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OA/ID Number: 13770
Folder ID Number: 13770-003

Folder Title:
Senator Packwood Fundraiser 9/19/91 [OA 8328] [1]

Stack:	Row:	Section:	Shelf:	Position:
G	26	21	6	2

✓ = put on disk

FACT-CHECK COPY
Due back 9-13 Fri. 3pm

(Hinchliffe/Blymire)
September 12, 1991 11 a.m.
PACKWOOD Draft One

**PRESIDENTIAL REMARKS: FUNDRAISER FOR SENATOR PACKWOOD
September 19, 1991
Portland, Oregon**

Thank you, I'm delighted to be here -- though I'm not used to being up this early without a tee-time. \\ I'm glad we have a quorum even at this hour -- I'm sure Bob would hate to see anyone brought here in handcuffs. \\ It's been ^{more than} ~~about~~ a year since I've been in the "City of Roses." Portland's a special place -- though, you know, if you had to borrow a name from a place in Maine, I think "Kennebunkport" has a nice ring to it. \\ \\

*must not fly
w/ as much
expl. as
out of
Portland
ok*

It's especially good to be here today with my friend Bob Packwood. He's a power on the Hill: you know his accomplishments as Chairman of the Senate Finance Committee, where he's now the ranking Republican, and his influence on tax reform and employee benefits. / You know of the impact he's had in free enterprise, trade, and deregulation -- especially when he was Chairman of the Commerce, Science and Transportation Committee.

*ok
Bobbi
M. or*

But I want to tell you this -- and tell you urgently -- you must return Bob to the Senate. His 23 years -- it'll be 24 at election time -- of seniority make him a solid leader of strength and experience. This country needs him and the Republican party needs him -- as a spokesman and a leader. Bob works behind the scenes to make sure the Republican message is heard -- when we had Republican control of the Senate, he organized support and fundraising to keep that control, to ensure passage of critical Administration legislation.

*Bobbi M.
ok*

*Al. ok
1990
p. 1005*

Without that control, we face trouble. You know, today is an anniversary. Unfortunately it's not one we want to celebrate.

✓ 197 200 days ago, I spoke to Congress. I said: If America can defeat a brutal dictator in a matter of weeks, then surely its legislative body can manage to pass two bills -- the Administration's crime and transportation bills -- within 100 days. \\
Act Pres Dec

Well, twice that time has elapsed -- has been wasted by a bloated, inefficient and uncooperative Congress mired in petty political maneuvering -- and we still do not have those bills. *→ ??*

The good news is that, after all these months and much work, we're finally getting close on an agreement on transportation. ✓

The bad news is that it's clear that the Democrats have no desire to help us advance our domestic agenda. They have only one agenda themselves -- and that is to block ours. \\
almo sk

This country is frustrated, disillusioned and impatient with the stagnant majority party that clutches power on Capitol Hill. But the American people can make a difference. First, you can elect and re-elect leaders who care about this country -- strong, competent, principled citizens like Bob Packwood, who stand in Washington as beacons of integrity and commitment.

And second, the American people can rediscover their own genius. That's the heart of this Administration's domestic philosophy -- the concept that the true power and potential in this land must rest in the hands of our people. Our domestic policy begins by trusting you.

In particular I call on you to respond to a great challenge.

Jack Howard - not close - won't get it at least! ✓ 1776 OA

"If our forces could win the ground war
in 100 hours, then surely the Congress
can pass this legislation in 100 days."

Our democracy can remain vital only if we continue to grow in knowledge and wisdom -- understanding the increasingly complex and competitive world in which we live. The only way is education.

You know, an ancient poet wrote: "every child born into the world brings a message from God that He is not yet discouraged with Man." We Americans can and must revitalize our education system if we hope to compete successfully in the world -- and to give every person the power to throw open the door of opportunity. I came to this job believing that education is our most enduring legacy -- vital to everything that we are and everything we can become. I believe it even more strongly now. BH

Thanks to some gifted leaders in Washington, and to the immeasurable creativity of grass-roots leaders like yourself across this land, our nation has begun an exciting renaissance of excellence in our schools. Five months ago we issued a challenge called "America 2000" -- a call to reinvent American education. This program sketched out the broad strokes of a national education strategy made up of four elements: accountable schools for today -- a new generation of schools for tomorrow -- a nation of students committed to a lifetime of education -- and communities where learning can happen.

You play a critical role in that fourth step. People who want Washington to solve all problems are missing the point. What happens there doesn't matter half as much as what happens in each local community. Every person, every school, every town is

a player in a special national army -- an army undertaking the most important crusade of all -- the crusade to prepare our children and ourselves for our country's future. You can -- you must -- make our communities places where learning can happen.

Let me give you examples of what your fellow citizens are already doing to help improve education around them. In University City, Missouri, senior citizens work with troubled kids to help them learn the value of education. Teachers introduce the seniors to children in educational need -- the volunteers build the children's self-esteem and motivate them to want to learn. BH

In Logan, Utah, one in seven adults can't read, or read below 5th grade level. To address this endless cycle of despair, volunteers formed the Bridgerland Literacy Program. Here, neighbors tutor neighbors one-on-one, in libraries or at home, teaching reading and writing skills, and opening up new lives. BH

And in the Appalachian coal fields, a man named Daniel Greene realized that economic survival was taking precedence over education. So he helps economically disadvantaged teens who've dropped out of school and into dead-end lives. He starts by visiting parents at home, getting them interested in their kids' education. BH

There are thousands of stories like these -- and you can write your own versions in your own neighborhoods. America can't afford to wait -- or waste -- a generation. As we look ahead to the year 2000, let's answer the call: "Let tomorrow begin today."

Here in Oregon, let's answer that call by working hard to return Bob Packwood to the Senate. Thank you for this chance to visit with you here in Portland -- I'll remember this day next spring when I welcome the Trailblazers to the White House after they win the NBA title. \\ Oh, boy. That's going to get me in trouble later today, because my next stop is Los Angeles. And serious trouble tomorrow when I visit -- you guessed it -- Chicago. \\

Schedule

Well, again, thanks for your welcome and your support. God bless you all.

#

State Superintendent
of Public Instruction



91 SEP 16 18:08

OREGON DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION

790 PRINGLE PARKWAY SE SALEM OREGON 97310-0290 PHONE (503) 378-3569

FACSIMILE

Please Route To: Carol Blymire

Attention: _____

Address/Department: _____

Fax Number: 202-456-6218

Business Phone Number: (202) 456-7750

Transmitted From:

Name: Joyce Holmes Benjamin

Address/Department: Oregon State Department of Education

Fax Number: (503) 378-4772

Business Phone Number: (503) 378-3135

Number of Pages, including this cover sheet: 13

Date Sent: Sept. 13, 1991

If there are any problems with any portion of this message, please call
(503)-378-3570 (503) 378-8520

COMMENTS:

Dear Carol:

Here is some information on four kinds of volunteer efforts. If you wish more information about any particular program, please call me or Larry Austin.

