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OA/ID Number: 13720
Folder ID Number: 13720-003

Folder Title:
[David] Frohnmayer Fundraiser 5/21/90 [OA 8313]

Stack:	Row:	Section:	Shelf:	Position:
G	26	20	6	1

Frohnmayer Contacts

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Donna Zajonc
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Mrs. Frohnmayer
(503) 686-0434

Maria Ray (503) 378-6002
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Staffed

Grant/Cawley
May 16, 1990
Draft four
A:OREGON

① call W/S F.: 503/686-0434 p.1, p.4
② State of the Union, p.2
③ call Hollingsworth on Friday p.4

REMARKS: DAVID FROHNMAYER FUNDRAISING BREAKFAST
PORTLAND, OREGON
MONDAY, MAY 21, 1990
7:45 A.M.

((Acknowledgements))... And of course, the next Governor of Oregon, Dave Frohnmayer.\\

It's great to be here in Oregon, beautiful state with so much to do outdoors. I'd love to get some fishing in while we're here, but the way I fish, we don't have **three weeks** to spare.\\

I had such little success fishing in Maine last summer, I would have been better off fishing for **compliments** from the **Washington Post.**\\

But I'm not here today to tell fish stories. I'm here to talk to you about the future of this great state and this great country. Next November, there will be an election to decide what kind of governor will lead Oregon into the '90's. Well, I can tell you one thing. Oregonians want a Governor who doesn't need on-the-job training -- Oregonians want Dave Frohnmayer. Family man. Native Oregonian. Rhodes Scholar. Degrees from Harvard, Oxford, and Berkeley. Professor of Law. 49 years old. 6 years in the State House of Representatives. In his tenth year as Attorney General. In 1988, he was reelected with **no opposition** and **both** parties' nominations, setting the record as the largest vote-getter in Oregon state history by winning nearly a **million**

votes. **And all this before breakfast? \\\ Gee, I wish I could stick around for lunch and see what's next. **

Let me tell you a short story. As a ten year-old boy, Dave went on a school field trip to Salem, and got his first look at the State Capitol building. He stood on the steps in awe, looking up at that golden Pioneer on top, and decided then and there that he would enter public service. He began that public service as a teacher, spending ten years as a law professor at the University of Oregon. He's seen miracles occur right in his own classroom, he's summoned young minds to greatness -- just as every teacher in America does every day of the year. After his decade as a teacher, he made a commitment to excellence for American students in the decades to come. **And now the time has come for us to send him back to the State Capitol as Governor.**

Like Dave, our Administration has made excellence in education one of our top priorities. Back in September, the Nation's governors joined me at the Education Summit in Virginia to set new education goals for America. And, in my State of the Union address, I announced those goals: goals that dealt with assessing students' performance, increasing our graduation rate, producing a nation of literate adults, making our schools drug-free, and ensuring that by the year 2000, our students are the first in the world in math and science achievement.

"Education is leading human souls to what is best, and making what is best out of them," writes the author John Ruskin, for "the training which makes men happiest in themselves also

makes them most serviceable to others." We entrust America's education system with the minds of our children, so we must support our teachers as they face the daily challenge of "making what is best" out of these children. As a democratic nation, the Founders recognized the importance of an educated citizenry. By teaching our young people well, we ensure a bright future for them in commerce, public service, medicine, high-tech industries -- **we build a better America.** This is our legacy of freedom to future generations. And it is one that is very important to me as President.

Dave Frohnmayer has made education a top priority as Governor. And that's why I need Dave Frohnmayer as the next Governor of Oregon.\\ ((And with your newly elected Superintendent of Public Instruction, Norma Paulus \\\ Norma, glad to see you back in public service \\ with this team, Oregon's children come out the winners.))

Dave's also spent a decade of his life protecting our schools and streets from the violence of drugs and crime, serving Oregon as Attorney General. During that time, he's won six out of seven cases he's argued before the U.S. Supreme Court -- **the best record of any Attorney General in the country. **

Among the many pieces of anti-crime legislation that he's written, Dave authored and vigorously enforced a 1981 anti-racketeering act that so far has recovered more than $2 million from white collar criminals, organized crime, drug manufacturers and dealers, illicit gamblers and con artists. He chairs the

Governor's Commission on Organized Crime and founded the Criminal Intelligence Unit. Simply put, Dave Frohnmayer is the **only** candidate running with the **experience** and the **determination** to stand up and fight the drug dealers and violent criminals threatening our neighborhoods.

Dave's take-charge attitude is the kind we need if we are to break the back of crime in this country -- a strategy that involves both the Federal and state levels. We've proposed tougher laws, stiffer penalties and increased prosecutorial powers in the Violent Crime Control Act we've sent to the Congress. But it's going to take a coordinated effort by our state leaders across the country to free our citizens of the revolving-door approach to criminal law. **A comprehensive approach to fighting drugs and crime in this state -- that's another reason why I need Dave Frohnmayer at the Governors' desk.**\\

Oregonians also want a Governor who understands this beautiful state, from the Snake River to the Pacific coast. Dave **knows and loves** Oregon and its precious environment. ((In fact, he loves the Oregon outdoors so much that he's become quite a fan of white-water rafting. Apparently, he'd been trying for years to get Lynne to go over Martin Rapids on the McKenzie River.

Finally, he told her, "C'mon Lynne, anybody can do it." At that, his **mother-in-law and the kids** became interested, so she went after all. Raft number one: half of the kids, Dave \\ and

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May 16, 1990
Draft four
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May 9, 1990
Draft one
A:OREGON

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You know, when we called out to get the latest information on the campaign before arriving, we asked them what their slogan was. True story. Perhaps, we thought, it would refer to Dave's **experience and leadership**; or maybe his **go-getter attitude and accomplishments.** Apparently, everybody in the state already knows Dave -- the campaign said the only slogan they need to know is **"GET ELECTED."** \\\

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campaign bio

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Mrs. F.

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CALL HOLLINGSWORTH ON FRIDAY X7054

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Maria Ray

MRS. F.

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some kids w/him & mother-in-law
others w/her

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# # #

check on-Hatfield 224-3753
-Packwood 224-5244 NO
-Mitch 225-

Grant/Cawley
May 9, 1990
Draft one
A:OREGON

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Oregonians want a Governor who doesn't need on-the-job training -- and that's why they love Dave so much. Every one here knows him: Native Oregonian. Family man. Rhodes Scholar. Degrees from Harvard, Oxford, and Berkeley. Professor of Law. 49 years old. X years in the State House of Representatives. In his tenth year as Attorney General. **And all this before breakfast?** \\\

No wonder the voters reelected him last time with **no opposition** and **both** parties' nominations. Dave set the record as the largest vote-getter in Oregon state history by winning nearly a **million** votes last election. As a ten year-old kid, Dave went on a field trip to the Salem, and got his first look at the State

Capitol building. He stood on the steps in awe, looking up, and decided then that he would enter public service. Since then, he's served three terms in the State Legislature, and is now serving his third term as Attorney General. Well, they say good things come in threes -- **and it's time we sent him back to the State Capitol as Governor.**

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Legis. Aff.

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Dave **is** a great outdoorsman, a man who is deeply concerned, as I am, about preserving and protecting our beautiful environment. And that includes the wildlife that inhabits our forests and parks -- from the rolling hills of Willamette Valley to the ocean shores on the west side of the Cascades. There's a lot at stake right now, not only the Spotted Owl and a safe environment, but economic growth and the jobs of nearly 18,000 Oregonians.

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- Packwood 224-5244 NO
- Smith 225- Yes (Tina)

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Libby Fewell 503/222-1221

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campaign bio

Marla Ray 503/378-6002

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# # #

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Grant/Cawley
May 9, 1990
Draft one
A:OREGON

BRIEF REMARKS: DAVID FROHNMAYER FUNDRAISING BREAKFAST
PORTLAND, OREGON
MONDAY, MAY 27, 1990
7:45 A.M.

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# # #

Mary Kate Grant

The INTERNATIONAL THESAURUS of QUOTATIONS

compiled by

Rhoda Thomas Tripp



Harper & Row, Publishers, New York
Grand Rapids, Philadelphia, St. Louis, San Francisco
London, Singapore, Sydney, Tokyo, Toronto

learning apart from nature is fractional, and practice in the absence of both is aimless. PLUTARCH, "The Education of Children," *Moralia* (c. A.D. 100), tr. Moses Hadas.

64. It is only the ignorant who despise education. PUBLILIUS SYRUS, *Moral Sayings* (1st c. B.C.), 571, tr. Darius Lyman.

65. There is nothing so stupid as an educated man, if you get off the thing that he was educated in. WILL ROGERS, quoted in Will Durant's *On the Meaning of Life* (1932).

66. The vine that has been made to bear fruit in the spring, withers and dies before autumn. ROUSSEAU, *Émile* (1762), 4.

67. Education, properly understood, is that which teaches discernment. JOSEPH ROUX, *Meditations of a Parish Priest* (1886), 7.7, tr. Isabel F. Hapgood.

68. Education is the leading human souls to what is best, and making what is best out of them; and these two objects are always attainable together, and by the same means; the training which makes men happiest in themselves also makes them most serviceable to others. JOHN RUSKIN, *The Stones of Venice* (1851–53), 3.

69. Education, which was at first made universal in order that all might be able to read and write, has been found capable of serving quite other purposes. By instilling nonsense it unifies populations and generates collective enthusiasm. BERTRAND RUSSELL, "An Outline of Intellectual Rubbish," *Unpopular Essays* (1950).

70. The great difficulty in education is to get experience out of ideas. GEORGE SANTAYANA, *The Life of Reason: Reason in Common Sense* (1905–06).

71. Education, like neurosis, begins at home. MILTON R. SAPIRSTEIN, *Paradoxes of Everyday Life* (1955), 2.

72. What we call education and culture is for the most part nothing but the substitution of reading for experience, of literature for life, of the obsolete fictitious for the contemporary real. GEORGE BERNARD SHAW, "Epistle Dedicatory," *Man and Superman* (1903).

73. One by one the solid scholars / Get the degrees, the jobs, the dollars. W. D. SNODGRASS, "April Inventory" (1959).

74. I have learned much from my teachers, and from my colleagues more than from my teachers, and from my students more than from all. Haggadah, *Palestinian Talmud* (4th c.).

75. The schools of the country are its future in miniature. TEHYI HSIEH, *Chinese Epigrams Inside Out and Proverbs* (1948), 22.

76. What does education often do? It makes a straight-cut ditch of a free, meandering brook. THOREAU, *Journal*, 1850.

77. In the first place God made idiots. This was for practice. Then he made school boards. MARK TWAIN, "Pudd'nhead Wilson's New Calendar," *Following the Equator* (1897), 2.25.

78. Education consists mainly in what we have unlearned. MARK TWAIN, *Notebook* (1935).

79. Genius lasts longer than Beauty. That accounts for the fact that we all take such pains to overeducate ourselves. OSCAR WILDE, *The Picture of Dorian Gray* (1891), 1.

EFFECT

See 108. Cause and Effect

278. EFFICIENCY

See also 579. Method

1. A new broom is good for three days. ITALIAN PROVERB.

2. Superfluous branches / We lop away, that bearing boughs may live. SHAKESPEARE, *Richard II* (1595–96), 3.4.63.

279. EFFORT

See also 243. Difficulty; 289. Enterprise; 679. Perseverance; 1058. Work

1. They that sow in tears shall reap in joy. *Bible*, Psalms 126:5.

2. By labor fire is got out of a stone. DUTCH PROVERB.

3. The bitter and the sweet come from the outside, the hard from within, from one's own efforts. EINSTEIN, *Out of My Later Years* (1950), 2.

4. Elbow-grease is the best polish. ENGLISH PROVERB.

5. Nothing is got without pain but dirt and long nails. ENGLISH PROVERB.

6. Try first thyself, and after call in God; /

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THE ALMANAC OF AMERICAN POLITICS 1990

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

Michael Barone and Grant Ujifusa

National Journal
Washington, D.C.

OREGON

"Pictorially, Oregon is this," the *WPA Guide* explained 50 years ago, "tidy white houses and church spires of the Willamette Valley settlements, like transplanted New England towns, among pastoral scenery warm and graceful as the landscapes of Innes; the Alice-through-the-looking-glass effect of a swift incredible geographic change that lifts motorists out of lush green forests and over the wind-scoured ridgepole of the Cascades, and plummets them into a grim never-never land of broken rim-rock and bare-boned plains beyond the range; the lamplit frontier towns of eastern Oregon, the rolling, golden wheatlands, great ranches where booted and spurred men still ride. Or if the bird's eye view is toward the west coast, a humid, forested, mountainous region, fronting the Pacific, to which it presents, abruptly, a precipitous escarpment, relieved here and there by long stretches of sand beaches, an occasional lumber port or fishing village, or a river mouth." This Oregon was known to Americans since Lewis and Clark spent the winter of 1805–06 at the mouth of the Columbia. John Jacob Astor's fur traders set up Astoria in 1811, and settlers came up the Oregon Trail, through the rapids of the Columbia Gorge to the fertile, well-watered Willamette Valley. Oregon was a hot political issue then: James K. Polk won the 1844 election on the cry of "54°40′ or Fight!" although in 1846 he settled with the British for the 49th parallel instead.

In this remote land, nearly 2,000 miles and weeks of travel away from the Mississippi River frontier and at least 700 miles from the equally small settlements in California, was established the orderly, productive society of Oregon. It grew steadily over the years, with only a few booms—in 1900–10 as the timber industry was growing, and in the 1940s when war workers raised the state's population by 40%. Culturally, it is quintessentially American, but geographically it is remote from most of the United States and looks out across the Pacific Rim to the Orient: most of the Japanese cars sold in the United States are unloaded in Portland, and this is one state which resolutely backs free trade. Its major product for many years was—and in good years, still is—lumber, but there is less of the raucousness of the lumber camp to its history and more of the decorum of the New England Yankee small town with its library and literary society. When the West was the stronghold of populism, Oregon was different; and it was the most Republican of the western states as late as 1948, when it favored Thomas E. Dewey over Harry Truman.

This well-ordered little commonwealth had another boom in the 1970s. As Americans became aware of pollution and to appreciate their natural environment, they began to seek out places like Oregon, with its small cities (even metropolitan Portland is only about 1.3 million) and nearby wilderness, its pristine mountains, seacoast and desert. Oregonians, however, did not want to see their state follow the same path as the big metro areas in California. Its attitude was summed up by Governor Tom McCall (1966–74), who urged people to visit Oregon, "but for heaven's sake don't come to live here." That attitude changed by the late 1970s, when recession and an ailing lumber industry made environment-conscious Oregon yearn for a little more of the economic growth it had been taking for granted. For a time, migration into the state—long heavy, despite McCall's admonition—stopped, and unemployment rates zoomed up to some of the nation's highest levels. The problem was the vulnerability of the lumber industry: demand for lumber depends on the level of new construction, which in turn depends on interest rates; the combination of high interest rates and recession during the first Reagan term hit Oregon especially hard.

In the late 1980s, growth returned and concern for the environment was again high; Oregon



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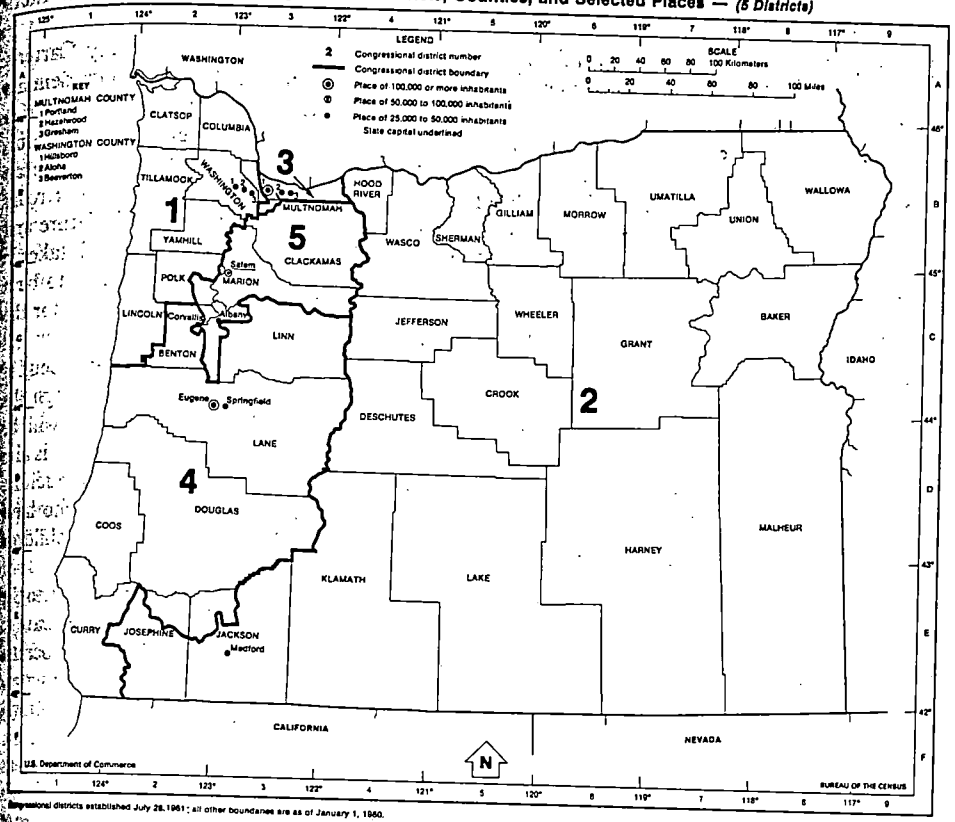
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which elected a conservative, belt-tightening Republican governor in 1978 and 1982, was ready to elect an expansive liberal Democrat, Neil Goldschmidt, in 1986. A similar trend was apparent in the 1988 presidential election when Oregon, after voting Republican in all but one of the last nine elections, cast its electoral votes for Michael Dukakis. His emphasis on economic growth and on the liberal cultural values important to so many highly educated professionals struck a chord in Oregon; this is a culturally liberal state on many issues, with many young and single voters, and one that is proud of being the first state to ban throwaway bottles and among the first to allow abortions (though it may be a little sheepish about having decriminalized marijuana in the early 1970s). On economics, Oregon is less liberal, cautious in its enthusiasm for big government (even though public works like the Columbia River dams are so visible here) and turned off by the Democrats' increasing emphasis on restrictive trade policies.

Oregon seems to have reached these conclusions not after dialectical struggle, but through the emergence of a consensus. Unlike most states, it does not have long-standing political differences between different regions. The coastal areas and the lower Columbia River valley are marginally more Democratic than the rest of the state; Salem, the state capital, is usually more Republican than Eugene, the site of the University of Oregon; the low-lying, less affluent sections of Portland east of the Willamette River are usually Democratic, while the more affluent city neighborhoods and suburbs in the hills in the west tend to be Republican. But the differences are

dvocate of zero population growth, and in the late 1970s, he became its leading opponent of ans on abortion. The Senate, despite New Right gains, is still the branch of government least clined to restrict abortions; Packwood has proven skillful at using parliamentary devices to ally the majority he has on this issue in the face of attacks from Jesse Helms and others. The sue has also been a major electoral asset to Packwood. Women's rights advocates made his election their number one priority in 1980 and they, in turn, were the single biggest bloc of ontributors to his campaign that year, even providing a substantial share of his funds in 1986, hough most, of course, could be attributed to his Finance chair. Yet he is also a strong party an, one who put together the fundraising capability and technical services which were crucial keeping Republican control of the Senate in the 1980s. He was also the originator of the early Tidewater talks, when Republican officeholders from around the country, wearing weaters and using first names, meet on Maryland's Eastern Shore and try to share the new ideas hey have had about policy.

Packwood, like many prominent Senators, first won office in an upset: he was a surprise inner when he ran, at age 36, against four-term incumbent Wayne Morse in 1968. He won election in 1974 and 1980 by margins that have to be considered unimpressive, especially onsidering the fact that he heavily outspent his opponents both times. In 1986, his real challenge was in the primary, and it now looks as if the religious right will always oppose him (but not Hatfield, because of his well-known deep religious beliefs). The distance factor may be playing a part here. Much of Oregon is nine flying hours from Washington, D.C., and it's harder for Oregon's Members of Congress to keep in close touch with their constituents.

Packwood is a man of calculation more than passion, an experienced observer of the game and ne who still plays it to win. Those who see him as a cynical man who believes in nothing have got wrong; he does have strong beliefs—encouraging free enterprise, women's rights, the Republican Party to name three—but he is also interested in surviving, and other issues—tax preferences, for example—may become negotiable. His strategy for 1992, as it has been for previous races, is to raise plenty of money and try to avoid serious competition; and the surprise of previous elections is not that he has won, but that some of his margins have been so close.

Presidential politics. Oregon, with seven electoral votes, and geographically closer to Vancouver, British Columbia than it is to any population concentration in any state but neighboring Washington, does not see much of presidential candidates, even in primaries, and even when, as in 1988, the contest in the general election here is close. Since environmental issues started becoming important, Oregon has tended to vote more Democratic than the nation when the Democrats run a culturally liberal candidate and less Democratic than the nation when they do not. Oregon was one of the few states to cast almost as high a percentage of its votes for George McGovern as for Hubert Humphrey, yet in 1976 it went narrowly for Gerald Ford over Jimmy Carter. Walter Mondale did not sell particularly well here; Michael Dukakis did. The difference in response is even more striking when you consider that these Democratic nominees got 30% of their votes from blacks in some industrial states, while there are almost no blacks in Oregon, nor is there a large low-income population. Oregon is part of America's Northern Tier—so is Washington, Minnesota, Wisconsin, Massachusetts—the only place in the country where the Democrats' cultural liberalism is affirmatively popular.

The halcyon days of Oregon's presidential primary are probably over. This late May contest ended Harold Stassen's career as a serious presidential candidate in 1948, when he lost 52%–48% to Thomas Dewey, and it gave Robert Kennedy his only defeat in 1968. Oregon in those days was part of a West Coast swing, since it came just before the California primary; at a time when campaigners were not yet used to flying all over the country they, like National Football League teams in the 1950s, scheduled West Coast contests together, to minimize travel time. By the 1980s, Oregon seemed to come too late in the season and to have too few delegates at stake to earn much attention.

Congressional districting. Oregon House races have a certain volatility: the distance factor makes it hard for even the most conscientious and attractive congressman to keep winning by the kinds of percentages that members whose districts are within two hours of Washington's National Airport can count on. Oregon is not likely to gain a seat in 1992, as it did in 1982, nor will its district lines have to be changed much because of population growth. The Democrats who control the redistricting process may, however, adjust the lines in the Portland area to make the 1st and 5th Districts more favorable to their candidates.

The People: Est. Pop. 1988: 2,741,000; Pop. 1980: 2,633,105, up 4.1% 1980–88 and 25.9% 1970–80. 1.12% of U.S. total, 30th largest. 20% with 1–3 yrs. col., 17% with 4+ yrs. col.; 10.7% below poverty level. Single ancestry: 10% English, 9% German, 4% Irish, 2% Norwegian, 1% Swedish, French, Scottish, Italian, Dutch. Households (1980): 70% family, 37% with children, 60% married couple; 34.9% housing units rented; median monthly rent: $212; median house value: $59,000. Voting age pop. (1980): 1,910,048; 2% Spanish origin, 1% Asian origin, 1% Black, 1% American Indian. Registered voters (1988): 1,528,478; 737,489 D (48%); 590,648 R (39%); 200,341 unaffiliated and minor parties (13%).

1988 Share of Federal Tax Burden: $8,659,000,000; 0.98% of U.S. total, 29th largest.

1988 Share of Federal Expenditures

	Total		Non-Defense		Defense	
Total Expend	$8,237m	(0.93%)	$7,420m	(1.13%)	$1,115m	(0.6
St/Lcl Grants	1,322m	(1.15%)	1,320m	(1.15%)	2m	(1.9
Salary/Wages	1,001m	(0.75%)	831m	(1.24%)	170m	(1.3
Pymnts to Indiv	4,878m	(1.19%)	4,685m	(1.20%)	193m	(1.0
Procurement	749m	(0.40%)	298m	(0.64%)	749m	(0.4
Research/Other	287m	(0.77%)	286m	(0.77%)	1m	(0.1

Political Lineup: Governor, Neil Goldschmidt (D); Secy. of State, Barbara Roberts (D); Atty. G... Dave Frohnmayer (R); Treasurer, Tony Meeker (R). State Senate, 30 (19 D and 11 R); State Hou... Representatives, 60 (32 D and 28 R). Senators, Mark O. Hatfield (R) and Robert W. Packwood (... Representatives, 5 (3 D and 2 R).

1988 Presidential Vote

Dukakis (D)	616,206	(51%)
Bush (R)	560,126	(47%)

1988 Democratic Presidential Primary

Dukakis	221,048	(57%)
Jackson	148,207	(38%)
Gephardt	6,772	(2%)
Gore	5,445	(1%)
Simon	4,757	(1%)

1984 Presidential Vote

Reagan (R)	685,700	(...
Mondale (D)	536,479	(...

1988 Republican Presidential Primary

Bush	199,938	(...
Dole	49,128	(...
Robertson	21,212	(...

OVERNOR

...Neil Goldschmidt (D)



Elected 1986, term ex... home, Salem; U. of O... 1967; Jewish; married (...

Career: Practicing at... Comm., 1971–73; Ma... Transportation, 1979–8...

Office: State Capitol, ...

Election Results

1986 gen.	Neil Golds...
	Norma Pa...
1986 prim.	Neil Golds...
	Edward N. ...
1982 gen.	Victor G. A...
	Ted Kulong...

NATORS

Mark O. Hatfield (R)



Elected 1966, seat up 199... Willamette U., B.A. 19... married (Antoinette).

Career: Navy, WWII; A... Willamette U., 1949–57; C... 1955–57; OR Secy. of Sta...

Offices: 711 HSOB 2051... N.E., Salem 97301, 503-3... S.W. Yamhill, Portland 97...

Committees: *Appropriati...* committees: Commerce, J... Agencies; Energy and Wa... Foreign Operations; Labor, ... tion; Legislative Branch. *E...* R). Subcommittees: Public... ...and Power. *Rules and Administration* (2d of 7 R). *J...* ...ittee on Printing.

... Ratings

ADA	ACLU	COPE	CFA	LCV	ACU
70	56	51	75	70	30
65	—	50	58	—	28

...l Journal Ratings

1988 LIB	—	1988 CONS
43%	—	55%
45%	—	54%
75%	—	24%

May 13, 1990 The New York Times page A19

2 OREGONS COLLIDE IN GOVERNOR'S RACE

Clash Between Environmental Interests and Old Timber Industry Fuels Contest

By TIMOTHY EGAN
Special to The New York Times

PORTLAND, Ore., May 10 — Ever since Neil Goldschmidt, long considered one of the leading Democratic lights of the West, made his surprise announcement that he would not seek a second term as Governor of Oregon, the list of candidates to succeed him has been as varied as this state's scenery.

But the talk of the governor's race has been about something that will not appear on the primary ballot on Tuesday: the northern spotted owl, a small nocturnal bird whose existence experts say is threatened by logging, the state's leading industry.

Last month, a panel of Federal scientists recommended curtailing logging on Federal lands by about 30 percent to protect the owl. The move could cripple some of Oregon's struggling mill towns and put thousands of loggers out of work.

But in an indication of just how much this growing state has changed in recent years, the proposal to protect the owl was hailed by the state's leading newspapers and is supported by at least half the people of Oregon, some polls show.

How to Reconcile Two Oregons

Trying to reconcile the two Oregons — one dependent on the traditional industry of cutting old trees, the other involving an environmentally concerned, mostly urban population — is the toughest task facing the next governor.

The leading contenders are Barbara Roberts, a Democrat who is Secretary of State and who is running unopposed in the primary, and David Frohnmayer, the State Attorney General, who is well ahead of six little-known rivals in the Republican primary.

The 49-year-old Mr. Goldschmidt has been a dominant force in Oregon politics for 20 years; he was Mayor of Portland at the age of 33 and Secretary of Transportation under President Jimmy Carter at 39. Even his closest advisers had expected him to seek reelection, and the state was shocked when he announced in February that he would not seek a second term, explaining that his marriage was breaking up and that he wanted to devote time to his personal life.

During Mr. Goldschmidt's time in office, Oregon has emerged from a long recession associated with the timber industry and has further developed other segments of its economy through international trade, tourism, agriculture and hundreds of new businesses, most of them high-tech. The state has also become a haven for people who have fled the urban woes of California for cities in the Northwest.

Significant Changes

Oregon, Washington and Idaho were among the nation's top five states in job growth over the last two years. As the population has increased to slightly less than 3 million from 2.6 million in the past five years, the political makeup has also changed.

"Californians aren't moving here because they want to cut down trees," said Paddy McGuire, executive director of the state's Democratic Party. "They're moving here because they want to live by them."

