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Folder Title:
Ted Stevens for Senate Fundraiser 10/18/89 [OA 6270]

Stack:	Row:	Section:	Shelf:	Position:
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**STEVENS FUNDRAISER / MADISON HOTEL
OCTOBER 18, 1989/ 6:45 P.M.**

**SENATOR AND MRS. STEVENS, SENATOR FRANK MURKOWSKI,
CONGRESSMAN DON YOUNG -- "MOOSE" -- LADIES AND
GENTLEMEN, FRIENDS.**

**THANK YOU FOR THAT KIND INTRODUCTION. AND LET ME
SAY WHAT A DELIGHT IT IS TO BE WITH YOU TO CELEBRATE
THE ANNIVERSARY OF ALASKA DAY AND HONOR MY GOOD FRIEND
AND COLLEAGUE, SENATOR TED STEVENS. //**

- 2 -

**((FIRST, I WANT TO MAKE A CONFESSION. I'M A LITTLE
DISAPPOINTED THAT THIS ISN'T A ROAST FOR TED STEVENS.
I'VE ALWAYS ENJOYED BAKED ALASKA.)) //**

**EVEN SO, OF COURSE, I'M PLEASED TO BE HERE. FOR
I'VE KNOWN TED FOR A LOT OF YEARS AS MANY OF YOU HAVE.
I KNOW HIM TO BE A MAN OF VISION, AND OF DREAMS. LIKE
ALASKA.**

((IN FACT, TED OFTEN KIDS ME ABOUT THE FACT THAT HIS STATE IS MORE THAN TWICE THE SIZE OF TEXAS. AND SO I SAID TO HIM, "MAYBE SO, BUT JUNEAU DOESN'T HAVE A PROFESSIONAL FOOTBALL TEAM." YOU KNOW WHAT TED'S REPLY WAS? "NEITHER DOES DALLAS.")) //

TED'S ABOUT AS SUBTLE AS ALASKA'S MOSQUITOS. IT'S ONE REASON ALASKA LOVES HIM. AND WHY WHEN TED AND I ENTERED CONGRESS, I KNEW EVEN THEN HE WOULD BE A VITAL NATIONAL LEADER.

AS SOME OF YOU KNOW, TED WAS A FLYING TIGERS PILOT DURING WORLD WAR II. // AFTER THE WAR, TED WENT ON TO UCLA. AND THEN TO HARVARD LAW SCHOOL. // ((WELL, TED, NOBODY'S PERFECT.)) // AND THEN HE HEADED UP TO ALASKA IN THE EARLY 50S WHEN HE FOUND OUT THERE WERE VERY FEW LAWYERS UP THERE. // HE FIGURED, WHY SHOULD ALASKA BE ANY LUCKIER THAN THE OTHER 48 STATES? //

WELL, FROM THERE YOU KNOW THE STORY. TED HAS BEEN ONE OF THE MOST PIVOTAL CONGRESSIONAL LEADERS OF THE 1970S AND '80S -- SERVING LONGER THAN ANY ALASKAN IN THE U.S. SENATE.

WE SAW TED SERVE EIGHT YEARS AS REPUBLICAN WHIP AND NOW SERVE ON FIVE FULL COMMITTEES -- BECOMING THE THIRD MOST SENIOR REPUBLICAN IN THE ENTIRE SENATE. AND A RIGHT ARM OF THIS PRESIDENT.

I HAVE RELIED ON TED BECAUSE I TRUST HIM. HE'S AN HONEST MAN. A GREAT FAMILY MAN. ((AND BECAUSE I EMPATHIZE WITH HIM. AFTER ALL, WE'RE BOTH GREAT FISHERMEN. // WOULD YOU BELIEVE WE'RE BOTH AVID FISHERMEN? // I HAVE TO GIVE TED CREDIT FOR INGENUITY. WHEN I WAS HAVING SUCH A TOUGH TIME LANDING A FISH ON MY VACATION, HE CAME UP WITH THE SUGGESTION THAT I TRY THROWING HORSESHOES AT THEM.))

AND, I'VE DEPENDED ON TED BECAUSE OF WHAT HE'S MEANT TO ALASKA -- AND TO ITS DELEGATION. TWO SENATORS. ONE REPRESENTATIVE. ALL REPUBLICAN. A UNIFIED TEAM FOR A UNIFIED ALASKA. PROTECTING THE GREAT OUTDOORS. SPURRING ENERGY EXPLORATION. SHOWING HOW A SOUND ECONOMY AND A SOUND ECOLOGY CAN GO HAND-IN-HAND.

YOU KNOW, THE NOTED AUTHOR, BRUCE ROGERS, ONCE OBSERVED, "ONE CANNOT WRITE OF ALASKA WITHOUT TELLING OF ITS POLITICS." BY SUPPORTING TED STEVENS, WE CAN INSPIRE STILL MORE CHAPTERS -- EACH BIGGER AND BRIGHTER THAN THE ONE BEFORE -- IN THE UNFINISHED STORY THAT IS THE GLORY OF ALASKA.

**SO LET'S ROLL UP OUR SLEEVES. AS THE OLD ALASKA
GOLDMINERS DID. AND RAISE UP OUR SIGHTS. AS
TRAILBLAZERS HAVE FROM ANCHORAGE TO DUTCH HARBOR. AND
HELP KEEP TED STEVENS THE SENIOR SENATOR FROM THE GREAT
STATE OF ALASKA.**

**THANK YOU FOR INVITING ME. GOD BLESS YOU, GOD
BLESS AMERICA.**

#



Sen. Stevens introduced the Pres. - Elect. before the oath

The attendance is pending Senate vote late afternoon

300 people
6145

Congr. Senators, friends of Alaska members of D.C. business community

(Smith/Blessey)
Draft Three
October 13, 1989
TED

PRESIDENTIAL REMARKS: STEVENS FUNDRAISER
WASHINGTON, D.C.
WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 18, 1989

most prominent Jewish Repub. leader

J. Zane
225-5465
A.D. Young

~~But~~
~~657 Fotenar~~

Moose

Senator Stevens, Frank Murkowski, Don Young, Ladies and Gentlemen, Friends.

Thank you for that kind introduction. And let me say what a delight it is to be with you on the anniversary of Alaska Day.

One hundred and twenty-two years ago, Russia bequeathed a priceless gift to the then-37 States. Well, today we're here to honor a priceless Alaskan gift to the other 49 States -- yes, my friend and colleague, Senator Ted Stevens. //

((First, I want to make a confession. I'm a little disappointed that this isn't a roast for Ted Stevens. I've always enjoyed Baked Alaska.)) //

Even so, of course, I'm pleased to be here. For I've known Ted for a lot of years. As many of you have. I know him to be a man of vision, and of dreams. Like Alaska.

((In fact, Ted often kids me about the fact that his State is more than twice the size of Texas. And so I said to him, "Maybe so, but Juneau doesn't have a professional football team." You know what Ted's reply was? "Neither does Dallas.)) //

Ted's about as subtle as Alaska mosquitos. It's one reason Alaska loves him. And why when Ted and I entered Congress in the

Amer. the
Quest.
with Alms.
p. 726 of 736

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1989
1867
122

Dallas

Amer. the
Quest. p 87

Stevens bio

Scott

late 1960s, I knew even then he would be a vital national leader of one of America's most vital States.

When Ted and I first met, his background already dazzled. As some of you know, he was a Flying Tigers pilot during World War II -- but unlike me, he doesn't know what it's like to be shot down. // He never entered the Iowa Primary. //

From World War II, Ted went on to UCLA. And then to Harvard Law School. // ((Well, Ted, nobody's perfect.)) // And then he headed up to Alaska in the early 50s when he found out there were very few lawyers up there. // He figured, why should Alaska be any luckier than the 48 States? //

Well, from there you know the story. We've seen Ted serve eight years as Republican whip. And now play a leading role on five full committees. Becoming the third-ranking Republican in the entire Senate. And a right arm of this President on issues from defense to education to commerce to the environment.

I have relied on Ted because I trust him. He's an honest man. A great family man. ((And because I empathize with him. After all, we're both great fishermen. // Would you believe we're both avid fishermen? // I have to give Ted credit for ingenuity. When I was having such a tough time landing a fish on my vacation, he came up with the suggestion that I try throwing horseshoes at them.))

Then, too, I have relied on Ted because I'm familiar with his record. A former U.S. attorney. And key member of the Interior Department in the Eisenhower Administration. A father

Pol Alm

Pol Alm p. 30

World Alm p. 728

Bio

Gov Robbins Press Sec'y 2/55

Eric Stevens D.K.

Bio

In fact, on a personal note, Ted was the man who introduced me to my swearing-in of P. And when Bobo and I went to the Bible he took it

7/1

Grass

of Alaskan Statehood. And Majority leader of the Alaska State Legislature. Then, one of the most pivotal Congressional leaders of the 1970s and '80s -- serving longer than any Alaskan in the United States Senate.

Done Robbins #120 Sect. Political Almonac p. 28

Great

Finally, I've depended on Ted because of what he's meant to Alaska -- and to its delegation. Two Senators. One Representative. All Republican. A unified team for a unified Alaska. Protecting the great outdoors. Spurring energy exploration. Showing how a sound economy and a sound ecology can go hand-in-hand.

Al. Almonac p. 29 Pol. Alm p. 28

You know, the noted author, Bruce Rogers, once observed, "One cannot write of Alaska without telling of its politics." By supporting Ted Stevens, we can inspire still more chapters -- each bigger and brighter than the one before -- in the unfinished story that is the glory of Alaska.

Immer the Quot. p. 2

So let's roll up our sleeves. As the old Alaska goldminers did. And raise up our sights. As trailblazers have from Anchorage to Dutch Harbor. And help Ted Stevens help America's Last Frontier remain one of America's greatest frontiers.

Map Amer. the Quot. p. 57

Thank you for inviting me. God bless you, God bless America, and let's keep Ted Stevens the Senior Senator from the Great State of Alaska.

Pol. Alm p. 28

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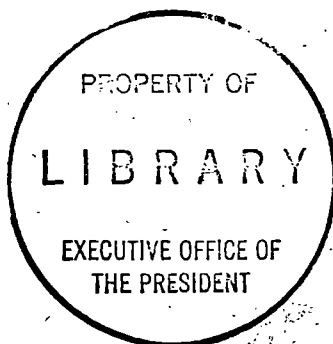
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THE WORLD ALMANAC

AND BOOK OF FACTS

1989



WORLD ALMANAC
AN IMPRINT OF PHAROS BOOKS • A SCRIPPS HOWARD COMPANY
NEW YORK

U.S. Population — By States and Counties; Land Areas

County	Pop.	County Seat or court house	Land area sq. mi.	Howard	13,459	Nashville	574
Albany	47,356	Phenix City	634	Independence	30,147	Batesville	793
Alachua	41,205	Ashville & Pell City	648	Izard	10,769	Mt. Airy	591
Alamogordo	68,298	Columbiana	800	Jackson	21,648	Newport	633
Albany	16,908	Livingston	907	Jefferson	90,718	Pine Bluff	882
Alachua	73,828	Tallahassee	753	Johnson	17,423	Clarksville	676
Alamogordo	38,766	Tallahassee	701	Lafayette	10,213	Lewisville	518
Alamogordo	137,473	Tuscaloosa	1,338	Lawrence	18,447	Walnut Ridge	569
Alamogordo	68,660	Jasper	804	Lee	15,539	Marianna	602
Alamogordo	16,821	Chattom	1,081	Lincoln	13,389	Star City	562
Alamogordo	14,755	Camden	883	Little River	13,952	Ashdown	516
Alamogordo	21,953	Double Springs	613	Logan	20,144	Booneville & Paris	717
				Lonoke	34,518	Lonoke	763
				Madison	11,373	Huntsville	837
				Marion	11,334	Yellville	587
				Mississippi	37,766	Texarkana	619
				Monroe	59,517	Blytheville and Osceola	896
				Montgomery	14,052	Clarendon	609
				Nevada	7,771	Mount Ida	774
				Newton	11,097	Prescott	820
				Quachita	7,756	Jasper	923
				Perry	30,541	Camden	737
				Philips	7,266	Perryville	550
				Pike	34,772	Helena	685
				Poinsett	10,373	Murfreesboro	598
				Polk	27,037	Harrisburg	762
				Pope	17,007	Meriden	680
				Prairie	38,864	Russellville	820
				Pulaski	10,140	Des Arc and De Vals Bluff	656
				Randolph	340,597	Little Rock	656
				St. Francis	16,834	Pocahontas	728
				Safford	30,858	Forrest City	638
				Saline	53,156	Benton	625
				Scott	8,847	Waldron	896
				Searcy	8,847	Marshall	668
				Sebastian	94,930	Fort Smith Greenwood	535
				Sevier	14,060	De Queen	606
				Sharp	14,607	Ash Flat	606
				Stone	9,022	Mountain View	606
				Union	49,988	El Dorado	1,053
				Van Buren	13,357	Canton	709
				Washington	39,745	Fayetteville	951
				White	50,835	Clinton	1,040
				Woodruff	11,222	Augusta	592
				Yell	17,026	Darville and Dardanelle	830

Alaska
(23 divisions, 570,833 sq. mi. land; pop., 401,851)

Census area	Pop.	Land area sq. mi.
Admiralty Islands	7,768	10,890
Barrow Borough	173,017	1,732
Census division	Pop.	Land area sq. mi.
Central	10,999	36,104
Central Bay Borough	1,094	531
Central North Star Borough	4,618	46,042
Central Borough	53,983	7,404
Central Borough	1,680	2,374
Central Borough	19,528	2,628
Central Peninsula Borough	25,282	16,056
Central Gateway Borough	11,316	1,242
Central Island Borough	4,831	31,593
Central-Sitka Borough	9,939	4,796
Central	17,766	24,502
Central Slope Borough	6,537	23,971
Central of Wales-Outer Ketchikan	4,169	90,955
Central	3,822	7,666
Central	7,803	2,938
Central	3,478	13,239
Central	5,770	24,169
Central	8,348	39,229
Central	4,665	17,816
Central	5,167	5,965
Central	7,873	159,099

Arizona
(15 counties, 113,508 sq. mi. land; pop. 2,716,598)

County	Pop.	County seat	Land area sq. mi.
Apache	52,033	Saint Johns	11,211
Cochise	86,717	Bisbee	6,218
Cochise	74,947	Flagstaff	18,608
Cochise	37,080	Globe	4,752
Cochise	22,862	Safford	4,630
Cochise	11,406	Clifton	1,837
Cochise	12,492	Parker	4,430
Cochise	1,599,175	Phoenix	9,127
Cochise	55,693	Kingman	13,285
Cochise	67,709	Holbrook	9,127
Cochise	531,263	Tucson	13,285
Cochise	90,918	Florence	5,343
Cochise	20,459	Nogales	1,238
Cochise	68,145	Prescott	8,123
Cochise	88,762	Yuma	9,994

Arkansas
(78 counties, 52,078 sq. mi. land; pop. 2,286,357)

County	Pop.	County seat	Land area sq. mi.
Adams	24,175	DeWitt & Stuttgart	1,006
Adams	28,538	Hamburg	934
Adams	27,409	Mountain Home	546
Adams	78,115	Bentonville	843
Adams	28,067	Hammon	584
Adams	13,633	Warren	654
Adams	6,079	Hampton	628
Adams	18,203	Berryville and Eureka Sp.	634
Adams	17,783	Lake Village	649
Adams	23,328	Arkadelphia	667
Adams	20,618	Conning Piggott	641
Adams	16,809	Heber Springs	551
Adams	7,668	Rison	599
Adams	26,644	Magnolia	767
Adams	16,505	Mountain	594
Adams	63,218	Jonesboro and Lake City	558
Adams	36,682	Van Buren	713
Adams	49,097	Marion	599
Adams	20,434	Wynne	622
Adams	10,515	Fortyce	668
Adams	19,790	Arkansas City	746
Adams	17,910	Monticello	831
Adams	46,192	Conway	645
Adams	14,705	Charleston and Ozark	609
Adams	9,975	Salem	618
Adams	69,816	Hot Spgs. Nat'l Pk.	657
Adams	13,008	Sherman	633
Adams	30,744	Paragould	579
Adams	23,835	Hope	725
Adams	28,819	Malvern	615