Best wishes, *Joyce B.*
Joyce H. Benjamin

RICHMOND ELEMENTARY SCHOOL - SALEM SCHOOL DISTRICT

Principal: Kathy Bebe - (503) 399-3180

K-6: 470-490 students

Chapter 1 school

Large migrant population in area located in shadow of state prison

Staff: 60 including 47 teachers or teacher assistants

1. School philosophy: What can we do together?

School Pledge:

Today I have a chance to change our lives by making this day the best for you and me.
I am kind in what I say and do. I respect myself and others. At Richmond, we are safe.

2. Special programs:

School-wide Chapter 1

Bilingual program - Spanish

Restructuring efforts on part of primary team

Self-study by staff to enhance developmentally appropriate practice

Whole language program

Math enrichment program which includes seniors who volunteer and teach math

Foster grandmother program

3. Excellent staff:

Media specialist

Teacher who was runner up for Oregon Teacher of the Year

Presenters at statewide conferences to teach other teachers

4. Volunteer programs

Won Governor's Volunteerism Award in 1991

District award for most outstanding business/school partnership

Partners: Mission Mill Village (nonprofit historical museum)

Oregon Legislative Administrative Committee adopted school

Network with Oregon National Guard: 30 Oregon National Guard members (men and women) come in once a week and work with children one-on-one

Willamette University's Phi Delta Kappa fraternity: Ten students every other week in a big brother/little brother program

Salem Kiwanis Club:

Adopted Richmond School

Seven regulars come every week - eat lunch with classroom

Parties; field trips to Portland to shows

5. Test Scores: Third graders in this "total" Chapter 1 school outscored the state average on state tests in reading, math, literature, and study skills.

dc BRD1

9/13/91

INSIGHTS

What is a Chapter 1 School All About?

Chapter 1 for Richmond Elementary School in Salem, Oregon means *a schoolwide project*. In the past only a select number of students were eligible to receive federal and state financial assistance. Now, not only is it possible for a whole school to operate on a federal/state Chapter 1 grant, but Richmond has proved it to be the most effective way to educate students within the school district.

Chapter 1 services are provided to elementary students in the classroom during regular class hours. Teaching and Chapter 1 staff plan on a weekly basis the most effective ways in which all students can receive the benefits of Chapter 1 assistance.

The focus at Richmond is to provide opportunities for all students to develop self-esteem, which will increase their academic performance. Foremost, are the reading and language needs of educationally deprived students.

"Welcome to Richmond, a stately elementary school tucked away in one of Salem's oldest neighborhoods. This is a very special school -- so special, in fact, that it's becoming a state model."

Reaching Out, Salem-Keizer School District

Seven Chapter 1 programs involve volunteer parents in leadership roles within the Richmond community and increase parent involvement in

PHOTO

their children's academic growth. Parents are trained to work with other parents in building self-esteem and fostering academic and social growth in their children. Parents are then encouraged to continue to work with their children to attain these goals.

The third objective of the Chapter 1 project is providing training for classroom teachers as they focus on the needs of educationally deprived students.

At Richmond, the two-year-old schoolwide Chapter 1 project is based on the needs of the community. It was found that 85% of the students qualified for Chapter 1 grant monies. A school is qualified when 75% of the students are eligible for Chapter 1 assistance. The Richmond area has a great number of families needing assistance with bilingual services and the free or reduced-price lunch program.

About \$1,000 of the Chapter 1 grant is used for parent involvement activities. Parents or guardians can choose to volunteer in programs such as: Kindergarten Meetings; Parent Club; Volunteer Work Parties; Parent Popover Breakfasts; Love, Lunch, Learn Parent Support Sessions; Parent Lending Library and Parent-Staff Together Leadership Training. (More about Chapter 1 programs on page 9.)

Ch 13

Enthusiasm Comes From LOVE, LUNCH & LEARN

by Sharon Leah

The atmosphere in the school lunchroom was calm and easy-going. Appetizing whiffs of turkey, gravy and mashed potatoes filled the air. There was a low, soft hum of many voices conversing in both Spanish and English. Tablecloths and flowers graced the tables. That day, parents had

come to school to have lunch with their children.

Down the hall, infants and toddlers were entrusted to a Child Care Center, freeing their parents to enjoy time with their school-age children. At strategic locations in the hallways, office, and lunch-

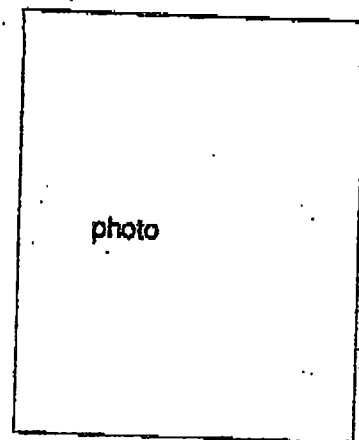
room, teachers and volunteers helped smooth the way for visitors and children.

At the first luncheon one year ago, only seven parents attended. Most felt like strangers to the school -- communication with the school had been rare. Making an astonishing turnabout, some 150 parents now participate in the bi-monthly "Love, Lunch and Learn" event.

*".....at Richmond,
there's always a
child who opens
the door."*

Kathy Bebe
Principal

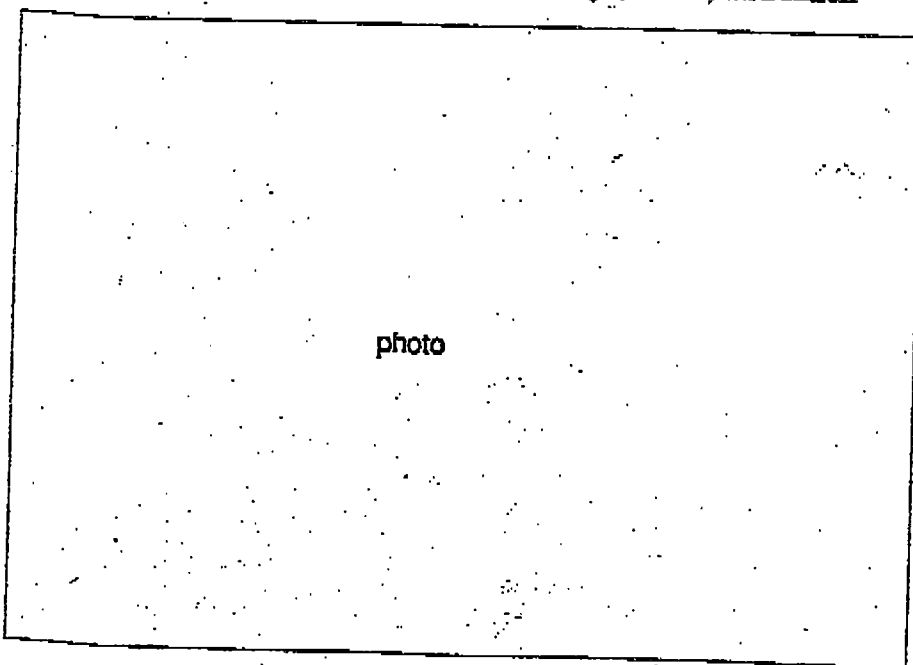
After lunch the children waved goodbye to their parents and went back to class. Parents who could take time from work or home duties stayed on for the support group on parenting skills. As they moved from the