The 49-year-old Mr. Frohnmayer, whose brother John is chairman of the National Endowment for the Arts, had announced plans to run for governor before Mr. Goldschmidt bowed out.

A Harvard graduate, Rhodes scholar at Oxford and former law professor at the University of Oregon, Mr. Frohnmayer calls himself "a Republican moderate who defies ideological labels." A father of five, born in Medford, he has attracted criticism from the right wing of his party in Oregon by supporting abortion rights.

He says the spotted owl recommendation, if carried out, would be "catastrophic" for Oregon. When he proposed further study of the issue, Ms. Roberts responded, "The patient is bleeding to death and Dave wants to get a second opinion."

'Restore One Oregon'

Although one-sixth of Mr. Frohnmayer's recent campaign contributions came from the timber industry, he says he wants to be a bridge between environmentalists and loggers. In recent polls, he leads all other candidates by a gap of about 12 points.

"I want to restore one Oregon," he said.

Ms. Roberts, who is 53, is a fourth-generation Oregonian, known as an energetic and feisty campaigner. Mr. Frohnmayer plans to spend about $3 million on the race and may have twice as much money as Ms. Roberts, but she says her energy will carry her to the Governor's mansion.

She has accused Mr. Frohnmayer of pandering to fears about losing logging jobs. Referring to a recent loggers' rally in Portland, where spotted owls were hung in effigy and fights broke out between timber workers and environmentalists, Ms. Roberts said: "How is Dave Frohnmayer supposed to be a bridge when he took part in the biggest environmental-bashing rally I've seen in years? They worked those poor timber workers into a froth."

She said the solution to the timber crunch was to get the mill towns to do more, like making furniture and finished wood products with the state's timber.

"I'm not talking about putting timber workers on welfare, but we have to face reality," she said. "This is the fastest-growing region in the country. There will be good, family-wage jobs from construction, building sewers and other things if we diversify."

Dave Frohnmayer

Oregonians for Frohnmayer
P.O. Box 8904
Portland, Oregon 97207

4380 SW Macadam Ave, Suite 200
Portland, OR 97201
503 274-6222, FAX 274-6202

FACSIMILE COVER SHEET

TO Mark Lang FROM Donna Zajonc

TELEPHONE NUMBER _____

TELECOPIER NUMBER _____

NUMBER OF PAGES (including this page) _____

TRANSMISSION CONTENTS: _____

SPECIAL INSTRUCTIONS: Please call me to confirm you received this and whether you or Mark Davis will Be writing the Speech. (NEITHER) Thanks

DATE: _____ Donna Zajonc

☐ Sent Time: _____ __.m.

☐ Confirmed Time: _____ __.m.

Dave Frohnmayer
P.O. Box 8904 • Portland, Oregon 97207

Draft

TO: Mark Lang

FM: Donna Zajonc, Campaign Manager

RE: President Bush's remarks, May 21, 1990

DT: May 10, 1990

Attached are some notes and information on issues Dave Frohnmayer has stressed in his campaign. I have provided background information on the issue in general, Frohnmayer's position, and our goal of what we'd like the President to say.

I understand that the President will speak for 12-15 minutes, opening with local anecdotes. I would be more than happy to supply you with any information that would be helpful for that portion of his remarks.

As you can see from the issues summary, a number of specifics must await either a response from Andy Card at the White House, or the outcome of the Oregon primary on May 15th.

John is brother
personal friendship w/ family

Trailblazers 3-0 lot! Blazers.
Dallas
San Antonio } whipped Texas!

DZMEMO

Paid for by Oregonians for Frohnmayer • P.O. Box 8904 • Portland, OR 97207 • Telephone (503) 684-4355 • FAX (503) 684-4599

Dave Frohnmayer
P.O. Box 8904 • Portland, Oregon 97207

CRIME: In recent years, Oregon has had the fourth highest violent crime rate in the nation. Portland has become, in effect, a "satellite" city for many California gangs. The state ranks third in the nation in marijuana growth, and first in number of methamphetamine labs. *

The last session of the legislature approved construction of a major new prison in Eastern Oregon. Legal hurdles have been cleared, and that project can now proceed. However, the facility is virtually filled with inmates out on temporary leave and housed in makeshift bunks in other facilities before construction has begun.

As Attorney General, Dave Frohnmayer has been extremely active in fighting this growing problem. He chairs the Governor's Commission on Organized Crime; authored the state's organized crime statute; founded the Criminal Intelligence Unit, which helps local law enforcement official identify major drug dealers; and has authored a number of other pieces of anti-crime legislation.

Campaign surveys indicate that the crime issue cuts strongly in our favor, and a boost from the President on Dave's experience in this area would further enhance his reputation, and further highlight the differences between Frohnmayer and his opponent, who has no experience in this area.

Furthermore, the recent action to remove Noriega from power in Panama gives a potential hook to the President's message. He could refer to his efforts to counter the drug supply near its source, and at the same time give Panamanians the right to choose their own president. Dave Frohnmayer wants to counter the drug problem closer to home, and give Oregonians the freedom from this scourge affecting our youth.

In recent weeks, Frohnmayer has begun to release details of his plan to fight crime. His three prong approach -- apprehension, punishment and early intervention to break the cycle -- will be developed through the campaign.

To date, he has called for increased use of high tech crime fighting techniques, including computerized fingerprint and mugshot systems, plus DNA testing and cataloging of sex offenders. He has also discussed his support of early intervention programs, and has written tough new statutes against child abuse. He is a member of the board of Citizens for a Drug Free Oregon, and has actively supported the DARE program. (Drug Abuse Resistance Education)

EDUCATION: Much like President Bush wants to be known as the Education President, Dave Frohnmayer has committed to making

Dave Frohnmayer
P.O. Box 8904 • Portland, Oregon 97207

education his first priority as governor. There are several hurdles in the way.

Oregon relies heavily on property taxes to fund education. The general fund commitment to schools has dropped steadily over the past several years, placing further burdens on property tax payers. Several efforts to limit property taxes have failed by close margins, and another 1.5 percent limitation will appear on the November ballot.

On May 15th, voters will have a 5-point menu to indicate what they would like to change to lessen the over-reliance on property taxes. Two points offer higher income taxes, two points offer a sales tax (Oregon has none and has voted overwhelmingly against it several times), and the fifth option is to do nothing. Details of the outcome of that vote will be available after the primary election.

Dave Frohnmayer has endorsed one of the sales tax options as part of his four point plan to fund schools. His opponent has endorsed the same option. The other points of the Frohnmayer plan are to fund education first in the budget process, rather than last; commit the state to a minimum level of 30 percent of local school costs (basic school support has dropped below that level in recent years); and establish a trust fund to build up revenues to fund special education programs mandated by the state and federal governments. The trust fund would be funded with surplus tax revenues and potentially lottery proceeds. Frohnmayer is the only candidate for governor to release a comprehensive funding plan.

Frohnmayer spent 10 years as a law professor at the University of Oregon. He understands the challenges facing teachers. His opponent served on a local school board for 10 years, and has received the endorsement of the Oregon Education Association, one of the strongest PACs in the state.

The President's support of Frohnmayer's commitment to education would be very helpful. This is one of the key issues in the campaign, and one on which Dave Frohnmayer is personally committed.

1/2 of Oregon is owned by fed govt
BUSH MEMO
Spotted owls designation June 23

Dave Frohnmayer
P.O. Box 8904 • Portland, Oregon 97207

ISSUES SUMMARY

TIMBER: Wood products are the leading industry in Oregon, the nation's leading timber state. Over one-fifth of the nation's softwood sawtimber is grown here. In 1987, the industry employed over 80,000 Oregonians.

Of Oregon's total land area of 61.4 million acres, nearly half, 29.6 million acres, is forested. Of that, 22.7 million acres are available for commercial growing of timber. Public agencies, including the federal government, manage 60 percent of this land, while 40 percent is privately owned.

The greatest current threat to the timber industry is the federal planning process relating to the Northern Spotted Owl, and the potential listing of the owl as endangered. That listing decision is to be announced June 23rd.

The recent Interagency Scientific Committee (ISC) report on the spotted owl proposed setting aside thousands of acres in Habitat Conservation Areas (HCAs) to insure adequate spotted owl habitat. Subsequent estimates from the Departments of Interior and Agriculture place job loss estimates due to potential adoption of the plan (plus other reductions already in the works) at 28,000 jobs region-wide (includes Washington and northern California).

Dave Frohnmayer has vowed to fight to preserve timber industry jobs and the communities supported by those jobs. He feels people deserve consideration, especially since the listing of the spotted owl would create economic hardship unmatched by any listing decisions in the past.

mention them

This is important

His opponent, Secretary of State Barbara Roberts, has said we must, "play the hand we've been dealt," and accept the ISC findings. No other elected official at the statewide level or in the Congressional delegation has been as accepting of the ISC report as Roberts.

she won't be a fighter
DF is a fighter — he's let me know how strongly he feels

Recent media accounts indicate Frohnmayer has hit home with his support of the people employed by the industry. A recent timber rally in Portland attracted over 10,000 people, the largest rally of its kind at Pioneer Courthouse Square. Jeff Mapes, political writer for the Oregonian, said in an analysis piece that Roberts' comment may come back to haunt her.

While specific proposals for the president to make are awaiting word from Andy Card, we would like the President to support Frohnmayer's vow to stand up and fight for Oregon timber jobs. He could even refer to Dave's recent visit with him at the White House, where they discussed timber policy. Much like the President's concern with protecting the environment, Dave Frohnmayer shares some concerns of those who want to preserve old growth forests. However, he firmly believes the human, social and economic impacts of any decision must be taken into account.

(Nov.) — recent pic on invite

Dave has been aggressive on this issue
* Will have a field in Washington
POTUS' ear

Paid for by Oregonians for Frohnmayer • P.O. Box 8904 • Portland, OR 97207 • [redacted]
Telephone (503) 684-4555 • FAX (503) 684-4599

FROHNMAYER HUMOR/COLOR

1.) Dave is an avid outdoorsman and loves to take the family hiking and camping in the Oregon wilderness and also to go river rafting on the McKenzie River.

There is one set of rapids on the McKenzie that are particularly treacherous; they are white water and are known as "Martin Rapids". He'd been down these rapids many times and always tried to get his wife to go, saying "C'mon, any idiot can do this!" She always refused to participate and wouldn't allow the kids (they have 5) to go.

Finally, he had abused her with "any idiot can do it" one too many times, so she consented. His mother-in-law was also dragged into the trip. She had just had her hair coiffed so she wore a plastic shower cap.

Dave reassured everyone how safe it was and what an expert he was; he took the kids and the mother-in-law-in-the-shower-cap in his boat...and he dumped the raft...the boat flew up into the air, scattering the passengers everywhere.

2.) When Dave was a young kid, age 10 or so, he went on a trip to the state capital in Salem and got his first view of the state capital building. He stood on the steps in awe and was overwhelmed. He thought to himself, "this is IT! This is where important people do important things for this state and I want to be a part of this someday!"

Since then, Dave has been a devoted public servant....blah blah blah blah....

3.) ****Dave has argued 7 cases before the U.S.Supreme Court (and has won 6...a record!)

After one case, he was at home in Eugene when he received a call from a lawyer friend of his in Portland who is a personal friend of Sandra O'Connor.

Justice O'Connor had praised Dave to this friend and said his arguments before the court were most impressive.

Well, Dave being a lawyer, took copious notes of this conversation...the funny thing was that the only thing he could find to write with was an orange Crayola crayon! To this day, he still has that crayon scrawled note.

4.) Nicknames:

childhood: Hugo

other: "Mad Dog"

May 6, 1990

MEMORANDUM FOR MARY KATE GRANT
CAROLYN CAWLEY

FROM: PEGGY DOOLEY PD

SUBJECT: FROHNMAYER FOR GOVERNOR BREAKFAST

Contact: Libby Fewel 503/222-1221

[[See attached for detailed information.]]

- To be held at the Portland Hilton.
- Basic fundraiser:
  -- Staff photo
  -- Introduced by David Frohnmayer [FROAN-my-er], currently Attorney General, running for Governor
  -- Remarks, 10-12 minutes, prompter
  -- Leave before breakfast
- Misc.
  -- Mr. Casey, 100-year-old Bush supporter, is getting a photo with his two grandchildren before the remarks. There seems to be some story about a "lapel pin." Libby Fewel would know.

# # #

MK –
Carolyn has "attached"
Peggy

May 10, 1990

MEMORANDUM

TO: MK

FROM: CC

RE: MORE INFO ON FROHNMAYER BREAKFAST

--Head Table:
--phonetic on former Governor Atiyeh: Ah-**tee**-uh

--Change "Lt. Col. Merlock" to "Colonel Morelock"

--Senators Hatfield and Packwood and Rep. Smith have been invited but have not RSVP'ed...I will let you know.

--Theme of Breakfast:
--"The Oregon Breakfast"
--They are serving an all Oregonian breakfast...mmmmmm!
Fresh Oregon Strawberries with yogurt and mint
Poached Eggs Coos Bay topped with Dungeness Crab on French bread with Tillamook Cheese Sauce
Cascade Sauteed Mushrooms
Ontario Potatoes Darphin
Willamette Valley asparagus spears
Croissants and Brioche
Fresh Portland Roast coffee

--Attendees:
--800 (currently 780)

--Frohnmayer:

--He goes by "Dave" not "David"

--Frohnmayer came to D.C. in November and met with POTUS here at the White House. (They are using the Oval photo op picture on the breakfast invitations).

--He spent 3 terms/6 years in the State House.

--There is no organized campaign slogan or theme. They say it is basically "GET ELECTED!!!"

--OTHER:

--There is an old Oregonian man named Mr. Casey. He is 100 years old and a long time Bush supporter.

Mr. Casey me POTUS in September 1987 in Oregon, at a reception. POTUS went up to Mr. Casey, who was then a mere 98 years old to thank him for his years of support and he admired his Eagles pin.

No BIG deal, but Mr. Casey will be at the reception and will be the first to have his photo taken with POTUS as the pre-breakfast photo op.

--The US Ambassador to Romania is named "Punch" Green. Before this current position, he had run the Bush campaign in Oregon.

--Crater Lake is one of the natural beauties of which Oregonians are most proud. In fact, when you fly up the West Coast, its one of the things that the pilot always points out from the airplane window...it is immense and gorgeous.

POTUS could say he enjoyed the aerial view of Crater Lake as he was flying in....hokey but would be nice to work into a sentence and localize the speech.

** His campaign chair is going to call be back with some personal humor on Dave and I am also trying to get in touch with his wife. **

Lynn Frohnmayer
(503) 686-0434

May 6, 1990

MEMORANDUM FOR MARY KATE GRANT
CAROLYN CAWLEY

FROM: PEGGY DOOLEY

SUBJECT: FROHNMAYER FOR GOVERNOR BREAKFAST

Contact: Libby Fewel 503/222-1221

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# # #

MAY 21st BREAKFAST WITH PRESIDENT BUSH & DAVE FROHNMAYER
REVISION #5 4/30/90

Campaign Contact: Libby Fewel 503/222-1221 503/222-6536

LOCATION: The Portland Hilton Hotel - Grand Ballroom
921 S.W. 6th Avenue
Portland, OR 97204-1296

Contacts: Serge D'Rovencourt, Hotel Manager 503/226-1611
William "Bill" Tritt,Catering Manager 503/220-2683
Ellen J Toups, Dir. of Sales 503/220-2671
FAX 503/220-2565

PRELIMINARY PLANS

7:00AM Reception/photos-table sellers ONLY! Pavillion Room
7:30AM All guests MUST BE IN GRAND BALLROOM
Coffee, juice & pastries will be on table
7:33am Governor Atiyeh will welcome guests and ask for
7:33AM National Anthem-Dawn Joy Thornton,Aloha HS student
7:40AM Flag Salute-Craig Berkman,OR Republican Party Ch
7:45AM Invocation-Head of Salvation Army
Governor: Ladies and Gentlemen - The President of the United States of America
President George Bush/Lynn & Dave Frohnmayer enter
7:47AM Introduction -Dave Frohnmayer 5 minute max
President speaks
Dave Frohnmayer thanks President and guests
8:00AM Breakfast served
9:00AM Conclusion by Governor Atiyeh

NOTE: Only Dave Frohnmayer and the President speak!
No staff in room for photos; Room choice Advance team Photographer may have one assistant. Must have enough cameras ready so there is no pause.

ABSOLUTLY ESSENTIAL that Libby has complete list of names in order of each of the 100 pictures to be taken 24 hours ahead

HEAD TABLE President George Bush
Lynn & Dave Frohnmayer
Governor Atiyeh
Flag Salute - Craig Berkman
Invocation - Lt Col Mervyn L Morelock*
Representative Denny Smith
OR Republican National Committeeman **
OR Republican National Committeewoman **
Norma Paulus, Candidate-Supt of Schools
Claris Poppert, Frohnmayer Finance Chairman

*Local Head of Salvation Army
**Don Wyant and Marilyn Shannon

EBF 4/30/90

Unable to attend -
Treasurer Tony Meeker - will be in San Francisco
Senators Hatfield & Packwood - in Washington DC
Congressman Bob Smith - in Washington DC

PRESIDENT BUSH BREAKFAST
MAY 21, 1990

THE OREGON BREAKFAST

On each table will be a pitcher of orange juice and a pitcher of tomato juice and pastries. Beverages will be served (coffee, tea and decaffeinated coffee until the program begins).

STARTER

FRESH OREGON STRAWBERRIES FROM LEBANON OREGON
with yogurt & garnished with fresh mint

ENTREES

POACHED EGGS COOS BAY
Topped with Dungeness Crab on French Bread
with Light Tillamook Cheese Sauce

CASCADE SAUTEED MUSHROOMS

ONTARIO POTATOES DARPHIN

WILLAMETTE VALLEY ASPARAGUS SPEARS

COFFEE - TEA - DECAFFEINATED COFFEE

PASTRIES

PASTRY CHEF'S CHOICE OF BREAKFAST BAKERIES
DANISH, MINI CROISSANTS,BRIOCHE

Champagne

EBF 4/30/90

PRELIMINARY PLANS FOR PRESIDENT BUSH VISIT

Greeters at plane - To be determined by Claris Poppert
Arrival Dave and Lynn Frohnmayer
6 only Claris Poppet

Sunday Night Big Hitters Greeting - nothing possible at all

Monday 7:00AM Picture session in Pavillion Room
See notes above

7:30AM Breakfast

President leaves No guests

PRESIDENTIAL OFFICE SET UP

Judy Taylor has two women who will handle this.
Judy will arrange for all supplies.

TRANSPORTATION

Cars and Vans - arrange through Buzz Braley (Fewel)

Drivers - Libby Fewel will arrange

1.	Hank Murphy	292-0482H	221-8958W
2.	Eric Hoffman	243-3633H	
** 3.	David Horstkotte	238-1697H	(CHAIRMAN)
4.	Mike DeNeff		
5.	Mike Cravens		
6.	Chris Johnson		
7.	Charlie Bishop		
8.	Brot Bishop		

Decorations - Carol Clucus 206/254-8846

Registration - Denise Lilley 223-8830
Deb Lazarretti 223-8353

Hostesses - Judy Taylor B-292-1200/H-645-9763

Music - Lesley Andersen 287-3092 778-6098

Printing - Lane Miles Standish Frank Wall, Jr. 227-2553

Salvation Army Chief - Lt Colonel Mervyn L Morelock
Administrative Assistant, Alice White 348-0825

Photographer - John Patterson of Photo Art 224-5665

Don Wynant - 1-585-5109

Marilyn Shannon - 1-378-0744

QUESTIONS??????

1. Media Availability
   There will not be any. However there will be risers in the back of the Ballroom for press. Perhaps the advance people will permit press for his arrival. We will know 72 hours ahead.

2. Only 6 greeters when he arrivees. Claris' call as to whom these will be. No big hitter anything.

3. Information for Secret Service - Yes for all below
   Full names including middle name
   Social Security numbers
   Birthdates

4. Banner behind podium is Advance team's call

5. "Hail to the Chief" is played when he enters only. Advance team will determine start and stop.

6. Other requirements will be determined by advance team.

EBF 4/30/90

PROPOSED BUDGET

INCOME		
Ticket Sales	800 @ 1000 each	$800,000.00
EXPENSES		
Presidential Visit	Deposit to RNC **	60,000.00
Invitations	Paper for 12,000	5,000.00
Design/Printing	Donated	*******
Postage		400.00
Meal Cost	700 @ $21.00 each	14,700.00
Champagne	Donated	*******
Decorations	900.00	1,300.00
Pipe & Drape	400.00	
Sound & light		300.00
Music		750.00
Photographer ****		700.00
Miscellaneous		400.00
TOTAL *****		$83,550.00

** Paid in advance. There should be a considerable refund.

*** Only the official White House photographer is allowed for all but the photo opportunity, and there only 100 clicks.

~~Libby - tape pin~~

nicknames

~~"Morelock"~~
"Dave"

funny stories

hobbies

when POTUS/DF last met

years as A.G.

503-378-6002
Marla Ray, personal secretary

9/87 - Casey - 98 yrs old
Bush & Art Ridelli office complex
enviro, reception
Eagle pin
B. drug on long standing supporter
100 yrs. old

May 8, 1990

MEMORANDUM

TO: MARY KATE GRANT

FROM: CAROLYN CAWLEY

RE: FROHNMAYER FUNDRAISER

EVENT:
Dave Frohnmayer (FROAN-my-er) for Governor
Fundraising Breakfast
Monday, May 27, 1990
Portland Hilton, Portland, OR

POTUS speaks before breakfast, at 7:47 a.m. and leaves.

Introduced by: David Frohnmayer

Head Table:
POTUS
Lynn Frohnmayer (wife)
"Dave" David Frohnmayer
Governor Atiyeh A-tee-uh
Craig Berkman
(Flag Salute)
Col. Mervyn L. Merlock
(Local Head of Salvation Army, giving the Invocation)
Rep. Denny Smith
Marilyn Shannon
(OR Republican Nt'l Committeewoman)
Don Wyant
(OR Republican Nt'l Committeeman)
Norma Paulus
(Candidate--Supt. of Schools)
Claris Poppert
(Frohnmayer Finance Chairman)

THINGS FOR HUMOR AND LOCAL COLOR

--People from Oregon are often called:
"Beavers"

The state is known as: The Beaver State
The Web Foot State
The Sunset State
The Valentine State
The Hard-case State

--campaign lawn signs

--Dave is perserverant if nothing else!

Last February's cold blast didn't stop Dave from making campaign rounds...

On February 12, he was scheduled to fly into Grants pass to speak at a Lincoln Day Dinner. At mid-afternoon a snowstorm moved into the area. Bob Harrison of Eugene had offered the use of a jet to fly Dave to Grants Pass, but the weather proved to be too much.

The plane flew on to Medford where Dave borrowed a car and set out for Grants Pass. Dave still made it on time.

The Josephine County Republicans weren't about to let a little thing like a snowstorm get in their way of hearing from Oregon's next governor.

--Some Oregon history:

Oregon is a state of
wild forests
raging rivers
the fertile rolling hills of Willamette valley
the volcanic mountains and the Columbia lava flow
Pacific-swept shores on the west side of the Cascades
The Snake River and the high desert

Oregon has been known to Americans since President Thomas Jefferson sent Meriwether Lewis and William Clark on their famous expedition. They spent the winter of 1805 at the mouth of the great Columbia River. Today there stands a famous memorial named Fort Clatsop.

This natural beauty brought thousands of settlers from the Midwest in the mid-1800's...thus, the strong pioneer heritage of Oregonians. It became known as "Oregon Fever" and it spread through the US.

They traveled in wagon trains from Missouri, where the Oregon Trail began, to the land they had heard about from 2,000 miles away. One pioneer described the trip as "a long picnic" in which "the changing scenes of the journey...just about sufficed to keep up the interest and formed a sort of mental culture that the world has rarely offered."

In a major exodus, over 1000 settler left Missouri on their way to Oregon on May 22, 1843..."147 years ago this week".

MORE HISTORIC PERSPECTIVE:

On May 21, 1903 (87 years ago this week), President Theodore Roosevelt spoke at the Lewis and Clark Memorial in Portland, Oregon.

--to commemorate "the greatest single pioneering feat on this continent, the voyage across the continent by Lewis and Clark."

--"Following their advent came the reign of the fur trade; and then ((entered those)) who were to possess the land. Across the continent...came the ox-drawn white-topped wagons bearing the pioneers, the stalwart, sturdy, sunburned men, with their wives and their little ones, who entered into this country to possess it."

***"You have built up here this wonderful commonwealth, a commonwealth great in its past and infinitely greater in its future."

*** ((when we talk about Frohnmayers commitment to children's and family programs, anti-drug programs, etc. we can quote Roosevelt from this same speech:))

"Let us in our turn with equal courage, equal hardihood and manliness, carry on the task that our forefathers have intrusted to our hands; and let us resolve that we shall leave to our children and our children's children an even mightier heritage than we received in our turn."

DAVE'S BIO/ RECORD/ ACCOMPLISHMENTS:

* Dave is a native Oregonian, born July 9, 1940 in Medford. Married to Lynn and lives in Eugene; they have 5 young kids.

  The Frohnmayer's are the founders of the National Fanconi's Anemia Foundation, an organization dedicated to research and development of a national donor's bank for people suffering from genetic diseases.

* Graduated magna cum laude from Harvard.
  Attended Oxford University as a Rhodes Scholar
  B.A. in Philosophy, Politics, and Economics
  Law degree from UC-Berkeley
  M.A. from Oxford
  Honorary doctorate of laws from Willamette Univ.

* Professor of Law at Univ. of Oregon Law School

* Three terms in the State House of Representatives.
  --named one of 5 Outstanding Young Men of Oregon

* Elected in Attorney General in 1980; currently serving third term. In 1988, he was the first statewide candidate to win the nomination of both parties. He won nearly 1 million votes and established himself as the largest vote-getter in Oregon history.

* First Oregon Attorney General ever to be the President of the National Association of Attorneys General.

* Winner of the WYMAN AWARD, an annual award to the one A.G. who has done the most to advance the objectives of state A.G.'s and "demonstrated exemplary conduct in office".

* Personally argued and won six of seven United States Supreme Court cases during his tenure as A.G. -- the best record of any current state A.G. in the nation.

* ((Iffy?...))
--argued and won the appeal for all 50 states in United States v. Exxon. The $2.1 billion judgement to repay oil overcharges, the largest final judgement in the history of American law, is now available to assist states and citizens in a wide variety of energy-related projects.

--Initiated and won a pathbreaking legal challenge to the City of Rajneeshpuram based on flagrant acts violating the requirement of church and state.

--Within the course of a single year, supervised the investigation and secured criminal convictions of Ma Anand and Sheela and other Rajneeshe leaders for single criminal acts.

--Established a creative victim's restitution fund to settle a racketeering lawsuit against Rajneeshe corporations. The proceeds have helped partially to repay more than 700 victims of deliberate poisoning of restaurant food.

* Vigorously enforced the anti-racketeering act he wrote in 1981. To date, more than $2 million has been recovered from white collar criminals, narcotics manufacturers and dealers, illicit gamblers, mortgage fraud perpetrators and other organized criminals.

HIS ISSUES

(See attached for details)

* School Finance/Education/Property Tax Relief

Dave has pledged to make adequate funding for all levels of education the number one priority of his Administration.

He says that "Schools -- from kindergarten through graduate school -- should be funded first." All other government programs should follow.

He will be introducing an Education Trust Fund Program that would, over the next ten years, stabilize education funding and reduce even more the over-dependence on property taxes for school funding.

* Worker's Comp

Dave released a comprehensive plan in January to address the high cost of Oregon's mismanaged worker's comp system. "Frohnmayer's Blueprint for Action".

* Reproductive Freedom

Dave favors a woman's right to choose.

* Gun Control

Dave fully supports the provision of the Oregon Constitution that guarantees the right of Oregonians to bear arms for self defense.

Dave has voted to establish stiff sentencing requirements for those who abuse the rights and responsibilities that come with gun ownership.

* Family Issues

Dave is committed to developing and implementing a comprehensive program to address family and children's issues.

Demonstrated his commitment to families and children through forceful efforts to recover child support payments from delinquent men. Over $225 million has been recovered. These monies go directly to women and children who otherwise would be required to seek welfare or other state assistance.

Dave has written and enforced strong legislation to combat child abuse.

* Spending Limit/Cost Effective Government

Dave supports the spending limit.

His ability to administer a cost-effective state government is clearly demonstrated through his management of the Department of Justice. Dave's efforts have returned to Oregonians 3 times the cost of running the department during his tenure as A.G.

HIS CAMPAIGN:

* Oregonians want a Governor who understands the state all the way from the Snake River to the Pacific. Dave knows Oregon.

* Announced candidacy last October.

* Nowhere is the growing support for Dave's campaign more evident than in the more than 12,000 Oregonians who have already pledged to help make Dave their next Governor.

