and of 1887 which, after having praised the Pacific Northwest, went on to say that man's highest callings were "commerce, trade and manufacturing."<sup>46</sup>

Four years later, Henry B. Clifford echoed these themes in a speech to an audience of 3,000 at the Boston Music Hall about the enormous promise of the new state of Washington. Among other things he urged reciprocal trade treaties with every country in the Pacific, for "trade with a foreign land is like love -- it is not successful unless "in a measure returned." Clifford, who appears to have been a railroad man, hoped that the United States would divert all the trade of China, Japan and Siberia through Puget Sound.<sup>47</sup>

Morgan and Clifford's riding of the new wave of sentiment for an overseas trade empire only reflected James G. Blaine's ardent belief in trade with Latin America. Already known for his support of reciprocity treaties, with his accession to the position of Secretary of State in Harrison's Cabinet in 1889, one of his first acts was to hold the first Pan-American trade conference which laid the basis for the Pan American Union.<sup>48</sup>

Yet, for all his grand imperial vision, Senator Morgan, so his biographer tells us, wanted Cuba, Puerto Rico and Hawaii annexed as states "believing them Southern in politics."<sup>49</sup> Thus the old idea of balancing the power between the sections in Congress that had led to the Compromises of 1820 and 1850 was still there. At the same time Morgan was acutely aware that the older internal frontier was at an end. Land exhaustion and the decline in available homestead lands, Morgan noted, had led "inquisitive and hungry men" to surround the territory of Oklahoma "almost three deep." Using what was to be Turner's classic safety valve theory, he said that our cities were overloaded with slum populations and that Washington State could be one outlet for the surplus.<sup>50</sup>

By the time the presidential election of 1888 rolled around, the agitation to admit at least some western territories as states was so great both parties endorsed the idea. The Republicans made it one of the longest planks in their platform of that year. Both western political leaders and the railroad propagandists had done their work well by creating such attractive images of Washington and Dakota that the public was quite favorable to statehood for both territories. Nor was it an accident that the Republicans had focused on this issue in their platform. Their candidate, Benjamin Harrison, had been chairman of the Senate Committee on Territories. He had been on record for four years as having tried to get statehood for South Dakota.<sup>51</sup> Patronage appointees from his home state of Indiana occupied positions in perhaps a dozen key territorial offices across the West.<sup>52</sup> Knowing that the territories would be states one day, he had cultivated the Republican leaders in each of them. A cousin, Dr. Frank Harrison, conveniently living in Utah, reported to him personally about territorial events there and elsewhere.<sup>53</sup> It was Harrison who had secured a civil government for Alaska Territory.

Until 1888, it appears that the Democrats opposed admission in order to retain control of the House and Senate. They were certain that North and South Dakota would be Republican and they thought Washington might be as well. They thought Montana would be a Democratic state, but were not sure. Although they believed New Mexico and Utah could be lured into the Democratic column,

these were the flawed territories with little national popular support for admission. No party in its right mind would knowingly admit six and possibly eight senators belonging to the opposite party into Congress.

Facing the inevitable fact that sooner or later the Northwest tier of territories would be states, the first Democratic strategy was to minimize the number of admissions. Illinois Congressman, William McKendree Springer, Democratic Chairman of the House Committee on Territories, advocated admitting Dakota as only one state. Two Republican senators were better than four. This proposal absolutely infuriated both northern and southern Dakotans who wanted division of the Territory into two states. The future state of South Dakota had voted for separation overwhelmingly in 1885. Nevertheless, Springer proposed an omnibus bill whereby three states would come in: Dakots, Montana and Washington with the expectation that the latter two might pressure Dakotans to accept single-state status. To satisfy the South, Springer urged Democratic office holders in New Mexico to stir up a statehood movement there. Similar Democratic efforts appear to have been made in Utah.<sup>54</sup> Suspicious of the motives for Springer's bill, the Chicago Tribune late called the Omnibus Bill "Springer's How-Not-To-Admit Bill." Ironically, the Tribune employed Springer's own tactic when it suggested that the only way to get New Mexico into the Union was to join it to progressive Arizona.<sup>55</sup>

While it looks as if Springer was sincere if overly clever in his efforts to admit western states, he kept finding obstacles that threatened his version of admission. In the election of 1888, for example, not only did Harrison win, but the Republicans won both houses of Congress. They felt that they had a mandate to admit new and safely Republican states. When the lame duck Congress met in December 1888, the Democrats were in a quandary. If they refused to admit the Northwestern territories they would be denounced in all of these probable new states. The question was how to retain some popularity. Meanwhile the Republicans were already threatening to call a special session to round out the Union. It was in this atmosphere that Springer presented the final version of his three state omnibus bill. After a motion to include New Mexico failed, it passed. The Republican Senate, on the other hand, not only wanted admission for Washington and Montana, but wanted Dakota to come

in as two states. Further, they wanted South Dakota, which had already passed and approved a state constitution four years earlier, admitted at once.<sup>56</sup> The House rejected the Senate's proposal. Thus the Senate refused to accept the Democratic bill holding up South Dakota's admission by requiring a new ratification of the 1885 Constitution and a new vote for the division of Dakota into two states. In turn the House rejected the Senate's proposal to admit South Dakota at once.<sup>57</sup>