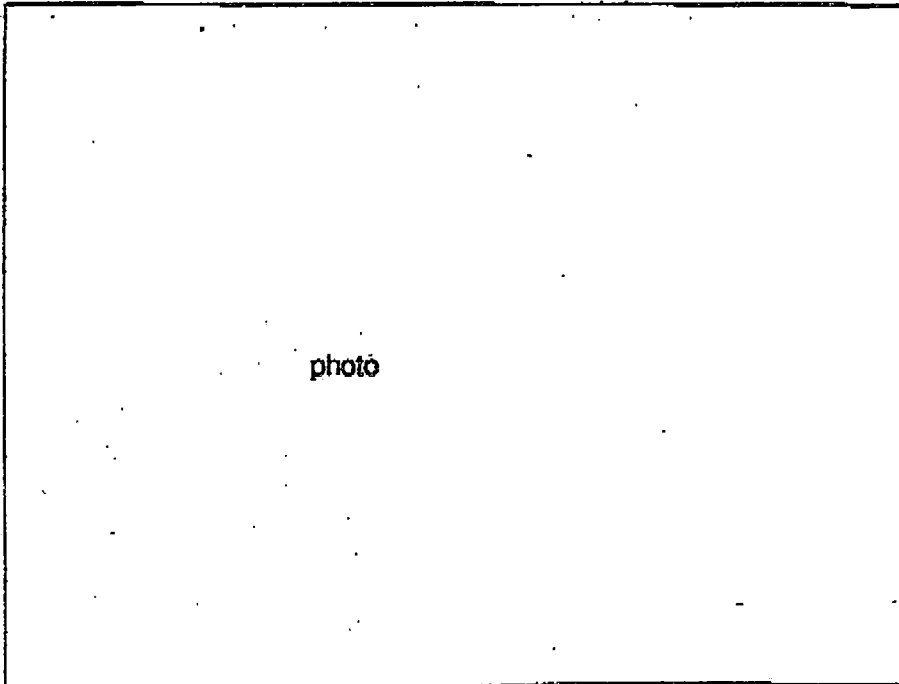
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Ruby Price, teacher
and Chapter 1
Parent Volunteer
Coordinator for
Richmond Elementary School.

Parents get involved in their children's school.



photo



photo

the genuine respect and enthusiasm of the Richmond staff. When the program started, a few teachers and parents met in a home with the idea of forming a support group there. It soon became evident that the parents needed and wanted to know more about their children's lives at school.

"It's important to respond to the needs of the population," Price says. "Parents want to do well — they just need a means of expression. All parents care!"

A year ago Richmond became Oregon's second "Schoolwide Chapter 1 School" (the other is Martin Luther King Elementary, Portland).

lunchroom to another building, children graciously held the doors open. All visitors were treated as welcomed guests.

The topic on this day was "sibling rivalry." Parents (including several fathers) intently watched a half-hour video of a panel discussion on the subject. The lively comments afterwards were marked by humor and a sense of shared experiences. Two parents in

Becoming a federally-funded program was the catalyst to make changes in how things are done at Richmond.

the process of developing leadership skills through the Parent-Staff-Together Activity encouraged other parents to speak up. In the back of the room an interpreter translated into Spanish. On a nearby table, plates of cookies and coffee pots again bespoke Richmond's welcome to the parents.

Later, Principal Kathy Bebe will follow up with pertinent tips to the parents in her newsletter, *Principally Speaking*.

"Nothing is too good for our parents," states Ruby Price, Chapter 1 teacher and parent volunteer coordinator. She says that more parents are participating because they feel

Starting with a little seed money from the Chapter 1 program, they had their first "Love, Lunch and Learn" in November 1989. Since then the costs have been covered by Chapter 1 funds and donations from parents and participants.

"We focus on the parents who are ready to grow and learn. These people know that what they make of their lives is their own responsibility. We can help them gain self-esteem as parents."

*Refer to Salem
all schools*

Volunteer Mentors Reinforce Student Success

by Char Mutschler

What's a mentor mean to the children of Richmond Elementary School? Ruby Price, teacher and parent volunteer coordinator for Chapter 1 program at Richmond School, spoke of the success of this program. She said the purpose of this program is to enlist adults from the community to serve as trusted, informal advisors - positive role models - cheerleaders for the school.

Mentorship volunteers focus on reinforcing student success, self-esteem building and creating a favorable image in the public eye. The result is a sense of total contribution to the community.

"With the decline of many social service agencies and churches, and with many families in distress, schools have the potential to become a beacon of light to their communities. Effectively administered, schools can become the focal point of the community, a place where teachers and volunteers can work together."

Ruby Price

Serving as a mentor means meeting a student and working with that student to encourage his/her educational goals, e.g.,

standing the relevancy of so values. Important values are reliability, teamwork, commitment, keeping your personal word, and taking responsibility are encouraged.

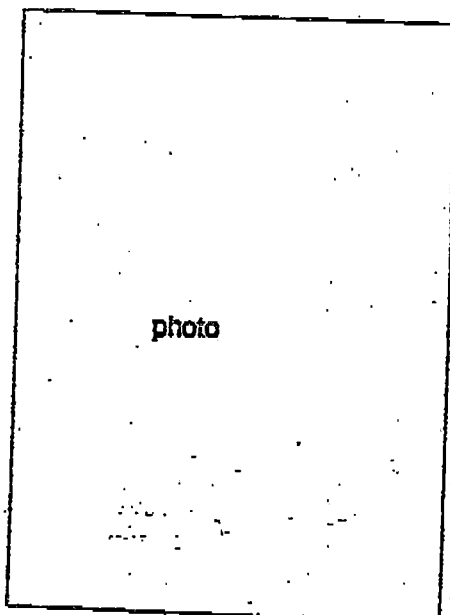
"How is this done Ruby?" I asked. "What kind of activities are involved between the mentor and the student in order to achieve these goals?"

"The most important activity a mentor can do with a child is spend quality time together, talking about positive experiences in the mentor's life. Telling the child what the world has to offer Ruby replied.

grades, attendance, participation. The student in turn is exposed to the world of work and the importance of basic academic skills for success later on in life.

Mentors feel they are making successful inroads to the program when the child begins under-

Some of the activities and intentions that work well between mentor and a student are simply going for a walk in the park or visiting special places such as State Capitol, city library or Salem Hospital. Other suggestions are having a special lunch together away from school or sharing time in the child's classroom. Going down to the local cream shop is another avenue of communication between mentor and child. Mentors are encouraged to take the child and go do something fun!



Ruby notes that openness, acceptance and sharing confidences are some of the most effective techniques used by the mentors. Students become aware that they are considered as special friends valued by the mentor and honestly complimented for minor accomplishments.

ARC

At the Oregon are volunteer months to charging are making during the at the volunteer in meetings ranges of duty.