  --testament to Dave's ability to unite all Oregonians--Republicans, Democrats, independents, rural, urban--to a common goal.

  --"Oregonians for Frohnmayer".

  --Contributions continue at a record clip, with more than $1 million already banked; well on the way to the $3 million goal.

* Oregonians want a Governor who is ready to be Governor. No training manuals. Dave knows the government at every level.
  --he served 3 terms in the State Legislature;
  --he's now serving his third term as A.G.; in 1988 he was reelected with no opposition and won the nomination of both parties.

* In the face of death plots, Dave fought successfully for the criminal conviction of Rajneesh leaders.

* Dave founded the state's Criminal Intelligence Unit to help local police detect major drug dealers, and he wrote Oregon's tough new anti-racketeering law, then used that law to collect millions from organized crime.

* Dave wants to clean up the Worker's Compensation system. Oregon has some of the highest premiums in the nation, yet our workers receive some of the lowest benefits for certain job-related injuries.
  Dave has released a plan to reform the worker's comp system to make it more responsive to workers, and more affordable for employers.

May 10, 1990

MEMORANDUM

TO: MK

FROM: CC

RE: MORE INFO ON FROHNMAYER BREAKFAST

--Head Table:
--phonetic on former Governor Atiyeh: Ah-**tee**-uh

--Change "Lt. Col. Merlock" to "Colonel Morelock"

--Senators Hatfield and Packwood and Rep. Smith have been invited but have not RSVP'ed...I will let you know.

--Theme of Breakfast:
--"The Oregon Breakfast"
--They are serving an all Oregonian breakfast...mmmmmm!
Fresh Oregon Strawberries with yogurt and mint
Poached Eggs Coos Bay topped with Dungeness Crab on French bread with Tillamook Cheese Sauce
Cascade Sauteed Mushrooms
Ontario Potatoes Darphin
Willamette Valley asparagus spears
Croissants and Brioche
Fresh Portland Roast coffee

--Attendees:
--800 (currently 780)

--<u>Frohnmayer:</u>

--He goes by "Dave" not "David"

--Frohnmayer came to D.C. in November and met with POTUS here at the White House. (They are using the Oval photo op picture on the breakfast invitations).

--He spent 3 terms/6 years in the State House.

--There is no organized campaign slogan or theme. They say it is basically "GET ELECTED!!!"

--OTHER:

--The US Ambassador to Romania is named "Punch" Green. Before this current position, he had run the Bush campaign in Oregon.

--Crater Lake is one of the natural beauties of which Oregonians are most proud. In fact, when you fly up the West Coast, its one of the things that the pilot always points out from the airplane window...it is immense and gorgeous.

POTUS could say he enjoyed the aerial view of Crater Lake as he was flying in....hokey but would be nice to work into a sentence and localize the speech.

** His campaign chair is going to call be back with some personal humor on Dave and I am also trying to get in touch with his wife. **

Dave Frohnmayer

REMARKS OF DAVE FROHNMAYER

Oregon Education Association
March 31, 1990

Thank you all, ladies and gentlemen for your attendance here. It is my deep, deep privilege to be among you again and to ask for your support....to rub minds and to rub shoulders and share ideas.

H. G. Wells once said that civilization is in a race against education and catastrophe. I believe that and that's why I'm here.

Now, it has already been said in popular print that my cause has no chance here because of my party affiliation. I do not think so little of you to believe that. Obviously, I believe that education is too important for issues to be determined by party labels. And those of you who know me, know that I am not afraid to cross a party line for a good idea. Education is my highest priority. There is a commitment of logic. It is a lesson in my personal experience and it is a passion of my heart.

I'm engaged, as you all are, in life-long learning. I'm attempting slowly to become computer literate and have finally learned that the computer works better if you plug it in. I come to you today to see what you truly believe and to share with you what I truly believe about the future of education and the future in Oregon. And I think one thing is obvious: If we do not start now to plan for the future, we will not like it when it comes. If we do not practice the possibility of eliminating traditional alignments in order to secure change, that will not happen either. So please join with me in drafting a blueprint for tomorrow, of bi-partisanship and of change and revitalization of education. Because we do know one thing: If we shortchange our teachers, we shortchange our children and we shortchange our future.

Just two weeks ago we celebrated what would have been Albert Einstein's 111th birthday. It was said of Einstein as a young man who, after all, was so silent, so completely silent, a late talker, that it was thought that he was mentally retarded. He was sitting with his parents at dinner one evening and finally looked up and said, "The soup is too hot." Well, his parents were greatly relieved because Albert had finally spoken. They turned to him and said, "Albert, why haven't you spoken up before now?" Albert looked up at them a minute and he spoke, "'cause up to now, everything has been in order."

Well, everything is not in order in Oregon. Everything is not in order in education. The soup is too hot and we're in it. We need to know what to do together to deal with it effectively. Yes, it's too hot and some stark facts about where we stand demonstrate the importance of our mutual mission. Let me recite them with you.

Of the children entering our kindergartens today, 85% will have a different parental arrangement by the time that they graduate from your schools. And what does that mean for the family stress that you must deal with in your classrooms? Every day 40 teenagers give birth to their third child. What does that mean to what we must do for day care and early nurturing? Two-thirds of our mothers with kids in school now work outside their home. America has the highest divorce rate in the world. As we depart from the family tradition that is now mythology, there will be no jobs for the illiterate in the year 2000 and 70% of the jobs your students will hold through the course of their lifetime haven't even been thought of yet. The competition of our Oregon businesses right now -- right now -- with the work force they hire is not Washington and California, it's Germany and Japan; because Oregon is poised on the brink of becoming a partner in the global economy but only if we give our work forces the resources. Only if we give you the support to allow that to happen so that we do not become part of the downward spiral of a West Virginia, but instead reach the heritage that is part of our tradition of saying that we are the "land of the empire builders".

One generation ago, ladies and gentlemen, there were 19 workers to support every person who was retired on a fixed income. Today there are three, We'd better understand from that the interdependence of generations on which our entire future hinges, because you know as well as I that 70% of the people who cast votes on schools or any other issue in America now have no children in school. And yet, it is our task to tell those people who have already paid their dues that they must help us because our futures are bound up together. And it all comes down to education.

But schools can't be the surrogate to make up for the failures of the rest of our social institutions. We need to take now giant steps to change those equations that are already operating. No more cruel divisions along age lines. If I sat here with a blueprint and a pencil today to design the most cruel system for financing education, I could not come up with a more complete diagram than the present way we finance our schools -- by pitting our elderly on fixed incomes against the educational aspirations of their grandchildren.

I think education is too important to finance on one single leg of a stool that is unpredictable when so much rides on what we do and what you can do. So I say, for the financing of education, no more "safety noose," no more small steps. It's time for a program that will reach change. That's a program of financing and it's a program of quality. But let me leave you with seven specific points on the financing of education first.

I am the first candidate for governor in this race, indeed I believe in this decade, to say that I would fund education first, that I would make that a commitment of the governor's budget. And I would not balance the state budget, as has happened in the last two sessions and last four years, on the backs of educators and children and our future. That's point number one.

Point number two: I am the first candidate in this race to say that I would fund basic school support at 30% <u>at a minimum</u> and more if we can, instead of allowing basic school support to decline, as did the last two sessions and the last four years, to tragic lows forcing ever greater reliance on the squeeze and the cruelty of property taxation at the local level. That will not happen again. But only if the governor has the will to make sure that the legislature understands the unequivocal nature of education as our first priority.

Point number three: I am the first candidate for governor in this race to say publicly, yes, I will support a 4% sales tax option in order to act as an offset to the property taxation system that has reached the limits of it's carrying capacity. And I said that knowing the risks. But I said it because I believe we need to rekindle public debate in a non-hysterical and serious way to say what worth is public office if we're not willing to say that education comes first. We need to open debate and rekindle the reality of different ways by which it's funded. I'll live up to that commitment and I'll roll up my sleeves to make it work.

My fourth point: I have in the preliminary stages, a proposal for an educational equity trust fund. That trust fund would alleviate one of the most serious burdens that takes resources from the other duties that you have and the responsibilities that you have as the deepest commitment of your own hearts -- the education of kids in our classrooms. I would dedicate up to one-half of the funds of our lottery and all of the funds of the 2% kicker to the establishment of a long-term trust fund that would be used to set aside the burdens that are now borne by special education and children at risk. Because I believe, as you know, that it's better to plant the tree than just consume the apple. That equity trust fund would be available to pay out, by the year 2000, three hundred million dollars of property tax offsets. And that's a start and it bets on the long-term.

The fifth point: I have never and I would not countenance a property tax limitation at the expense of education.

Sixth: I know, as a special point, that there are districts that are suffering. They can't wait and I would be there to help in trouble.

And, finally, I would involve the private sector and use the "bully pulpit" to say education should remain our priority.

But education is more than financing. It's quality. And you need help. We need to enlist the reserve army of this state, which has not been effective at your assistance, to say that we will prevent child abuse in the years from birth to three, which we've done around the state in dozens of programs. You know, it's shocking to me that of the 2000 workers in Childrens' Services that are occupying floor space and working on the front lines all over this state, there's only one person devoted to programs in child abuse prevention. That priority needs to be realigned.

You know about the problems of drug abuse and drug abuse education, and you know that I carry the endorsement of virtually every law enforcement agency in the state of Oregon already. I pledge to you the most effective partnership between education and law enforcement, not to be punitive but to be sure that the scourge of drug abuse does not constitute an additional problem that you face in your classroom.

I pledge to you as governor my concern about the problem of your class size. I have three children in school and more to come. Actually, only two -- I have learned some things. And I know what ERB has ruled on class size as an issue of mandatory bargaining. But if the courts do not agree and if the legislature passes a bill making class size an issue of mandatory bargaining, I will sign it into law.

We know more things about mandates and quality. We know you can't do your job in the classroom if all you have to do is paperwork. I've seen a list of 26 new mandates that a Klamath County school teacher said she had to comply with this year. And I say to you, no more new mandates without funding to accompany them. And if it takes a four-letter word called "veto", then I will veto the first such bill that doesn't come with the funding to help with your job.

A final point, and that's respect. After all, what's a school but four walls with all of our hopes inside. Every degree I've earned and every scholarship I've achieved has come because of what I was given by my loving, caring and dedicated teachers in Medford schools from 1946 to 1958.

It's said that teaching is a lost art. Not a lost art, but respect for it is. Not from me. I spent ten years in the creative combat of the classroom. I believe in your mission. I understand you and will value your counsel. I will seek your partnership. And the door of the governor's office in Dave Frohnmayer's administration will always be open to you because I know the oldest rule of any enterprise -- how you treat your employees determines how your customers will be treated. And how we respect our educators determines how our kids will be educated.

Use of stagnation and partisanship have doomed the educational enterprise until now. You live with the proof of that. Partisanship does not work. I am the candidate of change. I want more than your endorsement today. I want that partnership and I want to begin now. I intend to win this race for governor and I want to win it with education as part of the broadest coalition for change that has ever occurred in this state. Because you see, separately, it is so much more difficult for us to meet our common agenda of education as a priority together. Let's not make it remote. Let's establish that winning coalition's foundation now and say "Educators support education and the candidate who first made education a priority", because we're building that future. We know it from our history.

The best lesson about education comes from two of our most famous Americans, John and Abigail Adams. They fought in the Revolutionary effort, but contrary to some of the myths in the history books, the nation was not united. Really only a third were on the side of the establishment and new order. A third were neutral and a third were negative. Abigail wrote to John and said, "What can I tell them? What shall I tell our neighbors as to why we do this?" And remember what John wrote back? He said, "You tell them that I study war so that our children can study business, law, commerce and invention; so that their children can study art and poetry and music." Among the many wonderful things that is contained in that exchange of sentiment is that sense of trusteeship of your personal responsibility to build a world that you will never see because that is the birthright of your children's children. Well, that's the birthright of our children on this great, good corner of the fragile green planet we inhabit. I do not know of a profession that is more profoundly devoted to trusteeship and that responsibility than our educators. That is why I support your efforts. That's why I seek your partnership. That's why I ask you to join with me as agents for change to bring the reality of a great Oregon to fruition.

Thank you very much.

Dave Frohnmayer
P.O. Box 8904 • Portland, Oregon 97207

REMARKS OF DAVE FROHNMAYER

Northwest Forestry Association
April 5, 1990

Thank you very much for your warm welcome, and particularly for the invitation, which coincides with a major event in the history of this industry, probably in the last generations.

Those of you who know me know that I am fond of a particular anecdote that arises from my own profession, the legal profession. It introduces a subject that is particularly appropriate today.

Justice Oliver Wendall Holmes, in the twilight years of his career, found himself on a train. The conductor came up and asked him for his ticket. Holmes looked through his pocket and with some irritation couldn't come up with it. The conductor recognized him and said, "Well, that's alright Justice Holmes, you can just mail it in when you get home." Holmes looked back at him with real irritation and said, "The problem is not where my ticket is -- the problem is where am I going?"

That is a question that affects this group this morning, but beyond this group, the entire State of Oregon, as a result of recent events -- events that might have been predicted, but events which were brought home forcefully by the front pages of our newspapers today and our television screens yesterday.

As a consequence, the remarks I had planned are to a large extent moot. They are moot in the sense that while there is a timeliness about them, there is an urgency that extends beyond them. What I had planned to say were things that are known to all Oregonians, whether they are environmentalists or in the timber industry or citizens whose livelihood depend upon our balanced economy.

I would have talked about the need for a stable and predictable timber supply, and the fact that Oregon is in a transition point between an old growth economy and a second growth and even a third growth economy and the problems of adaptation that occurred there.

I would have talked about the importance of developing facts and, beyond that, a common understanding of the facts that would allow warring factions to lower their voices and increase their expectations of their own performance, so that we could understand that we are a state in which the parties in conflict are not on one hand those who would engage in a chain saw massacre of all forests,

or on the other hand the ecoterrorists who would put spikes in all trees, so that workers would be injured and the wood fiber industry would be stopped.

I would have talked about what I talked about in 1986 at the first timber summit -- the need to develop secondary processing and value-added products so that our raw product is, in fact, processed here. More value and jobs are created by better use of that resource, and transformation of it into dollars here, instead of dollars offshore.

I would have talked about furniture instead of firewood for our hardwoods.

I had planned to talk about, and will talk about, the preservation of communities -- the basis of our Oregon existence.

I would have talked about, and still mean to talk about, the absolute necessity for forest management by planning, rather than management by court injunction, which is the worst way to manage any industry in any location of the country. Why? Because of the uncertainty that it brings -- bid inflation, layoffs, premature cutting of second growth timber and an increasing concentration of the industry into fewer and fewer hands.

I would have also talked about the primacy of Oregon as a place to grow trees -- the best place in the world to grow trees. And a philosophy -- at least an implied political contract with the Congress, written into law -- of multiple use or multiple values to be involved.

In the last 24 hours, even though these events were long underway, that landscape has changed.

It reminds me a bit of a story about Albert Einstein, whose 111th birthday would have been celebrated just a few weeks ago. Of course, Einstein's thought changed the character and nature of our country. But Albert was a slow learner, so slow that his teachers and his parents thought him to be retarded. Then one evening at the dinner table with his parents, Albert looked up and said, "The soup is too hot." Well, his parents were greatly relieved, and they asked Albert why he hadn't spoken a word until now. He said, "Well, until now, everything was in order."

Well, everything now in Oregon is not in order, and the soup is very hot.

It is too early to digest the full importance of the report that was issued yesterday to the Congress of the United States, so please do not expect me to be an expert on forestry and ecosystems and biology. Nor is this the time to give way to political demagogy or to short term, quick fixes that will not be the places where cool heads and strong leadership can best be exerted.

Those of you who know me know I do not use the word crisis lightly, but it is clear that we face, in this short term, a crisis. We need our best minds and our best thoughts and our most careful and visionary leadership to see Oregon's way through this maelstrom of present changes.

The subject assigned to me was, "The Politics of Forestry." Forgive me, but I'm not an expert on that subject. It is national politics, however. We know that.

We know that national forest policy is now made inside the beltway, instead of by the congressional delegations of those jurisdictions closest to the issue of the industry and what it provides to the rest of the nation.

We know also that it is confined by and surrounded by law -- the law of endangered species passed in 1973 is unyielding. It does not factor in human consequences. That is no part of the law. This is a controversy and a crisis about facts and about science, which brings the imperative that the best science be brought to bear on the issue so that we know, indeed, where we stand as a state. It is an issue not so much about politics, but about community.

The politics that we have now -- the politics that we have been given -- is the politics of uncertainty. As a way of reviewing that new political landscape, let me ask you to accompany me on a trip down memory lane.

The trip really begins with the Tillamook burn, during the course of the greatest depression in the history of the world. When the Burn occurred, experts said it was impossible to reforest land which had been so scorched. Hundreds of thousands of barren acres. But Oregon said yes, and school children and forests and cities and counties built a partnership with the state, reforested that land into greenery and fiber and wildlife habitat and fisheries resources and a legacy for our children's future. All because Oregon said yes.

Then there was World War II, and we met the nation's demand for fiber in a war effort. Then in a post war effort, the national forests were opened to meet the demand for housing for the returning GIs, the families that they established, and Oregon said yes.

Then the Congress and we became concerned about the uses of our forests, and determined that there should be multiple uses for our forests, so the forestry planning acts were passed in Congress in the 70s and Oregon said yes.

Then voices were raised saying we need wilderness set-asides as a legacy for our children's children, and although those battles were bitter, Oregon said yes.

The Endangered Species Act was passed in 1973, long before potential consequences were fully developed. But Oregon's congressional delegation said yes to that, too.

Oregon was the first state in the nation to pass a State Forestry Act that acknowledged the values of forestland, in addition to wood fiber production for commercial uses. Oregon said yes, and in 1987 it revised that act again to make it a model in the nation. My office participated in the drafting of that measure, which is a landmark under anyone's view of state legislation designed to deal with preservation of valuable resources. And there, Oregon also said yes.

Now, in a major respect, all our planning is moot. We have torn up the menu before the salad course was even served, because the planning process must begin anew, whether or not the Fish and Wildlife Service designates the Northern Spotted Owl as a threatened or endangered species. So the question is, where are we going, and what must we do? I have a three point agenda that I believe to be critical.

We must demand a formal hearing on the quality of the evidence that has been gathered so far in this process. If we are going to live with science, let us live unequivocally with the best science.

Second, we must demand that the Congress enact immediately the measure put before it by Senator Packwood, and most recently endorsed by Senator Hatfield, so that we have the authority as a state in exercising our sovereign power to determine whether logs should be exported from state lands. We need that authority, and it should be given to us.

The third step is to ask from Congress, and demand from ourselves, help and assistance in planning for a period of transition that is now upon us. And we need these three steps immediately.

Let me take them one at a time.

First, let us trust this science. Let us ask for accountability from the scientific experts. It's time for Oregon to say "No!" for a change. To say no to closed-door panels, and I'll tell you why.

I entered the Oregon political system in the aftermath of the Watergate controversy. I entered it as an advocate for common cause and open government. Government in the sunshine. Decisions that are significant in terms of their affects on people's lives ought to be made in public view.

This report, although it took wide testimony from numbers of people, was decided by a closed-door panel, and the designation or non-designation of the spotted owl as a threatened or endangered species will be made, under present plans, behind closed doors

three thousand miles from where we sit today.

And I say, let's have government in the sunshine here. I say let's test the evidence in the open. There is precedence under this very legislation, and certainly under other laws, for a formal hearings process, or even a quasi-formal process where decisions on important scientific and technical evidence are tested. Tested according to the instruments that we know, and our legal system designed, to tell the truth. I know that as a scholar of the subject, and I know that as the state's chief legal officer.

Such a hearing has been requested already, but has not been acted upon by the Fish and Wildlife Service. The comment period under federal administrative procedures has been reopened by the Fish and Wildlife Service to receive this report of the Interagency Committee, and receive other public comments. I will submit as part of that public comment period my request to the Director of Fish and Wildlife to begin immediately a formal process of testing the evidence.

Right now, none of that evidence -- despite the eminence of the panel, and I do not impugn its integrity -- has been tested by the most ancient engine known to our legal system for the discovery of truth. That's the right of cross examination. The most ancient principle of decision-making known to our legal system, and that's the hearing of evidence by an impartial and trained adjudicator. Right now, this process gives no such right, but if you or I were in an automobile accident and we had a contest with our neighbor who had injured us, and the issue was a scientific reconstruction of how that accident happened, you and your attorney would have the right to cross examine those scientific experts.

This issue is so important for this state that, at the very least, Oregon deserves that right of open government; deserves that right that any citizen would get in a trial.

It's important for another reason, and I think you understand it. Oregonians I've spoken to around this state in recent months do not want to be divided, one against the other. There is far too much distrust of our government itself, and if we are to live with the consequences of a decision of this magnitude -- and this magnitude has never been experienced by the people of any state in the Union since this law was enacted in 1973 -- then we need to have the faith that our government has given us the same rights of open government, of access, and of legal procedure that we would get in an automobile accident.

The issue is also called accountability. That evidence may or may not be correct, but if it is and we are going to live with those consequences, we need to know that they are subjected to at least the following questions: What is your evidence? What are your standards? What is theory and what is speculation? And what are the facts? The decision must be made on the basis of facts and evidence, not politics and emotion and speculation.

Even in the face of a preliminary review of this report, in significant places, the citations to crucial points are undocumented personal conversations. Personal conversations. Well, who said what to whom? We'd get to find that out if we were in litigation. Why should we not find that out for the future of the State of Oregon? Whether there are winners or losers.

I see in the set-asides three areas in the Tillamook Burn. It's second growth. There are apparently no owls there. It is state land that was reforested by the labor and the sweat of our school kids and our foresters, as a legacy for our children to help pay for counties and roads and police services and education 50 years hence. We did it ourselves for the future, and yet if there is a designation, it lies within the power of the Fish and Wildlife Service that one quarter of all state land reforested by the sweat of Oregonians for a dividend in the future cannot be used and cannot pay. These decisions are too important not to be made under the procedures of our legal system that tests evidence.

A second point is the authority to ban log exports. The Packwood/Hatfield bill should be passed immediately by the Congress to allow us to implement the state constitutional amendment that our citizens so overwhelmingly passed last year. And yet, we know in this room, and persons should know elsewhere, that we're talking only about 3 percent of the timber in the state. So please do not let other politicians spread smoke-and-mirror solutions that will suggest to you that will solve long term problems. If they use it as a diversion instead of an example, they are not responding honestly and openly to the issue we have before us.

Now, the third point. I am not ready to concede defeat or fall prey to defeatists, but I think it is also time to send a message to Congress of the United States that they'd better send us help that they'd better assist us in the assessment process and they'd better do it now. Don't just leave Oregon communities to be guinea pigs. There has never been a decision under the Endangered Species Act that has had this impact. And if we are to be the first, then the Congress of the United States -- the people's elected representatives -- owe it to this great state, that has always said yes to it, to give us assistance in this state's hour of peril and of need.

Jack Ward Thomas, to his great credit in testifying yesterday, told them as much, and the concluding paragraphs of the preface to the report say it this way:

> "The immediate response, we expect, will be to focus almost solely on the short-term economic and social impacts of implementing the strategy as it affects the availability of timber. This assessment is critically important."

The question is, upon whom does that assessment fall? I say to the Congress of the United States, in the Nike slogan, "Just do

it." If you ask us to live with these consequences, then you must give us the resources to make that assessment.

Later in these hours you will hear estimates, preliminary of course, of what those impacts are likely to be. The most recent I received this morning was 15,000 jobs permanently lost directly in the industry and 15,000 indirectly lost. The papers and the media tell us we need every possible assistance to make those assessments as clearly as we can. By anyone's measure they are dramatic. Let us not make another mistake that was made before. You know the only other thing more painful is not learning from experience.

I recall in 1979, as the program chair of a local service club in Eugene, inviting a distinguished local economist to give a speech. We agreed on his topic, and that topic was, "Why the Willamette Valley will be spared in the coming economic recession."

Remember that despite all the talk of a services economy and diversification, the heartbeat of Oregon's economic strength -- the place where jobs are generated to put meat and potatoes on the tables of more than a third of the families in Oregon -- is generated by our resource base in timber. And the pain came from the realization that when the housing industry in America got a sniffle, Oregon got pneumonia.

What we need to remember and what those economists must tell us is the ripple effect of this plan. I see quotations in our popular press that say this is very bad news for Molalla and Springfield and Grants Pass. I say, remember the '80s. It's very bad news for Metropolitan Portland, too, because as that timber from Douglas County comes north on the rail cars to enrich the Port of Portland, it adds value all the way along the line.

The financial institutions of this state and the business and commerce of this State, centered in this city, still depend to an extraordinary degree on the health and vitality of our timber industry. As we are assessing the change in the transition, we must assuredly make everyone in Oregon realize that we are in this problem together. It will not be isolated in its impact. We are still one Oregon -- one Oregon which will rise or fall together on our efforts.

There will be, no doubt, political backlash. There will be divisiveness. There will be anger. For the Congress of the United States, this is a test case. We met this nation's need in its hour of need. Those who sit in the halls of Congress must be prepared to help us with the damage estimate. How far will job losses extend? Where will the displaced communities be, and what will happen to those who live in those communities? We are talking about real people.

A woman from Paisley said to me a few weeks ago, "You know, Paisley isn't just a community, it's a way of life. Sure, we

gossip about each other, but when anybody needs help we're all there for each other." That's what communities are. That's what's at stake here. That's what the Congress needs to know because that's what Oregon still knows.

We need to say to the Congress, "Fund the Forest Service and fund the Bureau of Land Management, and fund them adequately for forest planning so that they do not get behind the cycle. Reallocate resources so that the continued politics and reality of economic uncertainty does not further disrupt the legitimate areas where timber harvest can take place in the State of Oregon, because that's what's happening up to now."

We need our state partnership, too, and as your governor I would make permanent and institutionalize the participation of the state in the forest planning process which is ever more important, because every plan must be revised so quickly. And I would add to that the Department of Economic Development and, regrettably but necessarily, the Employment Division.

In January I saw Secretary Elizabeth Dole in Washington, D.C., and after having talked to the head of the Forest Service, I spoke to her about what funds might be available, and what programs might be in existence, to assist persons who might be displaced in Oregon. I renewed those conversations with her staff yesterday.

We also need to say to the Congress of the United States, "Give us time for transition." We cannot take a body blow without the time and capacity to deal effectively with our communities and our people. We obviously will need to continue our own efforts.

It is little known that both the State of Oregon and the timber industry are well underway on their own inventories of spotted owls on private lands and on state lands. Regrettably, that inventory will not be complete until the fall, but that too should be known to our national policy makers as they consider the timing of decisions that will forever affect our fate.

We need our voices to be heard in Washington, that is clear. We need to redouble our forestation efforts. We need to be more aggressive than that in reclaiming the lands that were carelessly cut over and left in the '20s and '30s and '40s, because that too is a responsibility that we have to show that we are stewards of our land.

We need to speed a conversion already underway to secondary processing of our woods, both soft woods and hard woods.

And we need to enlist our universities as never before -- our Oregon State University School of Forestry, whose significance in this time of transition and crisis is even more significant, and yet whose resources have been stable or declining. That must change and must change immediately.

Several weeks ago I received a letter from a friend whom I think writes well and thinks deeply about these issues. Let me quote you from it: "Dave, I'm deeply concerned about the division that now distances urban, affluent Portland from rural, struggling Oregon. I first wrote about this schism during the gubernatorial race of 1986. The situation is much worse now than it was then. The greater Portland area citizens are aware that Oregon's economic engines are timber and agriculture, but not sufficiently aware of the feeling of political disenfranchisement that is felt in our rural communities. People do not know the enormous contribution they make to our state's economy, as well as to our state's esteem."

I do not have time this morning to unfold my full vision of our future together in Oregon. But assuredly, the thing that has given our state its mystique, that has given us all that special feeling of belonging, that has made us all believe that this is the best place on God's green planet to live, is a feeling of Oregon as a place of belonging. That feeling is shared whether you live in Astoria or Ashland, in the Wallowa's or in Jordan Valley or in downtown Portland. We need, as never before, in the face of this crisis, to pull together as a state. To pull together with a long view to understand that our greatest strength is not in those who are the parasites of polarization, but in those who understand that our strength lies in the rediscovery and rebuilding of our communities together.

Thank you very much.

Dave Frohnmayer

P.O. Box 8904 • Portland, Oregon 97207

BIOGRAPHY

Oregon Attorney General Dave Frohnmayer is a native Oregonian, born July 9, 1940, in Medford, the son of Otto and Marabel Frohnmayer.