California
(58 counties, 156,299 sq. mi. land; pop. 23,667,764)

County	Pop.	County seat	Land area sq. mi.
Alameda	1,105,379	Oakland	738
Alameda	1,097	Markleeville	738
Alameda	19,314	Jackson	589
Alameda	143,651	Orville	1,646
Alameda	20,710	San Andreas	1,021
Alameda	12,781	Colusa	1,152
Alameda	656,331	Martinez	750
Alameda	18,217	Crescent City	1,007
Alameda	85,612	Pacerville	1,715
Alameda	515,013	Fresno	5,978
Alameda	61,350	Wilows	1,319
Alameda	108,625	Eureka	3,579
Alameda	92,110	El Centro	4,173
Alameda	17,895	Independence	10,223
Alameda	403,089	Bakersfield	8,130
Alameda	73,738	Hanford	1,382
Alameda	38,366	Lakeport	1,282
Alameda	21,661	Susanville	4,553
Alameda	7,477,238	Los Angeles	4,070
Alameda	63,116	Madera	1,456
Alameda	222,592	San Rafael	2,145
Alameda	11,108	Mariposa	523
Alameda	66,738	Ukiah	3,512
Alameda	134,558	Merced	1,944
Alameda	8,810	Athuras	4,064
Alameda	8,577	Bridgeport	3,018
Alameda	290,444	Salinas	3,303
Alameda	99,189	Napa	744
Alameda	51,645	Nevada City	960
Alameda	1,832,921	Santa Ana	788
Alameda	117,247	Auburn	1,416
Alameda	17,340	Quincy	2,573
Alameda	663,199	Riverside	7,214
Alameda	783,381	Sacramento	971
Alameda	25,005	Hollister	1,388
Alameda	893,157	San Bernardino	20,084
Alameda	1,881,846	San Diego	4,212
Alameda	678,974	San Francisco	46
Alameda	347,342	Stockton	1,415
Alameda	155,345	San Luis Obispo	3,308
Alameda	588,164	Redwood City	447
Alameda	289,660	Santa Barbara	2,748
Alameda	1,295,071	San Jose	1,293
Alameda	189,141	Santa Cruz	446
Alameda	115,613	Redding	3,786
Alameda	3,073	Downsville	959
Alameda	39,732	Yreka	6,281
Alameda	235,203	Fairfield	834
Alameda	269,827	Santa Rosa	1,604
Alameda	235,902	Modesto	1,508
Alameda	52,246	Yuba City	602
Alameda	38,888	Red Bluff	2,853
Alameda	11,858	Weaverville	3,190

REPUBLICAN SENATORS ATTENDING
OCTOBER 18TH FUNDRAISER

Christopher Bond
Rudy Boschwitz
John Chafee
Dan Coats
Thad Cochran
William S. Cohen
Alfonse D'Amato
John C. Danforth
Pete Domenici
Jake Garn
Slade Gorton
Phil Gramm
Charles Grassley
Orin Hatch
John Heinz
Robert Kasten
Richard Lugar
Connie Mack
John McCain
Mitch McConnell
Frank Murkowski
Don Nickles
Bob Packwood
Larry Pressler
William Roth
Warren Rudman
Arlen Specter
Steve Symms
Strom Thurmond
John Warner

Missdy - Wilson
Hatchfield
Dohy
McClune
Armstrong
Simpson
Wallop
Burns
Kassebaum

Durenberger
Lott
Helms
Humphreys
Rudman
Jeffords

**THE ALMANAC
OF AMERICAN
POLITICS
1988**

**The President, the Senators,
the Representatives, the Governors:
Their Records and Election Results,
Their States and Districts**

Michael Barone and Grant Ujifusa

**Photographs by Bruce Reedy, Stan Barouh
and Richard A. Bloom**

**National
Journal**
Washington, D.C.

ALASKA

Alaska, nearly 30 years after statehood, remains an improbable state—a gigantic land mass on the northern edge of the Pacific Rim, straddling the Arctic Circle, the only part of the United States with a boundary on the Soviet Union, so vast that if superimposed on the Lower 48 states would stretch from Florida to Los Angeles to Lake Superior. Yet it only has half a million residents, most of them concentrated in two cities. It is a land where darkness at noon and windchill factors bring on cabin fever and outright emotional depression. Also here are the tallest mountains in North America and thousands of miles of rugged seacoast. The airport in Anchorage is a stopoff on flights from New York to Tokyo and Paris to Seoul—it was here that KAL 007 last touched down before it was shot down by the Soviets—and for dozens of small planes that will land on unmarked airstrips you can't find on the map or will skitter to a stop on one of Alaska's thousands of lakes and inlets.

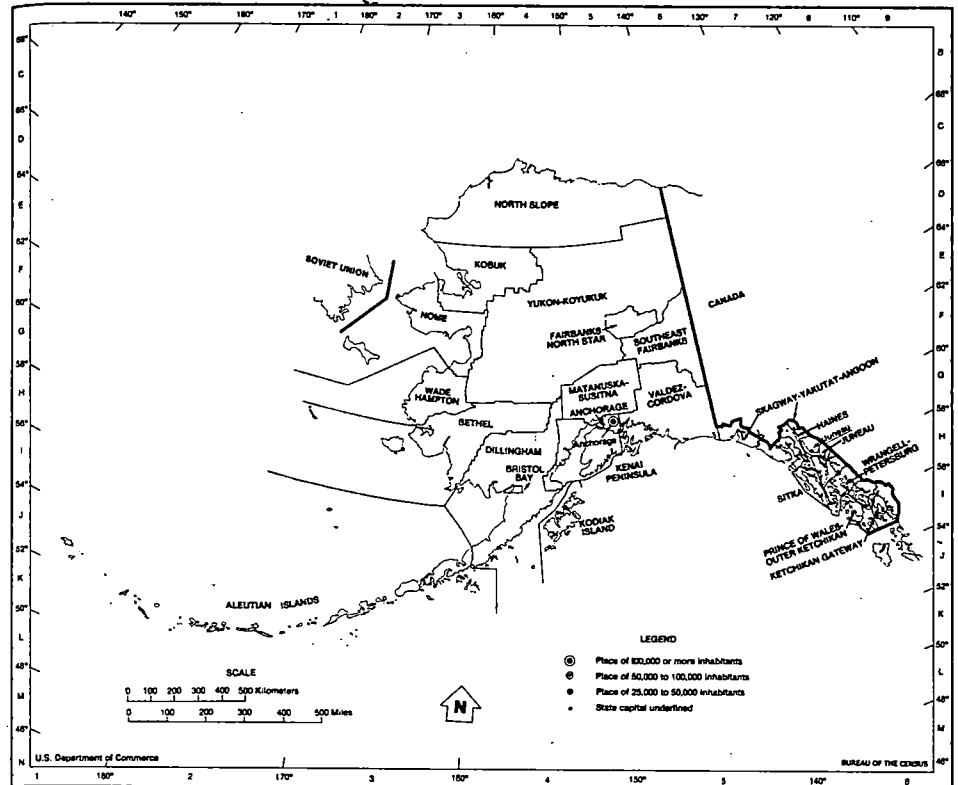
Most of Alaska's physical expanse still belongs to nature, remaining the home of the caribou and an occasional Native hunter. Dreams of sudden riches still bring men to Alaska (a frontier state in which men still outnumber women), but riches are hard to find and harder, given the high cost of living, to keep. The lone trapper or miner and the laid-off pipeline worker are not the typical Alaskans; Alaska has a high birth rate and lots of young families with small children. Public life is conducted by men who have been far more successful than they ever dreamed possible, and Alaska's politicians—like its businessmen and labor leaders—have the same assurance and optimism of the newly rich. Yet life here is difficult, one measure of which is that there is a substantially lower proportion of people over 65 here, by a wide margin, than in any other state. However much people may say they love Alaska, after a while things seem to get tough, and they tend to move back south.

For most of its first three decades, Alaska saw major decisions about its future made elsewhere: in the Congress in Washington and the Interior Department, in the boardrooms of the giant oil companies. Now, in its second generation, the decisions may be less momentous but they are being made, with one major exception, by Alaskans. At statehood in 1959 Alaska was still a ward of the federal government, with a private economy based tenuously on extractive industries—fishing, timber—but dependent on federal spending and management. Then came the rapid economic development of East Asia, Alaska's natural market (even its oil would be mostly shipped there but for an economically nonsensical prohibition voted by Congress in the energy crisis hysteria of the 1970s). But the opportunities it opened up were mostly obscured by the discovery of the vast, remote North Slope oil field in 1968. But first Alaska had to wait for others to make decisions that would shape its development as surely as the Northwest Ordinance did Ohio's or the Homestead Act, Nebraska's.

The first was to determine who owned Alaska's land, a decision deferred by the Statehood Act and rendered critical by the land claims of Alaska's Natives. The Statehood law let the state gain ownership by selecting 103 million acres (of 375 million), but in 1966 the Interior Department imposed a freeze, preventing the state from claiming mineral-rich lands. In 1971 Congress passed the Alaska Native Claims Act, setting up 12 regional and 220 village Native corporations, and giving them \$962 million and time to select their own 44 million acres. The freeze was ended, but the Native corporations had until the middle 1980s to select their lands.

Then came the question of how to get the North Slope oil out. A pipeline was the only feasible way, but environmentalists charged that the pipeline as originally designed would destroy the permafrost (land that remains frozen year round except for a few inches at the top), would interfere with caribou migrations, and would otherwise irreparably injure Alaska's unique and fragile environment. They got a 1973 court ruling halting pipeline construction; Alaskans go

ALASKA — Congressional District, Boroughs, Census Areas, and Selected Places — (1 At Large)



All political boundaries are as of January 1, 1980. U.S. Department of Commerce, BUREAU OF THE CENSUS.

ASKA

ains an improbable state—a gigantic land mass at the top of the Arctic Circle, the only part of the United States so vast that if superimposed on the Lower 48 it would reach to Lake Superior. Yet it only has half a million people. It is a land where darkness at noon and winter months bring an outright emotional depression. Also here are the winds of miles of rugged seacoast. The airport from New York to Tokyo and Paris to Seoul—it was here that it was shot down by the Soviets—and for dozens of small towns you can't find on the map or will skitter to a stop on

ings to nature, remaining the home of the caribou. The natural riches still bring men to Alaska (a frontier land where riches are hard to find and harder, given the isolation of the miner and the laid-off pipeline worker are not the norm) and lots of young families with small children. The pipeline has been far more successful than they ever dreamed of. The businessmen and labor leaders—have the self-interest. Life here is difficult, one measure of which is that the population over 65 here, by a wide margin, than in any other state. You love Alaska, after a while things seem to get too

Alaska saw major decisions about its future made in the boardrooms of the Interior Department, in the boardrooms of the state, the decisions may be less momentous but made by Alaskans. At statehood in 1959 Alaska was a private economy based tenuously on extractive resources, federal spending and management. Then came the oil boom, Alaska's natural market (even its oil would be protected by a nonsensical prohibition voted by Congress in the 1970s). The opportunities it opened up were mostly obscured by the oil boom. But first Alaska had to wait for development as surely as the Northwest Ordinance

the state's land, a decision deferred by the Statehood Act. The Statehood law let the state select its lands (of 375 million), but in 1966 the Interior Department took the state from claiming mineral-rich lands. In 1971 the state set up 12 regional and 220 village Native Allotment areas, setting up 12 regional and 220 village Native Allotment areas. The state had until the middle 1980s to select their lands. The North Slope oil out. A pipeline was the only feasible pipeline as originally designed would destroy the land and except for a few inches at the top), would otherwise irreparably injure Alaska's unique and long halting pipeline construction; Alaskans got

that reversed in Congress, with a one-vote margin in the Senate. The delay may have been a boon: the redesign did protect the caribou and the permafrost, and the pipeline was not completed until 1977, when oil prices were soon to hit their peak.

Finally Congress had to decide which Alaska lands should be set aside as wilderness or otherwise protected from development. Environmentalists from the Lower 48 rallied around the issue, and lobbied the Congress brilliantly; Congress passed, over the objections of Alaska's two senators and in the face of tears from its congressman, the Alaska Lands Act of 1980, which protected 159 million acres.

So the Natives were compensated, the pipeline built, the parks and wilderness areas set aside (altogether, 49% of Alaska's land is set aside in some way), the oil dollars came gushing in. From this point in the early 1980s Alaskans have been making their own decisions, less momentous perhaps, but still critical to the state's future. They do so with a bias that is boomer rather than a greenie—Alaskan for development-minded and environmentalist. Democrats as well as Republicans, union leaders as much as real estate developers, libertarians as well as advocates of more federal projects here—all favor development and most believe the more untrammelled the better. Zoning is a dirty word, and even Anchorage, which contains 40% of Alaska's people, is a hodgepodge of a city, with businesses and apartments next to single-family houses and trash left outside during the long freezing winter.

The first decision the state had to make was what to do with its oil revenues—well over \$2 billion at their peak—and its answer was a combination of libertarianism and socialism. Quite

quickly Alaska abolished its sales and income taxes: oil by the mid-1980s provided 85% of its revenue. But Governor Jay Hammond, a bush pilot elected by narrow margins in 1974 and 1978, insisted on setting up a Permanent Fund for most of the oil money, which accumulated some \$8 billion by the mid-1980s, and insisted that only the interest could be disbursed and only in the form of checks to each Alaska citizen. So in late 1986 each Alaskan got a check for \$556—and each voter has a stake in preventing legislators from dipping into the Permanent Fund and raising the state's long-term wealth to meet short-term needs. It has worked. Alaska's state government has lavished all kinds of benefits on its mostly affluent citizens (the cost of living differential from the Lower 48 is much less than it used to be and incomes nearly 50% higher): it employs one out of ten employed Alaskans; it subsidizes mortgage interest so rates are 3% below the market; it makes low-interest loans to Alaskan college and graduate students, and forgives half the debt if they return to the state for five years; it subsidizes housing for old people who have been in Alaska 25 years. But revenues have slumped with lower oil prices, and since 1984 governors have submitted budgets with huge slashes in state spending. There was even talk in 1987 of bringing back the state income tax.

Alaskans also had to decide an issue long since settled in the other 49 states: where the state capital should be. In 1974 and 1976 referenda voters decided to move it from tiny Juneau—two time zones away from most state residents, inaccessible by car, with an airport that is often fogged in—to a site near Anchorage. But in 1982 they voted against providing the money for the move. So the capital stays in Juneau, which has had its own little building boom, and whose population is zooming up to 30,000.

Another decision has to be made about the future of the Native corporations. These fascinating entities have been operating on uncharted waters. Some have tried to promote traditional though uneconomic activities; others have sought a higher return; one is on the *Fortune* 1000 list. The Native Claims Act allows stock in these corporations to become transferable in 1991. But most Natives fear this would change their character as Native entities, and at their behest the Alaska delegation asked Congress to bar stock transfers to non-Natives unless most shareholders agree. The measure passed the House, but stumbled in the Senate when the Interior Department asked for a provision allowing minority shareholders to be able to sell their stock back to the corporations and Native leaders balked. The issue is likely to return to the 100th Congress; Senator Ted Stevens and Representative Don Young have said they'll sponsor any bill that has a consensus among Natives.