Arnie Lee for ODF benefits are helping bring ties. A renewed hand to



LEAF Oregon 700 F Sales

GREATER ALBANY PUBLIC SCHOOL DISTRICT 8J

Superintendent: Robert Stalick - (503) 967-4511
Greater Albany Public School District 8J - Unified K-12 district
718 SW 7th St.
Albany, OR 97321-2399

Students: 7,491
Staff: 408

1. Community is supportive of schools; conservative and practical
Rare metals, wood products, Bureau of Mines, strong agricultural community
2. Volunteer Programs: Over 2000 people a year volunteer time and effort to help the schools
Active school-business partnerships of volunteers who work with children

Each of the 22 schools in the district has a business partner--program began five years ago.
Partners include Willamette Industries, U.S. Bureau of Mines, and Payless Drug Association.

dc BRD1
9/13/91

BUSINESS SCHOOL PARTNERS

Greater Albany Public Schools

Spring, 1991

Partnerships Introduced at Chamber Meeting

The 22 Albany Business-School Partnership Programs will be presented at the April 5 Chamber meeting. The meeting will be at noon at Burgundy's.

The principal speakers will be Kathy Schrock, the district's partnership coordinator, and Tamya Rollins, a South Albany High School student representative to the Business-School Partnership Advisory Committee. Their presentation will include slides of partnership activities.

The Business-School Partnership Program was formed five years ago by the Albany Area Chamber of Commerce and the Greater Albany Public Schools. It is guided by an advisory committee comprised of business and school people.

Mayor Declares Business-School Partnership Week

Mayor Keith Rohrbough is declaring May 6-10, Albany Business-School Partnership Week. Displays at the Heritage Mall will show partnership activities. South Albany High School Marketing II students are acting as marketing consultants to participating businesses and schools. They are offering help in design and production of the displays.

There are 22 businesses partnered with 15 schools.

The Business-School Partnership Program is a joint effort between the school district and members of the Albany Chamber of Commerce. Through its activities, students gain an education that is beneficial and relevant to becoming productive citizens in the community and workplace.

Thriftyway owners Linda and Rick Woldeit donated all of the hot dogs for the North Albany Elementary School carnival.

Partnerships to Celebrate

Business-school partnerships will celebrate their successes at the May 8 Business After Hours. The event, cosponsored by the Heritage Mall, is from 5:15 to 7:00 p.m. at the Heritage Mall in the space between The Closet and Binyon's Optical.

There will be food, refreshments, and door prizes. Cost for the event is \$4.00 if paid in advance or \$5.00 at the door. Reservations can be made at the Chamber of Commerce office. For more information call 926-1517.

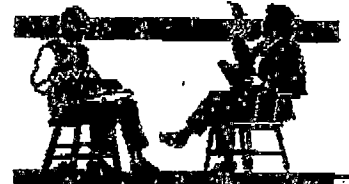


Position Opens

Albany's loss becomes Lebanon's gain when Business-School Partnership charter advisory committee member Arma Brown of First Interstate Bank receives her promotion in April. "It's really hard to leave the partnership with Periwinkle Elementary School," she said, "it's been very special." In the next breath, Arma was asking if the Lebanon school district has a Business-School Partnership Program. Arma Brown has been instrumental in getting the program started in Albany. Before coming to Albany, Brown was involved in the Salem partners program.

If you are interested in the position open on the Business-School Partnership Advisory Committee or want more information, call Kathy Schrock, 967-4635.

The committee meets monthly at the school district office to observe, guide, and promote the activities of partnered businesses and schools.



CALENDAR

- Apr. 5 12:00 p.m.
Business-School Partnership Program Presentation at Chamber of Commerce luncheon meeting at Burgundy's Restaurant
- Apr. 10 7:00 a.m.
Advisory Committee meeting, Greater Albany Public Schools District Office
- Apr. 22 7:30 p.m.
Business-School Partnership Program presentation to the School Board, Greater Albany Public Schools, District Office
- Apr. 24 National Secretaries Day. Remember your school and business secretaries
- May 6-10 Albany Business-School Partnership Week. Exhibits at Heritage Mall
- May 7 National Teachers' Day
- May 8 5:15-7:00 p.m.
Business-School Partnership, Business After Hours at Heritage Mall
- May 9 7:00 a.m.
Advisory Committee meeting, Greater Albany Public Schools, District Office
- June 13 7:00 a.m.
Advisory Committee meeting, Greater Albany Public Schools, District Office
- July Have a good summer. See you in August!

**ALBANY BUSINESS-SCHOOL PARTNERSHIP
1991-92 Roster**

09/13/91 17:12
 SEP-13-1991 03:13 FROM GREATER ALBANY SCHOOLS TO DEPT OF EDUC
 913784772 P.02
 0503 378 4772
 009

SCHOOL	PHONE	SCHOOL KEYPERSON	BUSINESS	PHONE	BUSINESS KEYPERSON	LIAISON
Central	967-4561	Rick Swan	Fred Meyer	967-6720	Bill Patterson	Tom Anderson 967-4617
Clover Ridge	967-4565	Ralph Younce	Food Connection	926-8190	Rich Morgan	Jim Denham 926-4211
Fir Grove	967-4570	Cynthia Coady	Target	926-5727	Ruth Steckler	Mike McLaran 926-1517
Lafayette	967-4575	Wilmer Leichty	Volbeda Darcy	926-9890	Lucyann Volbeda	Kathy Schrock 967-4635
Liberty	967-4578	Shary Wortman	AG Hospital	926-2244	Shirley Johnson	Steve Soot 926-2244
North Albany	967-4588	Hazel Brentlinger	N.A. Thriftway Senior Center	928-1172 967-4326	Rick/Linda Woldelt Katie Nooshazar	Mike Sanders 926-2264
Oak	967-4591	Martin Meyer	Willamette Industries Pietro's	926-7771 928-9311	Marlene Mangan Ray Corrica	Jacque McIntyre 926-7771
Oak Grove	967-4596	Cynthia Coady	Payless Drug Store	926-4431	Larry Mitchell	Kathy Schrock 967-4635
Periwinkle	967-4600	Marilee Fitzpatrick	1st Interstate Bank (Waverly branch) 1st Interstate Bank (downtown branch)	967-2248 967-2224	Joyce Packebush Shirley VanSpeybrock	
South Shore	967-4604	Jay Thompson	Emporium	926-2285	Det Matson	Tom Anderson 967-4617
Sunrise	967-4608	Candy Trower	Mervyn's	967-8800	Carla Thuney	Dean Spady 928-2551

SCHOOL	PHONE	SCHOOL KEYPERSON	BUSINESS	PHONE	BUSINESS KEYPERSON	LIAISON
Takena	967-4613	Rick Swan	U.S. Postal Service	967-1927	Jim Dougherty	Mike Sanders 926-2264
Tangent	967-4616	Shary Wortman	Alb-Leb Sanitation Burger King	928-2551 585-1366	Dean Spady Shannon Sappingfield	Dean Spady 928-2551
Waverly	967-4617	Tom Anderson	Orson's Greenhouse Albany Men's Garden Club	926-3774 394-3877	Paul/Lynn Orson John Standeven	Tom Anderson 967-4617
Calapoola	967-4555	Paul Nys	Izzy's City of Albany	926-2277 967-4300 ext. 358	Keith Brown Betty Langwell	Kathy Schrock 967-4635
Memorial	967-4537	Ric Blasquez	Oremet G.I. Joes	926-4281 967-3250	Rodger Butler Brad Moore	Carla Binck
NAMS	967-4541	Bob Bayman	Democrat-Herald Albany Athletic Club	926-2211 926-2264	Clark Gallagher Mike Sanders	Dennis Swanson 967-4541
SAHS Health Dept. Business Dept. Marketing Dept.	967-4522	Don Tichenor	Oregon Freeze Dry Albany Medical Imaging Oregon Temporary Services J.C. Penny's	926-6001 926-9296 928-2242 928-3316	Walt Pebley Kathleen Loretz Jim Reynolds Mal West	Don Tichenor 967-4522
WAHS	967-4545	Doug Killin	Wah Chang OR Dept/Human Resources	926-4211 967-2094	Jim Denham Stella Transue	Jim Denham 926-4211