A 1958 graduate of Medford High School, he went on to attend Harvard College, graduating magna cum laude in Government in 1962. A Rhodes Scholar, Frohnmayer attended Oxford University, graduating in 1964 with a B.A. in Philosophy, Politics and Economics. He received his law degree from the University of California School of Law at Berkeley in 1967, and his M.A. from Oxford University in 1971. Willamette University honored him in 1988 with an honorary Doctor of Laws Degree.

an intellectual?

Frohnmayer returned to Oregon as a Professor of Law at the University of Oregon Law School, 1971-1981. He served as special counsel to the president at U of O from 1971-79.

In 1974, Frohnmayer was elected to the first of three terms in the Oregon House of Representatives. During his service as a State Representative, he was named one of five Outstanding Young Men of Oregon in 1975.

Frohnmayer was elected Attorney General in 1980, and was re-elected in 1984. In 1988 he was the first statewide candidate to win the nomination of both the Republican and Democrat parties. In that election, Frohnmayer received nearly one million votes, establishing himself as the largest vote-getter in Oregon history.

*

He has been recognized by his colleagues for his integrity and outstanding service with his election as Chairman of the Conference of Western Attorneys General in 1985 and President of the National Association of Attorneys General in 1987-88.

Frohnmayer and his wife Lynn live in Eugene with their five children, Kirsten 17; Mark, 15; Katie, 11; Jonathan, 4; and Amy, 2. The couple are the founders of the National Fanconi's Anemia Foundation, an organization dedicated to research and development of a national donor's bank for people suffering from genetic diseases.

points of life ?!

HIGHLIGHTS FROM DAVE FROHNMAYER'S RECORD AS OREGON ATTORNEY GENERAL

* First Oregon Attorney General ever as President of the National Association of Attorneys General, 1987-1988.

* Winner of Wyman Award, given each year to the one attorney general who has done the most to advance the objectives of state attorneys general and "demonstrated exemplary conduct in office." June, 1987.

* Personally argued and won six of the seven United States Supreme Court cases occurring during his tenure in office--the best record of any current state attorney general in the United States.

* At the request of fellow attorneys general, argued and won the appeal for all 50 states in United States v. Exxon. The $2.1 billion judgment to repay oil overcharges, the largest final judgment in the history of American law, is now available to assist states and citizens in a wide variety of energy-related projects.

* Acted as a co-chair of the Oil Overcharge Committee of the National Association of Attorneys General. Dave and his two colleagues personally negotiated final settlement of the nearly $5 billion Stripper Well to provide restitution on behalf of all states' citizens.

* Initiated and won a pathbreaking legal challenge to the City of Rajneeshpuram based on flagrant acts violating the requirement of church-state separation in our Constitution.

* Within the course of a single year, supervised the investigation and secured criminal convictions of Ma Anand Sheela and other Rajneeshee leaders for serious criminal acts against Oregon citizens.

* Established a creative victims' restitution fund to settle a racketeering lawsuit against Rajneesh corporations. The proceeds have helped partially to repay more than 700 victims of deliberate poisoning of restaurant food in The Dalles.

* Collected hundreds of millions of dollars in debts owing to the state, its funds, or its citizens.

* Vigorously enforced the anti-racketeering (RICO) act Dave wrote in 1981. To date, more than $2 million has been recovered from white collar criminals, narcotics manufacturers and dealers, illicit gamblers, mortgage fraud perpetrators and other organized criminal entities.

* Vigorously protected consumers from fraudulent charitable soliciations, misleading or deceptive advertising and other consumer frauds.

Frohnmayer
For GOVERNOR

Campaign Newsletter

Volume 1 Issue 2 | *Oregonians for Frohnmayer* | April 1990

Guess who's coming to breakfast?

President George Bush will be in Portland May 21st for a breakfast fundraiser to support Dave's campaign. The President will join Dave and campaign supporters for the 7:30 to 9:00 a.m. event in the ballroom of the Portland Hilton Hotel.

Tickets for the breakfast, individual and tables, are available through the campaign headquarters.

Those purchasing a table in advance will also be invited to attend a pre-breakfast reception and will have the opportunity to have their picture taken with the President.

For more information, contact Greg Knox or Marge Yost of the campaign finance staff at 274-6222.



Dave talks with President Bush during a trip to Washington.

County Chairs attend successful retreat!

Nowhere is the growing support for Dave's campaign more evident than in the more than 12,000 Oregonians who have already pledged to help make Dave our next governor. Among the 12,000 are the more than 65 county and finance chairs who recently gathered in Bend for a weekend campaign retreat.

The retreat started with a Friday night reception and mixer, a chance for everyone to get to know one another. Then it was down to business Saturday morning as the chairs heard details of April events, including the massive door-to-door effort planned for the weekends of the 21st and 22nd and May 5th and 6th, and the lawn sign roll-out the weekend of April 28th and 29th. Dave was also on hand to talk issues and answer questions from the assembled county leaders.

Saturday evening, dinner was hosted by Deschutes County chairs Craig and Linda Moore and Mary and Neil Bryant. But even the Saturday evening meal turned into a work session of sorts, as Campaign Chairman Mike Ragsdale raised the gavel for an impromptu auction that netted more than $8,500 in additional contributions .

Also on the business agenda of the retreat were discussions of new projects, including a program to attract support from independent voters, a speakers bureau to ensure Dave is represented at candidate fairs around the state, and a postcard campaign to show personal support for Dave.

This is just the start of the campaign and your support now is more critical than ever. If you can help with your time or contributions please get in touch with your county chair (or local area coordinator in the Portland area) right away!

Authorized by Oregonians for Frohnmayer
4380 SW Macadam, Suite 200 Portland, Oregon 97201

C-653

perseverance

Travels with Dave:

Dave continues to travel around the state meeting with voters, and while winter's late blast in February provided some tough challenges, it didn't deter Dave from making his campaign rounds.

On February 12th, Dave was scheduled to fly into Grants Pass to speak at the Josephine County Lincoln Day Dinner. At mid-afternoon a snowstorm moved into the area. Bob Harrison of Eugene had kindly donated the use of a jet to fly Dave to Grants Pass, but the weather proved to be too much, even for the jet.

The plane flew on to Medford where Dave borrowed a car and set out for Grants Pass. He made it on time.

Proving that it pays to press on, whatever the circumstances, Dave spoke to an appreciative audience of 250 Josephine County Republicans who, likewise, weren't going to let a little thing like a snowstorm get in their way of hearing from Oregon's next governor.

Now spring is here and Dave continues to cover the state. In the weeks ahead you can expect to see him at the following events:

April 12	Portland - Oregon Association of Hospitals
April 18	Portland - Mortgage Bankers Association
April 19	Medford - Southern Oregon fundraiser and breakfast with door-to-door volunteers
April 20	Eugene - Credit Union League
April 21 & 22	Hood River- Reception & Tree Planting
April 24	Sherwood - Special Olympic Games
May 4	Portland - Oregon Generations Together
May 11	McMinnville - Small Woodlands Operators

OREGONIANS FOR FROHNMAYER
PO BOX 8904
PORTLAND, OREGON 97207

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Dave Frohnmayer

TO: Dave Frohnmayer Speakers Bureau Volunteers

FM: Dave Henderson, Communications Director

RE: Representing Dave Frohnmayer

DT: April 18, 1990

This packet has been compiled to help prepare you to represent Dave Frohnmayer in your area.

The attached talking points highlight some of Dave Frohnmayer's positions on issues of importance to all Oregonians. They are provided for your use in representing Dave at events.

You should feel free to adapt them to the particular audience you are addressing, and of course, you should feel free to adapt them to your personal style.

Also enclosed are several of Dave's speeches, a copy of the tabloid that will be distributed door-to-door and at events, and some other issue summaries that will help you answer any questions you may encounter.

Please do not feel obligated to respond to all questions that you may encounter. The campaign staff is ready to handle any questions that are not addressed in the enclosed material, or any other questions you or anyone you speak with may have.

DAVE FROHNMAYER TALKING POINTS

* It's a privilege to be here on behalf of Dave Frohnmayer, Oregon's next governor.

* When Oregonians go to the polls this November to elect a governor, they will be choosing the person they want to lead our state into the next century...a person who will represent Oregon on a national and international level...a person who will say a lot about who we are and where we want to go.

* The best person for that job is Dave Frohnmayer.

* Oregonians want a Governor who understands the state from the Snake River to the Pacific. And that's Dave Frohnmayer. He's one of us. He knows Oregon, like Bo Jackson knows baseball. He's been to every corner of the state. He knows there is more to Oregon than just Portland. Born and raised in Medford, Dave returned to Eugene after college and law school. There, he and his wife, Lynn, became part of the community, and began to raise their family of five children.

* Dave Frohnmayer is ready to be governor of Oregon. Oregonians want a governor who won't need training -- who knows how to work together to get things done. And that's Dave Frohnmayer. Dave is experienced. He knows how government works from every level, and how to cut through red tape to get things done. He served three terms in the State Legislature, where he was respected by Republicans and Democrats.

* And he's now serving his third term as Oregon's Attorney General. Again, Dave's effectiveness is recognized by members of both parties. In 1988 he was re-elected without opposition. In fact, Dave had the nomination of both parties.

* This was no surprise when you look at Dave's record. Dave fought and won a $2.1 billion judgement against Exxon for overcharging consumers for oil and gas. He wrote our state's tough anti-racketeering law and used is to collect millions from organized crime. And Dave Frohnmayer has collected over $225 million in late support payments for children.

* Oregonians want a Governor who is a strong leader. That's Dave Frohnmayer. Dave has fought for us before the U.S. Supreme Court, winning six out of seven cases, the best record of any attorney general. And the attorneys general of all the other states elected him as President of their organization. They knew that Dave had the abilities to fight for people on a national level.

* Dave has met with President Bush in the White House, and with Dave as Governor, we can count on the fact that our voice will be heard in Washington, where decisions affect our state on a daily basis...from timber harvest levels to offshore oil drilling.

* Oregonians want a Governor who is courageous. And that's Dave Frohnmayer. In the face of death plots, Dave fought successfully for the criminal conviction of Rajneesh leaders.

* Oregonians want a governor who will fight for jobs for all working Oregonians. In the face of the recent federal report threatening thousands of Oregon jobs in the dispute over the spotted owl, Dave Frohnmayer said he would stand up and fight for jobs. He was the only candidate for governor to say that.

* Oregonians want a governor who will fight against the crime and drugs that plague our communities. Dave Frohnmayer founded the state's Criminal Intelligence Unit to help local police detect major drug dealers, and he wrote Oregon's tough new anti-racketeering law, then used that law to collect millions from organized crime.

* Oregonians want a governor who understands the importance of public education. Dave Frohnmayer will make education his top priority as governor, and will fight for stable school funding, and a reduction in our over-dependence on property taxes to fund schools.

* Oregonians want a Governor who will clean up the mess in our Workers' Compensation system. Oregon has some of the highest premiums in the nation, yet our workers receive some of the lowest benefits for certain job-related injuries. Dave Frohnmayer has released a plan to reform the workers' comp system to make it more responsive to workers, and more affordable for employers.

* The goals of Oregonians have not changed all that much since a century and a half ago when the pioneers built our state out of the wilderness. Goals of wanting to build a better future for our state, our communities, and our children.

* And as history has passed, Oregon's pioneer heritage and vision has remained alive. We became a state that rewarded risk-takers and innovators. A state with strong schools and safe streets. A state which was the first to protect its air, water, and beaches. A state in which all of us shared a common devotion and common duty.

  Over the past few years, however, our pioneer vision has been blurred, and our state government set adrift.

Regulations, red tape, and skyrocketing insurance rates stifle our businesses. Our products face competition in an ever-more complex world marketplace. Our children are being forced to leave the state to find a job. Our schools are financed on a haphazard basis that has caused some to close their doors. And drug traffickers have turned I-5 into their personal corridor of crime.

* These are the issues at stake in the 1990 election. I believe that Oregonians will elect a leader who will steer away from business as usual, and who will reclaim our pioneer heritage.

* I believe Oregonians will elect Dave Frohnmayer. I look forward to working with you to see that Oregon's best days are yet to come.

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Presidential Addresses and State Papers of

Theodore Roosevelt

PART ONE

WITH PORTRAIT FRONTISPIECE

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New York
1970

FROM ADDRESS AT THE LAYING OF THE CORNERSTONE OF THE LEWIS AND CLARK MEMORIAL, PORTLAND, ORE., MAY 21, 1903

Mr. Mayor, and you, my Fellow-Citizens:

We come here to-day to lay a cornerstone of a monument that is to call to mind the greatest single pioneering feat on this continent, the voyage across the continent by Lewis and Clark, which rounded out the ripe statesmanship of Jefferson and his fellows by giving to the United States all of the domain between the Mississippi and the Pacific. Following their advent came the reign of the fur trade; and then some sixty years ago those entered in whose children and children's children were to possess the land. Across the continent in the early 40's came the ox-drawn white-topped wagons bearing the pioneers, the stalwart, sturdy, sunburned men, with their wives and their little ones, who entered into this country to possess it. You have built up here this wonderful commonwealth, a commonwealth great in its past, and infinitely greater in its future.

It was a pleasure to me to-day to have as part of my escort the men of the Second Oregon, who carried on the expansion of our people beyond the Pacific as your fathers had carried it on to the Pacific. Speaking to you here I do not have to ask you to face the future high of heart and confident of soul. You could not assume any other attitude and be true to your blood, true to the position in which you find yourselves on this continent. I speak to

the men of the Pacific Slope, to the men whose predecessors gave us this region because they were not afraid, because they did not seek the life of ease and safety, because their life training was not to shrink from obstacles but to meet and overcome them; and now I ask that this Nation go forward as it has gone forward in the past; I ask that it shape its life in accordance with the highest ideals; I ask that our name be a synonym for truthful and fair dealing with all the nations of the world; and I ask two things in connection with our foreign policy—that we never wrong the weak and that we never flinch from the strong. Base is the man who inflicts a wrong, and base is the man who suffers a wrong to be done him.

We have met to commemorate a mighty pioneer feat, a feat of the old days, when men needed to call upon every ounce of courage and hardihood and manliness they possessed in order to make good our claim to this continent. Let us in our turn with equal courage, equal hardihood and manliness, carry on the task that our forefathers have intrusted to our hands; and let us resolve that we shall leave to our children and our children's children an even mightier heritage than we received in our turn.

REMARKS IN ACCEPTING SOUVENIR PRESENTED BY THE WORKMEN OF THE NAVY YARD, BREMERTON, WASH., MAY 23, 1903

I want to thank you and through you your fellow workmen for this token. I also wish to repeat

Message of POTUS Communicated To The 2 Houses of Congress @ Beginning of 2nd Session of 58th Congress

 1902 1903?

quisition of the Oregon country, including the present States of Oregon and Washington, was a fact of immense importance in our history; first giving us our place on the Pacific seaboard, and making ready the way for our ascendency in the commerce of the greatest of the oceans. The centennial of our establishment upon the western coast by the expedition of Lewis and Clark is to be celebrated at Portland, Oregon, by an exposition in the summer of 1905, and this event should receive recognition and support from the National Government.

I call your special attention to the Territory of Alaska. The country is developing rapidly, and it has an assured future. The mineral wealth is great and has as yet hardly been tapped. The fisheries, if wisely handled and kept under national control, will be a business as permanent as any other, and of the utmost importance to the people. The forests if properly guarded will form another great source of wealth. Portions of Alaska are fitted for farming and stock raising, although the methods must be adapted to the peculiar conditions of the country. Alaska is situated in the far north; but so are Norway and Sweden and Finland; and Alaska can prosper and play its part in the New World just as those nations have prospered and played their parts in the Old World. Proper land laws should be enacted; and the survey of the public lands immediately begun. Coal-land laws should be provided whereby the coal-land entryman may make his lo-

THE

SMITHSONIAN GUIDE TO HISTORIC AMERICA

THE PACIFIC STATES

TEXT BY
WILLIAM BRYANT LOGAN
SUSAN OCHSHORN

SPECIAL PHOTOGRAPHY BY
CHUCK PLACE

EDITORIAL DIRECTOR
ROGER G. KENNEDY
DIRECTOR OF THE NATIONAL MUSEUM
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OF THE SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION

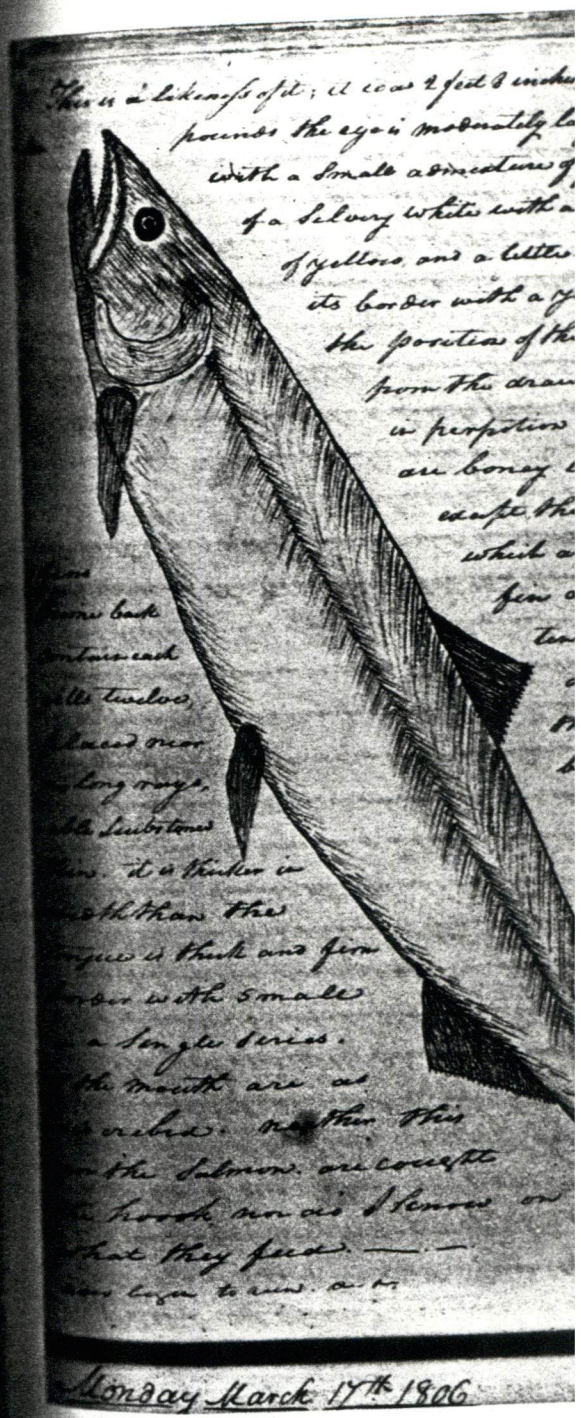
Stewart, Tabori & Chang
NEW YORK

Oregon has always claimed a special place in the American imagination. To this country of wild forests, raging rivers, fertile valleys, volcanic mountains, and Pacific-swept shores came thousands of immigrants in the mid-nineteenth century, determined to start their lives anew. They traveled in wagon trains from Independence, Missouri, where the Oregon Trail began, to a land they had heard and read about 2,000 miles away. One pioneer described the trip as "a long picnic" in which "the changing scenes of the journey . . . just about sufficed to keep up the interest, and formed a sort of mental culture that the world has rarely offered." Although the rigorous trip left others less enthusiastic, the precedent for westward migration had been established, and with it the future of the state of Oregon.

For many Oregon meant the fertile rolling hills of the Willamette Valley, which remains the state's most densely populated and developed region. Yet, as with Washington, with which it shares much of its early history, Oregon has an enormously varied topography. The lush vegetation and wetness that characterize the coast, on the west side of the Cascades, stand in contrast to the eastern part of the state, which includes the Columbia lava flow, the sagebrush plains of the semiarid Snake River region, and the high desert of southeastern Oregon.

This landscape was home to an equally diverse population of Indians—among them the Clatsop, Multnomah, Klamath, Modoc, and Nez Percé—whose complex cultures were irrevocably altered by the arrival of white settlers in the Pacific Northwest. From 1542, when Bartolome Ferrelo caught the first glimpse of Oregon's fog-shrouded coast, to George Vancouver's coastal probings of what is now Washington in 1792–1794, the British and the Spanish devoted some of their imperial energies to the search for the Northwest Passage. Toward the end of the eighteenth century, the quest for the passage was replaced by the search for furs.

In the first half of the nineteenth century, the Americans and the British vied for supremacy in the Oregon Country, which included what is now Oregon, Washington, Idaho, and portions of Wyoming, Montana, and Canada. This vast region extended from the Pacific Ocean to the Continental Divide. Thomas Jefferson, hop-



OPPOSITE: *A page from Lewis and Clark's journals, which President Thomas Jefferson had instructed them to keep "with great pains and accuracy," contains a careful drawing of a white salmon trout.*

ing to gather scientific data and to strengthen the U.S. claim to the Columbia watershed, sent Lewis and Clark on what would become this nation's most celebrated expedition. Starting in Saint Louis, Missouri, they traced the Missouri River to its source, crossed the Rocky Mountains, and followed the Columbia River to the Pacific, where they set up camp at Fort Clatsop on Oregon's northern coast. In 1811, five years later, fur trader John Jacob Astor attempted to capture his share of the lucrative fur trade by sending two parties—over land and by sea—to the Pacific Northwest. Although the casualties were great on both trips, his men managed to establish the first permanent American settlement in the Oregon Country. However, Astor's operation was acquired by Britain's North West Company, which in turn was absorbed by the Hudson's Bay Company, which dominated the region from its headquarters at Fort Vancouver, Washington, until the Treaty of 1846 established U.S. sovereignty below the 49th parallel.



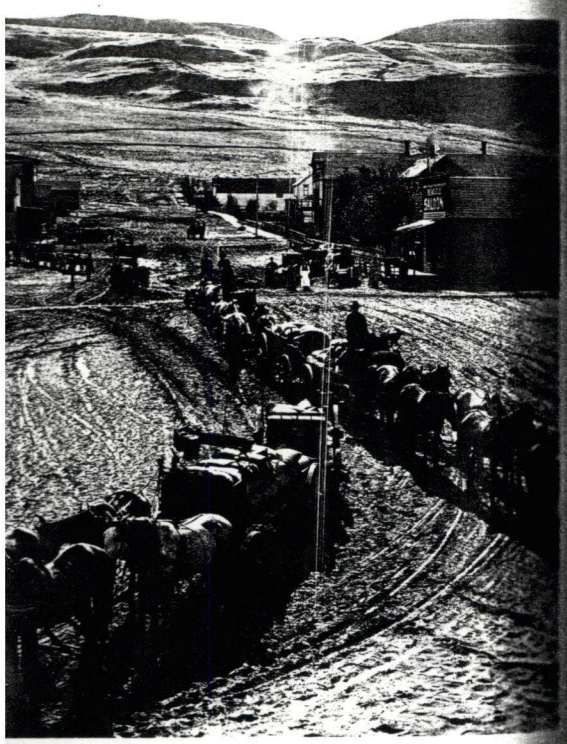
Loads of wheat, packed in bags, being hauled through Rufus, Oregon, about 1880.

The germs of "Oregon Fever" spread thr States in the 1820s and 1830s as tales of this Ede Great Migration began in the 1840s, inspired by re valley, anticipation of trade with the Orient, and th land. Methodist missionary Jason Lee founded th 1840, and other missionaries of his faith settled at later, joining the Hudson's Bay Company's ch Columbia department, John McLoughlin, who lo there in 1829 and laid out a town in 1842. By 184 influence waning, the Americans established a p ment in Champoeg. In 1848 Oregon became decade later a state.

The second half of the nineteenth centur ment of Oregon's major cities: Portland, Salem, Eugene, and Ashland. Settlement east of the Ca The rugged terrain discouraged even the most and those who took up the challenge—includin cattle ranchers—were shaken by a series of India central and eastern Oregon from the early 1850s Among those who were particularly resistant to lands by settlers and, thereafter, to the federal g of segregation on reservations were the Modoc whose protracted struggles to maintain their lar heroic. The removal of the Indians to reservatio of the railroads spurred greater growth east of t in turn brought more conflict in the late 1880s a petition among sheep ranchers, cattle ranchers, resulted in range wars in some areas.

This chapter moves northward along the coast f Fort Clatsop, at the mouth of the Columbia Portland, Oregon's largest city. After a side trip the narrative moves south along Route 5 t Willamette Valley—the destination of many pion ward through three early towns, Grants Pas Ashland. Across the Cascade Range, in central lie along Route 97, running northward from Kl over to the eastern border of the state, the Oregon Trail (which roughly parallels Rout Pendleton before turning southward again Lakeview and the California border.

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bags, being hauled through Rufus, Oregon, about 1880.

The germs of "Oregon Fever" spread through the United States in the 1820s and 1830s as tales of this Eden were told. The Great Migration began in the 1840s, inspired by reports of the fertile valley, anticipation of trade with the Orient, and the promise of free land. Methodist missionary Jason Lee founded the city of Salem in 1840, and other missionaries of his faith settled at Oregon City a year later, joining the Hudson's Bay Company's chief factor of the Columbia department, John McLoughlin, who located a land claim there in 1829 and laid out a town in 1842. By 1843, with the British influence waning, the Americans established a provisional government in Champoeg. In 1848 Oregon became a territory and a decade later a state.

The second half of the nineteenth century saw the development of Oregon's major cities: Portland, Salem, Corvallis, Albany, Eugene, and Ashland. Settlement east of the Cascades was slower. The rugged terrain discouraged even the most stalwart pioneers, and those who took up the challenge—including gold seekers and cattle ranchers—were shaken by a series of Indian wars that racked central and eastern Oregon from the early 1850s until the late 1870s. Among those who were particularly resistant to the seizure of their lands by settlers and, thereafter, to the federal government's policy of segregation on reservations were the Modoc and the Nez Percé, whose protracted struggles to maintain their lands were fierce and heroic. The removal of the Indians to reservations and the coming of the railroads spurred greater growth east of the Cascades, which in turn brought more conflict in the late 1880s and 1890s when competition among sheep ranchers, cattle ranchers, and wheat farmers resulted in range wars in some areas.

This chapter moves northward along the coast from Port Orford to Fort Clatsop, at the mouth of the Columbia River, then over to Portland, Oregon's largest city. After a side trip along the Columbia, the narrative moves south along Route 5 through the fertile Willamette Valley—the destination of many pioneers—and then eastward through three early towns, Grants Pass, Jacksonville, and Ashland. Across the Cascade Range, in central Oregon, the entries lie along Route 97, running northward from Klamath Falls. Shifting over to the eastern border of the state, the chapter follows the Oregon Trail (which roughly parallels Route 84) northward to Pendleton before turning southward again along Route 395 to Lakeview and the California border.

THE OREGON COAST

Thanks to forward-thinking legislators and a protective populace, Oregon's coast remains, for the most part, as startlingly beautiful as when Spanish explorers navigated its treacherous waters in the sixteenth century. State parks outnumber towns and cities; forty-four miles of mammoth sand dunes line the shore between Florence and Coos Bay; and virgin coniferous forests have been preserved. For centuries the region was inhabited by the Clatsop, Tillamook, Coquille, Siuslaw, and other coastal tribes, who lived on a rich store of salmon and traveled the rivers in graceful canoes carved from cedar and spruce. Although British and Spanish sea captains probed the coast in the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries, the wilderness remained relatively undisturbed until the arrival of Lewis and Clark. Their camp at Fort Clatsop, occupied during the winter of 1805–1806, was the first U.S. outpost in the Pacific Northwest, followed just five years later by the Pacific Fur Company's Fort Astoria. Hostilities between the Indians and the newcomers, including the massacre of Indians near the site of Bandon in 1854, slowed settlement, but by the second half of the nineteenth century the region was awash with fishermen, lumber barons, and vacationers.