Alaskans also have to weigh continually the claims of resources versus the environment. Should the Forest Service subsidize logging in the Tongass rain forest on the Panhandle south of Juneau? Should oil drilling be allowed in Bristol Bay and other offshore areas? Should—and this was the most pressing question in early 1987—oil exploration be allowed in the Arctic National Wildlife Reserve, on the coastal plain where 180,000 caribou now graze in summer? The Reagan administration wants to see drilling, and so would most Alaskans. But Congress will decide, and in early 1987 there were complicated negotiations for trades of mineral rights between the federal government, the state, and Native corporations: probably everyone will have to be satisfied, and the caribou provided for, before Congress will give any go-ahead.

It should be apparent that political issues in Alaska are starkly different from those in other states, and not surprisingly Lower 48 political alignments mean very little here. Alaska has weak or non-existent party organizations, it has no party registration and like Washington State allows voters to select candidates of different parties in primaries, it has a Libertarian party which has elected legislators and won 15% of the vote for governor (though it did poorly in 1984 and 1986), and as in most small states many voters know the candidates personally and character counts for much more than party or ideological label. In national elections it is now heavily Republican. But by the middle 1970s, Alaska began voting mainly on Alaska, not national issues, and as a result became one of the most Republican states in presidential and congressional elections. But its two most recent governors have been Democrats—and fierce political adversaries.

There are regional partisan patterns, however. Greater Anchorage, with nearly half the state's

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Greater Anchorage, with nearly half the state's

population, is prosperous and tends to be Republican. It is not utterly dependent on oil; its port and airport make it the one place in Alaska where services and amenities are generally available. The smaller settlements in a 200-mile arc around Anchorage are places where boomers from the Lower 48 arrived to seek their fortunes—the Matanuska Valley, one of the few places in Alaska where farming is possible, Seward, the Kenai peninsula, the little port of Valdez at the southern terminus of the pipeline—tend to go Republican. So does the second largest city, Fairbanks, a pipeline and mineral service center deep in the interior, unprotected from the Arctic winds in winter and fierce crowds of mosquitoes in its brief but hot summer. Vast beds of coal and other minerals as well lie under Fairbanks, but the physical environment puts up formidable obstacles to commercial development—obstacles quite unfamiliar to most Americans, who assume technology always triumphs over nature.

The older Alaska and Native Alaska, with far less of the population, tend to go Democratic. The old Alaska, first settled by Russians, can be seen in the fishing towns of the Panhandle and Juneau, located on an inlet of the Pacific up against a steep mountain. Far away to the north and west is the Alaska of the Bush, the villages where Natives—Indians, Aleuts, Eskimos—live, often in poverty. Natives make up 16% of Alaska's population, and 70% in the vast lands north and west of Anchorage and Fairbanks. But they are only 51,000 people living in an area larger than the northeast United States. Almost all of Alaska remains physically vacant, devoid of human habitation, perhaps unseen by human eyes. What to do with this vast expanse and with the oil and other minerals which are or may be there is the continuing and dominant question of Alaska politics.

Governor. The small-town character of Alaska politics was never so clear as in the summer of 1985 when the Alaska Senate held hearings on the impeachment of Governor Bill Sheffield. The hearings were prompted by a grand jury which declined to indict him but suggested—though surely it was not legally authorized to do so—that the legislature impeach him on grounds he steered a state building contract to a political contributor. But the facts were murky, it was not at all clear that Sheffield had done more than use poor judgment, and the Senate (which in Alaska decides whether to impeach; the House holds any trial) voted 12-8 not to impeach. Poor judgment, however, is grounds for political defeat. Sheffield, a successful hotel operator who never before held public office, spent much of his time in office raising money to pay off the debts owed himself by his campaign committee.

The 1986 race was a rip-roaring contest on both sides. Sheffield was defeated soundly by Steve Cowper, a Fairbanks lawyer who lost the 1982 nomination by 260 votes. Republican Arliss Sturgulewski beat former Governor (1967-69) and Interior Secretary (1969-70) Walter Hickel after charging him with conflict of interest because he owned stock in a company seeking to build a natural gas pipeline. She was helped by the last-minute endorsement of Jay Hammond, who beat Hickel in two primaries himself. Both Cowper (pronounced cooper) and Sturgulewski (pronounced sturjoolooskee) were colorful candidates; both wanted to scale down spending; both favor minimal interference with development.

Cowper—mustachioed, thrice-married, war correspondent in Vietnam, underwater diver—was one of the legislators who pushed through the Permanent Fund. He extolls entrepreneurs, believes the day of big oil exploration projects is over, and feels, in David Broder's words, that "new jobs must be developed from the state's abundant supply of young, well-educated immigrants tuned to trade possibilities with the Pacific Rim." It is a plausible, even inspiring vision, but it could be frustrated if Democrats in Congress build trade barriers across the Pacific. Alaska does have a talented labor supply, important natural resources, and the stability of the U.S. flag off in a corner of the Pacific and in time zones halfway between Washington and Tokyo. But in the meantime low oil prices were forcing Cowper in 1987 to propose a 27% cut in state spending.

Senators. Alaska's leading representative in Washington is its senior Senator, Ted Stevens. Being a senator from Alaska is a different kind of job from being a senator from any other state: however much an Alaska Senator gets involved in issues of national scope, much of his time and

energy are necessarily consumed in dealing with parochial Alaska issues. Stevens has spent most of his adult lifetime on Alaska issues, from his service in the Eisenhower administration Interior Department and his representation of Native groups as an Anchorage lawyer in the 1950s. He probably knows the details of Alaska legislation better than anyone else. He has been the senior senator almost since he was appointed, in 1968, to fill a vacancy created by the death of Bob Bartlett; the other senator, Ernest Greuning, had been defeated and was about to be replaced by Democrat Mike Gravel, whose grandstanding on Alaska issues aroused Stevens's fierce temper and again and again until Gravel's defeat in the 1980 primary.

But then Stevens's temper has become as legendary as his expertise on matters Alaskan, and he gets especially furious when an exhaustively negotiated compromise has been rejected by people who, in Stevens's view, have only a superficial knowledge of and no practical stake in Alaska matters. His version of the Alaska lands bill was rejected, for instance; and, on a much less important matter, Howard Metzenbaum of Ohio prevented the Senate from passing in 1982 a bill to give the federally owned Alaska Railroad to the state government, which finally bought it under Stevens's terms in 1985. His temper may have cost Stevens the Senate majority leadership after the 1984 election. Stevens had been party whip for four years under Howard Baker, and was one of four candidates to succeed him; he did better than expected, but finally lost 28-25 to Bob Dole. That has left him free to concentrate on Alaska issues and on the Defense Appropriations Subcommittee he chaired when Republicans had a majority and where he is now ranking minority member. Stevens has generally been a supporter of higher defense budgets, but has become less than an enthusiast for Caspar Weinberger's Pentagon. It has fallen on him to defend, at various stages in the appropriations process, challenged weapons systems like the MX missile and challenged operations like aid to the Nicaraguan contras. He also plays a constructive role in civil service issues—one fraught with at least a little political risk in a state with high federal employment. He chaired the Commerce subcommittee on Merchant Marine, and has generally supported the current complex system of subsidies and regulations; naturally, he has taken particular interest in Pacific coastal shipping. He also closely follows fishing law—important in Alaska—where fishing is the second industry after oil. He sponsored legislation to preserve the Alaska Native land settlement by extending restrictions on the sale or transfer of Native corporation stock, thus protecting the land from taxation. Stevens also backs a measure to compensate Alaska's Aleuts for having been removed from their land by the Army during World War II; this is similar to the issue of Japanese-American redress, on which Stevens also could be active.

Any politician who sustains a defeat, particularly one at the hands of his colleagues, as Stevens did in November 1984, faces a crossroads in his career. Will he withdraw from the fray and indulge his temper, or will he get back to work and become a more accomplished and productive senator? Stevens seems to have taken the second course. At home, his occasional defeats on Alaskan issues have not mattered, and he has been reelected by wide margins, most recently in 1984.

Stevens now has a colleague he can work comfortably with in Alaska's junior Senator, Frank Murkowski. He was first elected in 1980, but was not part of the crop of New Right Republicans that year; he is a Fairbanks banker who favors opening up and developing Alaska's resources, and like many Alaskans, he is a little skeptical of government interference in personal as well as economic life. In his first term he served on the bread-and-butter committees of Energy (the old Interior) and Environment (the old Public Works). In 1983 he left Environment to go to Foreign Relations, and chaired the East Asian and Pacific Affairs Subcommittee. In 1985 he became chairman of the Veterans Committee. Murkowski was named by *National Journal* as one of the least productive members of Congress. But as a Stevens ally in line with the state on most issues, he was considered a cinch for reelection. He received more spirited opposition than expected, from Glenn Olds, president of Alaska Pacific University. But he prevailed by a comfortable margin nonetheless.

Congressman. Representative Don Young also tends to work well with Stevens. First elected

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in 1973, after his Democratic opponent Nick Begich was killed in a 1972 plane crash, Young is a Republican from the Bush. A former teacher in the winter and riverboat captain in the summer, he is a man of directness, fluent in the salty language in which much of Alaska politics is conducted, fervent in his boomerism and emotional in his appeals. Since 1985 he has been ranking Republican on the Interior Committee; he previously held that position on the subcommittee which handled the Alaska Lands Act. These are frustrating assignments for a congressman of Young's views, for Democratic environmentalists have a comfortable majority on the committee, a solid command of the facts, and a considerable ability to conciliate and influence wavering colleagues. Young, in contrast, tends to be angry, bombastic, even tearful—and often self-defeating. He may also be frustrated and often seems to spend more time on his Merchant Marine assignment than on Interior. On issues he probably represents Alaska's majority views. But his political base has seemed surprisingly weak when he has had significant opposition. In 1978, for example, he won with just 55% of the vote, and in 1984 and 1986, against Pegge Begich, the widow of his predecessor, he won with similarly unimpressive percentages. Will this apparent weakness stimulate more serious competition in 1988?

Presidential Politics. Alaska's reaction against the environmental movement and economic regulation have made it one of the most Republican states in presidential politics. In the very close elections of 1960 and 1968, Alaska came eerily close to the national average in its preferences. In the last three elections, however, it has been one of the most Republican—and least Democratic — states. In 1984 Walter Mondale lost it by more than 2-1 and in 1980 Jimmy Carter got only 26% of the vote and in some places ran behind Libertarian Ed Clark. Alaska has no presidential primary. No presidential candidate is going to take time off to campaign way up here for so few delegates.

The People: Est. Pop. 1986: 534,000; Pop. 1980: 401,851, up 32.8% 1980-86 and 32.8% 1970-80; 0.22% of U.S. total, 50th largest. 22% with 1-3 yrs. col., 22% with 4+ yrs. col.; 10.7% below poverty level. Single ancestry: 9% English, 8% German, 4% Irish, 2% Norwegian, French, 1% Swedish, Scottish, Italian, Dutch, Polish. Households (1980): 73% family, 49% with children, 61% married couples; 41.7% housing units rented; median monthly rent: \$338; median house value: \$75,200. Voting age pop. (1980): 271,106; 14% American Indian, 3% Black, 2% Spanish origin, 2% Asian origin. Registered voters (1986): 290,808; 65,187 D (22%), 61,431 R (21%), 155,617 unaffiliated (54%), 8,582 minor parties (3%).

1986 Share of Federal Tax Burden: \$2,489,000,000; 0.33% of U.S. total, 44th largest.

1986 Share of Federal Expenditures

	Total		Non-Defense		Defense	
Total Expend	\$2,719m	(0.33%)	\$1,532m	(0.26%)	\$1,187m	(0.52%)
St/Lcl Grants	664m	(0.59%)	663m	(0.59%)	0m	(.90%)
Salary/Wages	887m	(0.74%)	326m	(0.56%)	561m	(0.91%)
Ind Payments	388m	(0.11%)	331m	(0.10%)	58m	(0.33%)
Procurement	759m	(0.37%)	192m	(0.35%)	567m	(0.38%)
Research/Other	20m	(0.07%)	20m	(0.08%)	0m	(0%)

Political Lineup: Governor, Steve Cowper (D); Lt. Gov., Stephen McAlpine (D); Atty. Gen., Grace Schaible (D); Commissioner of Revenue, Hugh Malone (D). State Senate, 20 (12 R and 8 D); State House of Representatives, 40 (24 D, 16 R). Senators, Ted Stevens (R) and Frank H. Murkowski (R). Representative, 1 R at large.

1984 Presidential Vote

Reagan (R)	138,377	(67%)
Mondale (D)	62,007	(30%)

1980 Presidential Vote

Reagan (R)	85,364	(62%)
Carter (D)	41,228	(30%)
Clark (L)	18,389	(12%)
Anderson (I)	10,988	(7%)

GOVERNOR

Gov. Steve Cowper (D)



Elected 1986, term expires Dec. 1990; b. August 21, 1938, Petersburg, VA; home, Fairbanks; U. of NC, B.A. 1960, LL.B. 1963; Episcopalian; married (Michael Margaret).

Career: Army Air Corps, 1946-49; Sears, Roebuck and Co., 1952-62; Bd. Chmn., Sheffield Enterprises, 1962-82.

Office: Box A, Juneau 99811, 907-465-3500.

Election Results

1986 gen.	Steve Cowper (D).....	84,943	(47%)
	Arliss Sturgulewski (R).....	76,515	(43%)
	Joe Vogler (AI).....	10,013	(6%)
1986 prim.	Steve Cowper (D).....	36,233	(57%)
	William Sheffield (D).....	26,935	(42%)
1982 gen.	William Sheffield (D).....	89,259	(46%)
	Thomas A. Fink (R).....	71,949	(37%)
	Richard L. Randolph (L).....	28,981	(15%)

SENATORS

Sen. Ted Stevens (R)



Appointed Dec. 24, 1968, elected 1970, seat up 1990; b. Nov. 18, 1923, Indianapolis, IN; home, Girdwood; U. of CA at Los Angeles, A.B. 1947, Harvard U., LL.B. 1950; Episcopalian; married (Catherine).

Career: Air Force, WWII; Practicing atty., 1950-53, 1961-68; U.S. Atty., 1953-56; U.S. Dept. of Interior, Legis. counsel, 1956-58, Asst. to the Secy., 1958-60, Solicitor 1960-61; AK House of Reps., 1964-68.

Offices: 522 HSOB 20510, 202-224-3004. Also Fed. Bldg., Box 4, 101 12th Ave., Fairbanks 99701, 907-456-0261; Fed. Bldg., Box 149, Juneau 99802, 907-586-7400; 120 Trading Bay Rd., Kenai 99611, 907-283-5808; and Front St., Ketchikan 99901, 907-225-6880.