926-1517 Mike McLaran
 967-4635 Kathy Schrock
 Manager, Albany Chamber of Commerce
 BSP Coordinator, Albany Public Schools

WEST LINN SCHOOL DISTRICT

West Linn School District 3J
Administration Building
West Linn, OR 97068
(503) 638-9869

Dea Cox, Superintendent
Kate Dickson, Curriculum Instruction

Number of Students:	5,400
Number of Teachers:	330
High School:	1
Middle Schools:	3
Elementary Schools:	6

Portland Suburban District

Financial Support -

District spends at state average - Spends higher proportion of dollars on classroom teachers and instruction to keep class sizes down; provides high quality staff development

State assessment - The West Linn students scored above the state average in all of the areas tested and at all grade levels

More students enrolled in science and foreign language classes than any other high school in state

Restructuring efforts ongoing in elementary schools; includes ungraded primaries

Volunteers - 1,100

parents - assist teachers in classroom and support enrichment activities
business and parent volunteers at all levels

Community Involvement - Business School Partnerships

Business Partnerships:

Mentor Graphics

Sysco

Tektronics

Mentor Graphics - Business Partner

Provides work internships for high school students and secondary teachers

Over 50 percent of middle school science students had internships with businesses last year as part of a business/school partnership called "Future Makers."

Members of Washington County Business/School Partnerships Compact. Teachers have summer internships in high-tech industries.

BUSH ELEMENTARY SCHOOL

Principal: Jennifer Billman - 399-3134
 Bush Elementary School
 755 University St. SE
 Salem, OR 97301-4082

K-6: 660 Students
 Classrooms: 19
 Staff: 60

1. Very low income level area
 - 75 percent below poverty level
 - one-third non-English speaking
 - 70 percent turnover each year

2. Programs:
 - Oregon prekindergarten - 40 students
 - Even Start
 - 21 third and fourth graders
 - 18 parents enrolled in literacy program
 (Barbara Bush's family literacy program)
 - Bilingual school

3. Volunteer Programs. Four major strands of volunteer programs:
 - A. University students - 60 from Willamette University, Tokyo International, and Western Oregon State College; they provide tutoring, mentoring, and assist with therapy groups
 - B. Business: Downtown business people: 25 volunteers who offer tutoring programs working with children once a week
 - Salem Hospital - 20 volunteers
 - Oregon State University Extension Service - 15 volunteers
 - U.S. Bank - 10 volunteers
 - These volunteers build self-esteem; they commit at least an hour a week to work with children.
 - C. Parent volunteers - about 25 who regularly volunteer; the school focuses on parent's strength
 - About 125-150 parents show up for particular projects; e.g., garden, jog-a-thon
 - D. St. Paul's Episcopal Church has adopted the school
 - The church has a woodworking group which is building a playground
 - Volunteers for classroom and Spanish reading group
 - Church provides a grant writer
 - Room mother's group: Each teacher has a St. Paul's person to draw on as a room mother to call on for any need.
 - School also uses state agency people; e.g., CSD caseworker who meets with staff once a week; Employment Division, AFDC workers also work at the school site.



photo by Shannon Priem Stroud, Salem-Keiser School District

Salem school volunteer Esther Wilson receives birthday message from Bush sixth grader Stephen Elser.

Volunteer part of school family

Imagine yourself lucky enough to have the same volunteer in your classroom for nine years!

That's the luxury 85-year-old Esther Wilson has provided Beth Olson, a sixth-grade teacher at Bush Elementary School in Salem.

What is it that brings Esther back year after year? "I love the children and the children love me," Esther said. "I feel needed and it's what I want to do."

"She's part of the team," said Bush principal Jennifer Bilman. "She's part of the Bush family."

Olson said Esther makes a significant difference in her classroom. "She serves as a strong role model to students. There are valuable lessons to be learned from Esther, fine qualities to emulate."

"You can set your clock by Esther. Can you imagine she has been late only once in nine years of volunteering?" Olson asked.

"Esther brings a different perspective to the classroom with the age difference and knowledge of the past. Her presence helps to give the classroom a family atmosphere."

"Her exceptional ability to work with ease with at-risk children has allowed her to develop a relationship with these students. She instills confidence. They have come to trust her and appreciate her."

Olson said Esther frees her by giving her more time for direct instruction as Esther works with small groups and one-on-one, and does correcting, recording, and other tasks. "With many levels of student ability, her help is invaluable."

The students in December surprised Esther with birthday gifts and written messages of love:

"You're prompt, glad to be here, funny. You look, act and feel young, and you are dependable. I love you

and the whole class loves you." — Stephen Elser.

"You know you remind me of my dad. He's always there when you need him, even when he's not feeling good." — Jay Garrett.

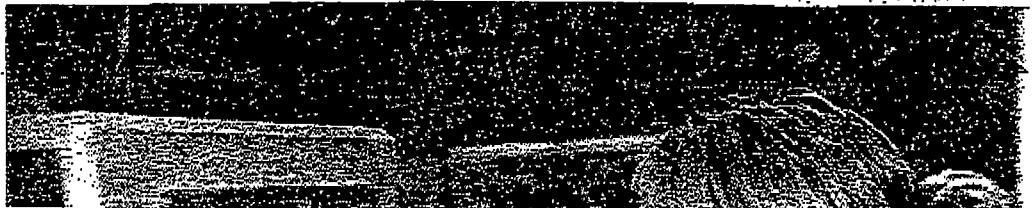
"Even though you are 85, you look like you're 69. You act like you are 30, and you think like you are 40." — James Rosencrans

Her friends witness the love Esther has for the students. One neighbor, Wes Sullivan, a retired journalist, described Esther after she had a stroke.

"One of her chief concerns was that she might lose contact with her children at school," said Sullivan. "We watched her day after day forcing herself to walk and regain her strength so she could resume her work."

"Imagine what it means to children to know and love someone like that!"

Program aids language



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She's blind, the
kids go over to
her nursing home
and read to her.