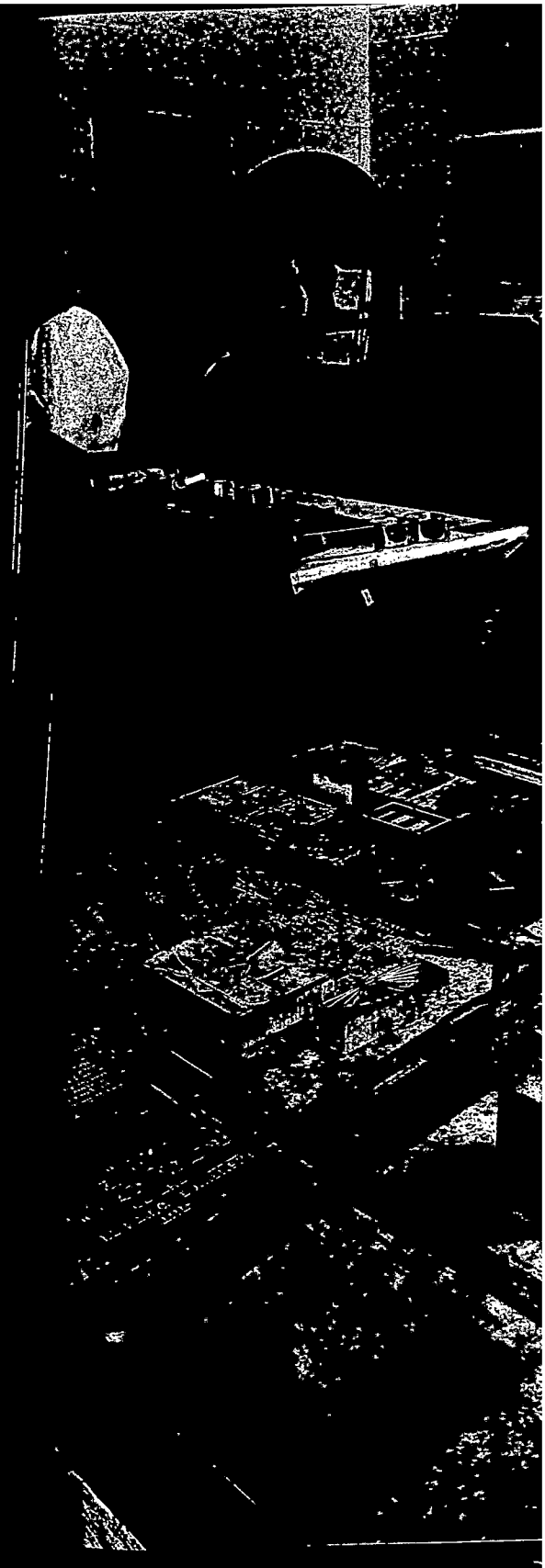
PORT ORFORD

The town of Port Orford began inauspiciously in 1851 when a group of gold seekers landed here against the wishes of a band of Coquille Indians. **Battle Rock** (off Route 101), on the southern edge of town, marks the site of their fierce fight, which forced the white men to flee to nearby settlements. But they returned the following year, and by 1856 Port Orford was the seat of Curry County. The town has several houses dating to the late nineteenth century. The Victorian Gothic **Hughes House,** built by architect Per Johan Lindberg in 1898, has been restored and may be seen eight miles northwest in **Cape Blanco State Park** (503–332–6774), in **Sixes.** Cape Blanco, the coast's westernmost point, was first noted in 1603 by the Spanish explorer Martín de Aguilar, whose cocaptain named it for its chalky appearance.

BANDON

The region surrounding the lower Coquille River, upon which Bandon is situated, was home to the Coquille Indians who reacted

OPPOSITE: *The Marshfield* Sun *Printing Museum in Coos Bay.*



violently to the first white settlers in the early 1850s. As gold drew more prospectors to the region tensions heightened, and in January 1854 seventeen members of another tribe were murdered by a gang of forty miners. It is thought that part of the massacre took place in what is today **Bullards Beach State Park** (Route 101, two miles north of Bandon, 503–347–2209). The **Bandon Historical Society Museum** (Southwest First Street, 503–347–2164) contains exhibits on the area's maritime history, photographs of a devastating town fire, and a collection of Indian artifacts.

THE COOS BAY AREA

Founded in the early 1850s, **Empire City** was the first community on Coos Bay, the largest natural harbor between Puget Sound and San Francisco. It was soon followed by Coos Bay and North Bend, twin towns that later absorbed Empire City and became the great lumber capitals of the coast. By the late nineteenth century the company town of **North Bend,** founded by the New Englander Asa Simpson, was flourishing, its mill and shipyard well on their way to forming one of Oregon's major lumber empires. The **Coos County Historical Society Museum** (Simpson Park, 503–756–6320) has exhibits on pioneers, logging, and regional Indian crafts. In Coos Bay, originally named Marshfield, the **Marshfield *Sun* Printing Museum** (North Front Street) is housed in the five-sided building where the city's weekly newspaper, the *Sun,* was printed from 1911 to 1944. Marble-top tables, typecases, and platen and hand presses are among the equipment on view.

Also noteworthy is **Shore Acres State Park** (off Route 101, twelve miles southwest of Coos Bay, 503–888–3732). The park features gardens that were part of the estate of Asa Simpson's son, Louis, who followed his father into the lumber business and played a prominent role in the development of the bay area. The ocean views are spectacular, but they did not impress the elder Simpson: When Louis finished his three-story home on its bluff, his father, having passed it by schooner, asked what fool had built on such a site.

Stretching forty-four miles from North Bend to Florence, the **Oregon Dunes National Recreation Area** (off Route 101, 503–271–3611) preserves dunes formed after a glacial retreat some 15,000 years ago. The dunes evolved through the force of erosion and the movement of sediment from rivers and streams, pushed by the ocean's currents into their present form.

FLORENCE

Florence was home to the Siuslaw Indians, who r
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small homesteading tracts. Remnants of the fis
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may be seen in the **Old Town area,** which run
information is available at the town's **visitor cen**
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Gothic piers with metal finials and archways wit
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NEWPORT

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North of Newport, Route 101 winds along O
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Farther north on Route 101 is **Tillam**
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OVERLEAF: *The Oregon Dunes National Recreation Area*
sand dunes.

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FLORENCE

Florence was home to the Siuslaw Indians, who relinquished 2.5 million acres of land to the federal government in 1855, retaining only small homesteading tracts. Remnants of the fishing town that the white settlers created in the second half of the nineteenth century may be seen in the **Old Town area,** which runs along Bay Street; information is available at the town's **visitor center** (270 Route 101, 503–997–3128). Florence's elegant **Siuslaw River Bridge** (Oregon Coast Highway), constructed in the 1930s by a WPA crew, boasts Gothic piers with metal finials and archways with Art Deco designs. Just south of the bridge, the **Siuslaw Pioneer Museum** (Route 101, 503–997–7884) contains Indian artifacts, early logging equipment, and furniture and clothing from early settlers.

NEWPORT

Wedged between the ocean and Yaquina Bay, Newport was settled in 1855 by traders and fishermen. In the 1860s and 1870s it became a favorite resort for Willamette Valley residents, who vacationed at the town's hotels or set sail on five-day coastal voyages to San Francisco. Clamming and crabbing have flourished on the bay since the late nineteenth century. The Lincoln County Historical Society maintains the **Burrows House Museum** (545 Southwest Ninth Street, 503–265–7509) and the **Log Cabin Museum** (579 Southwest Ninth Street, 503–265–7509), containing Native American artifacts, maritime displays, and pioneer furnishings and clothing. The region's natural history is explained in exhibits at the aquarium and museum of the **Mark O. Hatfield Marine Science Center** (2030 Marine Science Drive, 503–867–3011), run by Oregon State University.

North of Newport, Route 101 winds along Oregon's rugged coast, which is protected from development by a series of state parks. Just below **Lincoln City** is **Cape Foulweather,** named by Captain James Cook, who sighted it in 1778 but was unable to land because of bad weather. A **marker** (Route 101, just north of Otter Rock) commemorates the naming of the cape.

Farther north on Route 101 is **Tillamook,** from an Indian name meaning "land of many waters." The town has long been a

OVERLEAF: *The Oregon Dunes National Recreation Area preserves forty-four miles of coastal dunes.*

dairy center, with cheese as its major product. The **Tillamook County Pioneer Museum** (2106 Second Street, 503–842–4553), housed in the town's 1905 courthouse, contains exhibits on early logging and cheesemaking operations, photographs of the county's settlers, and a replica of a pioneer home.

SEASIDE

Members of the Lewis and Clark expedition spent part of the winter of 1805–1806 here extracting salt from the ocean: They boiled approximately 1,400 gallons of water in five brass kettles to produce three and a half bushels of salt. The town was developed as a beach resort in the 1870s by transport magnate Ben Holladay, whose racetrack and hotel lured Portlanders to the ocean, and Southerner W. G. Grimes, who owned several local hotels. The **Seaside Historical Museum** (570 Necanicum Drive, 503–738–7065) features an exhibit of Clatsop Indian artifacts excavated from two local middens by the Smithsonian Institution during the 1970s.

ASTORIA

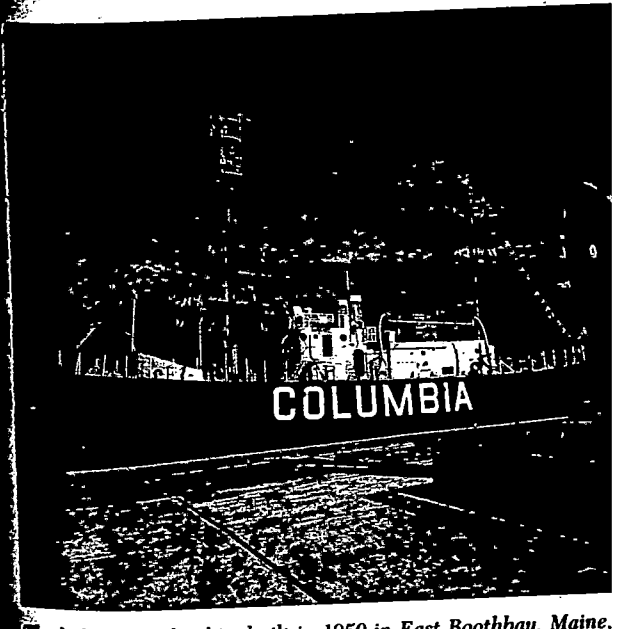
Astoria figured prominently in the early settlement of the Pacific Northwest. The first white person to see the site was Captain Robert Gray, whose discovery of the mouth of the Columbia River in 1792 attracted U.S. maritime traders to the region. Lewis and Clark made their Pacific camp seven miles southwest of the present city in the winter of 1805–1806. In 1811 representatives of John Jacob Astor's Pacific Fur Company founded the first permanent American settlement in the Oregon Country here. After clearing some land, marking the sites for a residence, storehouse, and powder magazine, and sowing some vegetable seeds, the men named their post in honor of "the projector and supporter of the whole enterprise." Due to poor management and a series of mishaps, the settlement was already failing by the outbreak of the War of 1812, when it was sold to Britain's North West Company. The trading post remained in British hands until the 1830s, although sovereignty was nominally returned to the United States by the Treaty of Ghent. With the arrival of the first overland immigrants in the mid-nineteenth century, Astoria prospered, establishing itself as a center of trade for the lower Columbia region. It is often said that the fur trade was the basis of the Astor fortune, but the family earned much more in New York real estate.

Columbia River Maritime Museum

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LOCATION: 1792 Marine Drive. HOURS: April through
9:30–5 Daily; October through March: 9:30–5 Tuesd
FEE: Yes. TELEPHONE: 503–325–2323.

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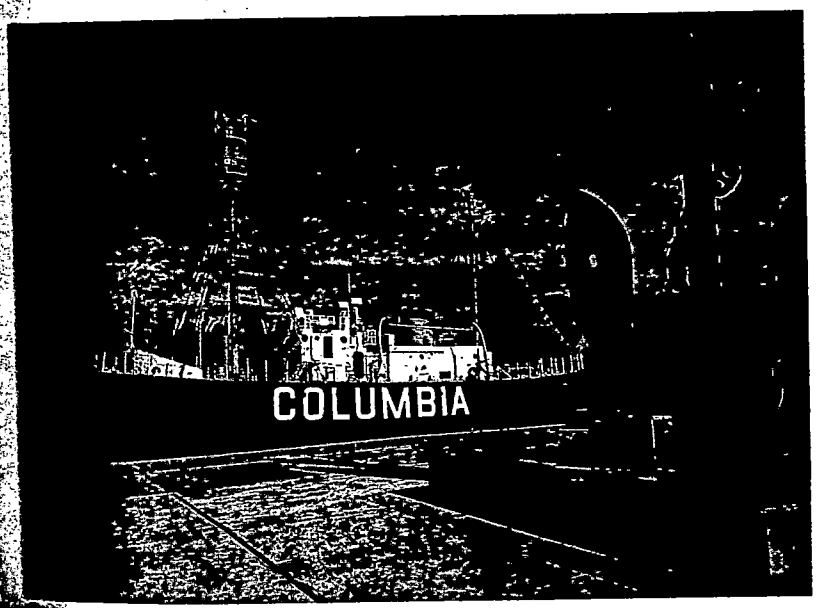
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Columbia River Maritime Museum

Situated on the river whose name it bears, the museum is divided into seven galleries that depict different aspects of the Columbia's heritage. Included among the displays and exhibits are models, nautical instruments, naval weapons, photographs, boats, and marine engines. The 128-foot *Columbia,* which was the last active lightship on the West Coast, is moored outside and may be boarded.

LOCATION: 1792 Marine Drive. HOURS: April through September: 9:30–5 Daily; October through March: 9:30–5 Tuesday–Sunday. FEE: Yes. TELEPHONE: 503–325–2323.

Astoria's seafaring families have left a legacy of Victorian homes, and the **chamber of commerce** (503–325–6311) provides detailed maps for walking tours. One of the finest houses is the restored **Flavel House** (441 Eighth Street, 503–325–2203), a Queen Anne mansion built in 1885 by a Columbia River bar pilot for his family, members of whom lived in it until 1933. The house, now a museum run by the

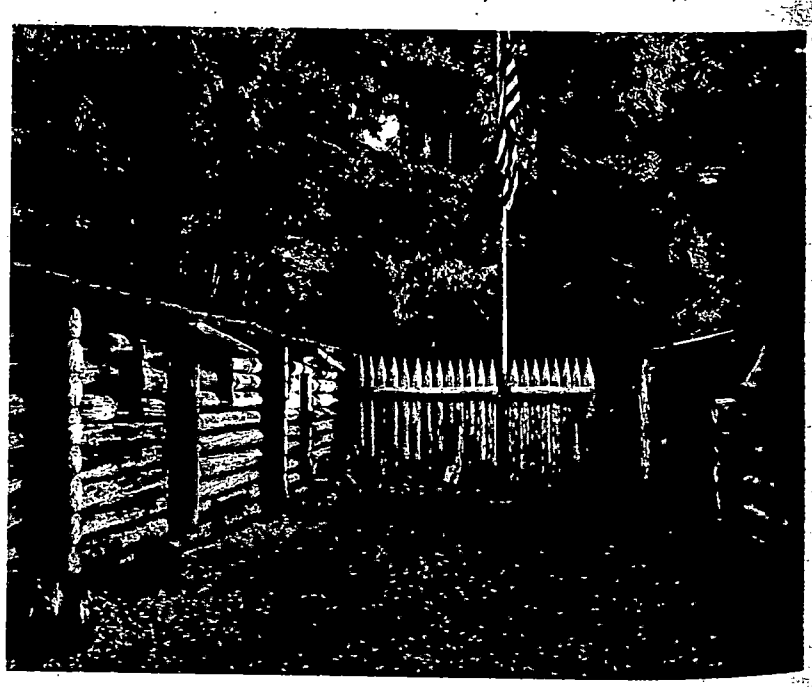


Lightship Columbia, *built in 1950 in East Boothbay, Maine, stood at the entrance of the Columbia River for thirty years. She now is moored at the Columbia River Maritime Museum in Astoria.*

Clatsop County Historical Society, contains six fireplaces, Eastlake woodwork, and period furniture. The historical society is headquartered at the **Heritage Museum** (1618 Exchange Street, 503–325–2563), a 1904 Classic Revival building that formerly served as Astoria's city hall. Recently restored, this museum contains exhibits on the history of the region. A block away, at Fifteenth and Exchange streets, is a replica of the **blockhouse** built by Astor's traders in 1811 (private).

Fort Clatsop National Memorial

Fort Clatsop is a reconstruction of Lewis and Clark's camp on the Pacific from December 7, 1805, to March 23, 1806. Although overjoyed to see the ocean after their arduous transcontinental journey, the members of the expedition put in a hard winter making salt, writing reports, and preparing maps—one of the most important contributions of the expedition. The site includes a replica of the fort (built after the floor plan drawn by William Clark), the canoe



Fort Clatsop, built by the Lewis and Clark Expedition for shelter during the winter of 1805–1806, was named to honor the hospitable Clatsop Indians.

nding, and a visitor center featuring a slide sl bout the celebrated trek. During the summer t ervice sponsors a living history program.

LOCATION: Off Route 101, 5 miles southeast of Asto June through September: 8–6 Daily; October thr 8–5 Daily. FEE: Yes. TELEPHONE: 503–861–2471.

ten miles west of Astoria, off Route 101, **Fort S** (Ridge Road, 503–861–2000) is the site of a milita guarded the mouth of the Columbia River from t World War II. The fort has the distinction of beir nstallation in the lower forty-eight states to be att enemy since the War of 1812: On June 21, 1942, fine fired a few shells in the fort's vicinity, ca Though most of the guns and buildings are gone, grounds displays maps, photographs, and artifacts ry of the fort. Also within the park is the wreck British schooner *Peter Iredale,* which ran agrou hared by many ships that have approached Or rocky shores.

PORTLAND AND EN

Perhaps epitomizing the state of Oregon, Portlar and cautiously, ever protective of its natural rich dent citizens. The state's largest city sits on Willamette River, just south of its junction with th east are the Cascade Mountains and Mount Hc Oregon's highest point) and to the west is the Co

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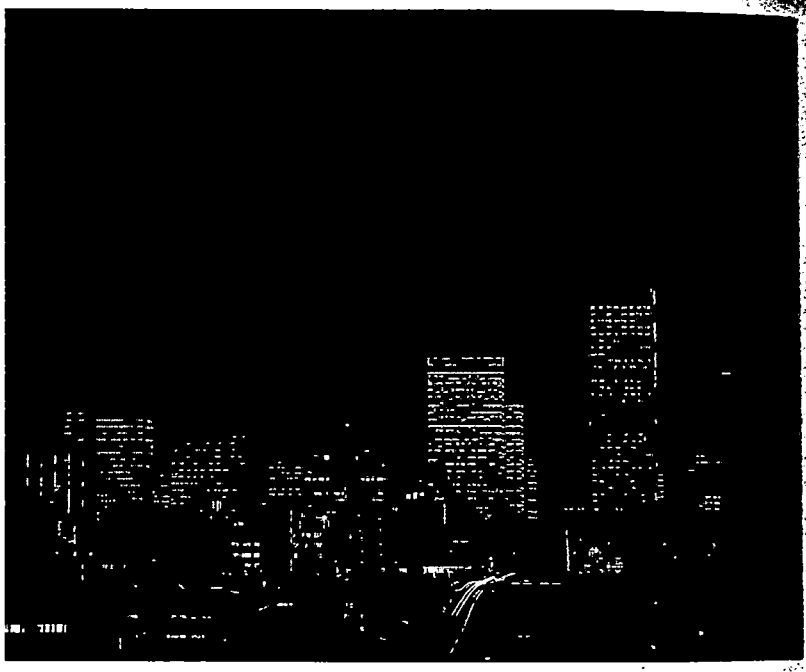
LOCATION: Off Route 101, 5 miles southeast of Astoria. HOURS: Mid-June through September: 8–6 Daily; October through mid-June: 8–5 Daily. FEE: Yes. TELEPHONE: 503–861–2471.

Ten miles west of Astoria, off Route 101, **Fort Stevens State Park** (Ridge Road, 503–861–2000) is the site of a military reservation that guarded the mouth of the Columbia River from the Civil War until World War II. The fort has the distinction of being the only coastal installation in the lower forty-eight states to be attacked by a foreign enemy since the War of 1812: On June 21, 1942, a Japanese submarine fired a few shells in the fort's vicinity, causing no damage. Though most of the guns and buildings are gone, a museum on the grounds displays maps, photographs, and artifacts that tell the history of the fort. Also within the park is the wreck of the iron-hulled British schooner *Peter Iredale,* which ran aground in 1906, a fate shared by many ships that have approached Oregon's treacherous rocky shores.

PORTLAND AND ENVIRONS

Perhaps epitomizing the state of Oregon, Portland has grown slowly and cautiously, ever protective of its natural riches and its independent citizens. The state's largest city sits on the banks of the Willamette River, just south of its junction with the Columbia. To the east are the Cascade Mountains and Mount Hood (at 11,239 feet, Oregon's highest point) and to the west is the Coast Range.

It was on the west bank of the Willamette, in a place the region's Indians called "the clearing," that William Overton and Asa Lovejoy stopped in 1843. Although headed for Oregon City, they were impressed by the fir-lined hills, the snow-capped peak in the distance, and the land, punctuated by buttes, that lay across the river to the east. Encouraged by the promise of free land—a proposal soon to be approved by Congress—the two filed a claim in early 1844, each receiving 340 acres of what would shortly become downtown Portland. Overton, who was known for his reputation as a wanderer, quickly sold his share to Francis Pettygrove, a New England merchant. Left to their Yankee devices, Lovejoy and Pettygrove began plotting a town, arguing over what to call it as they went.



A night view of Portland with Mount Hood in the distance.

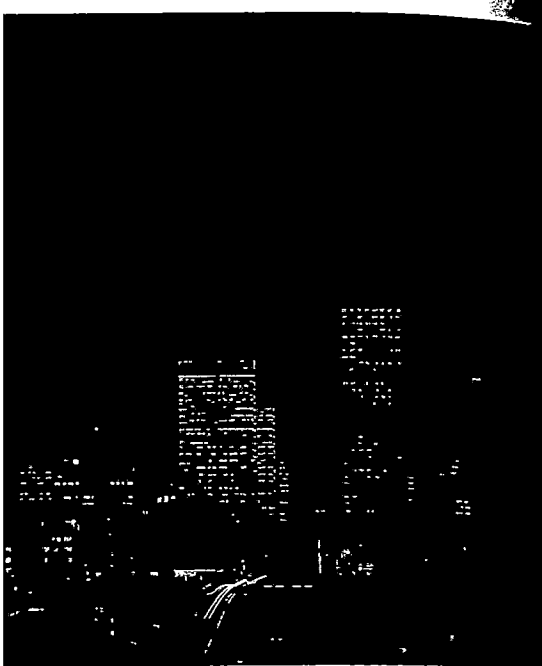
Pettygrove, a native of Maine, wanted Portland; Lovejoy, from Massachusetts, preferred Boston. Flips of a copper coin determined the outcome.

Portland possessed a lovely landscape, but it was not suited for farming. Many of the state's earliest immigrants bypassed the new settlement for the more fertile lands of the Willamette Valley. The city began to develop in the late 1840s, however, nurtured by the efforts of such entrepreneurs as John Couch, a New England sea captain who had seen the site's potential as early as 1840, when he first came to explore the possibility of a salmon fishery. "To this point," he remarked, "I can bring any ship that can get into the mouth of the Great Columbia River." He kept his word, helping to transform the village into a major port. In 1845 another enterprising settler, Daniel Lownsdale, established a tannery—reputed to be the first in the Pacific Northwest—exchanging his leather for rawhides, furs, wheat, or cash. He was also a guiding force behind the development of the fertile Tualatin Valley to the west: The Great Plank Road he and others constructed (known today as Canyon Road) connected the ships and shops of the river port with the fields and granaries of the valley.

In its second decade the city prospered, fu
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oducts. By 1851, the year the city was inco
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eir neighborhood in southwestern Portland for the hills—now
d "the heights"—to the west. The city's population was rising

quickly, but not quickly enough—Seattle, that upstart to the nor was exploding, and Washington's Puget Sound seemed to be the minus of choice for the new transcontinental railroads. Harvey Sc editor of the *Oregonian,* lamented Portlanders' "indifference, iner self-sufficiency," and their "wish to be alone." However, the Le and Clark Centennial Exposition of 1905, landscaped by Jo Olmsted, brother of Frederick Law Olmsted and a member of firm, managed to arouse the city's residents as well as the interest the outside world. Three million outsiders visited the fair, a Portland's population increased from 90,000 to nearly a quarter of million in the first decade of the twentieth century.

Portland did not surpass Seattle, which became the Paci Northwest's major metropolis, but it did become an eminently able, if not always welcoming, city. During World War I patrio Portlanders routed out dissidents and changed German stree names, and during the 1920s, as the city's shipping and lumb industries boomed, the "Invisible Empire" of the Ku Klux Klan busy recruiting members. In recent decades, however, conservati Portland has been forced to reassess its historic claims to self-su ciency and isolation as some of its traditional industries, such as lu ber and fishing, have declined. The influence of high technology, influx of newcomers, and the city's potential to participate in t commerce of the Pacific Rim are working to induce change.

DOWNTOWN

Portland's downtown—a place of flowers, parks, cafés, and publ squares—reflects its citizens' love for the great outdoors. Fountain dominate the landscape, the most famous being the twenty identic drinking fountains dedicated to the city in 1912 by lumber baro Simon Benson. Recognizable by their four-spigoted heads, they wer allegedly conceived by Benson as a means of discouraging logge from imbibing stronger stuff.

Near the waterfront the **Old Town Historic District,** site Portland's original settlement in 1844, extends for several blocks o either side of West Burnside Street. In the 1860s and 1870s the ha bor bustled with ships, steamboats, and sailors, and construction ha begun on one of the country's largest collections of cast-iron build ings. As in Seattle, the wharf was dubbed "Skid Road" for the lo



OPPOSITE: *The New Market Theater, which opened in 1875. The theater fell into disr pair, was used as a parking garage, and has recently been renovated as the N Market Block with commercial tenants.*

that rolled down the timber tracks; the pejorative connotation of that term arose at the turn of the century, when the port moved downriver and the area went into decline. More recently the district has been gentrified, and though still a haven for the city's down-and-out, it boasts some fine architectural relics as well as the mile-long **Waterfront Park,** which runs along the Willamette River from the River Place Marina to the Steel Bridge.

Once the centerpiece for a lively new city, the **Skidmore Fountain** (Southwest First Avenue at Ankeny) was created by Olin Warner, known for the bronze doors at the Library of Congress in Washington, DC. The sculpture, a group of maidens atop a fluted basin, was named for Stephen Skidmore, one of six commissioners Portland sent to the Paris Exposition in 1878. So impressed was Skidmore by Europe's plazas and fountains that he willed money to the city to build a similar refreshment stop for the "horses, men and dogs" of Portland. The facade of the restored **Poppleton Building** (83 Southwest First Avenue) is particularly noteworthy with its lovely combination of cast-iron pilasters and truncated arches. It was built in 1871. The **New Market Theater** (50 Southwest Second Avenue), built in 1875, is a structural hybrid where vendors hawked produce on its main floor from twenty-eight marble-countered arched stalls, while upstairs Portland's polite society was entertained in an elegant crimson theater lit by 100 gas jets.

Dominating central Portland is the Mall, an eleven-block brick artery that extends along Fifth and Sixth avenues between Madison and Burnside streets. Here the city's eclectic mix of architecture provides some intriguing juxtapositions. Many of the buildings on **Pioneer Courthouse Square** (701 Southwest Sixth Avenue), the city's major public plaza, date to the first quarter of this century, but the **Pioneer Courthouse** (555 Southwest Yamhill, 503–221–2256) was constructed in 1869. At that time it was far enough from the town's center to prompt jokes about the need for a pony express to deliver the mail. Restored in 1973, it now houses the Ninth Federal Circuit Court of Appeals. Also on the mall is Michael Graves's controversial **Portland Building** (1120 Southwest Fifth Avenue), a Postmodern creation of pink, blue, and cream concrete and tile that has been both reviled and hailed by the architectural establishment and by Portlanders themselves. The 1895 **City Hall** (1120 Southwest Fifth Avenue), designed by William Whidden and Jon Lewis with a balustraded roof, long loggia, and pilasters on its east facade, stands in contrast to its glass-and-steel neighbors.