Tempers were getting short and even the territorial delegates themselves became frustrated and angry as demonstrated by the remarks of Delegate Toole from Montana who said that the territories were being held in bondage just as Britain was holding Ireland against the latter's wishes. Using heavy-handed satire, Toole recalled that Garfield had said that wise men came from the East and that in the case of territorial appointments, his Republican friends had determined that history should repeat itself. This was a jab at all the non-resident brothers-in-law and cousins of Congressmen being foisted on the territories as federal officials. Then came Cleveland, Toole continued, who said that wise men came from the South, which meant that Southerners should run the territories. The territories were now so frustrated after years of waiting that real protest was developing and that in Montana "There was only one remedy for the evil -- a star on the flag, a vote, and a voice in both branches of Congress. Without this, there was nothing but political insomnia and unrest..." He ended by declaring that home rule in the territories "lay bleeding at the foot of despotism."<sup>58</sup>

A day later, Delegate Charles S. Voorhees of Washington Territory voiced the demand of the people of that territory for admission into the union and "expressed extreme regret and profound indignation, which he, in common with his constituents, felt at the apathy exhibited by Congress to that demand in the past."<sup>59</sup>

Meanwhile Congressional tempers had also flared over disputed elections in Louisiana and over policy towards blacks. Waving of the bloody sheet by Senator William Eaton Chandler of New Hampshire and remarks by Morgan of Alabama about Senator Platt of Connecticut did nothing to help matters. On January 27 two congressmen engaged in fisticuffs over the outcome of the Civil War.<sup>60</sup>

Into the Republican North and Democratic South breach came Congressman S.S. Cox of New York State, a man who was so flamboyant and eloquent that after a particularly florid description of a sunset, his fellow politicians gave him the nickname "Sunset" Cox. Cox had originally entered Congress representing Ohio, at the time of the Kansas-Nebraska crisis, as a Union Democrat and admirer of that Illinois compromiser, Stephen F. Douglas. Always a believer in moderation, in the election of 1860 he had voted for the Constitutional Union candidate. During the Civil War he was a Peace Democrat. Once the fighting had ended, Cox advocated amnesty for high-ranking ex-Confederates and the forging of a new national unity. By then Cox had moved to New York City where he was elected to Congress for the next twenty years.<sup>61</sup>

Cox had watched the omnibus bill debates with growing concern. Seeing that the Democrats could ruin themselves by a retreat into sectional obstinacy and filibusters, he and a fellow New York Congressman, Charles S. Baker, laid down a set of binding conditions that would govern the House and Senate Territorial Committee conference. Cox appears to have been supported by Senator Matthew C. Butler of South Carolina in these efforts.<sup>62</sup> The stipulations were that all states were to be admitted on the basis of the same rules, that is all were to have new constitutional conventions, except South Dakota where the 1885 document could stand but was to be updated. South Dakota, like the others, had to elect new officers of the state. Cox, a Democrat, rose above party to make sure the omnibus states would have justice.<sup>63</sup>

That Cox was sincere there can be no doubt. He firmly believed every territory except Utah should be in the Union. In his typically florid but humorous way he remarked that "some gentlemen talk of annexing Canada." There would be time enough to annex Canada, he responded, when the nebulous territories "had put off their rudimentary and donned their stately stoles of mankind." His tribute to the West on this occasion drew applause from the House.<sup>64</sup>

Accepting the guidelines, the House passed the "Omnibus Bill" on January 18, 1889 with New Mexico included, but on February 14, that body voted to exclude New Mexico. Fourteen Democrats joined the Republicans in this vote. And when the issue of permitting South Dakota to come in with an old constitution, eight Democrats joined the Republicans to carry it, all the Democrats being from the northern or north central states.<sup>65</sup>

Congressman Joseph C.S. Breckenridge of Kentucky, a former Confederate who had been with Jefferson Davis on his flight from Richmond at the end of the Civil War, used every parliamentary trick to defeat the omnibus bill or to have New Mexico included. Despite Breckenridge and others, the omnibus bill finally passed on February 20 and the Senate concurred.<sup>66</sup> By this time the spirit of inevitability and compromise was so strong that the only real discussion in the House-Senate conference on the bill arose when women's suffrage advocates from Washington Territory pleaded that a right of women-to-vote clause be put in the bill. Some twenty-two senators endorsed the request, but Senator Platt of Connecticut, Chairman of the Senate Territorial Committee, said that the conferees wanted to wait and see what the Supreme Court would say because the Washington territorial courts had recently denied women the right to vote and the case was being appealed to the Supreme Court.<sup>67</sup>

Washington, like Utah and Wyoming, had not only been the scene of early agitation for the right of women to vote, women in Washington had voted and served on juries for two years before the law allowing them to do so was ruled invalid. The point to be noted is that here again Washington was seen as being in the forefront of a progressive new age by debating a suffrage reform issue that would not reach the national level until the twentieth century.