Call Sue Rosenmiller re: boyfriend @ wedding

Packwood anecdotes:

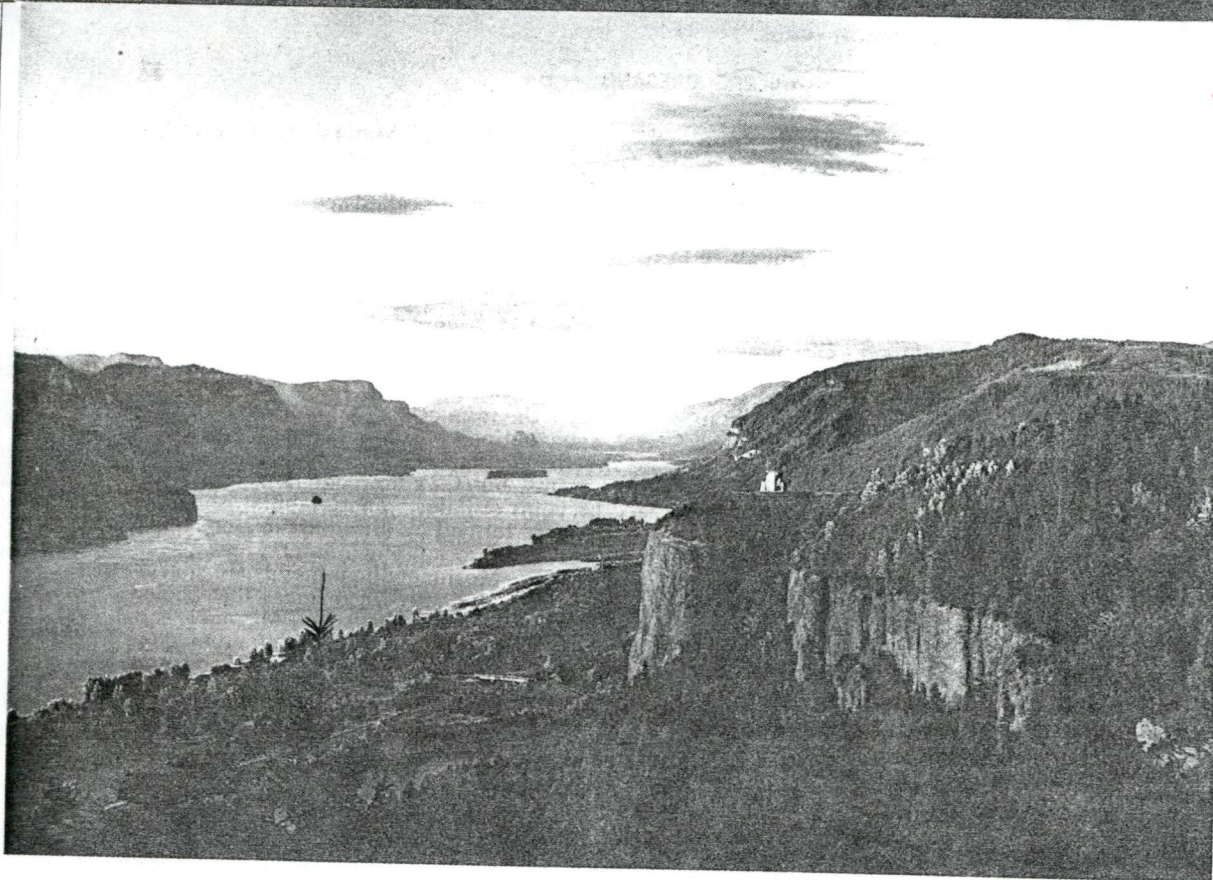
harder to give margin work
- it's been too long.
from → Etta Fiebeck

Call Norma Packwood, Chief State School
Officer & Great Republican
(503) 378-3573
State Superintendent

~~Executive asst.~~

Joyce Benjamin, Assn. Sup.
(503) 378-8135

→ will fax by 5pm (low time)



RAY ATKESON

The Columbia River, seen here from Crown Point, was first explored by an American, Capt. Robert Gray, in 1792.

OREGON

CONTENTS

Section	Page	Section	Page
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2. The People	45	6. Recreation and Places of Interest	51
3. The Economy	47	7. History	52
4. Government	49		

OREGON, ôr'ə-gən, a Pacific state of the United States, distinguished by some of the nation's most varied topography. Snowcapped mountain ranges, fertile valleys, and high plateaus occupy a region that extends about 380 miles (612 km) east from the rugged Pacific coast and 296 miles (476 km) south from the mighty Columbia, the most important river of the Pacific Northwest. The relatively low Coast Range gives way eastward to the wide Willamette Valley. The land then rises to the high Cascade Range, with Mt. Hood in the north and famous Crater Lake in the south. Between the Cascades and Oregon's border with Idaho lies the Columbia-Deschutes Plateau. The Columbia River and its tributaries form the main drainage system of the state. Oregon is the 10th-largest state in area in the United States.

Spaniards exploring the Pacific Northwest in the 1540's were the first to see Oregon's coastline. Then came British explorers in the late 18th century. An American fur trader, Robert Gray, first crossed the bar of the Columbia River in 1792. Meriwether Lewis and William Clark



State Seal of Oregon

reached the same area by an overland route in 1805. American settlement began in the 1830's with the missionaries and retired fur trappers from the Rocky Mountains. Beginning in the 1840's, a great wave of pioneer farmers came from the Middle West following the Oregon Trail to the fertile valley of the Willamette River. The first settlers were primarily of northern European background.

The name of the state, which is of uncertain origin, first was applied to the river now called Columbia. It later designated the entire region from the Rocky Mountains to the Pacific Ocean and from latitude 42° north to latitude 54°40'. The name finally was given to the state when it entered the Union in 1859.

Oregon has developed into a state with a diversified economy resting on its natural resources. It is first in the United States in the forest-products industry. Agriculture and tourism are the second and third most important

industries. Oregon is white, is slightly and has a higher in age. Portland, Eugene, the major centers renowned for its en

1. The Land

Oregon's rugged an interesting and ancient seas once covered marine sediment, alluid rock, fused granite the mineral and Blue mountain filled the beds of the form the high plateau state. Later the folds the western edge cones formed along the west the arching rock and lava intrusions movements created the Cascades. Vig the Cascades and and gravels in the and in time built up the floor of the Will

Physical Divisions.

coastline is dominated whose protruding precipitous character frequent low, sandy beaches which provides a harbor the few bays are numerous mouths of mountain small craft. The height averages only about height and is deeply containing year-round

INFORMATION

Location: South of the ic coast of the United Washington, east California, and we

Elevation: Highest p (3,427 meters); low proximate mean meters).

Area: Land area, 96,1 km); water area, 7 total area, 96,981 rank, 10th.

Population: 1980 cen Increase (1970-19

Climate: Mild and hummers and cold win

Statehood: Feb. 14, 33d.

Origin of Name: From name for the Colu

Capital: Salem.

Largest City: Portland

Number of Counties:

Principal Products: M paper, transporta

metals; farm-pro

products, potatoes

sand and gravel,

nickel.

State Motto: The Unio

State Nickname: Beav

State Bird: Western m

State Flower: Oregon

State Song: Oregon, M

State Tree: Douglas fir

State Flag: A two-sided seal in gold on one the reverse. see States.

industries. Oregon's population, 95% of which is white, is slightly older and better educated and has a higher income than the national average. Portland, Eugene, Salem, and Medford are the major centers of population. The state is renowned for its environmental legislation.