Oregon Historical Cent

The Oregon Historical Society, the oldest stat tion in Oregon, is headquartered in the b Historical Center west of the Mall. The museur the complex features a major permanent exl the state's history from prehistoric times to leries in the north wing have exhibits on t Willamette Valley, North Pacific maritime histo well as changing exhibits; this wing also co architectural murals by the trompe l'oeil artist

LOCATION: 1230 Southwest Park Avenue. Monday–Saturday. FEE: None. TELEPHONE: 503

The Portland Art Museum (1219 Soutl 503–226–2811), designed by Pietro Belluschi i exhibit of Northwest Coast Indian art, includi sacred objects; European painting and sculpt Asian collection. To the south are the **South P** the town founders in 1852 as a respite from



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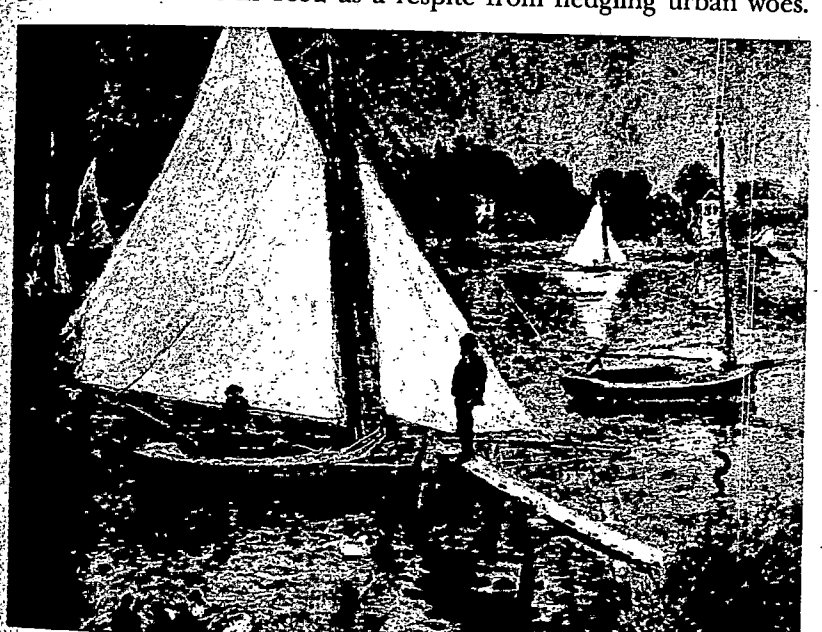
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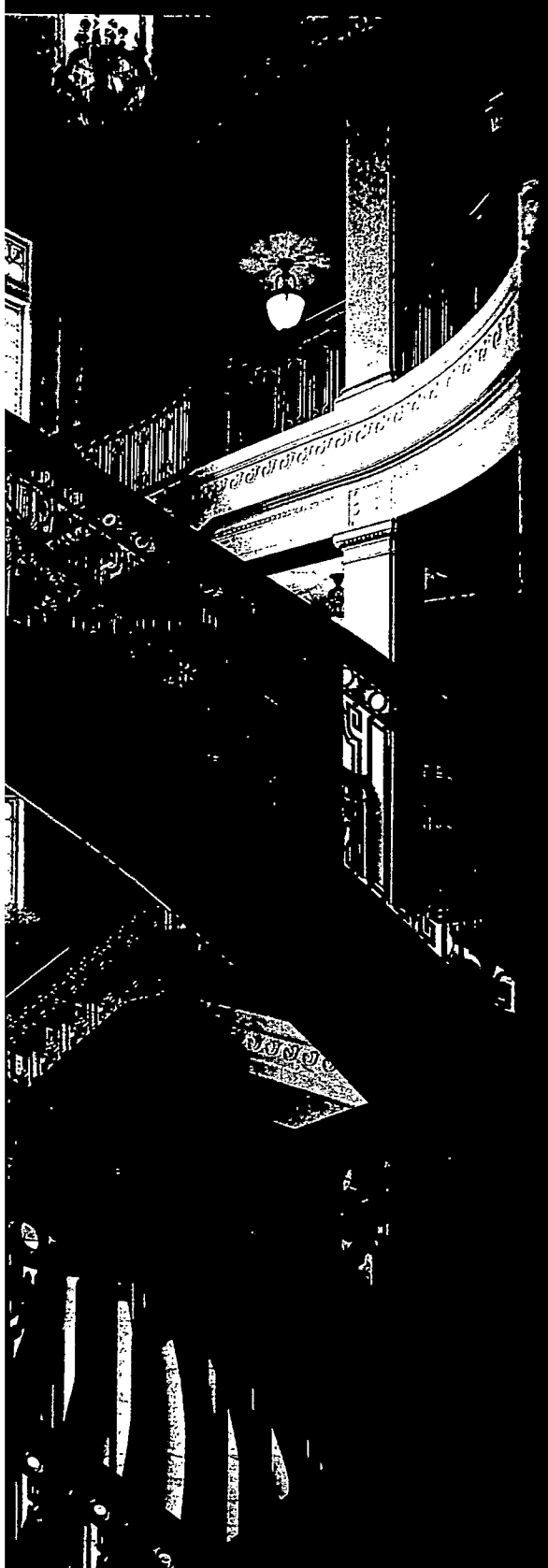
The Oregon Historical Society, the oldest statewide cultural institution in Oregon, is headquartered in the block-square Oregon Historical Center west of the Mall. The museum in the south wing of the complex features a major permanent exhibition documenting the state's history from prehistoric times to the present. New galleries in the north wing have exhibits on the settlement of the Willamette Valley, North Pacific maritime history, and Western art, as well as changing exhibits; this wing also contains two enormous architectural murals by the trompe l'oeil artist Richard Haas.

LOCATION: 1230 Southwest Park Avenue. HOURS: 10–4:45 Monday–Saturday. FEE: None. TELEPHONE: 503–222–1741.

The Portland Art Museum (1219 Southwest Park Avenue, 503–226–2811), designed by Pietro Belluschi in 1930, features a fine exhibit of Northwest Coast Indian art, including masks, textiles, and sacred objects; European painting and sculpture; and a respectable Asian collection. To the south are the **South Park Blocks,** set aside by the town founders in 1852 as a respite from fledgling urban woes.



Auguste Renoir's 1873 painting The Seine at Argenteuil, *in the collection of the Portland Art Museum.*



Planted with elms and grass, the area spawned town houses, a gentlemen's club, and churches. More recently it has attracted **Portland State University** (Southwest Broadway, 503–464–3511) and a lively student population.

South of the Mall is Portland Center, the outgrowth of the city's urban renewal project, begun in 1963. Previously, the district had been home to Jews who had migrated to Portland from Germany, Eastern Europe, Turkey, and Spain. Part of the Portland Center for the Performing Arts, the **Civic Auditorium** (222 Southwest Clay, 503–248–4335) is an ornate building overlooking the **Forecourt Fountain.** This fountain and the **Lovejoy Fountain** in **Lovejoy Park,** just south of the auditorium, were designed by the renowned landscape architect Lawrence Halprin, who envisioned them "as waterfalls echoing the natural water qualities of many of the magnificent cascades along the Columbia River and in the High Sierra."

SOUTHWEST PORTLAND

Just a few miles from downtown, reaching up into the western hills, southwest Portland is marked by wooded residential neighborhoods accessible by scenic roads. Vista Boulevard winds through Portland Heights, one of the city's first hillside suburbs, and leads to Council Crest, the city's highest point, which offers views of the Cascades, the Willamette Valley, the Coast Range, and the Columbia River. Dominating the district is **Washington Park** (Park Place, off Vista Boulevard), another gift of the city's foresighted civic leaders, who purchased the land in 1871. The park remained undeveloped until the 1880s, when a zoo was established, plantings were started, and a group called the German Songbird Society encouraged starlings, nightingales, thrushes, and finches to nest here. Today some four of the park's one hundred acres are devoted to the International Rose Test Gardens, founded in 1917 by the Portland Rose Society. Another five-and-a-half acres are formal Japanese gardens (503–223–1321) with a splendid variety of flowers, shrubs, and trees. In the park's southern end is the **Oregon Museum of Science and Industry** (4015 Southwest Canyon Road, 503–222–2828). OMSI, as it is known, originated in the collections of the Portland Free Museum, which displayed fossils, stuffed animals, skeletons, and other artifacts

OPPOSITE: *An elaborate staircase in the Pittock Mansion, Portland's most lavish home, built in 1914.*

contributed by local residents with a passion for the natural sciences. The push for a separate science museum came after World War II, but it wasn't until 1957 that OMSI was built. Today the museum includes a planetarium as well as varied exhibits on the natural sciences, industry, and agriculture. Next door is the **World Forestry Center** (4033 Southwest Canyon Road, 503–228–1367), with exhibits on forest management, resources, and products. The main hall resembles a traditional Oregon round barn and is designed with an appropriately rich variety of woods, including redwood, pine, cedar, fir, birch, walnut, and oak.

NORTHWEST PORTLAND

Home to elegant villas, mini-chateaus, and mini-castles in the late nineteenth century, northwest Portland has taken on an increasingly industrial character in recent decades. Nevertheless, it has its own nature preserve: the 1,000-acre **Forest Park.** A striking remnant of the district's residential past is the restored **Pittock Mansion** (3229 Northwest Pittock Drive, 503–248–4469). Situated on forty-six of the park's acres, the twenty-two-room French Renaissance Revival house was built in 1914 by Henry Pittock, the owner and publisher of Portland's *Daily Oregonian* (later known simply as the *Oregonian)* from 1861 to 1919. Considered self-consciously opulent in its time—some say Pittock was determined to impress the New York Fricks and San Francisco Spreckels—the house is graced with hardwood floors and panelling, polished marble, and period furniture, as well as spectacular views of the city's two rivers and five peaks of the Cascade Range.

THE EAST SIDE

Portland's East Side was slow in developing. While a city grew up on the west side of the Willamette River, small numbers of farmers crossed over it, followed by ferries. With the arrival of the railroads and the construction of a bridge in the late nineteenth century, residential development took off, producing the neighborhoods of Brooklyn, Sunnyside, Irvington, and Mount Tabor. By the 1920s the East Side—bounded by Milwaukie on the south and Eighty-second Avenue on the east—housed many of the city's residents, and today most of the city lies east of the river. Eastmoreland, a pleasant residential district described in an early promotional pamphlet

as "Portland's standard-bearer for gracious li
Reed College (3203 Southeast Woo
503–777–7591). This small but prestigious lil
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SAUVIE ISLAN

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as "Portland's standard-bearer for gracious living," is the home of **Reed College** (3203 Southeast Woodstock Boulevard, 503–777–7591). This small but prestigious liberal arts college, the legacy of Portland transport baron Simeon Reed and his wife, Amanda, opened in 1911 in a 40-acre cow pasture. The present 100-acre campus, which encompasses a wildlife refuge and lake, is distinguished by its ivy-covered buildings, including Hauser Library and the Gothic Revival Eliot Hall.

SAUVIE ISLAND

Just north of Portland, Sauvie Island (across the Sauvie Island Bridge, off Route 30) is a marvelous rural retreat of farms, wildlife sanctuaries, prairies, and quiet country roads. The island's first inhabitants were the Multnomah Indians, whose "scarlet and blue blankets Sailor Jackets, overalls, Shirts and hats" were noted by Lewis and Clark, the first white explorers to visit the island, on November 4, 1805. Outbreaks of malaria, scarlet fever, and smallpox reduced the population, and by the time Nathaniel Wyeth established a trading post in 1834, there was, he wrote, "nothing to attest that they ever existed except their decaying houses, their graves and their unburied bones." The island takes its name from a trapper, Jean Baptiste Sauvé, who was sent to establish a dairy here by the Hudson's Bay Company.

With the resolution of the boundary dispute between Britain and the United States in 1846, U.S. citizens were free to settle on the island, which they did in great numbers during the 1850s. A reminder of that era is the Greek Revival **James F. Bybee House** (Howell Territorial Park, 503–222–1741), restored and maintained by the Oregon Historical Society. The Greek Revival style was popular in the Northwest in the 1840s and 1850s as the region progressed beyond the pioneer period into an era of more sophistication. In many towns the first substantial houses and public buildings to be put up were designed in the Greek Revival style. Bybee, a county commissioner and horse breeder, built the nine-room dwelling in 1858, selling the property in 1873 to John Howell, a successful dairy farmer and promoter of agricultural development on the island. In addition to the house, the site, known as **Howell Territorial Park** (Tabor Road), includes an early orchard with 115 varieties of apple trees and a children's agricultural museum featuring horse-drawn equipment.

COLUMBIA RIVER GORGE

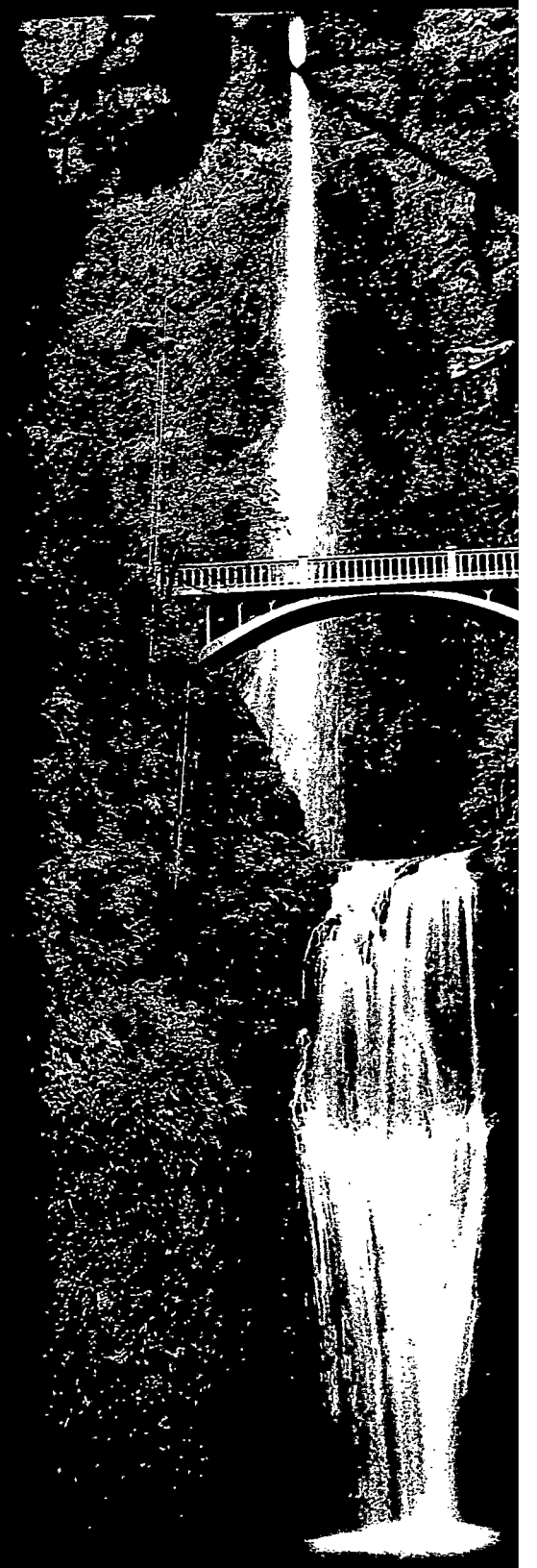
The 3,000-foot-deep, 75-mile Columbia River Gorge marks, with spectacular beauty, the passage of the river through the Cascade mountain range. As it approaches this basaltic channel the river gains great force and then flattens out for the final stage of its 1,243-mile journey from the Canadian Rockies to the Pacific Ocean. With the construction of the Columbia River Scenic Highway along the crest of the gorge in 1915, this natural wonder was opened to motorists from Portland and the surrounding areas. Two sections of the road remain, traveling parallel to Route 84, which runs the length of the gorge. The first section stretches from the Sandy River to Ainsworth State Park, the second from Mosier to The Dalles.

Crown Point State Park (Columbia River Scenic Highway), 72- feet above the river, is the site of **Vista House,** the brainchild o Samuel Lancaster, the consulting engineer for the highway. Construction began in 1916 and the building was dedicated in May 1918. A memorial to Oregon's pioneers, its dome contains eight panels, each inscribed with the name of a prominent settler. To the east of Crown Point is a series of splendid waterfalls, including Latourell, Shepperds Dell, Bridal Veil, Wahkeena, and the celebrated Multnomah, 620 feet high. A **visitor center** at the base of Multnomah Falls includes exhibits about the region's geology.

Forty-four miles from Portland, off Route 84, is the **Bonneville Dam,** authorized in 1933 and completed in 1939. Its **visitor center** (503–374–8820) features exhibits on the history of the gorge and the dam and provides views of the fish ladders used by salmon migrating to their spawning grounds. Four miles east are the **Cascade Locks,** built in 1896 to tame the treacherous rapids that were crossed, often at great peril, by early immigrants to the Oregon Country. Now unused, the locks are commemorated in the **Cascade Locks Museum** (503–374–8619), located in the town of Cascade Locks. The museum features the *Oregon Pony,* the Northwest's first steam locomotive, and photographs of steamboats, railroads, and portaging operations. Visitors can tour the river on the *Columbia Sightseer,* a paddle-wheeler, and the *Columbia Gorge Sternwheeler.*

The Dalles was named by the Hudson's Bay Company's French Canadian voyageurs, who thought the basaltic rocks lining the Columbia resembled flagstones *(les dalles).* Lewis and Clark stopped

OPPOSITE: *Multnomah Falls, the most spectacular of eleven waterfalls in an eleven-mile stretch of the Columbia River Gorge east of Crown Point.*



here in the fall of 1805 on their journey westward and made note of the vigorous trading among the Indians of the lower river and the tribes from the Columbia Plateau, who came "for the purpose of purchasing fish." The explorers were followed by fur traders; the first white settlement, a Methodist mission, was founded in 1838 by Daniel Lee. In 1849 a fort was established to protect Oregon Trail emigrants, who loaded their wagons onto rafts here and continued down the Columbia to Oregon City. Information about historical sites is available at the town's **visitor center** (406 West Second Street, 503–296–4798), located in the original Wasco County Courthouse, a frame building constructed in 1859. The **Fort Dalles Historical Museum** (Fifteenth and Garrison streets, 503–296–4547), housed in the fort's restored surgeon's quarters (1856), contains Indian and pioneer artifacts, including an original covered wagon and a collection of other horse-drawn vehicles.

MOUNT HOOD NATIONAL FOREST

Oregon's highest peak, Mount Hood has fascinated the region's inhabitants for centuries. According to one Indian legend, a warrior thought he could stop the lava flows by throwing boulders into the mountain's crater. Enraged, Mount Hood spit them back into the village below. The warrior, distressed by the d



A 1913 climbing expedition up Mount Hood, Oregon's highest peak.

dropped to his knees in despair and was eng
eruptions have been recorded, but the sta
claimed that they had witnessed some volcan
Oregonian reported on September 18, 1859, t
over Barlow Road had seen "intermittent cc
from the crater for two hours." The moun
reached by whites when a group of Portland
1857. Now ski lifts travel part of the w
Timberline Lodge (off Route 26, 800–452–
the WPA, was the setting of Stanley Kubrick's

LOCATION: Route 26, off Route 35, 45 mil
HOURS: Always open. FEE: None. TELEPHONE:

WILLAMETTE RIVE

For most emigrants heading west to Oregon
century, the Willamette River valley was the
After the rigors of the Oregon Trail its prairi
climate, and the access to markets provided
Willamette rivers made the region seem like
of the conveniences of civilized life and we a
to appreciate them," wrote one pioneer wh
treacherous road around the base of Mount H

The "civilization" these immigrants f
struggle between the United States and Grea
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green forests, verdant fields, and abundant w

5 on their journey westward and made note of
among the Indians of the lower river and the
mbia Plateau, who came "for the purpose of
explorers were followed by fur traders; the first
Methodist mission, was founded in 1838 by
a fort was established to protect Oregon Trail
d their wagons onto rafts here and continued
o Oregon City. Information about historical
town's **visitor center** (406 West Second Street,
d in the original Wasco County Courthouse, a
ructed in 1859. The **Fort Dalles Historical**
d Garrison streets, 503–296–4547), housed in
geon's quarters (1856), contains Indian and
ding an original covered wagon and a collec-
wn vehicles.

OOD NATIONAL FOREST

k, Mount Hood has fascinated the region's
es. According to one Indian legend, a warrior
the lava flows by throwing boulders into the
aged, Mount Hood spit them back into the vil-



p Mount Hood, Oregon's highest peak.

lage below. The warrior, distressed by the destruction that ensued, dropped to his knees in despair and was engulfed by lava. No major eruptions have been recorded, but the state's early settlers often claimed that they had witnessed some volcanic activity. The Portland *Oregonian* reported on September 18, 1859, that a man driving cattle over Barlow Road had seen "intermittent columns of fire erupting from the crater for two hours." The mountain's summit was first reached by whites when a group of Portland climbers ascended it in 1857. Now ski lifts travel part of the way up. The imposing **Timberline Lodge** (off Route 26, 800–452–1335), built in 1937 by the WPA, was the setting of Stanley Kubrick's film *The Shining*.

LOCATION: Route 26, off Route 35, 45 miles east of Portland. HOURS: Always open. FEE: None. TELEPHONE: 503–666–0700.

WILLAMETTE RIVER VALLEY

For most emigrants heading west to Oregon in the mid-nineteenth century, the Willamette River valley was the destination of choice. After the rigors of the Oregon Trail its prairies, fertile soil, moderate climate, and the access to markets provided by the Columbia and Willamette rivers made the region seem like Eden. "Here we find all of the conveniences of civilized life and we are able for the first time to appreciate them," wrote one pioneer who had just crossed the treacherous road around the base of Mount Hood.

The "civilization" these immigrants found began amid the struggle between the United States and Great Britain for domination of the Oregon Country. John McLoughlin, head of the Columbia department of the Hudson's Bay Company, established the region's first settlement near the site of present-day Oregon City in the winter of 1828–1829. Close behind the British were American missionaries, who started out in hopes of converting the Indians and found themselves involved in the more secular task of claiming Oregon for the United States. In 1843 the U.S. settlers established a provisional government at Oregon City, and by 1846 the U.S. title to Oregon was secured in a treaty with Great Britain.

In the past century the valley has attracted Midwestern farmers, New England merchants, journalists, educators, politicians, and more recently, high technology. Today the region remains a lovely combination of small river towns, gracious larger cities, dense evergreen forests, verdant fields, and abundant water.

OREGON CITY

the Willamette River, Oregon City was born
United States and Great Britain for supremacy
ntry. From his base at Fort Vancouver,
cLoughlin of the Hudson's Bay Company
oins built next to the falls in the winter of
they were burned by Indians, McLoughlin
l; in 1832 he established a sawmill and flour
ext decade saw the arrival of small groups of
ng Methodist missionaries who founded a
41 opposite McLoughlin's property. To fore-
n named the town and sent a group of settlers
1842. In 1843, however, the U.S. settlers voted
lish a provisional government, with Oregon

wo levels. The lower level, site of the original
umber of late-nineteenth- and early-twentieth-
uildings along Main Street, most noteworthy
a cotta and brick Classic Revival **Bank of**
Street), designed by the prominent Portland
1922. Residential development began on the
cLoughlin Neighborhood (Tenth Street to
High and Van Buren streets), in the 1850s.
nixture of Queen Anne, Colonial Revival,
English cottage styles of architecture. After
med the Oregon Country with the Treaty of
led in Oregon City and became a U.S. citizen.
John McLoughlin House (713 Center Street,
en restored with period furniture, much of it
The white clapboard **Barclay House,** on the
1849. The flat-roofed **Ermatinger House** (619
1845, was the home of Francis Ermatinger,
udson's Bay Company and a member of the
nt; it contains early-nineteenth-century fur-
neighborhood are the Clackamas County
ch maintains the restored **Stevens-Crawford**
08 Classic Revival house (603 Sixth Street,
e **End of the Oregon Trail Interpretive Center**
eet, 503–657–9336). The center contains
ers who journeyed the arduous 2,000 miles

from Independence, Missouri, to the Pacific Northwest, stopping at the falls of the Willamette River before heading out to Fort Vancouver or the Willamette Valley.

In 1848 President James K. Polk established the Oregon Territory, with Oregon City as its capital. The first territorial legislature met in the second-floor ballroom of the **Rose Farm** (Holmes and Rilance lanes, 503–657–7804) in 1849, and Joseph Lane, the newly appointed governor, gave his inaugural address there. Built in 1847, the house has been restored with period furnishings, including a square piano brought around the Horn of South America in 1859. The original land grant, signed by Abraham Lincoln, is also on display. The rose garden that gave the house its name is being re-established.

Information about the city's historic districts is available from the **Oregon City Civic Improvement Trust** (320 Warner Milne Road, 503–657–0891) and the **chamber of commerce** (500 Abernethy Road, 503–656–1619).

CHAMPOEG STATE PARK

This park marks the site of the village of Champoeg, an important political center in the early 1840s. It was here in May 1843 that the region's French Canadian and U.S. settlers voted to organize a provisional government for Oregon. When Oregon City was designated the home of this government Champoeg's political importance declined, but the town thrived as a commercial and transportation center until 1861, when it was destroyed by a flood. The park's visitor center tells Champoeg's history with paintings, photographs, films, and lectures.

LOCATION: 8239 Champoeg Road NE, Saint Paul. HOURS: 8–4:30 Monday–Friday, 1–4 Saturday–Sunday. FEE: Yes. TELEPHONE: 503–678–1251.

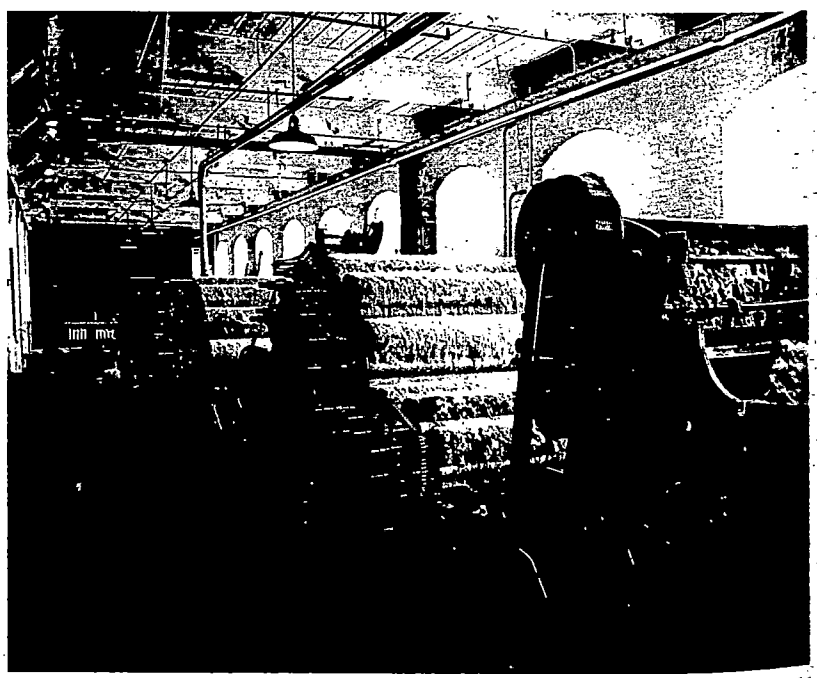
SALEM

Oregon's capital was founded in 1840 by Methodist missionary Jason Lee. Discouraged by his failure to convert the region's Indians, he devoted his energies to the white immigrants, who were taking to the Oregon Trail in increasing numbers, and to the secular task of building a city. Salem grew slowly, and nearly half of its population left to

mine California's Mother Lode in the late 1840s. Nevertheless, in 1851, at the urging of a prominent group of Democrats called the "Salem Clique," the territorial legislature voted to move the capital to Salem. Still in its infancy, the town had little to offer the legislature in the way of proper lodgings. They voted to move to Corvallis in 1855 but were stopped by the appropriation of money for a capitol building by Congress. Salem's position was firmly established in 1859 when Oregon was admitted to the Union.

The city's centerpiece is the **State Capitol** (Court Street, 503–378–4423). Built in 1938, the modern white structure boasts a sharp, symmetrical facade and a fluted, cylindrical central dome topped by a twenty-four-foot gold-leaf statue, *The Pioneer.* The upper walls of the capitol's rotunda, which is handsomely finished in rose travertine marble, are decorated with murals depicting the history of the state.

Across the street is **Willamette University** (900 State Street, 503–370–6300), which claims to be the oldest institution of higher learning west of the Missouri River and north of New Mexico.



Carding machines at the 1889 Thomas Kay Woolen Mill, part of Salem's Mission Mill Village. The mill's original water-power system has been restored and is used to generate electricity.

Established by Jason Lee in 1842 as the Oregon tered in 1853. Among the buildings on the **Waller Hall,** built between 1864 and 1867 in th named for one of the state's early missionaries.

South and east of the capitol, Salem marl ber of interesting landmarks. The **Mission M** Street SE, 503–585–7012) is a complex of re includes the Jason Lee House and the Method both built in 1841; the John D. Boon House (1 Kay Woolen Mill (1889). Aaschel Bush, a m Clique," who founded the *Oregon Statesman* ne and Bush Bank (both still in operation), spent a twelve-room Victorian Italianate house, con restored, the **Bush House** (600 Mission Stree has ten fireplaces of Italian marble and is fi pieces. Down the block is **Deepwood** (Twelftl 503–363–1825), a late-nineteenth-century estat to several prominent Salem families. The Qu been restored, and the gardens (landscaped i ture, and the greenhouse are open. **Mahon** Street South, 503–378–3111), the governor's r honor of the state flower, the Oregon Grape (*A* Tudor mansion built in 1930 and given to th vate citizens, it is open for tours by appointmer

ALBANY

Founded in 1848 by two brothers from New Y small town is known as the birthplace of Oreg Here, in 1856, Free State men drafted a pla "free speech, free labor, [and] a free press." Al with its many Carpenter Gothic, Italianat Eastlake houses, is a testament to the town's pr half of the nineteenth century, when it served center for forest and agricultural products. (518 Second Avenue SW, 503–926–1517), founders and then a community center, is now cess of being authentically restored.