Committees: *Appropriations* (2d of 13 R). Subcommittees: Commerce, Justice, State, and Judiciary; Defense (Ranking Member); Interior; Labor, Health and Human Services, Education; Military Construction. *Commerce, Science, and Transportation* (5th of 9 R). Subcommittees: Aviation; Communications; Merchant Marine (Ranking Member); National Ocean Policy Study. *Governmental Affairs* (2d of 6 R). Subcommittees: Federal Services, Post Office and Civil Service (Ranking Member); Federal Spending, Budget and Accounting; Government Management; Investigations. *Rules and Administration* (Ranking Member of 7 R). *Joint Committee on the Library. Joint Committee on Printing.*

Group Ratings

	ADA	ACLU	COPE	CFA	LCV	ACU	NTU	NSI	COC	CEI
1986	15	30	42	07	8	71	40	100	74	59
1985	10	—	43	20	—	64	46	—	74	—

National Journal Ratings

	1986 LIB — 1986 CONS		1985 LIB — 1985 CONS	
Economic	36%	60%	29%	70%
Social	37%	61%	54%	45%
Foreign	18%	77%	22%	70%

Key Votes

1) Ease Gun Cont	FOR	5) Grm-Rdmn Def Red	FOR	9) Rehnquist Nom	FOR
2) Immig Reform	FOR	6) Contra Aid	FOR	10) Tax Reform	FOR
3) Lmt Text Imp	AGN	7) SDI Funding	FOR	11) Drug Death Pen	AGN
4) Aid Tobac Ind	FOR	8) Lmt PAC Contrib	AGN	12) S Africa Sanc	AGN

Election Results

1984 general	Ted Stevens (R)	146,919	(71%)	(\$1,323,218)
	John E. Havelock (D)	58,804	(29%)	(\$90,685)
1984 primary	Ted Stevens (R)	65,522	(100%)	
1978 general	Ted Stevens (R)	92,783	(76%)	(\$346,837)
	Donald W. Hobbs (D)	29,574	(24%)	(\$21,234)

Campaign Contributions and Expenditures

1979-84		Direct Cont. 1979-84		PACS Breakdown 1979-84	
Receipts	\$1,418,819	Indiv.	\$650,846	Corp.	\$393,106
Expend.	\$1,323,218	Party	\$15,981	Labor	\$64,018
Unspent	\$184,289	PACS	\$660,019	Ideo.	\$45,074
				T/M/H	\$149,994
				Agr.	\$2,000
				CWOS	\$4,200

Sen. Frank H. Murkowski (R)



Elected 1980, seat up 1992; b. Mar. 28, 1933, Seattle, WA; home, Fairbanks; U. of Santa Clara, Seattle U., B.A. 1955; Roman Catholic; married (Nancy).

Career: Coast Guard, 1955-56; AK Commissioner of Econ. Develop., 1966-70; Pres., AK Natl. Bank of the North, 1971-80.

Offices: 709 HSOB 20510, 202-224-6665. Also Fed. Bldg, 701 C St., Box 1, Anchorage 99513, 907-271-3735.

Committees: *Energy and Natural Resources* (6th of 9 R). Subcommittees: Mineral Resources Development and Production; Public Lands, National Parks and Forests; Water and Power. *Foreign Relations* (6th of 9 R). Subcommittees: International Economic Policy, Trade, Oceans and Environment; East Asian and Pacific Affairs (Ranking Member); Terrorism, Narcotics and International Communications. *Veterans' Affairs* (Ranking Member). *Select Committee on Indian Affairs* (2d of 3 R). *Select Committee on Intelligence* (4th of 7 R).

Group Ratings

	ADA	ACLU	COPE	CFA	LCV	ACU	NTU	NSI	COC	CEI
1986	20	7	23	20	8	78	37	100	65	61
1985	0	—	20	07	—	82	54	—	84	—

National Journal Ratings

	1986 LIB — 1986 CONS		1985 LIB — 1985 CONS	
Economic	53%	46%	27%	71%
Social	23%	76%	0%	83%
Foreign	38%	59%	0%	88%

Term expires Dec. 1990; b. August 21, 1938, Petersburg, Fairbanks; U. of NC, B.A. 1960, LL.B. 1963; married (Michael Margaret).

Air Corps, 1946-49; Sears, Roebuck and Co., Wash., D.C., Sheffield Enterprises, 1962-82.

Juneau 99811, 907-465-3500.

Steve Cowper (D)	84,943	(47%)
Glenn Sturgulewski (R)	76,515	(43%)
Steve Vogler (AI)	10,013	(6%)
Steve Cowper (D)	36,233	(57%)
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Thomas A. Fink (R)	71,949	(37%)
Richard L. Randolph (L)	28,981	(15%)

24, 1968, elected 1970, seat up 1990; b. Nov. 18, 1912, IN; home, Girdwood; U. of CA at Los Angeles, U.S. Army, LL.B. 1950; Episcopalian; married (Cath-erine).

Service, WWII; Practicing atty., 1950-53, 1961-68; U.S. Dept. of Interior, Legis. counsel, 1956-60; U.S. Secy., 1958-60, Solicitor 1960-61; AK House of Representatives, 1962-68.

Office: HSOB 20510, 202-224-3004. Also Fed. Bldg., Box 4, Fairbanks 99701, 907-456-0261; Fed. Bldg., Box 102, 907-586-7400; 120 Trading Bay Rd., Kenai 99588; and Front St., Ketchikan 99901, 907-225-3333.

Subcommittees: Appropriations (2d of 13 R). Subcommittees: State, and Judiciary; Defense (Ranking Member); Military Construction. *Commerce, Science, and Technology*: Aviation; Communications; Merchant Marine. *Governmental Affairs* (2d of 6 R). Subcommittees: Federal Spending, Budget and Administration (Ranking Member of Select Committee on Printing).

ACU	NTU	NSI	COC	CEI
71	40	100	74	59
64	46	—	74	—

32 ALASKA

Key Votes

1) Ease Gun Cont	FOR	5) Grm-Rdmn Def Red	FOR	9) Rehnquist Nom	FOR
2) Immig Reform	FOR	6) Contra Aid	FOR	10) Tax Reform	FOR
3) Lmt Text Imp	AGN	7) SDI Funding	FOR	11) Drug Death Pen	AGN
4) Aid Tobac Ind	FOR	8) Lmt PAC Contrib	FOR	12) S Africa Sanc	FOR

Election Results

1986 general	Frank H. Murkowski (R)	97,674	(54%)	(\$1,389,056)
	Glenn Olds (D)	79,727	(44%)	(\$412,074)
1986 primary	Frank H. Murkowski (R)	91,705	(100%)	
1980 general	Frank H. Murkowski (R)	84,159	(54%)	(\$697,387)
	Clark Gruening (D)	72,007	(46%)	(\$507,445)

Campaign Contributions and Expenditures

1985-1986		Direct Cont. 1985-86		PACS Breakdown 1985-86	
Receipts	\$1,425,261	Indiv.	\$738,750	Corp.	\$336,640
Expend.	\$1,389,056	Party	\$17,885	Labor	\$37,550
Unspent	\$53,848	PACS	\$594,206	Ideo.	\$56,387
		Cand.	\$15,853	T/M/H	\$149,717
				Agr.	\$2,750
				CWOS	\$11,162

Rep. Don Young (R)



Elected Mar. 6, 1973; b. June 9, 1933, Meridian, CA; home, Fort Yukon; Chico St. Col., B.A. 1956; Episcopalian; married (Lu).

Career: Construction work, 1959; Teacher, 1960-69; Riverboat captain; Fort Yukon City Cncl., 1960-64; Mayor of Fort Yukon, 1964-68; AK House of Reps., 1966-70; AK Senate, 1970-73.

Offices: 2331 RHOB, 202-225-5765. Also 115 Fed. Bldg., Anchorage 99501, 907-279-1587.

Committees: *Interior and Insular Affairs* (Ranking Member of 15 R). Subcommittees: Energy and the Environment; Water and Power. *Merchant Marine and Fisheries* (2nd of 17 R). Subcommittees: Coast Guard and Navigation; Fish and Wildlife (Ranking Member); Merchant Marine; Panama Canal. *Post Office and Civil Service* (6th of 8 R). Subcommittees: Postal Operations and Services; Postal Personnel and Modernization (Ranking Member).

Group Ratings

	ADA	ACLU	COPE	CFA	LCV	ACU	NTU	NSI	COC	CEI
1986	20	23	42	8	16	65	36	100	56	39
1985	30	—	41	33	—	62	34	—	45	—

National Journal Ratings

	1986 LIB — 1986 CONS		1985 LIB — 1985 CONS	
Economic	28%	—	71%	46% — 53%
Social	33%	—	66%	32% — 67%
Foreign	16%	—	79%	24% — 66%

Key Votes

1) Lmt Cln Water Act	AGN	5) Retain Gun Cont	AGN	9) Aid Angola Reb	FOR
2) Rpl Tobac Sub	AGN	6) Contra Aid	FOR	10) Tax Reform	AGN
3) Grm-Rdmn Def Red	FOR	7) Lmt Text Imp	AGN	11) S Africa Sanc	FOR
4) Ban Polygraph	FOR	8) Lmt SDI	AGN	12) Immig Reform	AGN

Rdmn Def Red	FOR	9) Rehnquist Nom	FOR
ra Aid	FOR	10) Tax Reform	FOR
Funding	FOR	11) Drug Death Pen	AGN
PAC Contrib	FOR	12) S Africa Sanc	FOR
	97,674	(54%)	(\$1,389,056)
	79,727	(44%)	(\$412,074)
	91,705	(100%)	
	84,159	(54%)	(\$697,387)
	72,007	(46%)	(\$507,445)

1985-86 PACS Breakdown 1985-86

38,750	Corp.	\$336,640	T/M/H	\$149,717
17,885	Labor	\$37,550	Agr.	\$2,750
94,206	Ideo.	\$56,387	CWOS	\$11,162
15,853				

ar. 6, 1973; b. June 9, 1933, Meridian, CA; home, Fort
 ico St. Col., B.A. 1956; Episcopalian; married (Lu).
 onstruction work, 1959; Teacher, 1960-69; Riverboat
 rt Yukon City Cncl., 1960-64; Mayor of Fort Yukon,
 K House of Reps., 1966-70; AK Senate, 1970-73.
 31 RHOB, 202-225-5765. Also 115 Fed. Bldg., An-
 501, 907-279-1587.
 : *Interior and Insular Affairs* (Ranking Member of
 committees: Energy and the Environment; Water and
 : *Merchant Marine and Fisheries* (2nd of 17 R). Subcommit-
 Guard and Navigation; Fish and Wildlife (Ranking
 Merchant Marine; Panama Canal. *Post Office and Civil*
 of 8 R). Subcommittees: Postal Operations and Ser-
 Personnel and Modernization (Ranking Member).

LCV	ACU	NTU	NSI	COC	CEI
16	65	36	100	56	39
—	62	34	—	45	—

1985 LIB — 1985 CONS

46%	—	53%
32%	—	67%
24%	—	66%

in Cont	AGN	9) Aid Angola Reb	FOR
d	FOR	10) Tax Reform	AGN
Imp	AGN	11) S Africa Sanc	FOR
	AGN	12) Immig Reform	AGN

Election Results

1986 general	Don Young (R)	101,799	(56%)	(\$487,261)
	Pegge Begich (D)	74,053	(41%)	(\$269,560)
1986 primary	Don Young (R)	86,021	(92%)	
	Three others (R)	86,052	(8%)	
1984 general	Don Young (R)	113,582	(55%)	(\$486,799)
	Pegge Begich (D)	86,052	(42%)	(\$359,345)

Campaign Contributions and Expenditures

	1985-86	Direct Cont. 1985-86	PACS Breakdown 1985-86	
Receipts	\$495,429	Indiv.	\$223,827	Corp. \$105,044
Expend.	\$487,261	Party	\$16,359	Labor \$39,700
Unspent	\$12,010	PACS	\$235,264	Ideo. \$15,820
				T/M/H \$68,000
				Agr. \$3,400
				CWOS \$3,300

ARIZONA

Arizona today is almost entirely a creation of post-World War II America: a series of grid streets laid out over deserts, shopping centers and schools clustered where not long ago there was nothing but sagebrush, water piped over hundreds of miles of barren land and pumped up nearly 3,000 feet in elevation to irrigate farms and swimming pools, fountains and artificial wave machines, in a region of dry river beds and relentless sun. The older Arizona was demographically negligible—only 550,000 people in 1940, spread out over Indian reservations, crowded into a few sleepy railroad junction towns, and isolated in a couple of company-owned copper mining towns. Then Arizona was exotic. Americans had heard stories about the fierce Apache and had seen pictures of the Grand Canyon; moviegoers glimpsed U.S. 66 and saw the sun set behind giant Saguaro cactuses in the movies. Then the jet airliner and the airconditioner changed everything. Jets made Arizona accessible first for vacationers and then for businessmen. Air conditioning made life here bearable in the hot summer months. From the Midwest in particular, from the East and South and lately even from California, people have been pouring in and creating this new Arizona. By the middle 1980s there were more than three million Arizonans, 56% of them in metropolitan Phoenix and another 21% in metropolitan Tucson.

The new Arizona is a fresh start, a chance to make a new and quintessentially American civilization where there was none before. In their city planning—mile-square street grids proceeding right up to the base of the mountain outcroppings that loom over Phoenix and Tucson—and in their politics, Arizonans have gone back to first principles and abstract ideas. Most newcomers here like to think of themselves as upholders of traditional values, but Phoenix, glaringly contemporary with its glass and chrome buildings, humming always with the sound of air-conditioners, is not an old conservative city, like Philadelphia or Cincinnati, where things are done according to custom and tradition and old connections are more important than new deals. In this new Arizona citizens face squarely first questions—government or free enterprise, development or environment, regulation or freedom—and tend to come out squarely on one side or the other.

Yet there is something vibrant about chaotic life in Phoenix—the absence of an established order and, often, of established standards of legality and fair play. The establishment occupies a very thin layer atop local society; there are no really old families here, and the men who have guided the destiny of the city and state are businessmen and lawyers whose names are not widely known. Underneath that top layer, there is plenty of money but few standards. The lure of Arizona has brought in big corporations, and for years there was low unemployment; contrary to popular impression, Arizona is not just a retirement haven and has a percentage of elderly near the national average. Arizona has also attracted many unscrupulous con men and fast-buck

OFFICE OF U.S. SENATOR TED STEVENS
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20510
FAX TRANSMISSION

TO: Scott Sutherland

LOCATION: _____

FROM Jane Robbins

OF PAGES, INCLUDING COVER SHEET 3

MESSAGE: _____

(Senator Stevens' Office Fax #202-224-1044)

oil spill

compare to Thurmond
lost child when he was 58

opening natl. wildlife refuge
crowd of lobbyist - oil
energy
gas

Alaska twice size of Texas.



Senator Ted Stevens



*Ranked in seniority
- 3rd among Repubs.*

*Legal opinion -
Coe was US Mktg
Director*

Now ranked 9th in seniority in the U.S. Senate, Ted Stevens has been a member of the Senate since December, 1968.

Born in Indianapolis, Indiana, Stevens became an Alaskan in the early 1950s. A graduate of UCLA and Harvard Law School, Stevens was U.S. Attorney in Fairbanks, Alaska. He also practiced law in Anchorage and Fairbanks, and served two terms as a representative in the Alaska State Legislature, holding positions of majority leader and speaker pro-tem.

During World War II, Stevens was a pilot with the 14th Air Force in China. During the Eisenhower Administration, Stevens held positions as assistant to the Secretary of the Interior and Solicitor of the Interior Department.

He is married to Catherine Chandler of Anchorage. They have one child. Stevens has five children by his first wife Ann, now deceased.

- Lily, 8 yrs.

Stevens served eight years as the Senate's Assistant Republican Leader (the Whip), from 1977 to 1985. In the 101st Congress, Stevens serves on five full committees: Rules, where he is ranking Republican; Appropriations; Commerce; Governmental Affairs; and Small Business. He is also a member of the board of the Office of Technology Assessment, and co-chairman of the Senate Observers Group to the Arms Control talks.