1. The Land

Oregon's rugged features have resulted from an interesting and varied geologic history. Ancient seas once covered the region. Deposits of marine sediment, altered by the boiling up of liquid rock, fused and crystallized to form with granite the mineralized masses of the Siskiyou and Blue mountains. Tremendous lava flows filled the beds of the ancient seas, eventually to form the high plateau of the eastern part of the state. Later the folding of the Cascades uplifted the western edge of the plateau, and volcanic cones formed along the crest of the range. To the west the arching and folding of sedimentary rock and lava intrusions in mountain-making movements created the Coast Range parallel to the Cascades. Vigorous streams flowing from the Cascades and Coast Range deposited silts and gravels in the area between the two ranges and in time built up an alluvial deposit to form the floor of the Willamette Valley.

Physical Divisions. The 296-mile (476-km) coastline is dominated by the Coast Range, whose protruding headlands give it a rugged and precipitous character, although there are frequent low, sandy beaches. Except for Coos Bay, which provides a harbor for oceangoing vessels, the few bays are mostly the shallow drowned mouths of mountain streams and admit only small craft. The heavily forested Coast Range averages only about 2,000 feet (610 meters) in height and is deeply incised with narrow valleys containing year-round flows of water.

INFORMATION HIGHLIGHTS

Location: South of the Columbia River, on the Pacific coast of the United States, bordered north by Washington, east by Idaho, south by Nevada and California, and west by the Pacific Ocean.

Elevation: *Highest point*—Mt. Hood, 11,245 feet (3,427 meters); *lowest point*—Pacific Ocean; *approximate mean elevation*—3,300 feet (1,006 meters).

Area: Land area, 96,184 square miles (249,117 sq km); water area, 797 square miles (2,064 sq km); total area, 96,981 square miles (251,181 sq km); rank, 10th.

Population: 1980 census, 2,632,663; rank, 30th. Increase (1970–1980) 25.9%.

Climate: Mild and humid on the coast; hot, dry summers and cold winters east of the Cascades.

Statehood: Feb. 14, 1859; order of admission, 33d.

Origin of Name: From the Oregon River, an early name for the Columbia River.

Capital: Salem.

Largest City: Portland.

Number of Counties: 36.

Principal Products: *Manufactures*—wood products, paper, transportation equipment, fabricated metals; *farm products*—cattle, wheat, dairy products, potatoes, fruits, and nuts; *minerals*—sand and gravel, stone, lime, clays, mercury, nickel.

State Motto: The Union.

State Nickname: Beaver State.

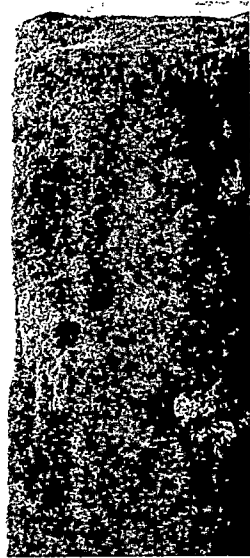
State Bird: Western meadowlark.

State Flower: Oregon grape.

State Song: *Oregon, My Oregon.*

State Tree: Douglas fir.

State Flag: A two-sided navy blue flag with the state seal in gold on one side and a beaver in gold on the reverse. see also FLAG—Flags of the States.



RAY ATKESON

pt. Robert Gray, in 1792.



of Oregon

by an overland route in ent began in the 1830's and retired fur trappers ins. Beginning in the pioneer farmers came owing the Oregon Trail Willamette River. The ily of northern Europe-

, which is of uncertain to the river now called nated the entire region ns to the Pacific Ocean orth to latitude 54°40'. en to the state when it 59.

ed into a state with a ting on its natural re e United States in the Agriculture and tour- l third most important



BETTY WEHNER/TOM STACK & ASSOC.

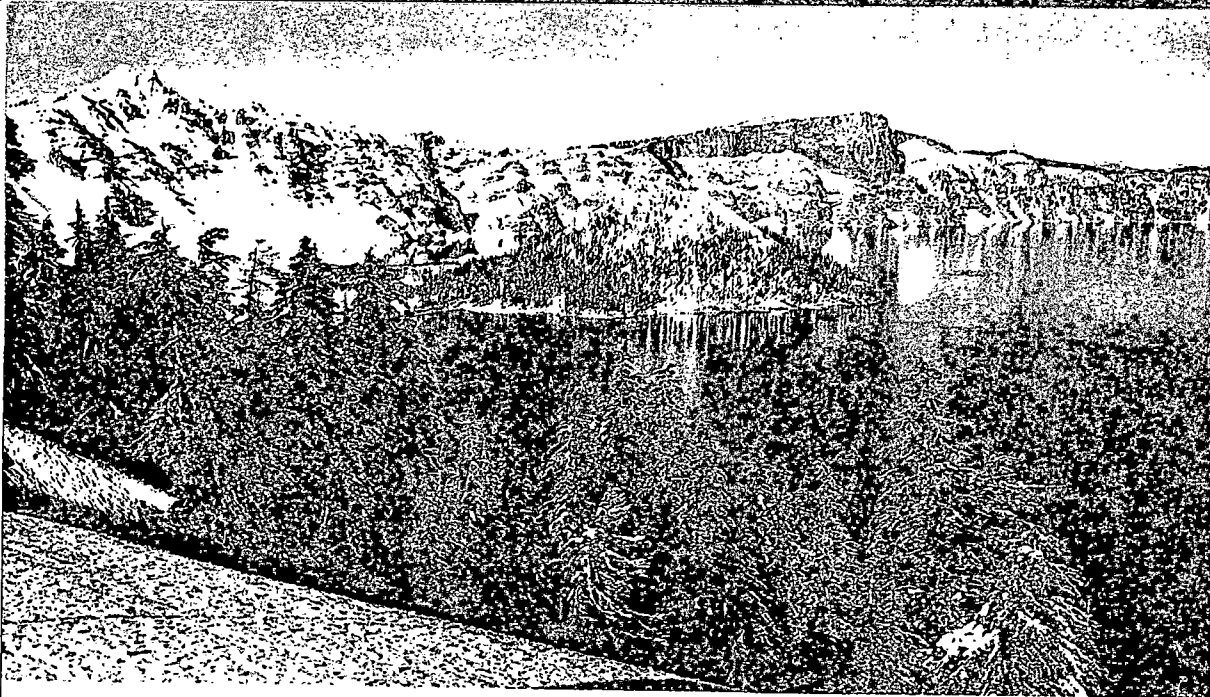
The spectacular variety of Oregon's rugged Pacific coastline is a major attraction for tourists.

East of the Coast Range and extending about 150 miles (240 km) southward from the Columbia River lies the Willamette Valley. This is Oregon's largest body of fertile, well-watered land suitable for diversified agriculture.

The Cascade Range, which forms the eastern wall of the valley, is a belt of mountainous country 50 to 100 miles (80–160 km) wide and ranging in elevation from 500 to 6,000 feet (150–1,830 meters). It is crowned by a chain of volcanic peaks, of which Mt. Hood, at 11,245 feet (3,427 meters), is the highest. This range is also heavily forested, and a large part of the marketable timber in the state is found on its slopes. A number of lower, transverse mountain ranges connect the Coast and Cascade ranges south of the head of the Willamette Valley.