Two minor crises marked the final hours before the Omnibus Act of 1889 was passed by Congress. On the eve of passage on February 22, Senator Chandler of New Hampshire, a former Radical Republican abolitionist, and Senator Blackburn began to shout at one another after Chandler had said, "I don't want to be bulldozed by any such slave-driver as you." A fist fight between the two was narrowly avoided but Southern papers played up the incident and another paper estimated that the attack would insure Chandler's reelection from New Hampshire.<sup>68</sup>

The second crisis came when at the last moment, a move to change the name of Washington to Tacoma was quashed.<sup>69</sup>

Suddenly it was all over. A combination of Democrats and Republicans in a Democratic House and a Republican Senate, had voted to admit four new states. The bill was rushed to President Cleveland who signed it on Washington's birthday in honor of the state that had been named after the first president. It was, said the strongly Republican New York Herald Tribune -- "a graceful action."<sup>70</sup>

On February 23 the national wire services reported on the Omnibus Act which provided for constitutional conventions to be convened on July 4, 1889 in the four states, a vote of ratification to take place in October, and for admission in November. The newspapers were intrigued at the prospect of forty-two stars in the flag by December, 1889. Crowded the New York Herald Tribune: "The event is unique. Never before has so great a number of Commonwealths been admitted at one time," nor had previous ones been so fully qualified as these four. The four enter by right and not by suffrage."<sup>71</sup>

Then, having thought about the new states for two days, on Sunday, February 24, the Herald Tribune carried an editorial entitled "Growing Nation," which noted that with the admission of the new states the center of political power had moved west to Indiana. The Northwest and the new states could now elect a president without New York! With a bittersweet sense of loss, the editorial concluded: "So true it is that the west has become the ruling power in the Republic."<sup>72</sup> Echoing the Tribune, on July 3 the San Francisco Bulletin said that the Omnibus States were new weights to shift the center of political gravity away from the slums of New York to the purer air of the West.<sup>73</sup> Ironically the Tribune and Bulletin predicted the rise of the West only four years before Frederick Jackson Turner lamented the demise of the western frontier.

As is well known, the Western states continued to feel (and were) in economic colonial servitude to the East/<sup>and</sup> it was not until World War II that they felt strong or free. But in 1889 Washington and the Omnibus States served as early symbols of a new progressive America in which the voice of the West would be heard loud and clear.

Political action now shifted to the Territories where elected constitutional convention delegates convened in their respective capitols, the Washington one at Olympia on July 4. That convention probably had the most distinguished presiding officer of all four state conventions in the person of John P. Hoyt, a former governor of Arizona, and a former judge on the territorial supreme court of Washington and, withal, an ardent advocate of women's suffrage. Washington's convention was made up of forty-three Republicans and twenty-six Democrats, four labor representatives and two independents.<sup>74</sup> Here again one can find embryonic signs of a new political era by the fact that six members belonged to neither established party.

Of the 75 delegates 22 were lawyers, 17 were farmers, 3 were miners and 34 were "other." 63 of the delegates were American, 46 from the North and 17 from the South, of which Missouri had furnished 10. 12 Washington delegates were foreign born.<sup>75</sup>

As had the debates in Washington, D.C., the state convention reflected the trends of the times. John D. Hicks, the historian of the Omnibus Act, has written that the nation was so ashamed of its political corruption, of which the territorial governments had been disgraceful examples, that they wanted to heed the national cry for reform, and so they seriously considered government regulation for railroads and other public necessities. They also wanted better control of the state government by the people, justice to labor, protection of women and the prevention of child labor. The new constitutions on a whole, he concluded, revealed distinct progress in the field of purely social legislation. As is well known, the delegates considered the direct election of senators, the secret or Australian ballot, and women's suffrage. Meanwhile the coming issue of free silver hovered in the wings.<sup>76</sup> The actual 1889 constitution appears to have been largely drafted by one person, W. Lair Hill, a former newspaper man who had become a Washington judge, and who used the California constitution as his model.<sup>77</sup> And although the final document was far from being liberal or radical, by simply considering the issues that gripped American politics from 1889 right up through the Progressive period, the convention and the constitution seemed fitting symbols of the new era. Moreover, because six states were now writing constitutions -- for Idaho and Wyoming also chose to hold constitutional conventions that summer -- the public followed all the proceedings with enormous interest. In short, whether reforms were adopted or not, reform ideas were discussed and nationally publicized the statehood constitutional conventions.