(additional information on back)

Senator Ted Stevens in the 101st Congress serves on the following committees and subcommittees:

RULES COMMITTEE (Ranking Member)

Joint Committee on Printing (Ranking Member)
Joint Committee on the Library
Joint Leadership Group
Commission on Arts and Antiquities

APPROPRIATIONS COMMITTEE

Subcommittees: Defense (Ranking Member)
Interior and Related Agencies
Commerce, Justice, State, and Judiciary
Labor, Health and Human Services, and Education
Military Construction

COMMERCE, SCIENCE AND TRANSPORTATION COMMITTEE

Subcommittees: National Ocean Policy Study Panel (Ranking Member)
Aviation
Communications
Merchant Marine

GOVERNMENTAL AFFAIRS COMMITTEE

Subcommittees: Federal Services, Postal Service
and Civil Service (Ranking Member)
Permanent Subcommittee on Investigations
Subcommittee on Federal Spending, Budget,
and Accounting Subcommittee on Oversight of
Government Management

SMALL BUSINESS COMMITTEE

Subcommittees: Innovation, Technology, and Productivity Subcommittee
Competition, and Antitrust Enforcement Subcommittee

WASHINGTON, D.C. OFFICE

Senator Ted Stevens
SH 522 Hart Senate Office Building
Washington, D.C. 20510
(202) 224-3004

ALASKA OFFICES:

Anchorage -- 222 W. 7th Ave, Anchorage 99513-7569 (271-5915)
Fairbanks -- Box 4, Federal Bldg., 101 12th Ave., Fairbanks 99701 (456-0261)
Juneau -- Box 149, Federal Bldg., Juneau 99802 (586-7400)
Ketchikan -- 109 Main St., Ketchikan 99901 (225-6880)
Kenai -- 120 Trading Bay Rd., Suite 260. Kenai 99611 (283-5808)

10/5/89

Stevens

The Alaskan delegation, is completely Rep.
~~All Alaskans are Republ.~~

Ted

Frank

Don Yang

good leadership of unity

United delegation

work together for state & country

Might use clip of Pres.

saying "this is a good team"

(Smith/Blessey)
Draft Three
October 12, 1989
TED

PRESIDENTIAL REMARKS: STEVENS FUNDRAISER
WASHINGTON, D.C.
WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 18, 1989

Senator Stevens, Frank Murkowski, Don Young, Ladies and
Gentlemen, Friends.

Ted Stevens

Thank you for that kind introduction. And let me say what a
pleasure it is to help honor one of the great statesmen of this
or any age -- my friend and colleague, Senator Ted Stevens. //

((First, I want to make a confession. I'm a little
disappointed that this isn't a **roast** for Ted Stevens. I've always
enjoyed Baked Alaska.)) //

((Even so, I am delighted to be here. For Ted Stevens is a
potent force in the U.S. Senate. // When he became a new father
at age fifty-six, he proved he's a potent force, **period**.) //

Big

((Truth is, when you see Ted Stevens and Strom Thurmond
giving each other high-fives, you can bet it has nothing to do
with a successful vote in the Senate.)) //

I've known Ted, of course, for a lot of years. As many of
you have. I know him to be a man of vision, and of dreams. Like
Alaska.

((In fact, Ted often kids me about the fact that his State
is more than twice the size of Texas. And that's true. But one
thing we share in common is dealing with disasters. For Alaska

Encylo.

it was the Valdez oil spill. // For Texas it's the 1989 Dallas Cowboys.)) //

Well, I can think of **another** disaster. It's not having Ted Stevens in the United States Senate.

Ted and I, of course, entered Congress in the late 1960s. When already, he was one of the Fathers of Alaskan statehood.

And since then, I've seen him become a vital national leader of one of America's most vital States.

I've seen Ted serve eight years as Republican whip. And now play a leading role on five full committees. Becoming the third-ranking Republican in the entire Senate. And a right arm of this President on issues from defense to education to commerce to the environment.

I have relied on Ted because I **trust** him. Just look at his background. Flying Tigers pilot in the War. A graduate of UCLA. And of Harvard Law School. // ((Well, Ted, nobody's perfect.))
// A lawyer and former U.S. Attorney.

I have relied on Ted because I'm **familiar with his record**. A key member of the Interior Department in the Eisenhower Administration. Majority leader of the Alaska State Legislature. Then, one of the most pivotal Congressional leaders of the 1970s and '80s -- serving longer than any Alaskan in the United States Senate.

((Why else do I depend on Ted? Because I **emphathize** with him. After all, we're both great fishermen. // Would you believe we're both **avid** fishermen? // I have to give Ted credit

*Do
Dlm*

*b7c
Legis
Affairs*

b7c

b7c

for ingenuity. When I was having such a tough time landing a fish on my vacation, he came up with the suggestion that I try throwing horseshoes at them.))

Finally, I've depended on Ted because of what he's meant to Alaska -- and to its delegation. Two Senators. One Representative. All Republican. A unified team for a unified Alaska. Protecting the great outdoors. Spurring energy exploration. Showing how a sound economy and a sound ecology can go hand-in-hand.

Pol. Dim.

So let's roll up our sleeves. As the old Alaska goldminers did. And raise up our sights. As trailblazers have from Juneau to Dutch Harbor. And help Ted Stevens help America's Last Frontier remain one of America's greatest frontiers.

Amer. the Quest.

The noted author, Bruce Rogers, once observed, "One cannot write of Alaska without telling of its politics." By supporting Ted Stevens, let us inspire still more chapters -- each bigger and brighter than the one before -- in the unfinished story that is the glory of Alaska.

Thank you for inviting me. God bless you, God bless America, and let's keep Ted Stevens the Senior Senator from the Great State of Alaska.

Pol. Dim.

#

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

Stevens Whip - Summer
VP Buch to break ^{for} in the Senate

Only fear to Alaska in
winter time, never

Jeff

Food & stay - Hungry at midnight
stay at noon

McKinnon for Young
Moses in

check w/

C.J. Zane or

225-5765
Fam Meyer

(Smith/Blessey)
Draft Three
October 18, 1989
TED

PRESIDENTIAL REMARKS: STEVENS FUNDRAISER
WASHINGTON, D.C.
WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 18, 1989

Senator Stevens, Frank Murkowski, Don Young, Ladies and
Gentlemen, Friends.

Thank you for that kind introduction. And let me say what a
delight it is to be with you on the anniversary of Alaska Day.

One hundred and twenty-two years ago, Russia bequeathed a
priceless gift to the then-37 States. Well, today we're here to
honor a priceless Alaskan gift to the other 49 States -- yes, my
friend and colleague, Senator Ted Stevens. //

((First, I want to make a confession. I'm a little
disappointed that this isn't a roast for Ted Stevens. I've always
enjoyed Baked Alaska.)) //

Even so, of course, I'm pleased to be here. For I've known
Ted for a lot of years. As many of you have. I know him to be a
man of vision, and of dreams. Like Alaska.

((In fact, Ted often kids me about the fact that his State
is more than twice the size of Texas. And so I said to him,
"Maybe so, but Alaska doesn't have a professional football team."
You know what Ted's reply was? "Neither does Dallas.)) //

Yes, Ted's about as subtle as Alaska mosquitos. It's one
reason Alaska loves him. And why when Ted and I entered Congress

in the late 1960s, I believed even then that he would be a vital national leader of one of America's most vital States.

When Ted and I first met, his background already dazzled. As some of you know, he was a Flying Tigers pilot during World War II -- but unlike me, he doesn't know what it's like to be shot down. // He never entered the Iowa Primary. //

From World War II, Ted went on to UCLA. And then to Harvard Law School. // ((Well, Ted, nobody's perfect.)) // [And then he headed up to Alaska in the early 50s when he found out there were very few lawyers up there. // He figured, why should Alaska be any luckier than the 48 States?)]//

Well, from there you know the story. We've seen Ted serve eight years as Republican whip. And now play a leading role on five full committees. Becoming the third-ranking Republican in the entire Senate. And a right arm of this President on issues from defense to education to commerce to the environment.

I have relied on Ted because I trust him. He's an honest man. A great family man. ((And because I empathize with him. After all, we're both great fishermen. // Would you believe we're both avid fishermen? // I have to give Ted credit for ingenuity. When I was having such a tough time landing a fish on my vacation, he came up with the suggestion that I try throwing horseshoes at them.))

Then, too, I have relied on Ted because I'm familiar with his record. A former U.S. attorney. And key member of the Interior Department in the Eisenhower Administration. A father

of Alaskan Statehood. And Majority leader of the Alaska State Legislature. Then, one of the most pivotal Congressional leaders of the 1970s and '80s -- serving longer than any Alaskan in the United States Senate.

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So let's roll up our sleeves. As the old Alaska goldminers did. And raise up our sights. As trailblazers have from Juneau to Dutch Harbor. And help Ted Stevens help America's Last Frontier remain one of America's greatest frontiers.

Thank you for inviting me. God bless you, God bless America, and let's keep Ted Stevens the Senior Senator from the Great State of Alaska.

#

OF THE UNITED STATES

Information Please
is approximate. For
more details please refer to the
1988 Almanac
at presstime.



Share of world
Alaska
lead; Me.
Cape), Hawaii
Alaska
'S.D. (44° 58'
10
mile west of De.
6,709,000
(proj. 2,000):
1 million
4,700,000
6,000
14,000
97,000; male,
1/1,000
350
and, 72% white
black women,
employed
% employed)
(83.4%) em-
5 million; Part-

INCOME AND CREDIT

Gross National Product (1987): \$4,488,500,000,000
Personal income per capita (1987): \$15,340
Average family income (1987): \$29,744
Individual Shareholders (1985): 47,040,000
Number below poverty level (1986): white, 22,183,000; black and other minorities, 14,100,000
Number of billionaires (1988): 49
Tax returns with reported adjusted gross income of \$1 million or more (1986): 35,875
Credit market debt outstanding (1986): \$9,356,000,000
Mortgage debt outstanding (1986): \$2,564,000,000
Consumer credit outstanding (1986): \$724,000,000

EDUCATION

Public elementary and secondary pupils (est. 1987-88): 40,123,808
Public elementary and secondary classroom teachers (est. 1987-88): 2,275,209. Men: 669,691
Women: 1,605,518
Avg. annual salaries of public elementary and secondary classroom teachers (est. 1987-88): \$28,031
Public high school graduates (est. 1987-88): 2,419,698
College graduates in the population (est. 1987): 31,600,000
Money spent on elementary and secondary education (est. 1987): \$170,000,000,000

CONVENIENCES

Radios (1986): 43,282,000
Radio stations (standard and FM, 1986): 8,807
Television stations (1988): 1,347
Automobiles (est. 1987): 139,041,000
Households with telephones (March 1988): 85.3 million (92.9%)
Newspaper circulation (morning and evening, Sept. 30, 1987): 62,826,273
Cable TV subscribers (1986): 37,500,000
Total TV homes (est. Jan. 1, 1988): 88,600,000
Homes with VCRs (May, 1988): 59%
Personal computers used at home (est. 1987): Over 20 million

CRIME

Total arrests (1987): 10,795,869; Males, 8,881,528; Under-18: 1,380,748; Females, 1,914,341; Under 18, 400,492
Child neglect and abuse cases (1985): 1,299,400
Prisoners under sentence of death (1987): 1,984
Law enforcement officers killed (1986): 131
Total murder victims (1987): 17,859
Households touched by crime (Total 1986): 22,201,000 (25%)
Violent crime (1986): 4,225,000 households (4.7%)
Theft (1986): 15,582,000 households (17.3%)
NEC Estimates of School Statistics, 1987-88.

INFORMATION PLEASE

ALMANAC® ATLAS & YEARBOOK

1989

42ND EDITION

HOUGHTON MIFFLIN COMPANY BOSTON

1989

eruptions were recorded in 1917. The General Sherman Tree in Sequoia National Park is estimated to be about 3,500 years old and a stand of bristlecone pine trees in the White Mountains may be over 4,000 years old.

Other points of interest include Yosemite National Park, Disneyland, Hollywood, the Golden Gate bridge, San Simeon State Park, and Point Reyes National Seashore.

COLORADO

Capital: Denver
Governor: Roy Romer, D (to Jan. 1991)
Lieut. Governor: Michael Callihan, D (to Jan. 1991)
Secy. of State: Natalie Meyer, R (to Jan. 1991)
Treasurer: Gail Schoettler, D (to Jan. 1991)
Controller: James A. Stroup
Atty. General: Duane Woodard, D (to Jan. 1991)
Organized as territory: Feb. 28, 1861
Entered Union & (rank): Aug. 1, 1876 (38)
Present constitution adopted: 1876
Motto: *Nil sine Numine* (Nothing without Providence)
State flower: Rocky Mountain columbine (1899)
State tree: Colorado blue spruce (1939)
State bird: Lark bunting (1931)
State animal: Rocky Mountain bighorn sheep
State colors: Blue and white (1911)
State song: "Where the Columbines Grow" (1915)
Nickname: Centennial State
Origin of name: From the Spanish, "ruddy" or "red"
1980 population (1980 census) & (rank): 2,889,735 (28)
1987 est. population (July 1) & rank: 3,296,000 (26)
1980 land area & (rank): 103,595 sq mi. (268,311 sq km) (8)
Geographic center: In Park Co., 30 mi. NW of Pikes Peak
Number of counties: 63
Largest cities (1980 census): Denver, 492,365; Colorado Springs, 214,821; Aurora, 158,588; Lakewood, 113,808; Pueblo, 101,686; Arvada, 84,576; Boulder, 76,685
State forests: 1 (71,000 ac.)
1987 percent pop. below age 15: 22
1987 percent pop. age 65 and over: 9
1985 serious crimes per 100,000 pop.: 6,919
1984 (fiscal year) immigrants: 4,656

First visited by Spanish explorers in the 1500s, the territory was claimed for Spain by Juan de Ulibarri in 1706. The U.S. obtained eastern Colorado as part of the Louisiana Purchase in 1803, the central portion in 1845 with the admission of Texas as a state, and the western part in 1848 as a result of the Mexican War.

Colorado has the highest mean elevation of any state, with more than 1,000 Rocky Mountain peaks over 10,000 feet high and 54 towering above 14,000 feet. Pikes Peak, the most famous of these mountains, was discovered by U.S. Army Lieut. Zebulon M. Pike in 1806.

Gold was first discovered near present-day Denver in 1858 and at Cripple Creek in 1891. Rich silver deposits were also found in 1875.

Once primarily a mining and agricultural state, today Colorado draws the largest segment of its income from manufacturing. Denver is a leader in electronics and space-age industry. Pueblo, the "Lightbulb of the West," makes iron, steel, brick, tile, and foundry products.

Rich in natural resources, Colorado now produces most of the world's molybdenum. Uranium, vanadium, gold, silver, lead, tin, zinc, and other

Hot Springs National Park is a major state attraction. Blanchard Springs Caverns, the Arkansas Territorial Capitol Restoration at Little Rock, and Dogpatch U.S.A. near Harrison are of interest.

CALIFORNIA

Capital: Sacramento
Governor: George Deukmejian, R (to Jan. 1991)
Lieut. Governor: Leo McCarthy, D (to Jan. 1991)
Secy. of State: March Fong Eu, D (to Jan. 1991)
Controller: Gray Davis, D (to Jan. 1991)
Atty. General: John Van de Kamp, D (to Jan. 1991)
Treasurer: Jesse M. Unruh, D (to Jan. 1991)
Entered Union & (rank): Sept. 9, 1850 (31)
Present constitution adopted: 1879
Motto: *Eureka* (I have found it)
State flower: Golden poppy (1903)
State tree: California redwoods (*Sequoia sempervirens* & *Sequoia gigantea*) (1937 & 1953)
State bird: California valley quail (1931)
State animal: California grizzly bear (1953)
State fish: California golden trout (1947)
State colors: Blue and gold (1951)
State song: "I Love You, California" (1951)
Nickname: Golden State
Origin of name: From a book, *Las Sergas de Esplandián*, by Garcia Ordóñez de Montalvo, c. 1500
1987 population (1980 census) & (rank): 27,663,000 (1)
1987 est. population (July 1) & (rank): 26,365,000 (1)
1980 land area & (rank): 156,299 sq mi. (404,815 sq km) (3)
Geographic center: In Madera Co., 35 mi. NE of Madera
Number of counties: 58
Largest cities (1980 census): Los Angeles, 2,966,850; San Diego, 875,538; San Francisco, 678,974; San Jose, 629,442; Long Beach, 361,334; Oakland, 339,337
State forests: 8 (70,283 ac.)
State parks and beaches: 180 (723,000 ac.)
1987 percent pop. below age 15: 22
1987 percent pop. age 65 and over: 11
1985 serious crimes per 100,000 pop.: 6,518
1984 (fiscal year) immigrants: 140,289

Although California was sighted by Spanish navigator Juan Rodriguez Cabrillo in 1542, its first Spanish mission (at San Diego) was not established until 1769. California became a U.S. Territory in 1847 when Mexico surrendered it to John C. Frémont. On Jan. 24, 1848, James W. Marshall discovered gold at Sutter's Mill, starting the California Gold Rush and bringing settlers to the state in large numbers.