In the Albany vicinity, particularly to the ten covered bridges, all built in the early de Information is available at the **chamber of con** Avenue, 503–926–1517).

ware business of one of the city's civic leaders and was converted into a hotel in 1911. Among the guests were presidents Theodore Roosevelt, Taft, and Wilson. Many of the hotel's original furnishings remain. At the **Favell Museum of Western Art and Indian Artifacts** (125 West Main Street, 503–882–9996), the works of Western artists are displayed along with Native American artifacts, including an extensive collection of arrowheads.

North of town is the **Fort Klamath Museum** (Route 62, south of Crater Lake, 503–883–4208) on the site of a fort established in 1863 to protect white settlers. A replica of the guardhouse contains military clothing, equipment, firearms, and exhibits on the Modoc War.

CRATER LAKE NATIONAL PARK

Crater Lake was formed nearly 7,000 years ago after Mount Mazama erupted, showering the region with fiery ash. Following the eruption, the top of the mountain collapsed, creating a caldera, or basin, that filled with rain and melted snow to form a lake. The eruption was witnessed by local Indians and the lake came to be regarded by many as sacred—so much so that they were forbidden to look upon it or even speak of it. Thus the first white explorers in the region were unaware of its existence. A group of prospectors stumbled upon the lake in 1853, while searching for a rumored gold mine in the region; they reported their discovery, but public interest was not aroused until 1865, when soldiers from nearby Fort Klamath began bringing in parties of sightseers. The lake quickly became a tourist attraction, and in 1902, following a seventeen-year campaign by conservationist William Gladstone Steel, it was made a national park.

LOCATION: Route 62, sixty miles north of Klamath Falls. HOURS: Varied according to season. FEE: Yes, in summer. TELEPHONE: 503–594–2211.

The **Lava Lands Visitor Center** (Route 97, 503–593–2421), situated at the edge of Lava Butte, ten miles south of Bend, contains dioramas depicting the volcanic activity that created the Cascade peaks and has trails that wind through the lava beds. Three miles north on Route 97 is the **High Desert Museum** (503–382–4754), which features exhibits on the ecosystems of the Oregon Plateau and the geology of the area.

Between Redmond and Bend, two-and-a-half miles west of Route 97, are the **Petersen Rock Gardens** (503–382–5574), where local petrified wood, thunder eggs, malachite, lava, and obsidian

have been fashioned into statues and castles. the **Bowman Museum** (246 North Main Stree by the Crook County Historical Society, f exhibits on local history.

SHANIKO

Shaniko was named for August Schern "Shaniko" by the Indians), whose house in served in the 1870s as a station on the stage ro the more isolated settlements in central Oreg in the early 1900s when it was made the tern Southern Railroad. It was also the site of skir herders and cattlemen, who vied for domina sheepherders persevered, and Shaniko beca point for wool and other goods from the s number of buildings survive from the town's **Shaniko Hotel** (Fourth and E streets), built ir ness. Across the street are the city hall and tl old water tower and schoolhouse are two bloc



Shaniko preserves many evocative remnants of its days a center. Sections of it have the look of a ghost town. OVERL

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A HISTORICAL GUIDE TO THE United States

PREPARED BY THE AMERICAN ASSOCIATION FOR STATE AND LOCAL HISTORY

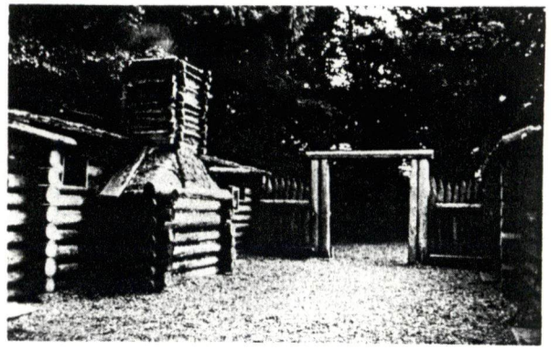
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NEW YORK LONDON

OREGON

FORT CLATSOP NATIONAL MEMORIAL *Route 3, 4.5 miles south of Astoria.* The Lewis and Clark expedition was the first official United States exploring expedition, and it may have been the most important. From the vast northwestern region traversed during that great adventure, several American states were eventually formed: the Dakotas, Montana, Idaho, Washington—and Oregon. It was Oregon's distinction to lie at the farthest reach of Lewis and Clark's journey. It was in the Oregon Country, not far from the mouth of the Columbia River, that the expedition made its home during the winter of 1805–06. Today, the Fort Clatsop National Memorial marks that place and helps the visitor understand a key episode in the history of the young American nation and the Pacific Northwest.

The spirit and curiosity of no less a man than Thomas Jefferson himself lay behind the expedition. After one false start, it finally got under way in May 1804, captained by army officers Meriwether Lewis (Jefferson's private secretary) and William Clark (brother of Revolutionary War soldier George Rogers Clark). It traversed some 3,555 miles round-trip from St. Louis and did not return until September 1806. Its leaders were charged by President Jefferson to follow the Missouri River to the watershed of whichever westward-flowing river promised "the most direct and practicable water communication across this continent for the purpose of commerce" and to investigate the Indians, flora, fauna, and mineral resources of the region. Even though "water communication across this continent" proved elusive, the expedition in general well satisfied the expectations of its famous patron. The information it brought back added greatly to the vague knowledge about the lands contained in Jefferson's Louisiana Purchase and the country beyond it. It raised Americans' awareness of the continental scope of their new national experiment, and it began the process of exploration, possession, and settlement that in time made the Northwest American.

By the late autumn of 1805, Lewis and Clark's little "corp of discovery" had reached the middle portion of the Columbia River on its course through Oregon. From The Dalles, they proceeded by water and overland to the river's mouth, where they crossed from the Washington to the Oregon side in search of salt, better hunting grounds, and a satisfactory site for their winter encampment. On December 7, 1805, they settled on a place three miles up the present Lewis and Clark River that they called Fort Clatsop after a friendly local Indian tribe. It stood safely above the river, offered fresh-water springs, and was protected from ocean gales by forest cover and hills. Construction of a shelter began immediately, and by Christmas the whole lonely company was under roof. That "roof" (a reconstruction of which is on the site today) was not a large one. A mere fifty feet square, it consisted of two long facing



Parade ground

buildings joined on the sides by palisades, creating a small parade ground in between. Divided into seven rooms, this was home for three months for thirty-one men, one woman, and a baby.

Much of the party's time during that long wet winter was spent making preparation for the return journey in the spring. Almost every day's entry in Lewis and Clark's journals contains references to the hunt. And though game was plentiful, it was often lost to wild animals or Indians who helped themselves before the meat—mostly elk—could be carried back to the fort. The expedition traded eagerly with the Indians for berries, roots, and fish (especially the Columbia's abundant and flavorful smelt) and even developed some taste for a staple of the Indian's diet—dog—that Lewis for one claimed he preferred to either venison or elk. The need for salt, both to make their current fare more palatable and to preserve food for the long journey ahead, was critical and drove them to set up a salt-making camp fifteen miles to the southwest near present-day Seaside, Oregon. There they hiked in shifts, to laboriously boil large kettles of seawater from which they were able to extract about three quarts of salt a day. The place, known as Salt Cairn, is now marked with a structure of boulders and native clay with five kettles placed on it.

Adding to the problems of chronic food shortage, rain fell on all but 12 of the 106 days they spent there. Dry wood was almost impossible to find. Meat and leather clothing rotted, colds and rheumatism grew chronic, and fleas flourished. Despite the hardship, Lewis and Clark put the long days of their Oregon sojourn to good use. At Fort Clatsop they reworked the detailed journals they had kept since the beginning of the expedition. They organized their already voluminous notes on the people, plants, and animals in the vast territory they had thus far traversed, and they collected local specimens from around the fort. And, of course, they carefully planned their eastward journey. Given the monotony and discomfort of their winter in the wet Oregon wilderness, the beginning of that trip back to civilization was something everyone eagerly antici-

pated. Though it was delayed by inclement weather, on March 23, 1806, the party once again paddled out into the Columbia and headed east toward home. Behind them they left their soggy log fort, which was a parting gesture Lewis and Clark gave to Chief Comowool, a friendly Clatsop.

Time and neglect soon took their toll. The Indians probably used the fort as a hunting lodge for a few years, but by the time American settlers arrived in the 1850s few traces remained, and subsequently even those vanished. The fort today, which is believed on or very close to the original site, is a replica built in the 1950s as a result of efforts by several state and local historical and service organizations. After its acquisition by the National Park Service, the 125-acre site was developed and improved. It now includes a visitor center housing an auditorium and interpretive exhibits that tell the story of the expedition and its residency at Fort Clatsop. In addition, a living-history program offers to summertime visitors actual demonstrations by costumed staff of some of the skills necessary to the expedition's survival: candle-making, tanning, making moccasins, splitting shakes, and curing jerky. Maintained forest trails lead to a spring about fifty yards behind the fort, which was probably the party's main source of fresh water, and to the canoe landing on Netal Creek where Lewis and Clark are thought to have stepped ashore on December 7, 1805. There, today's visitor can see demonstrations of trapping and canoe building.

The Fort Clatsop Memorial stands as a vivid reminder of one of the world's great exploring adventures. But the adventure did not end with Lewis and Clark. Just as their famous expedition ever after inspired the nation's awe, so the Oregon Country, which they only scouted, in time evoked the nation's imagination and tempted its ambition. From the valleys of the Ohio, the Mississippi, and the Missouri, wagon trains of ordinary people trekked over the Oregon Trail seeking a new and better setting for their lives. As Gordon Dodds has written in his thoughtful history, Oregon for Lewis and Clark was still, in 1805 and 1806, a place on "the outer limits of rival empires." Within just a few decades it became a place that promised to thousands of settlers if not a totally new life, then at least a better old one—"if not quite a Garden of Eden, at least a mightily improved Missouri."

JACKSONVILLE HISTORIC DISTRICT *Jacksonville.* Historic sites and historical museums preserve artifacts from earlier times, evoking the spirit of the past. They may be interesting because they tell us something about our roots and thus about who we are, or simply because they remind us of how different from us people just two or three generations ago could be. But they often share a common problem that requires some imagination to overcome. Part of the meaning of any site or artifact is lost when people cease to use it for its original purpose. The well-preserved western cavalry outpost is no longer home to the cavalry, itself long vanished. The famous tycoon's mansion is no longer



Jacksonville Museum

a mansion in the sense that no one lives there anymore. The old railroad station where there are no trains is not really a railroad station.

There are some places where continued use and awareness of a place's historical importance sustain some of the substance as well as the spirit of the past. Historic districts, usually under varied ownership, are good examples of how this can work. In the Skidmore / Old Town District in Portland, for example, a number of late-nineteenth-century commercial structures still stand and are still used by businesses of various sorts. Other cities boast similar districts. In such settings the past and the present truly come together. Although historic districts are often found in cities where buildings are more concentrated, they are not found only there. Historic Jacksonville is an excellent case in point. That Jacksonville is so well preserved is due partly to the efforts of diligent preservationists, partly to history itself.

Like many towns in the West, Jacksonville owed its beginnings to gold, which was discovered early in the 1850s in Rich Gulch on Jackson Creek in southern Oregon's Rogue River Valley. Aptly enough, two California prospectors made the first strikes; from the subsequent rush of others to get rich quick, the town of Jacksonville quickly grew. As in the California goldfields just a few years earlier, a bedlam of tents, crude shanties, and log cabins mushroomed overnight, and the Rouge River Valley took on all the appearance of the mining frontier elsewhere. The

gold was important for Oregon, which up to then lacked any reliable medium of exchange. With it capital accumulated, transportation improved, and the territory began to grow. So, on a smaller scale, did Jacksonville. Frame buildings and then brick ones soon replaced the tents and log cabins, and the place began generally to take on an air of permanence. In 1853 it became the county seat with a respectable population for that remote region of about 900.

The gold boom in Jacksonville, as in other places all over the West, was a fickle thing, and Jacksonville in time had to find other ways to sustain itself. The first years were tumultuous. Indian attacks and the Rogue River Indian War interfered with mining, and in 1873 fire destroyed much of the business district. But gradually the town evolved into a small agricultural center and settled down to its own quiet prosperity. It never grew greatly, never became the metropolis some of its early boomers no doubt envisioned. In 1884 the Oregon and California Railroad bypassed it in favor of Medford, which was a great blow in an age when railroads symbolized growth and progress. Years later, in 1927, the county seat too moved to Medford.

Such misfortune also had a good side. Rapid growth and development often mean that old buildings quickly make way for new ones. As fashions change, prosperous places feel obliged and are able to change with them. This has been especially true in American cities and towns, which—being of no great age—have few traditions of keeping and using things from the distant past. Thus, to the extent that such things in America have been saved, it has been because circumstances disadvantageous to change have kept things the same. In this sense Jacksonville—bypassed by the railroad, abandoned by the county government, the gold long since played out—has been lucky. Its last boom is a distant memory, but it never became a ghost town, the fate of so many western mining towns. It would be recognizable today to people who knew it a hundred years ago. They were, after all, the ones who built much of it.

Today there are in Jacksonville about sixty nineteenth-century buildings still standing and in good condition. Most of them are still being used for their original purposes. Together they comprise Historic Jacksonville, a National Historic Landmark. Many properties are in private hands. Most of the town's old houses are still just that: houses where people make their homes. Others, owned by Jackson County and administered and maintained by the Southern Oregon Historical Society, are open to the public. A visit can provide a vivid glimpse of what life here once was like. A walking tour around the town suggests how little in some respects it has changed.

The Beekman House dates from 1876, America's centennial year, and is a good example of the country gothic architecture typical of many small western cities and towns. It was built by Wells Fargo agent C. C. Beekman, who was also Jacksonville's first banker. With its white picket fence, high gables, and clapboard exterior, it reflects the solid but modest prosperity that made Jacksonville the place it is. Inside are similar modest comforts of a Victorian home in Oregon. The parlor was used by the family only on formal occasions, as its furnishings make clear. A gilt-framed pier glass mirror hangs in the small entry hall leading into the parlor, where a walnut étagère, a settee, and matching chairs of cherry-wood upholstered in satin damask announce that this was a formal place. Battenberg lace curtains hang at the windows. In the dining room the table is set with Haviland china and Venetian glass finger bowls. Decanters and a silver tea service grace the oak sideboard. The kitchen features an ornate Superior wood cook stove, a wooden icebox, and a pie safe with pierced tin inserts. The pantry just off the kitchen stores crockery, glassware, boxed and tinned foods. In the adjacent maid's room (she might have been called the "hired girl") are an old-fashioned iron bedstead, an armoire, and a Singer treadle sewing machine inlaid with mother of pearl.

Also open to the public view, the Catholic rectory was originally built as a small clapboard house in the 1860s. It served as a rectory until 1908, when the Jacksonville parish became a mission of Medford; it then once again became a private home. Restoration began in 1976, and today in the front part of the house visitors can see representative living quarters of a Catholic priest from the 1870s. The 1891 addition reflects the style of the 1890s.

The Old Courthouse, constructed in 1883 as the seat of government in Jackson County, is rather different. It cost some $38,000, even then a modest sum for a substantial Italianate building like this one. Faced with sandstone from Kanaka Flat on nearby Jackson Creek, it rises two and a half stories and is topped by a classical cupola. Elaborate decorative detail can be noted throughout. Today the courthouse houses the Jacksonville Museum of the Southern Oregon Historical Society. Young people especially will enjoy the Old Jail, which is now designed as a children's museum. It contains a variety of exhibits of interest to young people and many things that they can touch and handle. A butter churn, mine sluicebox, old kitchen appliances can all be operated. In the garage old tires, tools, and license plates bring back the early 1900s. In the barbershop children can sit in the chair and weigh themselves on tall scales. There is even an old telephone switchboard; only the operator who said "Number please" is missing. In the general store children can get a firsthand idea of how different shopping was before the era of the supermarket.

But what makes Historic Jacksonville truly special are not just—or even especially—its historic buildings open to the public as historical museums. Jacksonville's particular historic buildings happen to be very good and are important historical resources. But it is the large number of other nineteenth-century houses and businesses throughout the town that makes the historic district mean more than any single historic site. Here are houses, shops, and other businesses occupying their original

buildings—still lived in and used by ordinary people in the course of their daily lives. Therefore a visit here is somewhat different from a visit to a famous old cavalry post, immaculately preserved and cared for. Here past and present literally come together in a special way. Most of Historic Jacksonville has been preserved for use by the people who live there today. They have made of their small town an excellent example of preservation in action in the best sense. In some ways history did not deal especially kindly with their early Oregon gold town. Some of the good things and much of the growth coveted here and elsewhere clearly passed it by. But with what it did have, Jacksonville created something unique and, we suspect, as lasting as more conventional kinds of attractions. It cares for its past, something that cannot fail to impress visitors from other places—many of which do not.

SKIDMORE / OLD TOWN *Portland.* The story of Portland in the nineteenth century begins with the story of competition with other towns that also aspired to commercial eminence. In time Portland became Oregon's only metropolis, and until it was eclipsed by Seattle after the turn of the century, it dominated the commerce of the Pacific Northwest. It had to fight for its supremacy, and like other successful cities elsewhere it proclaimed its achievement with solid business and residential buildings. Some still stand and are reminders to today's visitor and resident alike of the era when Portlanders first built for permanence.

Although Oregon was the first great goal of the wagon trains moving west from Missouri in the 1840s, it was at first a "promised land" only in a very limited sense. To the legendary rich lands of the Willamette Valley trekked farmers from the Ohio and Mississippi valleys, intent on reproducing in a new place a better version of an old way of life. They were cautious and conservative farmers whose success, in Missouri or in Oregon, was modest—like their hopes. Indeed, from their own labors and nature's crude endowment they grew an abundance of the food and fiber which in that agricultural world was wealth.

But one of the reasons for Oregon's great allure was also one of its great problems. Extraordinarily remote from the centers of American civilization, it afforded many people the chance for a truly fresh start at the same time it denied them sustenance from older areas. It was destined for many years to be a colony of the East—an exporter of raw materials and an importer of everything else. But in the beginning it was too isolated to be even that. Rather it was an outpost, separated from an older America by fearsome plains and mountains, whose passage in the years before the railroad only the hardiest undertook and which raised the costs of trade to prohibitive levels. Thus what grew in Oregon at first stayed there. Subsistence rather than economic abundance was its lot, though the subsistence it offered was often as not decent enough.

Oregon's evolution to another stage of development was triggered

by gold, discovered first in California in the late 1840s and in Idaho, Montana, and eastern Oregon itself in 1860 and 1861. The California gold rush was legendary and quickly brought west thousands of argonauts eager to get rich quick. It also momentarily depopulated Oregon's farms as laborers rushed south to try their luck. But other more typical Oregonians quickly saw that more certain returns could be made from "mining the miners." Here was a market that was not half a continent away, and whose demand for the products of field and forest found in Oregon its natural supply. It also brought, in the form of gold, Oregon's first reliable medium of exchange and unit of account. Capital began to accumulate; with it transportation improved, and towns and villages grew.

It was not long before the small Columbia and Willamette valley settlements of the 1840s and 1850s began to vie with each other for position as Oregon's economic hub. Oregon City, as the territorial capital and largest place between California and Alaska, seemed to have good prospects. Its immediate location at the falls of the Willamette River gave it two special attractions: water power and the cartage business springing from the need to get goods around the falls. In the 1840s it grew to be the largest town in the territory. Farther down the Willamette, however, the town of Milwaukie touted its own advantage of better deep-water navigation. Linn City made the same claim; and St. Helens, nearer yet to the mouth of the Columbia, offered even shorter travel time to the ocean. But none of these places was destined for the supremacy each craved. That distinction went instead to Portland, whose victory came not just because it was a good seaport.

Portland managed what other places did not: it firmly established itself as the link between the sea and the great wheat-producing Tualatin Plains. Transportation to the interior continued to be a crucial factor in Portland's growth long after the discovery of gold in the upper Columbia Basin in the 1860s. Portland businessmen moved quickly to secure their city's position as magnet for the miners' gold dust and as supplier of their food and shelter. Meanwhile Portland continued to enjoy its position as import-export center for the northwest coast region. The Oregon Steam Navigation Company and later the railroads connected Portland, the port and commercial center, with the region's vast hinterland and in time assured its lasting success.

By the 1870s, 1880s, and 1890s Portland's prosperity was evident from the shape of the city itself. Handsome residential districts bespoke the confidence and prosperity of its entrepreneurs; social and cultural amenities proclaimed how far Portland had traveled from its rude frontier beginnings. But it was probably Portland's commercial building in this era that most clearly mirrored present success and affirmed the city's faith in the future. It was built to last; and though fashions inevitably changed and later generations pulled much of it down, a surprisingly large amount remains preserved today in the Skidmore / Old Town Historic District. But the district is not only a monument to the success

of early Portlanders. It is also a monument to several significant architectural styles and a distinctive, now rare, building material: cast iron.

In the 1870s around the present Skidmore Fountain area there began to appear blocks of Italianate commercial structures, which by the turn of the century were joined by others in the high Victorian Italianate and Richardsonian Romanesque styles. The entire period of Portland's first great commercial growth coincided with the great era of cast-iron building in America. It was with cast iron that architects and builders developed the techniques of modular construction that made possible the modern steel skyscraper. In the last half of the nineteenth century whole cast-iron structures were prefabricated in foundries, shipped by rail to building sites all across the country, and there assembled much as prefabrication is done today with other materials. Portland enjoyed block after block of these buildings whose cast-iron Italianate facades, columns, arches, and decorations are a distinctive architectural heritage. With over twenty-five such buildings still standing, the Skidmore / Old Town District has one of the largest collections in the country.

A walking tour through the district, once the heart of Portland, best reveals the rich variety of these old buildings. Though some have been remodeled over the years, hints remain of their former shapes. Guide material produced by the Junior League of Portland helps the imaginative visitor reproduce what Portland's most prosperous business area once looked like. Besides, much still remains intact and unspoiled by the years and changing tastes. The Hallock and McMillan Building, built in 1857, is the oldest surviving brick building in Portland. The Deilschneider Building, built two years later, was once the home of the Oregon Iron Works and is the fourth oldest standing structure in the city. Handsomely restored, the Failing Building (1886) exhibits a variety of building materials: wood, plaster, sheet metal, in addition to cast iron. Built for $24,000 in 1883, the F. B. Simon Building is an especially good example of cast-iron architecture. The cast-iron embellishments—lions' heads, female faces, acorns, and grape clusters—of the Blagen Building (1889) recall those that decorated hundreds of other commercial block fronts along Portland streets a century ago. Typically, the date of construction and the owner's name appear on the pediment above the roof line. Blending classical, Romanesque, and gothic motifs, the Glisan Building even has a wrought-iron parapet. It dates from 1889 and was the last cast-iron building constructed in Portland. The same year, the Skidmore Block went up, by its quite different Richardsonian design indicating that the Victorian age was nearing its end. The same new style can be seen in the New Market Annex, where heavy brick and stone fronts have replaced the more delicate ornamental facades once fabricated from cast iron. Richardsonian Romanesque dominated the 1890s; the stone Hazeltine Building is an excellent example.

Old Portland's two most famous architectural landmarks are in the district. One is the New Market Theater, built in 1872. An arcaded market with marble stalls was located on the street level; above was an elegant red plush theater. The second is not a building at all, but a fountain. The Skidmore Fountain (1888), which still sits on its original site in the heart of Portland's old business district, was the city's first piece of public art. A gift of Portland pioneer Stephen Skidmore, it beautifies the city as much today as it did long ago.



Skidmore Fountain

The preservation of this historic district is in keeping with one observer's early assessment of the growing city. Wrote Samuel Bowles, editor of the *Springfield* (Massachusetts) *Republican* in 1869: "Oregonians have builded what they have got more slowly and more wisely than the Californians: they have . . . less to unlearn; and they seem sure, not of organizing the first state on the Pacific Coast, indeed, but of a steadily prosperous, healthy and moral one—they are in the way to be the New England of the Pacific Coast."

BYBEE-HOWELL HOUSE *Howell Park Road, Sauvie Island.* Restored Greek Revival house built in 1856, and the oldest building on Sauvie Island.

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FACTS ABOUT THE STATES

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OREGON





Oregon, a Pacific Northwest state, is bordered by the Columbia River and Washington on the north; by Idaho and the Snake River on the east; by Nevada and California on the south; and by the Pacific Ocean on the west.

FULL NAME State of Oregon
POSTAL ABBREVIATION OR
INHABITANT Oregonian
ADMITTED TO THE UNION Feb. 14, 1859. 33d state
POPULATION (est. 1987) 2,724,000. Percent of US total: 1.12%. Rank: 30th

CAPITAL CITY Salem, located on the Willamette River in northwest Oregon; population 90,323 (est. 1984). It was settled by Methodist missionaries in 1840 and became the territorial capital in 1851. In 1864, when Oregon was admitted to statehood, the capital, which had been moved to Corvallis, was returned to Salem.

STATE NAME AND NICKNAMES Possibly from the French Canadian word *ouragan*, "storm, hurricane," in reference to the stormy Columbia River, or from the Spanish word *orejon*, "big ear," in reference to a local tribe, or from the Spanish word *oregano*, "wild sage." Also known as the Beaver State, the Web-foot State, the Sunset State, the Valentine State, and the Hard-case State.

STATE SEAL Within a shield, a landscape showing a covered wagon pulled by oxen near a stand of fir trees; at the top, the sun sinking into the sea behind a departing British man o' war and an arriving American merchant ship, and an elk at the foot of a mountain; at the bottom, the state motto on a scroll, and a plow and pickaxe near a sheaf of wheat. The shield is surrounded by 33 stars and surmounted by the Federal eagle holding arrows and olive branch. This coat of arms, in gold, is encircled by a gold border reading "State of Oregon, 1859."

MOTTO The Union

SONG "Oregon, My Oregon," lyrics by J.A. Buchanan, music by Henry B. Murtagh.

SYMBOLS
Flower Oregon grape
Tree Douglas fir
Bird western meadowlark
Rock thunderegg
Animal beaver
Fish chinook salmon
Insect swallowtail butterfly
Hostess Miss Oregon

LICENSE PLATES (1) Dark blue on orange, with blue border. (2) Orange on dark blue, with orange border.

FLAG A navy blue field; on one side, the state coat of arms in gold, with the legends "State of Oregon" above it and "1859" below it, both in gold; on the other side, a gold beaver.

GEOGRAPHY AND CLIMATE

The widely varied terrain of Oregon encompasses several major forested mountain ranges—the Coast Range along the Pacific coast, the Klamath Range in southwestern Oregon, the Cascade Range in the west-central part of the state, and the Blue-Wallowa Mountains in the northeast. The Coast Range area, with 120 inches or more of annual precipitation, has the climate of a temperate rain forest. Central, southeastern, and eastern Oregon are mainly lava plains, lunar in appearance; rangeland and riverine lowlands cover the rest of the state.

AREA 97,073 square miles. Rank: 10th
INLAND WATER 889 square miles
GEOGRAPHIC CENTER Crook, 25 miles SSE of Prineville
ELEVATIONS *Highest point:* Mount Hood, Clackamas-Hood River County, 11,239 feet. *Lowest point:* Pacific Ocean, sea level. *Mean elevation:* 3,300 feet

MAJOR RIVERS Columbia, Snake, Willamette

MAJOR LAKES AND RESERVOIRS Upper Klamath, Malheur, Crater, Albert, Goose, Owyhee

TIDAL SHORELINE 1,410 miles, Pacific coast

LAND USE

	Thousands of acres
Urban (1982)	526
Rural (1982)	28,291
Cropland (1982)	4,356
Pastureland (1982)	1,966
Rangeland (1982)	9,392
Forestland (1982)	11,889
State parks and recreation areas (1983)	88
National park system (1984)	195
National forest system (1984)	17,434
Tribal lands (1984)	633

TEMPERATURES The highest recorded temperature was 119°F on August 10, 1898, at Pendleton. The lowest was -54°F on February 10, 1933, at Seneca.

NATIONAL SITES

NATIONAL HISTORIC SITE McLoughlin House
NATIONAL HISTORIC TRAILS Lewis & Clark, Oregon
NATIONAL MEMORIAL Fort Clatsop
NATIONAL MONUMENTS John Day Fossil Beds, Oregon Caves
NATIONAL PARK Crater Lake
NATIONAL WILDLIFE REFUGES Ankeny, Baskett Slough, Columbian White-Tailed Deer, Hart Mountain Substation, Klamath Forest and Upper Klamath, Lewis and Clark, Malheur, Modoc, Sheldon, Umatilla–Cold Springs/McKay Creek, Willamette Valley and Oregon Coastal–Refuge Complex, William L. Finley–Cape Meares/Oregon Island/Three Arch Rocks

HISTORY

1792 *May 11.* Robert Gray, a Yankee captain, enters the mouth of the river that he names for his ship, the *Columbia*.
October 30. A British naval lieutenant, William Broughton, takes formal possession of the Columbia River after sailing upstream for nearly a hundred miles. The previous day he sights and names Mount Hood.