Although the constitutions that the Washington delegates finally hammered out was hardly a herald of radical reform, the convention did consider minority representation, thought about a legislative reference service to assist in the writing of good laws, and tried to curb the governor, the legislature and the

courts. It talked about abolishing grand juries, wanted to protect school lands, and hoped to establish some control over railroads.<sup>78</sup> Along with the other states, writes Hicks, Washington had "a supreme confidence in the infallibility of the electorate," and thus wanted to elect everyone.<sup>79</sup> It was proposed, for example, to submit all special laws to popular vote and any law to popular vote if one-third of the legislature so desired. Later in the Progressive period if the drive for the initiative, the referendum and recall is associated with any section of the country, it is with the Pacific Northwest. Even in 1889 we have evidence of the beginnings of those movements.<sup>80</sup>

While there were ardent advocates of women's suffrage in all six state conventions and, as Hicks has noted, equally ardent opposition, there was a particularly deep emotional feeling over this issue as revealed by the fact that Washington, having allowed women the vote for a few years, had seen that right struck down by the courts. At the time of the convention, Seattle had a petition supporting women's suffrage bearing 25,000 names, but it was destroyed in the Seattle fire of that year.<sup>81</sup>

The story of hope and failure in the Washington women's suffrage movement is poignantly encapsulated in the history of the Walla Walla Women's Club, which has been resurrected by Professor Ault in the Pacific Northwest Quarterly.<sup>82</sup> Founded in 1886 the club's original purpose was to promote self-improvement and a mutual exchange of ideas. Its 22 members discussed such topics as "The Authenticity of Shakespeare," "Are We Anglo-Saxon?" "China Speaks for Herself," and "English as She is Taught," as well as others on literary topics. But soon the topics had shifted to such subjects as "Suffrage for Women," and "A Biblical View of Women's Suffrage." Disagreements over the topics and the club's purpose must have surfaced because in 1889 the old club disbanded and a new one, called "the Equal Suffrage League," succeeded it. Guided by the women of the Isaacs family of Walla Walla, it lobbied to get the constitutional convention to grant women the vote.<sup>83</sup> They were part of a large suffrage movement that had sprung up throughout the Pacific Northwest and had many leaders, of whom Abigail Scott Duniway

was the most prominent but certainly not the only major voice.<sup>84</sup> According to Ault it seems likely that the Walla Walla Equal Suffrage League cooperated with a larger group that held a suffrage convention in Olympia on July 3, 1889, the very eve of the first meeting of the constitutional convention.<sup>85</sup>

Despite the urging of convention president, John Hoyt, and two other members, a female suffrage clause was not approved by the delegates. The convention did allow a separate article or clause granting suffrage to be submitted to the voters, but it was lost by an overwhelming vote of 34,500 against to 16,500 for.<sup>86</sup> It was to be 1910 before the State of Washington granted women the vote.

Although the outcome of the 1889 suffrage fight was not a happy one, the seriousness with which it was debated locally and the fact that 22 senators in Congress approved of women's suffrage suggest that the issue we associate with Eastern campaigns and the Progressive period was not only alive and well -- if not victorious -- in Washington, but in some of the other omnibus states as well, all of whom passed women's suffrage bills before any state east of the Mississippi did.

As Herman J. Deutsch has noted, the convention also reflected early Populist feelings in its "deep-seated suspicions of corporate enterprise." Indeed, by the 1890s that disaffection had given Washington a Populist governor.<sup>87</sup>

In retrospect, the Washington state convention represented a time of exploring new possibilities rather than enacting many of them. No politician emerged as the major spokesman for a new order. But at the same time it exhibited a faith in the electorate that is modern and progressive in the most fundamental sense. Once again it appears that the state and the Pacific Northwest need fuller credit for laying foundations for the major political reform movements of the early twentieth century. So committed were they to truly democratic government of the progressive brand that one suspects the image of the West as being liberal and democratic comes as much from the constitutions of 1889 and 1890 (South Dakota is an exception) as from the frontier and/or Jacksonian heritage.<sup>88</sup>

In the October election the constitution was ratified, the popular Elisha Ferry was elected governor, and prohibition and women's suffrage were defeated. Then in November Harrison signed the proclamation of statehood.<sup>89</sup> for Washington and the other three omnibus states. Clearly an old era of maintaining an internal colonial empire was ending, for in 1890, Idaho and Wyoming came into the Union and Utah, having declared itself Republican and non-polygamous in 1890, was admitted in 1896. By 1912 Oklahoma, Arizona and New Mexico had also gained admission. Congress was not to admit any others until 1958 when Alaska and Hawaii were admitted as states.