In 1964, the U.S. Census Bureau estimated that California had become the most populous state, surpassing New York. California also leads the country in personal income and consumer expenditures.

Leading industries include manufacturing (transportation equipment, machinery, and electronic equipment), agriculture, and tourism. Principal natural resources include petroleum, cement, and natural gas.

The Bank of America National Trust and Savings Association, founded by the Giannini family, ranks first or second in the world.

Death Valley, in the southeast, is 282 feet below sea level, the lowest point in the nation; and Mt. Whitney (14,495 ft) is the highest point in the contiguous 48 states. Lassen Peak is one of two active U.S. volcanos outside of Alaska and Hawaii; its last

In 1973 the world's biggest dam, the New Cornelia Tailings, was completed near Ajo. Arizona history is rich in legends of America's Old West. It was here that the great Indian chiefs Geronimo and Cochise led their people against the frontiersmen. Tombstone, Ariz., was the site of the West's most famous shoot-out—the gunfight at the O.K. Corral. Today, Arizona has the largest U.S. Indian population; more than 14 tribes are represented on 19 reservations.

Manufacturing has become Arizona's most important industry. Principal products include electrical, communications, and aeronautical items. The state produces over half the country's copper. Agriculture is also important to the state's economy.

State attractions include such famous scenery as the Grand Canyon, the Petrified Forest, and the Painted Desert. Hoover Dam, Lake Mead, Fort Apache, and the reconstructed London Bridge at Lake Havasu City are of particular interest.

ARKANSAS

Capital: Little Rock
Governor: Bill Clinton, D (to Jan. 1990)
Lieut. Governor: Winston Bryant, D (to Jan. 1990)
Secy. of State: W. J. McCuen, D (to Jan. 1990)
Atty. General: Steve Clark (to Jan. 1990)
Auditor of State: Julia Hughes Jones, D (to Jan. 1990)
Treasurer of State: Jimmie Lou Fisher, D (to Jan. 1990)
Land Commissioner: Charles Daniels, D (to Jan. 1990)
Organized as territory: March 2, 1819
Entered Union & (rank): June 15, 1836 (25)
Present constitution adopted: 1874
Motto: *Regnat populus* (The people rule)
State flower: Apple Blossom (1901)
State tree: Pine (1939)
State bird: Mockingbird (1929)
State insect: Honeybee
State song: "Arkansas" (1963)
Nickname: Land of Opportunity
Origin of name: From the Quapaw Indians
1980 population (1980 census) & (rank): 2,286,435 (33)
1987 est. population (July 1) & (rank): 2,388,000 (33)
1980 land area & (rank): 52,078 sq mi. (134,883 sq km) (27)
Geographic center: In Pulaski Co., 12 mi. NW of Little Rock
Number of counties: 75
Largest cities (1980 census): Little Rock, 158,461; Fort Smith, 71,626; North Little Rock, 64,288; Pine Bluff, 56,636; Fayetteville, 36,608; Hot Springs, 35,781
State forests: None
State parks: 44
1987 percent pop. below age 15: 22
1987 percent pop. age 65 and over: 15
1985 serious crimes per 100,000 pop.: 3,585
1984 (fiscal year) immigrants: 1,104

Hernando de Soto, in 1541, was among the early European explorers to visit the territory. It was a Frenchman, Henri de Tonty, who in 1686 founded the first permanent white settlement—the Arkansas Post. In 1803 the area was acquired by the U.S. as part of the Louisiana Purchase.

Food products are the state's largest employing sector, with lumber and wood products a close second. Arkansas is also a leader in the production of cotton, rice, and soybeans. The state produces 97% of the nation's high-grade domestic bauxite ore—the source of aluminum. It also has the country's only active diamond mine; located near Murfreesboro, it is operated as a tourist attraction.

place on Oct. 18, 1846, was estimated as "Seward's folly" (1880) reported a 430 being of aborigines resulted in a mass people. Since then, of dollars' worth of reservoir near Prudhoe Bay was found. The Prudhoe Bay recoverable trillion cubic feet of oil field in North pipeline was worth \$1 billion. On June 20, 800-mile-long pipeline of Valdez. Alaska's economy products, and furs. Denali Glacier in are of interest, as is at Sitka National Park includes "an area of

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lished Ste. Genevieve in 1735 and St. Louis was first settled in 1764.

The U.S. gained Missouri from France as part of the Louisiana Purchase in 1803, and the territory was admitted as a state following the Missouri Compromise of 1820. Throughout the pre-Civil War period and during the war, Missourians were sharply divided in their opinions about slavery and in their allegiances, supplying both Union and Confederate forces with troops. However, the state itself remained in the Union.

Historically, Missouri played a leading role as a gateway to the West, St. Joseph being the eastern starting point of the Pony Express, while the much-traveled Santa Fe and Oregon Trails began in Independence. Now a popular vacationland, Missouri has 11 major lakes and numerous fishing streams, springs, and caves. Bagnell Dam, across the Osage River in the Ozarks, completed in 1931, created one of the largest man-made lakes in the world, covering 65,000 acres of surface area.

Manufacturing, paced by the aerospace industry, provides more income and jobs than any other segment of the economy. Missouri is also a leading producer of transportation equipment, shoes, lead, and beer. Among the major crops are corn, soybeans, wheat, oats, barley, potatoes, tobacco, and cotton.

Points of interest include Mark Twain's boyhood home and Mark Twain Cave (Hannibal), the Harry S. Truman Library and Museum (Independence), the house where Jesse James was killed in St. Joseph, Jefferson National Expansion Memorial (St. Louis), and the Ozark National Scenic Riverway.

region was acquired by the U.S. from France as part of the Louisiana Purchase in 1803. western Montana was obtained from Great Britain in the Oregon Treaty of 1846; American posts and forts had been established in the territory.

The major Indian wars (1867-1877) include the famous 1876 Battle of the Little Big Horn, in which Custer and his men were killed. Custer and his men were killed by the Sioux and Cheyennes and Sioux killed George A. Custer and more than 200 of his men in southeastern Montana.

Much of Montana's early history was connected with mining with copper, lead, zinc, silver, and oil as principal products.

Butte, sitting on the "richest hill in the world," is the center of the area that once supplied the U.S. copper.

Fields of grain cover much of Montana's land. It ranks high among the states in wheat and corn, with rye, oats, flaxseed, sugar beets, and potatoes other important crops. Sheep and cattle ranching make significant contributions to the state's economy.

Tourist attractions include hunting, fishing, skiing, and dude ranching. Glacier National Park, on the Continental Divide, is a scenic and spectacular wonderland with 60 glaciers, 200 lakes, and numerous streams with good trout fishing.

Other major points of interest include the Cascade and Battlefield National Monuments, Virginia City, Yellowstone National Park, Museum of the Plains Indians at Browning, and the Fort Union Trading Post and Grant-Kohr's Ranch National Historic Site.

MONTANA

Capital: Helena
Governor: Ted Schwinden, D (to Jan. 1989)
Lieut. Governor: W. Gordon McOmber, D (to Jan. 1989)
Secy. of State: Jim Waltermire, R (to Jan. 1989)
Auditor: Andrea "Andy" Bennett, R (to Jan. 1989)
Atty. General: Michael Greely, D (to Jan. 1989)
Organized as territory: May 26, 1864
Entered Union & (rank): Nov. 8, 1889 (41)
Present constitution adopted: 1972
Motto: *Oro y plata* (Gold and silver)
State flower: Bitterroot (1895)
State tree: Ponderosa pine (1949)
State stones: Sapphire and agate (1969)
State bird: Western meadow lark (1931)
State song: "Montana" (1945)
Nickname: Treasure State
Origin of name: Chosen from Latin dictionary by J. M. Ashley. It is a Latinized Spanish word.
1987 est. population (July 1) & (rank): 809,000 (44)
1980 land area & (rank): 145,388 sq. mi. (376,564 sq. km) (4)
Geographic center: in Fergus Co., 12 mi. W of Lewistown
Number of counties: 56, plus small part of Yellowstone National Park
Largest cities (1980 census): Billings, 66,824; Great Falls, 56,725; Butte-Silver Bow, 37,205; Missoula, 33,388; Helena, 23,938; Bozeman, 21,645; Havre, 10,891
State forests: 7 (214,000 ac.)
State parks and recreation areas: 110 (18,273 ac.)
1987 percent pop. below age 15: 23
1987 percent pop. age 65 and over: 13
1985 serious crimes per 100,000 pop.: 4,549
1984 (fiscal year) immigrants: 333

First explored for France by François and Louis-Joseph Verendrye in the early 1740s, much of the

NEBRASKA

Capital: Lincoln
Governor: Kay A. Orr, R (to Jan. 1991)
Lieut. Governor: Wm. Nichol, R (to Jan. 1991)
Secy. of State: Allen J. Beerman, R (to Jan. 1991)
Atty. General: Robert Spire, R (to Jan. 1991)
Auditor: Ray A. C. Johnson, R (to Jan. 1991)
Treasurer: Frank Marsh, R (to Jan. 1991)
Organized as territory: May 30, 1854
Entered Union & (rank): March 1, 1867 (37)
Present constitution adopted: Nov. 1, 1875 (extensively amended 1919-20)
Motto: Equality before the law
State flower: Goldenrod (1895)
State tree: Cottonwood (1972)
State bird: Western meadow lark (1929)
State insect: Honey Bee (1975)
State gem stone: Blue agate (1967)
State rock: Prairie agate (1967)
State fossil: Mammoth (1967)
State song: "Beautiful Nebraska" (1967)
Nicknames: Cornhusker State; Beef State; Tree Planters State
Origin of name: From an Oto Indian word meaning "flat water"
1980 population (1980 census) & (rank): 1,570,006 (36)
1987 est. population (July 1) & (rank): 1,594,000 (36)
1980 land area & (rank): 76,644 sq. mi. (198,508 sq. km) (15)
Geographic center: in Custer Co., 10 mi. NW of Broken Bow
Number of counties: 93
Largest cities (1980 census): Omaha, 313,911; Lincoln, 171,932; Grand Island, 33,180; North Platte, 24,479; Fremont, 23,979; Hastings, 23,045; Bellevue, 21,813
State forests: None
State parks: 93 areas, 4 categories, 5 major areas
1987 percent pop. below age 15: 22
1987 percent pop. age 65 and over: 14

Motion Picture Revenues

Makers'	Top Rentals 1987 ^a
1982) \$228,379,346	1. Beverly Hills Cop II (Paramount) \$80,857,776
1983) 193,500,000	2. Platoon (Orion) 66,700,000
20th Century-Fox 168,002,414	3. Fatal Attraction (Paramount) 60,000,000
141,600,000	4. Three Men And A Baby (Buena Vista) 45,000,000
129,961,081	5. The Untouchables (Paramount) 36,866,530
128,264,005	6. The Witches of Eastwick (Warner Brothers) 31,800,000
115,598,000	7. Predator (20th Century-Fox) 31,000,000
109,000,000	8. Dredgnet (Universal) 30,138,699
108,000,000	9. The Secret of My Success (Universal) 29,542,081
104,237,346	10. Lethal Weapon (Warner Brothers) 29,500,000
96,300,000	11. Stakeout (Buena Vista) 28,400,000
95,268,806	12. The Living Daylights (MGM/United Artists) 26,600,000
89,000,000	13. Dirty Dancing (Vestron) 25,009,305
86,275,000	14. Robocop (Orion) 23,571,784
82,800,000	15. Full Metal Jacket (Warner Brothers) 22,700,000
82,750,000	16. La Bamba (Columbia) 22,700,000
80,857,776	17. Outrageous Fortune (Buena Vista) 22,647,000
79,748,000	18. Throw Momma From the Train (Orion) 22,000,000
79,500,000	19. Snow White And The Seven Dwarfs (Buena Vista) 21,350,000
79,400,000	20. A Nightmare On Elm Street, Part 3: Dream Warriors (New Line) 21,345,000
78,919,250	21. Raw (Paramount) 20,000,000
77,612,077	22. Crocodile Dundee (Paramount) 19,000,000
75,974,593	23. Spaceballs (MGM/United Artists) 18,800,000
74,100,000	24. Mannequin (20th Century-Fox) 18,000,000
71,366,309	25. Planes, Trains & Automobiles (Paramount) 18,000,000

ly. 1. Figures are not to be confused with gross box-office receipts from sale of tickets. 2. film distributors as of Dec. 31, 1987. Source: Variety.

Miss America Winners

D.C.	1960 Lynda Lee Mead, Natchez, Miss.
Ohio	1961 Nancy Fleming, Montague, Mich.
Pa.	1962 Maria Fletcher, Asheville, N.C.
	1963 Jacquelyn Mayer, Sandusky, Ohio
	1964 Donna Azum, El Dorado, Ark.
Conn.	1965 Yonda Kay Van Dyke, Phoenix, Ariz.
	1966 Deborah Irene Bryant, Overland Park, Kan.
	1967 Jane Anne Jayroe, Laverne, Okla.
J.	1968 Debra Dene Barnes, Moran, Kan.
	1969 Judith Anne Ford, Belvidere, Ill.
	1970 Pamela Anne Eldred, Birmingham, Mich.
	1971 Phyllis Ann George, Denton, Texas
	1972 Laurie Lea Schaefer, Columbus, Ohio
	1973 Terry Anne Meeuwesen, DePere, Wis.
	1974 Rebecca Ann King, Denver, Colo.
	1975 Shirley Cothran, Fort Worth, Texas
	1976 Tawney Elaine Godin, Yonkers, N.Y.
	1977 Dorothy Kathleen Benham, Edina, Minn.
	1978 Susan Perkins, Columbus, Ohio
	1979 Kylene Baker, Galax, Va.
	1980 Cheryl Prewitt, Ackerman, Miss.
	1981 Susan Powell, Elk City, Okla.
	1982 Elizabeth Ward, Russellville, Ark.
	1983 Debra Maffett, Anaheim, Calif.
	1984 Vanessa Williams, Millwood, N.Y.
	Suzette Charles, Mays Landing, N.J.
	1985 Sharlene Wells, Salt Lake City, Utah
	1986 Susan Akin, Meridian, Miss.
	1987 Kellye Cash, Memphis, Tenn.
	1988 Kaye Lani Rae Rafko, Toledo, Ohio
	1989 (See Current Events)
	1. Resigned July 23, 1984.

U.S. STATES & CITIES

States and Territories

State flower, bird, etc., are official unless otherwise indicated; dates in parentheses are those of adoption. Largest cities include incorporated places only. For secession and readmission dates of the former Confederate states, see Index. For lists of Governors, Senators, and Representatives, see Index. For additional state information, see the sections on "Business and the Economy," "Elections," "Taxes," and "U.S. Statistics." Source for 1987 est. population, percent population below age 15, age 65 and over, serious crimes, and immigrants from abroad, courtesy of Population Reference Bureau, Inc., Washington, D.C. Source for land area, U.S. Statistical Abstract, 1980 Census.