1805–1806 The overland US expedition led by Meriwether Lewis and William Clark reaches present-day Oregon on October 18 on its course down the Columbia. It reaches the Pacific on December 3 and winters at Fort Clatsop on the south bank of the Columbia, returning upstream the following spring.

1811 *April 12.* Fort Astoria is established near the Columbia's mouth by agents of John Jacob Astor's Pacific Fur Company.

1813 *October 15.* In the midst of the War of 1812, Astor's partners sell Fort Astoria to a British rival, the Montreal-based North West Company, which renames it Fort George.

1818 Great Britain and the United States agree to keep the Pacific Northwest open to the nationals of both countries without prejudice to their respective claims of sovereignty.

1828 Mountain man Jedediah Smith explores the Oregon coast, traveling northward

1829 The Hudson's Bay Company, which had acquired the North West Company in 1821, builds three log houses on the future site of Oregon City.

1834 Reverend Jason Lee establishes a Methodist mission to the Flathead Indians near the present site of Salem. Two years later, another mission is begun at the Dalles of the Columbia.

1843 *May 2.* Fifty American settlers in the Willamette River Valley adopt a provisional government to be financed by voluntary contributions. The beginnings of migration over the Oregon Trail add some 800 to 900 settlers in that year.

1845 Asa L. Lovejoy and Francis Pettygrove name and plat Portland.

1846 *June 15.* Oregon becomes US territory as a treaty extends the boundary between the United States and Canada to the Pacific Ocean.

1848 *August 14.* Creation of Oregon Territory, including, until 1853, present-day Washington, northern Idaho, and western Montana.

1850 The first steam-driven lumber mill is established, in Portland.

1852 Salem replaces Oregon City as the seat of government.

1853 Gold is discovered in the Rogue River Valley, drawing miners from California. A brief but bloody war is fought with Rogue River Indians.
Steamboats are plying the Columbia and Willamette rivers as far inland from Astoria as Salem. In 1857 they reach Eugene.

1855 Umatilla Reservation created in northeastern Oregon for Umatilla, Walla Walla, and Cayuse Indians; Warm Springs Reservation established in the northwest for Wascos, Walla Walla, and (after 1868) Paiutes.

1857 Territory voters approve a constitution rejecting slavery and excluding free blacks. Blacks and Chinese are barred from voting.

1859 *February 14.* Oregon is admitted to the Union as the 33d state.

1868 John West establishes the first salmon cannery in Oregon at a place between Astoria and Portland that he names Westport.

1876 Opening of the University of Oregon, at Eugene.

1883 Northern Pacific Railroad is completed, linking Portland to St. Paul, Minnesota.

1887 The Oregon and California Railroad reaches San Francisco from Portland.
Samuel Gompers, founder of the American Federation of Labor, organizes 15 Portland skilled-craft unions into a citywide trades assembly.

1900 Portland has, next to San Francisco, the largest Chinese community on the West Coast.

1902 Voters adopt constitutional amendments establishing the initiative and referendum.
Crater Lake National Park is created.

1905 Nearly two million people attend the Lewis and Clark Exposition in Portland, commemorating the centennial of the expedition.

1909 Oregon is fourth among states in lumber output, which has increased to 1.9 billion board-feet, compared to 444 million board-feet in 1889.

1910 The Baldwin Sheep and Land Company controls 281 square miles of central Oregon rangeland.

1912 Women win the right to vote.

1914 The giant Weyerhaeuser Company is holding 400,000 acres of ponderosa pine and Douglas fir in Oregon for future use.

1923 Aliens ineligible for citizenship are prohibited from owning land in Oregon. This law, aimed at Chinese and Japanese, is ruled unconstitutional in 1949.

1930 The population of 3,319,000 sheep is a peak for Oregon.

1933 A forest fire burns 311,000 acres near Tillamook, along the northern coast.

1937 Completion of Bonneville Dam on the Columbia River.

1938 Voters approve a measure banning picketing by strikers where less than half of the employees are involved. Oregon leads all states in lumbering.

1942–1945 In the World War II effort, a total of 1,174 ocean vessels are built in the Portland area. Portland is the chief shipping port for lend-lease goods to the Soviet Union.

1948 *May 30.* Vanport, a suburb of Portland, is destroyed in a flood.

1949 A state fair-employment practices law is adopted.

1952 Peak lumber production of 9 billion board-feet.

1954 Dedication of McNary Dam on the Columbia River.

1955 Equal pay guaranteed to women for equal work.

1959 A fair-housing law is adopted. The Dalles Dam, on the Columbia River, is dedicated.

1965 Oregon produces a record 8,037 million square feet of softwood plywood—65 percent of the national total.

1966 Opening of Astoria Ridge, spanning the Columbia River.

1968 Dedication of the John Dav Dam project, which includes the nation's second largest hydroelectric plant.

1971 Oregon is the first state to pass a law prohibiting the use of nonreturnable beverage bottles and cans.

1973 Statewide land-use planning is adopted.

1975 The unemployment rate of 11.2 percent in July is the highest since the Great Depression, due chiefly to high interest rates, which reduce demand for housing and therefore for wood products.

1977 *March 1.* An aerosol law bans the use of fluorocarbon aerosol cans.

1981 Followers of Indian guru Bhagwan Shree Rajneesh buy a 64,000-acre ranch near Antelope in Wasco County and incorporate it as Rajneeshpuram, with a population of 1,200, the following year. The venture collapses in 1985.

DEMOGRAPHY

Population (est. 1987)	2,724,000
Population (1980)	2,633,149
Population density in persons per square mile (1980)	27.1

POPULATION BY RACE (1980)

American Indian/Aleut/ Eskimo	27,309
Asian/Pacific Islander	34,767
Black	37,059
Hispanic	65,833
White	2,490,192
Other	43,336

POPULATION CHARACTERISTICS (1980)

	Percent of state population
Urban	67.9
Rural	32.1
Under 18	27.4
65 or older	11.5
College-educated	17.2
Families below poverty line	7.7
Public-assistance recipients	4.9

Per capita personal income (1986)	$13,217
Millionaires per 100,000 residents (1982)	78.7
Average life expectancy in years (1980)	75.0
Marriage rate per 1,000 residents (1986)	8.0
Divorce rate per 1,000 residents (1986)	5.7
Birth rate per 1,000 residents (1985)	15.1
Infant mortality rate per 1,000 births (1985)	10.1
Abortion rate per 1,000 live births (1985)	374
Crime rate per 100,000 residents (1985)	
Violent	549.7
Property	6,531.0
Federal and state prisoners per 100,000 residents (1984)	152
Alcohol consumption in gallons per capita (1985)	38.9
Deaths from motor vehicle accidents per 100,000 residents (1985)	20.8

MAJOR CITIES

	1984 population (est.)
Eugene	101,602
Medford	41,952
Portland	365,861
Salem	90,323

GOVERNMENT AND POLITICS

Number of US Representatives	5
Electoral votes	7

POLITICAL PARTY NOMINEES FROM STATE

Joseph Lane (National Democratic/Social Democratic)	1860	VP
Frank T. Johns (Socialist Labor)	1924	P
Frank T. Johns (Socialist Labor/died)	1928	P
Charles Linza McNary (R)	1940	VP
Theodora Nathan (Libertarian)	1972	VP

PRESIDENTIAL PRIMARY ELECTION In 1988, Oregon sent 51 Democratic delegates and 32 Republican delegates to the national conventions.

CONSTITUTION Oregon is using its original constitution, adopted in 1857.

LEGISLATURE The Legislative Assembly is divided into the Senate (30 members, 4-year term, minimum age 21) and the House of Representatives (60 members, 2-year term, minimum age 21). In 1987, the salary for legislators was $919 per month plus $62 per day.

JUDICIARY The highest court is the Supreme Court, with 7 judges serving 6-year terms. In 1987, the annual salary was $69,552.

EXECUTIVE The governor serves a 4-year term; the minimum age for holding office is 30. In 1987, the annual salary was $73,500. There are 5 other elected officials.

PRESIDENTIAL VOTE 1948-1988 *(in percents)*

Year	*State Winner*	*Democratic*	*Republican*
1948	Dewey (R)	46.4	49.8
1952	Eisenhower (R)	38.9	60.5
1956	Eisenhower (R)	44.8	55.3
1960	Nixon (R)	47.3	52.6
1964	Johnson (D)	63.7	36.0
1968	Nixon (R)	43.8	49.8
1972	Nixon (R)	42.3	52.5
1976	Ford (R)	47.6	47.8
1980	Reagan (R)	38.7	48.3
1984	Reagan (R)	43.7	55.9
1988	Dukakis (D)	53.0	47.0

GOVERNORS

Provisional Governors	
Executive committee	1843-1845
George Abernethy	1845-1849
Territorial Governors	
Joseph Lane	1849-1850
Kintzing Pritchett (acting)	1850
John P. Gaines	1850-1853
Joseph Lane	1853
George L. Curry (acting)	1854-1859
State Governors	
John Whiteaker (D)	1859-1862
Addison C. Gibbs (R)	1862-1866
George L. Woods (R)	1866-1870
La Fayette Grover (D)	1870-1877
Stephen F. Chadwick (D/acting)	1877-1878
William W. Thayer (D)	1878-1882
Sylvester Pennoyer (Democrat-Populist)	1887-1895
William P. Lord (R)	1895-1899
T.T. Geer (R)	1899-1903
George E. Chamberlain (D)	1903-1909
Frank W. Benson (R/acting)	1909-1910
Jay Bowerman (R/acting)	1910-1911
Oswald West (D)	1911-1915
James Withycombe (R)	1915-1919
Ben W. Olcott (R/acting)	1919-1923
Walter M. Pierce (D)	1923-1927
Isaac Lee Patterson (R)	1927-1929
Albin W. Norblad (R/acting)	1929-1931
Julius L. Meier (Independent)	1931-1935
Charles H. Martin (D)	1935-1939
Charles A. Sprague (R)	1939-1943
Earl Snell (R)	1943-1947
John H. Hall (R/acting)	1947-1949
Douglas McKay (R)	1949-1952
Paul L. Patterson (R/acting)	1952-1955
Elmo E. Smith (R/acting)	1956-1957
Robert D. Holmes (D)	1957-1959
Mark Hatfield (R)	1959-1967
Thomas L. McCall (R)	1967-1975
Robert W. Straub (D)	1975-1979
Victor Atiyeh (R)	1979-1987
Neil Goldschmidt (D)	1987-

MINIMUM AGES

Majority	18
Marriage with parental consent	17
Marriage without parental consent	18
Making a will	18
Buying alcohol	21
Jury duty	18
Leaving school	16
Driver's license	16

CAPITAL PUNISHMENT

Number executed 1976-88: 0
On death row Aug. 1, 1988: 12

MILITARY INSTALLATIONS

Total number: 5
Major bases:
Navy: 1

FINANCES

Thousands of dollars

GENERAL REVENUE (1985)

Total general revenue	4,079,361
Total tax revenue	1,982,956
Sales and gross receipts	237,419
Individual income taxes	1,310,731
Corporate net income taxes	153,822

GENERAL EXPENDITURE (1985)

Total general expenditure	3,986,054
Education	1,264,086
Public welfare	501,820
Health	101,538
Hospitals	187,511
Natural resources	123,420
Highways	481,001
Police	47,489
Corrections	86,823

FEDERAL AID (1985) 1,449,139

ECONOMY

Oregon's most important agricultural products are beef and dairy cattle, wheat and hay, ornamentals, potatoes, alfalfa, orchard fruits, and truck vegetables. 1983 farm marketings cash receipts were $1.7 billion. The timber industry, which comprises about 35 percent of total manufacturing in the state and earns more than $5 billion each year, is mainly based on softwood—Douglas fir, ponderosa pine, and hemlock are the main species forested. Much timber is shipped to the Far East. In addition to timber and wood products, smaller quantities of processed foods, apparel, electrical machinery, fabricated metals, transportation equipment, computers, and other high-tech components are produced. Value added to manufacture was nearly $8 billion in 1982. Visitors to Oregon's national and state parks bring in more than $1 billion annually.

EMPLOYMENT (1984)

Thousands of persons

Total number of employed workers	1,859
Construction	29.9
Finance, insurance, and real estate	65.7
Government	194.6
Manufacturing	198.7
Mining	1.6
Services	205.0
Transportation, communications, and utilities	56.2
Wholesale and retail trade	252.4
Percent of civilian labor force unemployed (1984)	9.4

DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE (1985)

Civilian workers employed	3,107
Military personnel	782
Contract awards	$256 million

ENERGY SOURCES FOR ELECTRIC UTILITIES (1983)

Percent

Coal	0.9
Gas	0.0
Hydroelectric	91.6
Nuclear	7.5
Petroleum	0.0

TRANSPORTATION

Motor vehicles registered in state (1986)	2,263,989
Miles of roads, streets, and highways (1986)	94,578
Miles of Class I railway operated (1986)	2,865
Airports (1983)	341
Major aviation hubs (1983)	2
Largest hub: Portland	
Major ports, with gross tonnage in thousands (1985):	
Portland	21,845

CULTURE AND EDUCATION

Native American tribes

Oregon was formerly the home of some 125 tribes, including the Ahantchuyuk, Alsea, Atfalati, Bannock, Catulamet, Chastacosta, Chelamela, Chepenafa, Chetco, Chinook, Clatskanie, Clatsop, Clowwewalla, Coos, Cowlitz, Dakubetede, Hanis, Kalapuyu, Klickitat, Kuitsh, Kwalhioqua, Lakmiut, Latgawa, Miluk, Multnomah, Nez Perce, Santiam, Siletz, Siuslaw, Takelma, Taltushtuntude, Tenino, Tillamook, Tututni, Tyigh, Umpqua, Upper Coquille, Watlala, Wishram, Yahuskin, Yamel, Yaquina, and Yoncalla tribes. Groups that continue to live in the state include the Cayuse, Clackamus, Klamath, Modoc, Molala, Northern Paiute, Tolowa, Umatilla, Walla Walla, and Wasco. There are five federal reservations.

Religions, ethnicities, and languages

Most of Oregon's inhabitants are descendants of people who emigrated there from other states since the mid-19th century. Recent immigrants come mainly from Scandinavia, Finland, Canada, Germany, the British Isles, and the Soviet Union. In 1980, 5.4 percent of Oregon's population spoke a language other than English at home. About three-quarters of all churchgoers are Protestants (chiefly Methodists, Baptists, Presbyterians, Disciples of Christ, and Lutherans); most of the remainder are Roman Catholics, reflecting the state's substantial Hispanic community.

Major museums and libraries

Museum of Art, University of Oregon, Eugene
Museum of Natural History, University of Oregon, Eugene
Oregon Museum of Science and Industry, Portland
Portland Art Museum

Major arts organizations

Oregon Shakespeare Festival, Ashland
Oregon Symphony Orchestra, Portland
New Rose Theatre, Portland
Pacific Ballet Theatre
Portland Opera Association

Colleges and universities

Number public (1986-87) 21
Number private (1986-87) 24
Total enrollment, in full-time equivalent students (1985) 102,000

Public elementary and secondary schools

Expenditure per pupil in average daily attendance (1986-87) $4,383
Pupil-teacher ratio (1987) 18.3
Average teacher salary (1986-87) $28,000

Major league sports teams

Basketball: Portland Trail Blazers

Holidays

State Fair, Salem. Late August to early September

OREGON IN LITERATURE

Barbara Allen *Homesteading the High Desert* (1987)
Oral histories of homesteading.

T. D. Allen *Troubled Border* (1954)
A novel about the Hudson's Bay Company and the settlement of the Northwest, centering on the character of a company agent.

William Ashworth *The Wallowas: Coming of Age in the Wilderness* (1978)
Essay on the natural life of the Eagle Cap wilderness.

Frederick Homer Balch *Bridge of the Gods: A Romance of Indian Oregon* (1890)
Novel retelling the legend of the origin of the great rock bridge over the Columbia River and the Indians whose existence was dependent on it.

Don Berry *Trask* (1960); *Moontrap* (1962); *To Build a Ship* (1963)
Historical adventure novels of pioneer life.

Archie Binns *Land Is Bright* (1939)
Novel about an Illinois family that migrates in the 1850s.

Richard Brautigan *The Hawkline Monster: A Gothic Western* (1974)
Novel set in eastern Oregon in 1902.

Samuel L. Campbell *Autobiography . . . 1824–1920: Frontiersman and Oregon Pioneer, Together with His Summary of the Whitman Massacre* (1986)

Robert Cartwell *The Land of Plenty* (1934)
Novel about labor unrest in a lumber mill.

Sam Churchill *Big Sam* (1965)
Account of a lumberjack's life at the turn of the century.

Malcolm Clark (ed.) *Pharisee Among Philistines: The Diary of Judge Matthew P. Deady, 1871–1892* 2 vols. (1975)
A portrait of early Oregon society, especially that of Portland.

Lloyd Coffman *Pioneering in the Wallowas: Four Frontier Tales* (1987)

Ross Cox (ed. Edgar I. Stewart) *The Columbia River: or, Scenes and Adventures during a Residence of Six Years* (1831, rpt. 1957)
This memoir by a clerk of Astor's Fur Company is a major source of information on the pioneer era.

Paul Crapston *To Heaven on Horseback* (1952)

Harold L. Davis *Honey in the Horn* (1935); *Beulah Land* (1949); *Winds of Morning* (1952); *Distant Music* (1957)
Popular novels of westward pioneering, based on historical fact.

Eva E. Dye *McLoughlin and Old Oregon* (1936)
Popular historical novel based on the life of the governor of the Hudson's Bay Company.

Timothy Flint *The Shoshonee Valley* (1830)
Melodramatic romance of the early settlers, the first fictional work to be set in the state.

Theodore T. Geer *Fifty Years in Oregon* (1912)
Reminiscences of an ex-Governor, describing pioneer life from the 1840s.

Jane A. Gould *The Oregon and California Trail Diary of Jane Gould in 1862* (1987)

A. B. Guthrie, Jr. *The Way West* (1949)
Novel about an 1840s wagon train on the Oregon Trail.

Ernest Haycox *The Earthbreakers* (1952)
Novel about pioneers in the 1840s.

Kenneth L. Holmes (ed.) *Covered Wagon Women: Diaries and Letters from the Western Trails, 1840–1890* (1986)

John B. Horner *Oregon Literature* 2d ed. (1902)
———. *Oregon History and Early Literature* (1931)

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Account of a year on a cattle ranch in the pine forest of Southern Oregon.

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An account, based on oral testimony, of the attempt to settle Oregon, 1811–1813.

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Fictional account of the founding of Astor's fur trading company.

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Cowboy's memoir of eastern Oregon in the early years of the century.

Bernard Malamud *A New Life* (1961)
Novel about the life of a Jewish professor of English literature at an Oregon college.

Martha G. Masterson *One Woman's West: Recollection of the Oregon Trail and Settling the Northwest Country* (1986)

Martha McKeown *Mountains Ahead* (1961)
Saga of a wagon train on the Oregon Trail in 1847.

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Romantic historical novel based on the life of Narcissa Whitman.

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Short stories based on Oregon and Washington folklore.

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THE ENCYCLOPEDIA OF AMERICAN FACTS & DATES

GORTON CARRUTH

EIGHTH EDITION



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attempt to obtain cession to Great Britain from King Kamehameha III.

Jan. 29 **William McKinley,** 25th president of the United States, was born in Niles, Ohio.

May 1 **Thomas Oliver Larkin** became U.S. consul and confidential agent to the Mexican province of California. He served in Monterey, the capital, from 1844 to 1848, when California was ceded to the U.S. by Mexico.

May 2 **Oregon** settlers determined to form a local government at a meeting at Champoeg. They prepared a constitution modeled on that of Iowa.

May 22 Over 1000 settlers left Independence, Mo., on their way to **Oregon.** Using wagons all the way, they arrived in October.

May 29 The second and most fruitful **Frémont expedition,** under John C. Frémont, left Kansas City. The journey yielded an accurate survey of the emigrant route to Oregon. The return journey allowed members of the expedition to correct many misconceptions about the geography of California. Frémont discovered the nature of the Great Basin, and probably first used that term to describe the independent system of lakes and rivers divided from the ocean by the mountains. Frémont made a great contribution to geographical knowledge. He arrived back in St. Louis on Aug. 7, 1844.

June The **American Republican Party** was formed at New York City largely through the efforts of the Native American Association, an anti-Catholic, anti-immigrant organization. In 1845, this party evolved into the Native American Party, which called for sweeping changes in immigration laws. Having no position on the Mexican War, it failed. Revived in 1853, it collapsed again in division over the slavery issue.

Aug. 23 President **Antonio López de Santa Anna** of Mexico warned the U.S. that any attempt to annex Texas would be considered "equivalent to a declaration of war against the Mexican government."

Aug. 31 The abolitionist **Liberty Party nominated James G. Birney** of Kentucky for the presidency and Thomas Morris of Ohio for the vice presidency.

semiliterate Georgia planter. The pieces were filled with descriptions of everyday events, weddings, military service, and the like, all in dialect. Thompson's book went through 20 printings. He published four more books in a similar vein. Seba Smith founded the Portland, Me., *Courier* and published in it letters from the fictional "Major Jack Downing," a Down East Yankee whose forte was political commentary. Smith, through his alter ego, was thus the first of a line of homespun political philosophers to delight American readers. Smith collected Downing's writings in book form first in 1833.

"**Old Dan Tucker**" was copyrighted by Millet's Music Saloon, New York City. Claims to the song were made by various composers, including Henry Russell, Dan Emmett, and others. The tune had been familiar for ten years before it was copyrighted; its great popularity in minstrel shows for four decades was due to Dan Emmett's performance of it.

The Conquest of Mexico, an American historical and literary classic by William Hickling Prescott, was published. It was a monumental work for which he had to import a small reference library. Concerned always with style, Prescott had a passion for fact, making his work authoritative as well as compelling. In 1847 he added *The Conquest of Peru* to his history of Spanish America. Both books have sold hundreds of thousands of copies.

The first **minstrel troupe** in New York City was formed by Daniel Decatur "Dan" Emmett, who later wrote the song "Dixie." His quartet of blackface singers and musicians played in several Bowery theaters and established many of the basic routines followed by later minstrel shows.

John Greenleaf Whittier continued his verse descriptions of New England in his *Lays of My Home,* containing such distinctive pieces as "The Merrimack," "Cassandra Southwick," "The Funeral Tree of the Sokokis," "Extract from 'A New England Legend,'" and "St. John."

The **Virginia Minstrels** made their New York City debut at the Bowery Amphitheater. Composed of Daniel Decatur Emmett, Billy Whitlock, Frank Brower, and Dick Pelham, the Virginia Minstrels became the first blackface entertainers to achieve widespread popularity.

Dec. 25 The **first matinee** was offered at Mitchell's Olympic Theater in New York City.

THE COMPLETE BOOK OF U.S. PRESIDENTS

administration-backed measure that curbed import duties. The vote, while winning him new friends in the South, so enraged the people of his home state that he was hung in effigy and was forced to remove his family from Philadelphia for their safety. As minister to Great Britain 1856–1861, he concluded the Dallas-Clarendon Convention (1856), the basis for settlement of difficulties in Central America, and convinced the British to drop their long-standing claim to the right to search foreign ships during peacetime. Dallas, Texas, was named for him.

CABINET:

Secretary of State. James Buchanan (1791–1868), of Pennsylvania, served 1845–1849 (see "James Buchanan, 15th President," "Career before the Presidency").

Secretary of the Treasury. Robert J. Walker (1801–1869), of Mississippi, served 1845–1849. A most able secretary, he drafted the Walker Tariff of 1846 (see "Administration"), raised private funds for the war with Mexico, and established the Independent Treasury system.

Secretary of War. William L. Marcy (1786–1857), of New York, served 1845–1849. It was Marcy who in 1832 had coined the phrase "to the victors belong the spoils," giving rise to the term *spoils system*. In directing the Mexican War, he came into conflict with General Winfield Scott and pressed for his removal. He later served as secretary of state in the Pierce administration.

Attorney General. (1) John Y. Mason (1799–1859), of Virginia, served 1845–1846. He had served as navy secretary in the Tyler administration. He resigned as attorney general again to become navy secretary. (2) Nathan Clifford (1803–1881), of Maine, served 1846–1848. In Mexico he helped conclude the Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo (1848) ending the Mexican War. He later was appointed to the Supreme Court by President James Buchanan. (3) Isaac Toucey (1792–1869), of Connecticut, served 1848–1849. He later served as navy secretary in the Buchanan administration.

Secretary of the Navy. (1) George Bancroft (1800–1891), of Massachusetts, served 1845–1846. The preeminent American historian of his day, he wrote the definitive *History of the United States* (10 vols., 1834–1874). As navy secretary he founded the U.S. Naval Academy at Annapolis. He directed the U.S. occupation of California and, as acting secretary of war, dispatched General Zachary Taylor across the border, touching off the Mexican War. He resigned to become U.S. minister to Great Britain. He later served as minister to Prussia and Germany under Presidents Andrew Johnson and Ulysses S. Grant. (2) John Y. Mason served 1846–1849. Transferred from attorney general, he disappointed the president in failing properly to direct naval support during the Mexican War. Later, as minister to France, he helped draft the Ostend Manifesto (see "Franklin Pierce, 14th President," "Administration").

Postmaster General. Cave Johnson (1793–1866), of Tennessee, served 1845–1849. He introduced the use of postage stamps.

ADMINISTRATION: March 4, 1845–March 3, 1849.

Oregon Treaty, 1846. Both Great Britain and the United States had long claimed the Oregon territory, the expanse west of the Rockies between 42° and 54°40′ latitude. Polk at first would settle for nothing less than the entire region. "Fifty-four Forty or Fight!" was the Democrats' clarion call. But Polk soon agreed to the compromise that fixed the present boundary at the 49th parallel, thus granting the United States the present-day states of Washington and

Oregon. Vancouver Island, including the portion south of the 49th parallel, went to Britain.

Mexican War, 1846–1848. Manifest Destiny, a phrase popularized by Democrats to express the belief that the United States was divinely driven to rule from sea to sea, swept the nation, especially the West and South. President Polk wholeheartedly endorsed the concept. The annexation of Texas poisoned Mexican-American relations, and the border between the two countries remained in dispute. The United States claimed the Rio Grande as its southwest boundary; Mexico fixed the border at the Nueces River. In an attempt to resolve the issue peaceably while at the same time satisfying the American hunger for westward expansion, Polk in 1845 dispatched John Slidell to Mexico to offer that government compensation for its acceptance of the Rio Grande boundary as well as to offer to purchase New Mexico and California. With the failure of the Slidell mission, Polk prepared for war. He ordered U.S. forces under General Zachary Taylor into the disputed region.

The war: In April 1846 Mexican troops engaged Taylor's forces in the disputed region, thus providing Polk a concrete act of aggression on which to base his own request for a congressional declaration of war. "Mexico," Polk charged in his war message or May 11, 1846, "has passed the boundary of the United States, has invaded our territory and shed American blood upon the American soil."[5] Congress declared war two days later by a vote of 174–14 in the House and 40–2 in the Senate. Democrats enthusiastically supported the war effort. Whigs, however, were divided: Northern "Conscience" Whigs, among them Representative Abraham Lincoln of Illinois, denounced the conflict as an act of U.S. aggression, a device designed to spread slavery westward into captured territory. Southern and western "Cotton" Whigs supported the war. Twice the House passed the Wilmot Proviso barring slavery from any territory acquired in the war; twice the Senate defeated it.

Although Mexican forces outnumbered U.S. forces and enjoyed the advantage of fighting on familiar terrain, the United States utilized more sophisticated artillery and superior military skills to win the war. General Taylor pressed south, defeating the enemy at Palo Alto and Resaca de la Palma in May 1846 and capturing after intense fighting the stronghold of Monterrey in September. In February 1847 he defeated the Mexican army under Santa Anna at Buena Vista. U.S. forces led by General Winfield Scott took Veracruz in March 1847, routed Santa Anna at Cerro Gordo in April, and occupied Mexico City, the capital, in September. Meanwhile, to the north Commodore John D. Sloat had seized Monterey and San Francisco. Troops under General Stephen W. Kearny had captured Santa Fe and marched west to California. There with naval forces led by Commodore Robert F. Stockton and aided by an American insurrection against Mexican rule engineered by John C. Frémont, Kearny crushed the Mexicans. With the U.S. victory at San Gabriel in January 1847, California fell into American hands.

Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo, February 1848: Under the terms of the Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo, ending the war, (1) the border between the United States and Mexico was fixed at the Rio Grande; Mexico thus relinquished all or part of modern California, Nevada, Utah, Wyoming, Colorado, Texas, New Mexico, and Arizona; (2) Mexicans residing in the ceded territory were free to remain or to move to Mexico at any time without loss of personal or real property; (3) the United States was to pay Mexico $15 million for the ceded territory; (4) the

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