In Washington, once the political struggle was over, there seemed a new emphasis on development. Lord Bryce, the great British commentator on American political institutions, said that the attitude of the ex-territories signified absorption in material development.<sup>90</sup> But as Earl Pomeroy has observed in his The Pacific Slope, "If the people of Washington Territory prized a railroad more than a state government, that may have indicated not only that they placed excessive value on material conditions and speculative profits, but also that they were already one political community with their fellow Americans, though they were not one economic and physical community."<sup>91</sup>

Meanwhile, despite the 1893 panic and depression, Washington continued to seem in the forefront. It pursued irrigation projects backed by the railroads. These efforts created an image of Washington's farmers being scientific and up-to-date. There was also a change of tone in the ads for Washington State. After 1890 there was a pride in actual production, a boasting about how many potatoes, how many hops and how many bushels of wheat were being harvested. There was a similar pride in the amount of lumber produced, and, as everyone knows, in Washington all fish stories are true.<sup>92</sup> Some post statehood brochures speak of a western spirit as opposed to an eastern one. For example, a 1900 brochure, entitled "Oregon, Washington, Idaho and Their Resources," published by the Passenger Department of the Oregon Railroad and Navigation Company, stated aggressively that New York and Boston were ignorant of the West and further, "that many truths were not known

by "the most accomplished oarsman of a Yale boat-crew, or the most profoundly erudite captain of a Princeton football team."<sup>93</sup>

Interesting general national images of Washington are to be found in the descriptions of James, Lord Bryce, writing at the time of statehood, and Dorothy Johansen, writing sixty years later. Bryce in his 1889 classic, The American Commonwealth, marveled at the western settlers' superb confidence in the future. They view their community, he said, not merely as it is but as it will be twenty, fifty, a hundred years hence, when the seedlings have grown to forest trees.<sup>94</sup> Thus Washington and the other omnibus states were seen as accepting the challenge of the new that was noted earlier as the neglected side of the Gilded Age's character.

Writing about both Oregon and Washington in 1949, Dorothy Johansen remarked that

" . . . our history is a recapitulation of the middle way, the historical norm. if there is such a thing, of our national history . . . As a region, we are the most unsectional, the most national, the most truly representative Americans. We are a laboratory in which can be examined the history of the United States."<sup>95</sup>

No historian of any Southern state would, or could, write that about his region.

Professor Johansen's comments evoke the "regular guy" image of Washington in the 1880s, despite the unpleasant fact that anti-Chinese feeling was so great in the mid 1880s, it resulted in riots serious enough for Cleveland to intervene. Since the 1880s the state's image has continued to look attractive in the nation's eyes. It was a "Progressive" state in the 1900s, and in the depressed 1930s, it was believed that "regular" good Americans migrated to the Pacific Northwest while down and out Okies and Arkies went to California.<sup>96</sup> As the location of major hydroelectric dams, the aircraft

industry, and nuclear power, Washington continues to seem in the forefront in national eyes however controversial the production of nuclear power there may be.<sup>97</sup>

Certainly the most fully accepted national hero for Americans is George Washington. Given its history and the persistently favorable image conveyed to the rest of the country, perhaps this gem of the omnibus states has been appropriately named, for it continues to project a national image of being "regular" American. One is even tempted to say today, as someone must have at the time of statehood in 1889, "By George, we did it."

STATEHOOD FOR WASHINGTON

Footnotes

1. Charles M. Gates, "A Historical Sketch of the Economic Development of Washington Since Statehood," Pacific Northwest Quarterly, 39 ( July 1948), p. 214.
2. Ibid., p. 214. Frustration over the Northern Pacific's slow arrival and its unpopular choice of Tacoma over Seattle as its western terminus, led many citizens to feel that the line was their "archenemy" rather than their salvation. Dorothy M. Johansen and Charles M. Gates, Empire of the Columbia: A History of the Pacific Northwest (New York: Harper & Brothers, 1957) p. 372.
3. Vernon L. Parrington, Main Currents in American Thought, 3 vols. (New York: Harcourt, Brace, 1927, 1930), II, 10.
4. The Oklahoma land run of 1889 is covered in Arrell M. Gibson, Oklahoma: A History of Five Centuries (Norman: Harlow Publishing Corporation, 1965), pp. 288-294.  
  
An eye-witness account by a New York Herald Tribune reporter, Harry Hill, is to be found in "Library of Tribune Extras", July 1, 1889 (New York: The Tribune Association, 1889), in Yale University Western Americana Collection: Hereafter cited in YWA.
5. Arrell M. Gibson, The West in the Life of the Nation (Lexington, Mass.: D.C. Heath and Company, 1976), p. 512.
6. "Oklahoma", New York Herald Tribune, February 23, 1889, p. 4.
7. Henry George and George W. Julian, quoted in Henry Nash Smith, Virgin Land, The American West as Symbol and Myth (Cambridge: Harvard University Press, 1950), pp. 190-91, and 199.
8. H. Wayne Morgan, "Toward National Unity," in his Morgan, ed., The Gilded Age, Enlarged and Revised Edition (Syracuse: University of Syracuse Press, 1970), p. 3.