ALABAMA

Capital: Montgomery
 Governor: Guy Hunt, R (to Jan. 1991)
 Lieut. Governor: Jim E. Folsom, Jr., D (to Jan. 1991)
 Secy. of State: Glen Browder, D (to Jan. 1991)
 Comptroller: Robert Childree
 Atty. General: Don Siegelman, D (to Jan. 1991)
 Organized as territory: March 3, 1817
 Entered Union & (rank): Dec. 14, 1819 (22)
 Present constitution adopted: 1901
 Motto: *Audemus jura nostra defendere* (We dare defend our rights)
 State flower: Camellia (1959)
 State bird: Yellowhammer (1927)
 State song: "Alabama" (1931)
 State tree: Southern pine (longleaf) (1949)
 Nickname: Yellowhammer State
 Origin of name: May come from Choctaw meaning "thicket-clearers" or "vegetation-gatherers"
 1980 population (1980 census) & (rank): 3,893,888 (22)
 1987 est. population (July 1) & (rank): 4,083,000 (22)
 1980 land area & (rank): 50,767 sq mi. (131,487 sq km) (28)
 Geographic center: In Chilton Co., 12 mi. SW of Clanton
 Number of counties: 67
 Largest cities (1980 census): Birmingham, 284,413; Mobile, 200,452; Montgomery, 178,157; Huntsville, 142,513; Tuscaloosa, 75,143; Gadsden, 47,565
 State forests: 8 (14,248.58 ac.)
 State parks: 22 (45,614 ac.)
 1987 percent pop. below age 15: 22
 1987 percent pop. age 65 and over: 12
 1985 serious crimes per 100,000 pop.: 3,942
 1984 (fiscal year) immigrants: 1,696

Spanish explorers are believed to have arrived at Mobile Bay in 1519, and the territory was visited in 1540 by the explorer Hernando de Soto. The first permanent European settlement in Alabama was founded by the French at Fort Louis in 1702. The British gained control of the area in 1763 by the Treaty of Paris, but had to cede almost all the Alabama region to the U.S. after the American Revolution. The Confederacy was founded at Montgomery in February 1861 and, for a time, the city was the Confederate capital.

During the last part of the 19th century, the economy of the state slowly improved. At Tuskegee Institute, founded in 1881 by Booker T. Washington, Dr. George Washington Carver carried out his famous agricultural research.

In the 1950s and '60s, Alabama was the site of such landmark civil-rights actions as the bus boycott in Montgomery (1955-56) and the "Freedom March" from Selma to Montgomery (1965).

Today, Alabama is the leading heavy-industry state in the South. Textiles, iron, and steel lead its manufacturing, which centers around Birming-

ham, the "Pittsburgh of the South." Industry is growing rapidly in other areas, including the Tennessee River Valley, with its great Muscle Shoals power plant. Manufacturing also includes cement, feed, fertilizer, chemical, rubber, and aluminum products. The state ranks high in the output of poultry, cotton, cattle, hogs, corn, potatoes, peanuts, and fruit.

Points of interest include the George C. Marshall Space Flight Center at Huntsville, Russell Cave National Monument near Bridgeport, and the White House of the Confederacy in Montgomery.

ALASKA

Capital: Juneau
 Governor: Steve Cowper, D (to Dec. 1990)
 Lieut. Governor: Stephen McAlpine, D (to Dec. 1990)
 Commissioner of Administration: Garrey Peska, D (to Dec. 1990)
 Atty. General: Grace Berg Schaible, D (to Dec. 1990)
 Organized as territory: 1912
 Entered Union & (rank): Jan. 3, 1959 (49)
 Constitution ratified: April 24, 1956
 Motto: North to the Future
 State flower: Forget-me-not
 State tree: Sitka spruce
 State bird: Willow ptarmigan
 State fish: King salmon
 State song: "Alaska's Flag"
 Nickname: The state is commonly called "The Last Frontier" or "Land of the Midnight Sun"
 Origin of name: Corruption of Aleut word meaning "great land" or "that which the sea breaks against"
 1980 population (1980 census) & (rank): 401,851 (50)
 1987 est. population (July 1) & (rank): 525,000 (49)
 1980 land area & (rank): 570,833 sq mi. (1,478,458 sq km) (1)
 Geographic center: 60 mi. NW of Mt. McKinley
 Number of boroughs: 12
 Largest cities (1987 est.): Anchorage, 248,263; Fairbanks, 25,511; Juneau, 29,370; Ketchikan (Borough), 14,314; Ketchikan (City), 8,414; Sitka, 8,221; Kodiak, 6,668; Bethel, 4,462
 State forests: None
 State parks: 5; 59 waysides and areas (3.3 million ac.)
 1987 percent pop. below age 15: 28
 1987 percent pop. age 65 and over: 4
 1985 serious crimes per 100,000 pop.: 5,877
 1984 (fiscal year) immigrants: 970

Vitus Bering, a Dane working for the Russians, and Alexei Chirikov discovered the Alaskan mainland and the Aleutian Islands in 1741. The tremendous land mass of Alaska—equal to one fifth of the continental U.S.—was unexplored in 1867 when Secretary of State William Seward arranged for its purchase from the Russians for \$7,200,000. The

transfer of the territory took place on Oct. 18, 1867. Despite a price of about two cents an acre, the purchase was widely ridiculed as "Seward's Folly." The first official census (1880) reported a total of 33,426 Alaskans, all but 430 being of aboriginal stock. The Gold Rush of 1898 resulted in a mass influx of more than 30,000 people. Since then, Alaska has returned billions of dollars' worth of products to the U.S.

In 1968, a large oil and gas reservoir near Prudhoe Bay on the Arctic Coast was found. The Prudhoe Bay reservoir, with an estimated recoverable 10 billion barrels of oil and 27 trillion cubic feet of gas, is twice as large as any other oil field in North America. The Trans-Alaska pipeline was completed in 1977 at a cost of \$7.7 billion. On June 20, oil started flowing through the 800-mile-long pipeline from Prudhoe Bay to the port of Valdez.

Other industries important to Alaska's economy are fisheries, wood and wood products, and furs.

Denali National Park and Mendenhall Glacier in North Tongass National Forest are of interest, as is the large totem pole collection at Sitka National Historical Park. The Katmai National Park includes the "Valley of Ten Thousand Smokes," an area of active volcanoes.

ARIZONA

Capital: Phoenix

Governor: Rose Mofford, D (to Jan. 1991)

Secy. of State: Jim Shumway, D (to Jan. 1991)

Atty. General: Bob Corbin, R (to Jan. 1991)

State Treasurer: Ray Rottas, R (to Jan. 1991)

Organized as territory: Feb. 24, 1863

Entered Union & (rank): Feb. 14, 1912 (48)

Present constitution adopted: 1911

Motto: *Ditat Deus* (God enriches)

State flower: Flower of saguaro cactus (1931)

State bird: Cactus wren (1931)

State colors: Blue and old gold (1915)

State song: "Arizona," a march song (1919)

State tree: Paloverde (1957)

Nickname: Grand Canyon State

Origin of name: From the Indian "Arizonac," meaning "little spring"

1980 population (1980 census) & (rank): 2,718,425 (29)

1987 est. population (July 1) & (rank): 3,386,000 (25)

1980 land area & (rank): 113,508 sq mi. (293,986 sq km) (6)

Geographic center: In Yavapai Co., 55 mi. ESE of Prescott

Number of counties: 15

Largest cities (1980 census): Phoenix, 789,704; Tucson, 330,537; Mesa, 152,453; Tempe, 106,743; Glendale, 97,172; Scottsdale, 86,622; Yuma, 42,481

State forests: None

State parks: 21

1987 percent pop. below age 15: 23

1987 percent pop. age 65 and over: 13

1985 serious crimes per 100,000 pop.: 7,116

1984 (fiscal year) immigrants: 5,289

Marcos de Niza, a Spanish Franciscan friar, was the first European to explore Arizona. He entered the area in 1539 in search of the mythical Seven Cities of Gold. Although he was followed a year later by another gold seeker, Francisco Vásquez de Coronado, most of the early settlement was for missionary purposes. In 1776 the Spanish established Fort Tucson. In 1848, after the Mexican War, most of the Arizona territory became part of the U.S., and the southern portion of the territory was added by the Gadsden Purchase in 1853.

In 1973 the world's biggest dam, the New Cornelia Tailings, was completed near Ajo.

Arizona history is rich in legends of American Old West. It was here that the great Indian chiefs Geronimo and Cochise led their people against the frontiersmen. Tombstone, Ariz., was the site of the West's most famous shoot-out—the gunfight at the O.K. Corral. Arizona has the largest U.S. Indian population; more than 14 tribes are represented on 19 reservations.

Manufacturing has become Arizona's most important industry. Principal products include electrical, communications, and aeronautical items. The state produces over half the country's copper. Agriculture is also important to the state's economy.

State attractions include such famous scenery as the Grand Canyon, the Petrified Forest, and the Painted Desert. Hoover Dam, Lake Mead, Fort Apache, and the reconstructed London Bridge at Lake Havasu City are of particular interest.

ARKANSAS

Capital: Little Rock

Governor: Bill Clinton, D (to Jan. 1990)

Lieut. Governor: Winston Bryant, D (to Jan. 1990)

Secy. of State: W. J. McCuen, D (to Jan. 1990)

Atty. General: Steve Clark (to Jan. 1990)

Auditor of State: Julia Hughes Jones, D (to Jan. 1990)

Treasurer of State: Jimmie Lou Fisher, D (to Jan. 1990)

Land Commissioner: Charles Daniels, D (to Jan. 1990)

Organized as territory: March 2, 1819

Entered Union & (rank): June 15, 1836 (25)

Present constitution adopted: 1874

Motto: *Regnat populus* (The people rule)

State flower: Apple Blossom (1901)

State tree: Pine (1939)

State bird: Mockingbird (1929)

State insect: Honeybee

State song: "Arkansas" (1963)

Nickname: Land of Opportunity

Origin of name: From the Quapaw Indians

1980 population (1980 census) & (rank): 2,286,435 (33)

1987 est. population (July 1) & (rank): 2,388,000 (33)

1980 land area & (rank): 52,078 sq mi. (134,883 sq km) (27)

Geographic center: In Pulaski Co., 12 mi. NW of Little Rock

Number of counties: 75

Largest cities (1980 census): Little Rock, 158,461; Fort

Smith, 71,626; North Little Rock, 64,288; Pine Bluff,

56,636; Fayetteville, 36,608; Hot Springs, 35,781

State forests: None

State parks: 44

1987 percent pop. below age 15: 22

1987 percent pop. age 65 and over: 15

1985 serious crimes per 100,000 pop.: 3,585

1984 (fiscal year) immigrants: 1,104

Hernando de Soto, in 1541, was among the early European explorers to visit the territory. It was a Frenchman, Henri de Tonty, who in 1686 founded the first permanent white settlement—the Arkansas Post. In 1803 the area was acquired by the U.S. as part of the Louisiana Purchase.

Food products are the state's largest employing sector, with lumber and wood products a close second. Arkansas is also a leader in the production of cotton, rice, and soybeans. The state produces 97% of the nation's high-grade domestic bauxite ore—the source of aluminum. It also has the country's only active diamond mine; located near Murfreesboro, it is operated as a tourist attraction.

the first permanent settlement in Georgia in 1733 as a refuge for English debtors. In 1742, Oglethorpe defeated Spanish invaders in the Battle of Bloody Marsh.

A Confederate stronghold, Georgia was the scene of extensive military action during the Civil War. Union General William T. Sherman burned Atlanta and destroyed a 60-mile wide path to the coast where he captured Savannah in 1864.

The largest state east of the Mississippi, Georgia is typical of the changing South with an ever-increasing industrial development. Atlanta, largest city in the state, is the communications and transportation center for the Southeast and the area's chief distributor of goods.

Georgia leads the nation in the production of paper and board, tufted textile products, and processed chicken. Other major manufactured products are transportation equipment, food products, apparel, and chemicals.

Important agricultural products are corn, cotton, tobacco, soybeans, eggs, and peaches. Georgia produces twice as many peanuts as the next leading state. From its vast stands of pine come more than half the world's resins and turpentine and 74.4% of the U.S. supply. Georgia is also a leader in the production of marble, kaolin, barite, and bauxite.

Principal tourist attractions in Georgia include the Okefenokee National Wildlife Refuge, Andersonville Prison Park and National Cemetery, Chickamauga and Chattahoochee National Military Park, the Little White House at Warm Springs where Pres. Franklin D. Roosevelt died in 1945, Sea Island, the enormous Confederate Memorial at Stone Mountain, Kennesaw Mountain National Battlefield Park, and Cumberland Island National Seashore.

HAWAII

Capital: Honolulu (on Oahu)

Governor: John Waihee, D (to Dec. 1990)

Lieut. Governor: Ben Cayetano, D (to Dec. 1990)

Comptroller: Russel S. Nagata, D (to Dec. 1990)

Atty. General: Warren Price, D (to Dec. 1990)

Organized as territory: 1900

Entered Union & (rank): Aug. 21, 1959 (50)

Motto: *Ua Mau Ke Ea O Ka Aina I Ka Pono* (The life of the land is perpetuated in righteousness)

State flower: Hibiscus

State song: "Hawaii Pono!"

State bird: Nene (Hawaiian goose)

Nickname: Aloha State

Origin of name: Uncertain. The islands may have been named by Hawaii Loa, their traditional discoverer. Or they may have been named after Hawaii or Hawaiki, the traditional home of the Polynesians.

1980 population (1980 census) & (rank): 964,691 (39)

1987 est. population (July 1) & (rank): 1,083,000 (39)

1980 land area & (rank): 6,425 sq. mi. (16,641 sq. km)

(47)

Geographic center: Between islands of Hawaii and Maui

Number of counties: 4 plus one non-functioning county (Kalawao)

Largest cities (1980 census): Honolulu, 365,048; Pearl City, 42,575; Kailua, 35,812; Hilo, 35,269¹

State parks and historic sites: 74

1987 percent pop. below age 15: 22

1987 percent pop. age 65 and over: 10

1985 serious crimes per 100,000 pop.: 5,201

1984 (fiscal year) immigrants: 8,981

1. There are no political boundaries to Honolulu or any other place, but statistical boundaries are assigned under state law.

First settled by Polynesians sailing from Pacific islands in the 6th century, Hawaii was visited in 1778 by British Captain James Cook, who called the group the Sandwich Islands.

Hawaii was a native kingdom throughout the 19th century when the expansion of the sugar industry (pineapple came after 1898) was increasing U.S. business and political involvement. In 1893, Queen Liliuokalani was deposed and a year later the Republic of Hawaii was established with Sanford B. Dole as president. Then, following its annexation in 1898, Hawaii became a U.S. Territory in 1900.

The Japanese attack on the naval base at Pearl Harbor on Dec. 7, 1941, was directly responsible for U.S. entry into World War II.

Hawaii, 2,397 miles west-southwest of San Francisco, is a 1,523-mile chain of islets and eight main islands—Hawaii, Kahoolawe, Maui, Lanai, Molokai, Oahu, Kauai, and Niihau. The Northwestern Hawaiian Islands, other than Midway, are administratively part of Hawaii.

The temperature is mild and Hawaii's soil is fertile for tropical fruits and vegetables. Cane sugar and pineapple are the chief products. Hawaii also grows coffee, bananas and nuts. The tourist business is Hawaii's largest source of outside income.

Hawaii's highest peak is Mauna Kea (13,796 ft.). Mauna Loa (13,679 ft.) is the largest volcanic mountain in the world in cubic content.

Among the major points of interest are Hawaii Volcanoes National Park (Hawaii), Haleakala National Park (Maui), Puuhonua o Honaunau National Historical Park (Hawaii), Polynesian Cultural Center (Oahu), the U.S.S. Arizona Memorial at Pearl Harbor, and Iolani Palace (the only royal palace of the U.S.), Bishop Museum, and Waikiki Beach in Honolulu.