9. Ibid., p. 2.
10. Robert Falk, "The Writers' Search for Reality," Ibid., pp. 280-281.
11. The Atlanta Constitution, January 12, 1889, p. 1; Homer E. Socolofsky and Allen B. Spetter, The Presidency of Benjamin Harrison (Lawrence: University of Kansas Press, 1987), p. 25, state that Harrison's first choice for Secretary of the Treasury was Senator William B. Allison of Iowa, but for political reasons chose William Windom of Minnesota. These were his "western" candidates.
12. Earl S. Pomeroy, "Carpetbaggers in the Territories, 1861-1890," The Historian, 2 (1939), 53-64.
13. These topics are treated at length in Morgan, The Gilded Age, chs. 4, 5, and 8.
14. Ibid., pp. 6-7. A random sampling of four papers for the years 1888-89: the New York Herald Tribune, the New York Times, the Atlanta Constitution, and the Chicago Tribune, plus consultation of more local papers such as the Sioux Falls Argus Leader, support the above statement as to national and international coverage.
15. Michael McGerr, The Decline of Popular Politics: The American North, 1865-1928 (New York: Oxford University Press, 1986).
16. See Madeleine B. Stern, Louisa May Alcott (Norman: University of Oklahoma Press, 1950). In 1879 no less an author than Henry James wrote a biography of Nathaniel Hawthorne; an edition of Hawthorne's Complete Works appeared in 1883. The best biography is Robert Cantwell, Nathaniel Hawthorne, The American Years (New York: Rinehart, 1948). In addition to reading Emerson's own work, two biographies appeared in the 1880s, but Ralph L. Rusk, The Life of Ralph Waldo Emerson (New York: C. Scribners' Sons, 1949), is a standard recent account. Robert R. Roberts, "Popular Culture and Public Taste," in Morgan, The Gilded Age, p. 276 states that "more copies of Dickens were sold in the 1880s than in the 1860s and his influence was strong." See also Ibid., p. 281.

17. "In 1878 Chautauqua started a Literary and Scientific Circle that was the first American book club. The list of contributors to Chautauqua lecture platforms and book publications was virtually a Who's Who of the times . . . Chautauqua helped make rural areas part of the Nation." Max J. Herzberg, ed., The Reader's Encyclopedia of American Literature (New York, Thomas Y. Crowell, 1962), p. 169. See also Victoria and Robert Ormond Case, We Called it Culture (New York: Doubleday, 1948), and Henry P. Harrison, Culture Under Canvas: the Story of Tent Chautauquas (New York: Hastings House, 1957).
18. Clark C. Spence, Mining Engineers of the American West (New Haven: Yale University Press, 1970).
19. Cynthia Russett, Darwin in America: The Intellectual Response (San Francisco: W.H. Freeman and Co., 1976); see also Paul F. Boller, Jr., "The New Science and American Thought," in Morgan, Gilded Age, pp. 239-244, 257.
20. These are basic themes in Morgan, Gilded Age; C. Vann Woodward, Origins of the New South, 1877-1913 (Baton Rouge: Louisiana State University Press, 1951); and Robert H. Wiebe, The Search for Order, 1877-1920 (New York: Hill and Way, 1967).
21. Robert M. Utley, The Indian Frontier of the American West, 1846-1890 (Albuquerque: University of New Mexico Press, 1984), pp. 197-201.
22. Wilcomb E. Washburn, The Assault on Indian Tribalism: The General Allotment Law (Dawes Act) of 1887, America's Alternative Series (Philadelphia: J.B. Lippincott Company, 1975).
23. Leonard J. Arrington, Great Basin Kingdom: An Economic History of the Latter-day Saints, 1830-1900 (Cambridge: Harvard University Press, 1958), pp. 360-369, 373-379.
24. Herbert T. Hoover, "The Sioux Agreement of 1889 and its Aftermath," (South Dakota History, 19 (Spring, 1989), pp. 56-94.  
  
Frederick Jackson Turner, "The Significance of the Frontier in American History," American Historical Association, Annual Report, 1893 (Washington, 1894).

25. In 1886, during the Congressional debates over the admission of the Dakotas and Washington, Benjamin Harrison urged the Senate to "get rid of this old and disreputable mating business. . .It grew out of slavery." Harrison to Senate, 27, Jan. 1886, in Dakota, Her Claims to Admission As a State, p. 9. YWA Pamphlet.
26. United States concerns in the Pacific are discussed in Earl S. Pomeroy, Pacific Outpost: American Strategy in Guam and Micronesia (Stanford: Stanford University Press, 1951). See also analyses of the roles of both James G. Blaine and Benjamin Harrison in articulating and forwarding United States overseas expansion in the 1880s and 1890s in Socolofsky and Spelter, The Presidency of Benjamin Harrison, pp. 109-123.
27. John E. Miller, "The Way They Saw Us: Dakota Territory in the Illustrated News," South Dakota History, 18 (Winter, 1988), 214-244.
28. Ibid., and Howard R. Lamar, "Public Values and Private Dreams: South Dakota's Search for Identity, 1850-1900," South Dakota History, 8 (Spring, 1978), 140-141.
29. Gibson, West in the Life of the Nation, p. 509, asserts Congress was "completely unresponsive to the [earlier] statehood appeals from Montana Territory." Doubts about Montana's readiness were voiced by the New York Herald Tribune, November 11, 1889, and the New York Times, November 11, 13, and 16, 1889, when they castigated Harrison for admitting the state without cleaning up political corruption there.
30. Idaho, with a population of only 90,000 in 1890 and Wyoming, with only 63,000 that year, were seen as getting in because of the popularity of the statehood idea rather than because of readiness. Gibson, The West in the Life of the Nation, p. 505.
31. In an editorial, the Times declared that "New Mexico is utterly unfit for Statehood, and is likely to remain so for some time." New York Times, February 21, 1889, p. 4. Other remarks were even harsher: "It was the unAmerican Greaser Territory," opined the Chicago Tribune, January 23, 1889.

32. Washington the Evergreen State and Seattle its Metropolis, (Seattle: Crawford and Conover, Real Estate and Financial Brokers, 1890), p. 52. Brochure in YWA.
33. The Washington Immigration Board was run by Mrs. A.H.H. Stuart. See for example: Historical and Descriptive Reviews of the Industries of Seattle, Washington Territory, 1887 (Seattle, W.T. 1887); Oregon Immigration Board, The New Empire: Oregon, Washington, Idaho (Portland, 1888); The Resources and Attractions of Washington for the Home Seeker, Capitalist, and Tourist, with the compliments of the Passenger Department [Union Pacific Railroad] (St. Louis, 1883). All brochures in YWA.
34. Masterly Address of Henry B. Clifford on the Resources and Future of the State of Washington. Delivered at the Boston Music Hall, January 14, 1890 (Boston: Northern Syndicate for New England, 1890), p. 6. Copy in YWA.
35. Ibid., pp. 6-7.
36. W.H. Ruffner, A Report on Washington Territory (New York: Seattle, Lake Shores and Eastern Railway, 1889), pp. 172-174.
37. Oregon Immigration Board, The New Empire . . .", p. 5.
38. Ibid., p. 28.
39. E.S. Meany, History of the State of Washington (New York: The MacMillan Co., 1909), pp. 266-269; Johansen and Gates, Empire of the Columbia, pp. 404-406; Paul L. Beckett, From Wilderness to Enabling Act: The Evolution of a State of Washington (Pullman: Washington State University Press, 1968, ch. 3.
40. Keith A. Murray, "The Movement for Statehood in Washington," Pacific Northwest Quarterly, 32 (October, 1941), p. 381; also John D. Hicks, "The Constitution of the Northwest States," University Studies, Vol. 23, January-April, 1923 (Lincoln: University of Nebraska, 1923), pp. 16-17.
41. Speech of Hon. J.T. Morgan of Alabama in the Senate of the United States, April 1, 1886 (Washington, 1886) p. 5. Pamphlet in YWA.
42. Ibid., p. 7.
43. Ibid., p. 11

44. Ibid., pp. 11-14.
45. Ibid., p. 14.
46. Historical and Descriptive Reviews of the Industries of Seattle, p. 44.
47. Clifford, Masterly Address, p. 8.
48. Both Blaine and Harrison's roles as imperial expansionists are discussed in Sociology and Spelter, Presidency of Benjamin Harrison, pp. 109-123 and 125-156.
49. John Tyler Morgan, DAB, 7, 181.
50. Speech of J.T. Morgan, p. 9.
51. Howard R. Lamar, Dakota Territory: 1861-1889: A Study of Frontier Politics (New Haven: Yale University Press, 1956), pp. 256-59, 262, 264.
52. For example, Arthur C. Mellette of Indiana, and a friend of Harrison's for many years, had gone to Dakota Territory as a federal land officer in the 1870s. He was active in the statehood movement, was appointed the last territorial governor by Harrison, and then was elected the first governor of South Dakota. David B. Miller, "Dakota Images," South Dakota History, 19 (Spring, 1989), 133.
53. New York Herald Tribune, January 21, 1889, p. 1.
54. Ibid., January 19, 1889.
55. Chicago Tribune, January 21, 1889, p. 4.
56. Ibid., January 19, 1889.
57. Ibid., January 19, 1889.
58. J.R. Toole was quoted in the Chicago Tribune, January 16, 1889, p. 2, as well as in other papers.
59. Atlanta Constitution, January 17, 1889.
60. Ibid., January 28, 31 and February 4, 1889.