IDAHO

Capital: Boise

Governor: Cecil D. Andrus, D (to Jan. 1991)

Lieut. Governor: C. L. "Butch" Otter, R (to Jan. 1991)

Secy. of State: Pete T. Cenarrusa, R (to Jan. 1991)

State Auditor: Joe R. Williams, D (to Jan. 1991)

Atty. General: James Jones, R (to Jan. 1991)

Treasurer: Lydia Justice Edwards, R (to Jan. 1991)

Organized as territory: March 3, 1863

Entered Union & (rank): July 3, 1890 (43)

Present constitution adopted: 1890

Motto: *Esto perpetua* (May you last forever)

State flower: Syringa (1931)

State tree: White pine (1935)

State bird: Mountain bluebird (1931)

State horse: Appaloosa (1975)

State gem: Star garnet (1967)

State song: "Here We Have Idaho"

Nicknames: Gem State; Spud State; Panhandle State

Origin of name: Means "Gem of the Mountains"

1980 population (1980 census) & (rank): 944,038 (41)

1987 est. population (July 1) & (rank): 998,000 (42)

1980 land area & (rank): 82,412 sq. mi. (213,449 sq. km)

(11)

Geographic center: In Custer Co., at Custer, SW of Challis

Number of counties: 44, plus small part of Yellowstone

National Park

Largest cities (1980 census): Boise, 102,160; Pocatello,

46,340; Idaho Falls, 39,590; Lewiston, 27,986; Twin

Falls, 26,209; Nampa, 25,112; Coeur d'Alene, 20,054

State forests: 881,000 ac.

State parks: 21 (38,487) ac.

1987 percent pop. below age 15: 26

1987 percent pop. age 65 and over: 12

AMERICA THE QUOTABLE

*Mike Edelhart and
James Tinen*



Facts On File Publications
460 Park Avenue South
New York, N.Y. 10016

ALASKA

al papers, on their front and editorial order and then excluded their names columns. And who is really guilty? Birmingham is not a dying city. It is

Charles Morgan Jr., attorney
ch to Young Men's Business Club of
Birmingham
1963

Birmingham
y in Alabam'
'cross this entire land,
place like Birmingham"

Randy Newman
"Birmingham"
1974

-Alabama's greatest city, the 'Pitts-
South'—was spawned in the free-
listic years that followed the Civil
lords of industry made and lost vast
nking, and workingmen were pawns
ir surge to power."

Neal R. Peirce
The Deep South States of America
1974

I didn't like about Birmingham was
blew your nose in the morning you
I hadn't been cleaning chimneys in

Ernie Pyle
Home Country
1947

ountain, where a cast-iron Vulcan
hundred feet to the sprawling city,
ms veiled in the poisonous fumes of

Harrison Salisbury
New York Times
April 8, 1960

ir [the breeze in Mobile]. Like the
the people of Mobile create among
friendly and easy-going. It folds
th about the white pillars lifted by a
t planter and the wrought-iron pat-
conceived by a French immigrant."

Carl Carmer
Stars Fell on Alabama
1934

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

Carl Carmer
Stars Fell on Alabama
1934

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

Carl Carmer
Stars Fell on Alabama
1934

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

Carl Carmer
Stars Fell on Alabama
1934

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

Henry Miller
The Air-Conditioned Nightmare
1945

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

Henry Miller
The Air-Conditioned Nightmare
1945

Other Cities and Regions

Montgomery:

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

Murray Kempton
New York Post
May 22, 1961

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

Cause it ain't the same,
But I did want to see Montgomery in the rain"
Hank Williams Jr.
"Montgomery In The Rain"
1977

Northern Alabama:

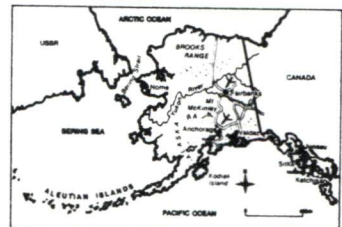
Northern Alabama when I first knew it was a moun-
tain country with a river running through it. Hill
cabins perched dangerously on steep acres high
above the Tennessee ('Fire your shotgun up the
shimley and your punkin crop'll drop into the fire-
place'). It was a land of fiddlers' conventions and all-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

Carl Carmer
American Panorama
1947

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

Virginia Van der Veer Hamilton
Alabama
1977

ALASKA



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

Far larger than any other state, Alaska features wild, rugged physical features unlike any others in America. Its mountains are the highest and most inhospitable, its forests the most extensive, its glaciers and tundra utterly unique. Recently Alaska has been in the news because of the discovery of vast oil reserves under frozen Prudhoe Bay in the far north and the resulting population and economic boom that has hit the state.

From the beginning Alaska has had a peculiar relationship with the rest of the country and with the U.S. government. Vitus Bering, a Dane who was working for Russia, and his Russian partner Alexei Chirikov discovered Alaska and its ocean islands in 1741, but the huge land mass resisted exploration until the 1860s. In 1867, U.S. Secretary of State William Seward bought the unknown region from the Russians in a widely derided move that led to Alaska's first nicknames, Seward's Folly and Seward's Icebox.

In 1880 there were only 430 people who weren't Eskimos living in Alaska. Today, with the oil boom, there are hundreds of thousands. The extent of change points up the major factor in Alaska's recent development: the shocking intrusion of modern life on an isolated area. Alaska today suffers the pangs of compressed urbanization; its rates of rape, alcoholism, venereal disease and suicide are high.

In one way Alaska maintains its unique status. It is the state most thoroughly controlled by the federal government, which has set aside huge swatches of America's last frontier for parks and preserves, to the chagrin of local leaders.

THE STATE

"You are no longer an Arctic frontier. You constitute a bridge to the continent of Asia and all its people."

President Dwight D. Eisenhower
Speech during first visit to Alaska after statehood
1960

* * *

"All sides view Alaska as perhaps the last place left in North America where fresh opportunity is available—where the mistakes of the 20th century can be forgotten. It's what constitutes a 'mistake' around which controversy swirls, for everyone here is trying to invent his or her own Alaska."

Joel Garreau
The Nine Nations of North America
1981

* * *

"People are afraid of what they don't understand, and the arctic is probably the most misunderstood place on earth.... Most Americans don't under-

stand Alaska. They love the romance of it, but they fear its reality."

Walter Hickel
Saturday Evening Post
October, 1974

* * *

"There's no question that this place is outrageous. It's an insult to nature. It's so bad it's good."

Joe McGinniss
Going to Extremes
1980

* * *

"One thing I noticed quickly was that Alaska was almost an obsession to many of the people living there. It was not simply a place in which they happened to reside."

Joe McGinniss
Going to Extremes
1980

* * *

"Alaska was clearly a land which one would have to choose. Not a place one just happened to stumble across."

Joe McGinniss
Going to Extremes
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THE LANDSCAPE

"That's the very last piece of real estate [a wildlife refuge] on the North and South American coasts that has not been impacted by industrial man. Whatever oil and gas is there would last for maybe a week, maybe two weeks, maybe a month at the consumption rate of the American people. Are we willing to trade that very pristine, fragile crown jewel for two weeks' supply of oil and gas that might or might not be there?"

Cecil D. Andrus, secretary of the interior
Testimony before Senate Energy and
Natural Resources Committee
1978

* * *

"In Alaska, it's easy to succumb to the urge to make a mark on the land, just to prove that you exist. Otherwise ordinary young people own a ten-wheel flatbed truck. Or a crane. Or a bulldozer. You never know what may come in handy. It makes you wonder what the frontier West would look like today if the pioneers over a hundred years ago had had Cats instead of Conestoga wagons."

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1981

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"The gulf of Alaska is a wilderness on the edge of a wilderness, remote by water, remote by land, rimmed by ice fields, glaciers, and the second highest coastal mountains in the world. The people live in a few small towns and a scattering of cabins."

Boyd Gibbons
National Geographic
February, 1979

"In the perspective of the next 100 to 200 years, there is no question that Alaska's greatest resource will not be its oil, its timber, its fish or any of its precious metals. It will be its overwhelming natural beauty... there are recreational resources in Alaska that will refresh the spirit of people for as long as the human species inhabits the earth."

Walter Hickel
Saturday Evening Post
October, 1974

"All this [green foliage] is a lie. A beautiful lie. Winter is the truth about Alaska."

Joe McGinniss
Going to Extremes
1980

"A trail in Alaska should not be confused with the ordinary highway of settled states. When a trail is spoken of as existing between two points in Alaska, it has no further meaning than that a man, and possibly a beast of burden, may travel that way over the natural surface of the ground."

Murray Morgan
American Heritage
August, 1970

"[In Alaska] if the sun shines for a total of three days in summer, it sets a weather record. Yet tiny vivid flowers were blooming among the rocks on a mountaintop."

Ernie Pyle
Home Country
1947

"The frontier [wilderness] is winning back Alaska."

Bruce Rogers
These United States
1924

"Alaska's countryside, like the features of an aging actress, looks best from a distance. Vehicle tracks indelibly craze tundra and scrub. Rubbish pocks the emerald Aleutians. Gravel pits yawn beside roads and pipelines. Taffeta patterns of oil shimmer in

harbors. In towns there is the feeling of elbows, a crowdedness having less to do with the number of people than with the [cumulative] chaos of myopic self-interest. Worst of all, our spirits are becoming imprisoned by a progressive narrowing and ossifying of interests, a denial of our full true measure of generosity, tolerance, and diversity. We are beginning to be strident, mean, greedy, and mulishly parochial in the face we show to the world."

Robert B. Weeder
Alaska: Promises to Keep
1978

PEOPLE

"[Newcomers to Alaska] had known it would be strange, foreign, remote, dark, and cold. But so grim? So squalid? So totally alien? And such hostility, even hatred, from the Eskimos? . . . This was a catch-22-style arrangement: to survive as a white in Barrow, you needed an unusual degree of psychological stability. But to have come to Barrow, as a white, in the first place, you already displayed an extraordinary absence of the same."

Joe McGinniss
Going to Extremes
1980

"Alaskans thought about Alaska, and talked about it, all the time. The world beyond its borders was called Outside—spelled, even in the newspapers, with a capital O. It was a world which Alaskan residents had willingly left behind, and what happened there now did not concern them, except insofar as a given event might somehow have an effect upon Alaska. This seemed a unique phenomenon. One would not, for example, while wandering the streets of Toledo, expect to encounter such deep introspection concerning the meaning and essence of Ohio."

Joe McGinniss
Going to Extremes
1980

The Eskimos are a gentle people. I like gentle people, because there are so many in the world who are not gentle."

Ernie Pyle
Home Country
1947

"Whiling away the tedium of an arctic winter in a frozen-in town is a matter of much gossiping. Gossip starts in November in a sprightly, good-natured fash-

ion; it becomes vinegarish by the New Year, and is gall and wormwood at Easter."

Bruce Rogers
These United States
1924

* * *

"I have a mental image of a middle-aged Eskimo or Indian villager: going to the store, the church, the airstrip, to the boats on the beach, to the river for water, to the hills for caribou, to the fish camp, to the weekly movie at the schoolhouse, to visit the neighbor; sensing the fog, the wind-flung snow, the sun, the mosquitoes; the smoothness of ivory, the pain of aging joints, the frozen ear, the scouring gut; pride of the year's first whale, bewilderment for the first child in school, hurt for the daughter gone to Anchorage, the father drunk; love for the scrambling babies; thinking of leaving for Anchorage, of starting a fish cooperative, of hunting, of the torn gill net and broken snowmobile; of the next government check, of the old potlatches, of the overdue Sears order, of the oddness and menace of the news."

Robert B. Weeden
Alaska: Promises to Keep
1978

* * *

HISTORY AND POLITICS

"Alaska and the Klondike are big and gold has no legs."

Dawson City News
Dec. 15, 1899

* * *

"One cannot write of Alaska without telling of its politics, for politics is the great winter industry. As other means of livelihood have waned politics has attracted more and more of the best brains. It takes a hardy and resourceful player to make good in this fierce game in the Northland, as ferocious as a malamute dog fight and governed by the same ethics."

Bruce Rogers
These United States
1924

* * *

"Alaska cried out to the common man, to the fellow with two strong arms and a fearless heart, who saw a chance to carve out the fortune that was denied him in a civilization crystallized outside. Just as big business was taking possession of the production of wealth in the populated southland, Alaska flaunted

her poke sacks [in which miners kept gold] before the eyes of the adventurer."

Bruce Rogers
These United States
1924

* * *

"Except for a few select fur species, all of Alaska's known or suspected resources already were in abundant and seemingly inexhaustible supply in other parts of the nation [when Alaska was first purchased by the U.S.]. The value of Alaska's resources then and for the next 100 years was thought to lie with the opportunity they gave to individuals and corporations to get rich. Alaska was a place where treasure was buried, and the fun was in the looking. If, by chance or skill or competitive ruthlessness you could find some of this trove, or wrest it from a discoverer, good for you. Alaska expanded the field for the great American dream of 'making it.'"

Robert B. Weeder
Alaska: Promises to Keep
1978

* * *

"Writers who described the upper Yukon as grim and inhospitable never saw the Bering Sea coast. It is a barren, open country with no apparent soft, seducing qualities. But seduce men it did with its very challenge [in 1890s gold rush]."

David B. Wharton
The Alaska Gold Rush
1972

* * *

[1890s official notice]: "To whom it may concern: At a general meeting of miners held in Circle City it was the unanimous verdict that all thieving and stealing shall be punished by WHIPPING AT THE POST AND BANISHMENT FROM THE COUNTRY, the severity of the whipping and the guilt of accused to be determined by the jury SO ALL THIEVES BEWARE."

Quoted by David B. Wharton
The Alaska Gold Rush
1972

* * *

"In the 1890s only Alaska remained as an adventurous escape, but to take off for Alaska for adventure alone was not socially acceptable. To go in search of wealth, to find a fortune in gold, was acceptable."

David B. Wharton
The Alaska Gold Rush
1972

* * *

"I was young enough [in 1920s] to absorb with gratitude and wonder the vast, splendid scene of Alaska in the time before the airplane brought it to

October 16, 1989

INFORMATION

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

THROUGH: CHRISS WINSTON

FROM: CURT SMITH

SUBJECT: REMARKS FOR SENATOR TED STEVENS' FUNDRAISER

I. SUMMARY

On Wednesday, October 18, at 6:45 p.m. you will address about 300 people at the Madison Hotel. Senator Stevens' guests and contributors include members of the Washington, D.C. business community, Senators, and Congressman Don "Moose" Young. Rabbi Balkney, one of the most prominent Republican Jewish leaders, will also attend. Other guests you might recognize are Deborah Steelman, _____. So far, the Senators who have accepted are Frank Murkowski, Christopher Bond, Rudy Boschwitz, John Chafee, Dan Coats, Thad Cochran, William S. Cohen, Alfonse D'Amato, John C. Danforth, Pete Domenici, Jake Garn, Slade Gorton, Phil Gramm, Charles Grassley, Orrin Hatch, John Heinz, Robert Kasten, Richard Lugar, Connie Mack, John McCain, Mitch McConnell, Don Nickles, Bob Packwood, Larry Pressler, William Roth, Warren Rudman, Arlen Specter, Steve Symms, Strom Thurmond, and John Warner. More Senators are expected to respond. We will provide a complete list of notable guests with the speech cards.

II. DISCUSSION

The attached remarks (6 minutes) hail Ted Stevens' record as Senior Senator of Alaska. On the third page the remarks recognize the "unified [Alaskan] team." This statement could be quoted or replayed in advertisements for any of the Members of Congress from Alaska.

Note: The attendance of the invited Senators is pending on a late afternoon vote.

*Bl. Almonaco
Cong Direct*

*X
X*