61. David Lindsay, "Sunset". Cox: Irrepressible Democrat (Detroit: Wayne State University Press, 1959), pp. 252-254.
62. Cox's and Baker's activities are covered in detail in The History of the Pacific Northwest, Oregon and Washington (North Pacific History Company, 1889), II, Chapter 59, pp. 56-59. The chapter appears to have been written by Elwood Evans.
63. Cox also provided his own account in a Fourth of July, 1889 address, excerpts of which are published in Ibid., II, 57-59.
64. Cox quoted in Chicago Tribune, January 16, 1889, p. 1.
65. New York Herald Tribune, February 15, 1889, p. 3.
66. "The Omnibus Bill Passed," New York Herald Tribune, February 21, 1889.
67. Ibid., February 21, 1889.
68. Atlanta Constitution, February 23, 1889, p. 1.
69. Ibid., February 21, 1889.
70. New York Herald Tribune, February 23, 1889, p. 6.
71. Ibid., February 23, 1889, p. 6; also Hicks, "Constitution of the Northwest States," p. 23 ff.
72. New York Herald Tribune, February 24, 1889, p. 6.
73. San Francisco Bulletin, July 3, 1889, p. 2, as quoted in Hicks, "Constitution of the Northwest States," p. 149.
74. Hicks, "Constitution of the Northwest States," p. 29.
75. Ibid., pp. 27n, 28, 30 and 30n; Meany, History of the State of Washington, p. 280 ff.
76. Hicks, "Constitution of the Northwest States," pp. 31, 117, 137.
77. Ibid., p. 32.
78. Ibid., p. 100.
79. Ibid., p. 134.

80. Ibid., p. 80; also Herman J. Deutsch, "A Prospectus for the Study of Government of the Pacific Northwest States in Their Regional Setting," Pacific Northwest Quarterly, 42 (October, 1951) 295-299.
81. Hicks, "Constitution of the Northwest States," p. 136.
82. Nelson A. Ault, "The Earnest Ladies: The Walla Walla Women's Club and the Equal Suffrage League of 1886-1889," Pacific Northwest Quarterly, 42 (April, 1951), 123-137.
83. Ibid., pp. 125-127.
84. Ruth Barnes Moynihan, Rebel for Rights: Abigail Scott Duniway (New Haven: Yale University Press, 1983), pp. 182-184, 214, details the early suffrage fights in Washington and lists its leaders.
85. Ault, "The Earnest Ladies," pp. 132-134.
86. Ibid., pp. 135-137.
87. Deutsch, "A Prospective," pp. 283-84.
88. Both Deutsch and Hicks suggest that the origins of liberal, socially progressive thinking could be found in the 1889 conventions.
89. Meany, History of Washington, p. 287.
90. James Bryce as quoted in Earl S. Pomeroy, The Pacific Slope: A History of California, Oregon, Washington, Idaho, Utah and Nevada (Seattle: University of Washington Press, 1905), p. 70.
91. Ibid., p. 71. But note also George A. Frykman's observation: "The completion of the transcontinental railroads by 1890 marked a transition in the development of the Pacific Northwest more clearly than did the passage of the Omnibus Bill." "Regionalism, Nationalism," Pacific Northwest Quarterly, 43 (October, 1952), 257.
92. Resources and Attractions of Washington for the Home Seekers, Capitalist and Tourist, and "Where Rolls the Oregon," The Columbia River Empire, by P. Donan (Portland: Passenger Department of the Oregon Railroad and Navigation Co., 1900), pp. 49-58. Brochures in YWA.
93. Ibid., p. 5.

94. James Bryce, The American Commonwealth, 2 vols. (New York: The Macmillan Company, 1893), II, 837.
95. Johansen is quoted in Frykman, "Regionalism, Nationalism, Localism: The Pacific Northwest in American History," Pacific Northwest Quarterly, 253.
96. Much of this is hearsay. Donald Worster: Dust Bowl: The Southern Plains in the 1930s (New York: Oxford University Press, 1979), p. 50, notes that "The Pacific Northwest gained 460,000 migrants during the thirties; 25 percent came from the northern plains along the 'Lincoln Highway,' and 14 percent from the southern plains."  
  
Richard Lowitt, The New Deal and the West (Bloomington: Indiana University Press, 1984), p. 255, fn. 7, provides more information but mostly on immigration to Oregon.
97. A good summary of contemporary issues and Washington's image may be found in Carlos Schwantes, Katherine Morrissey, David Nicandri and Susan Strasser, Washington: Image of a State's Heritage (Spokane, Wa: Melior Publications, 1988), pp. 126-188.