About two thirds of the area of Oregon lies east of the Cascade Range in the Columbia-Deschutes Plateau. The northern part of the plateau is mainly gently rolling hills in the west and dry upland dissected by narrow valleys in the east. The Blue and Wallowa mountains rise above the uplands in the northeast. The southern part of the plateau is generally flat and largely an area of interior drainage. Streams entering the area flow into enclosed basins where shallow lakes, such as Harney and Malheur, are formed. South of the plateau a portion of the great Basin and Range Province of the western United States projects into Oregon. It is a region of high asymmetrical fault-block mountains alternating with enclosed basins containing alkali flats or shallow lakes.

Rivers and Lakes. The river of greatest importance to Oregon is the Columbia, which forms three fourths of the state's northern boundary



Crater Lake occupies the center of an extinct volcano in Crater Lake National Park in southwestern Oregon.

JEN & DES BARTLETT/BRUCE COLEMAN INC.

and with its tributaries drains two thirds of the land. It is navigable to oceangoing vessels for about 110 miles (175 km). Hydroelectric-power dams located on it feed a power network. Tributaries flowing into the Columbia from the south are the Willamette and its feeders, the Clackamas, Santiam, and McKenzie rivers; the Deschutes; the John Day; and the Snake, which is the main tributary and forms the larger part of the boundary with Idaho. The Snake River has cut a canyon deeper than the Grand Canyon of the Colorado but less spectacularly precipitous. Streams that either rise in or flow out through the Coast Range are the Coquille, Umpqua, Siuslaw, Alsea, Yaquina, Siletz, Nestucca, and Nehalem. In the southwest the Rogue, designated a part of the Wild and Scenic River system of the U.S. Forest Service, flows from the Cascades through the Siskiyou and has eroded a deep, spectacular gorge in its lower course just before it enters the Pacific.

There are many man-made lakes behind dams along the major rivers of Oregon. The largest natural lake is Upper Klamath Lake, 143 square miles (370 sq km) in area, in the south central part of the state. Nearby is one of the nation's most renowned lakes, Crater Lake, set in the crater of extinct Mt. Mazama.

Climate. The Cascade Range divides Oregon into two unequal and widely different climatic regions. On the coast the climate is mild, humid, and equable. Although there are occasional extremes of temperature, the July average is about 60° F (16° C), and the January average is 45° F (7° C). The average rainfall for the coast is about 80 inches (2,030 mm), but the high western slopes of the Coast Range average as much as 130 inches (3,300 mm). The Willamette Valley shares the coastal climate, though with half the annual rainfall.

The Cascade Range experiences nearly every gradation of climate from mild damp on the western slopes to the perennial snow of the peaks. East of the Cascades most of the precipitation is in the form of snow, and the summer months are

hot and dry. Annual rainfall is only about 12 inches (300 mm). West of the Cascades the growing season may be as long as 250 days or more; in the east the frost-free period ranges from about 65 to 125 days, depending on elevation.

Plant and Animal Life. Oregon has a great diversity of climatic conditions and, therefore, a wide variety of natural vegetation. In the more arid sections of the eastern part of the state, the dominant plant growth consists of sagebrush and a number of grazing grasses. Much of the state is in a transition zone favorable to many types of plant life, especially coniferous forests.

Forests cover about half of the land area of the state, and commercial forests account for some 80% of this. Forests of ponderosa pine cover the eastern slopes of the Cascades. In pure stands the trees are widely spaced, and the forest floor is covered with shrubs. In mixed stands the ponderosa pine is associated with Douglas fir and sugar pine. In the mature forest enough sunlight penetrates to allow for a variety of undergrowth, but young Douglas firs grow so thickly that the understory may be limited to lichens and fungi.

The Douglas fir is Oregon's most valuable commercial tree. Deciduous trees make up only a small part of the forest resource. Red alder, Oregon ash, Oregon white oak, and Oregon big leaf maple are the most common.

Two mammals are unique to Oregon. They are the Camas pocket gopher and the Ashland shrew. The big-game animals are Roosevelt and Rocky Mountain elk, black-tailed deer, mule deer, pronghorn, bighorn sheep, mountain lion, and black bear. The badger, bobcat, and coyote are common in many parts of the state. Smaller mammals include several species of tree squirrels, ground squirrels, chipmunks, beaver, jack rabbits, two species of snowshoe hare, and weasels.

Songbirds abound. Upland game birds include the ring-necked pheasant, chukar, grouse, quail, and turkey. On the coast, lakes, and rivers

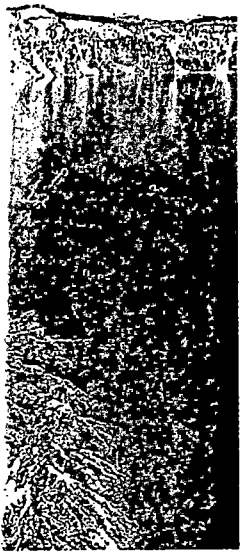
COUNTIES

Baker 16,134	.....K
Benton 68,211	.....D
Clackamas 241,911	.....E
Clatsop 32,489	.....D
Columbia 35,646	.....D
Coos 64,047	.....C
Crook 13,091	.....G
Curry 16,992	.....C
Deschutes 62,142	.....F
Douglas 93,748	.....D
Gilliam 2,057	.....G
Grant 8,210	.....J
Harney 8,314	.....H
Hood River 15,835	.....F
Jackson 132,456	.....E
Jefferson 11,599	.....F
Josephine 58,855	.....D
Klamath 59,117	.....F
Lake 7,532	.....G
Lane 275,226	.....E
Lincoln 35,264	.....D
Linn 89,495	.....E
Malheur 26,896	.....K
Marion 204,692	.....E
Morrow 7,519	.....H
Multnomah 562,640	.....E
Polk 45,203	.....D
Sherman 2,172	.....G
Tillamook 21,164	.....D
Umatilla 58,861	.....J
Union 23,921	.....J
Wallowa 7,273	.....K
Wasco 21,732	.....F
Washington 245,860	.....D
Wheeler 1,513	.....G
Yamhill 55,332	.....D

CITIES and TOWNS

Adair Village 589	.....D3
Adams 240	.....J2
Adel 24	.....H5
Adrian 162	.....K4
Agate Beach 975	.....C3
Agness 150	.....C5
Albany 26,678	.....D3
Algoma 77	.....F5
Allegheny 300	.....D4
Alona 28,353	.....A2
Alpina 80	.....D3
Alsea 125	.....D3
Altamont 19,805	.....F5
Alvadore 800	.....D3
Amity 1,092	.....D2
Antelope 39	.....G3
Applegate 150	.....D5
Arago 200	.....C4
Arch Cape 100	.....D2
Arlington 521	.....G2
Ash 80	.....D4
Ashland 14,949	.....E5
Ashwood 98	.....G3
Astoria 9,998	.....D1
Athens 965	.....J2
Aumsville 1,432	.....E3
Aurora 523	.....B2
Austin 19	.....J3
Azalea 900	.....D5
Baker 9,471	.....K3
Ballston 120	.....D2
Bandon 2,311	.....C4
Banks 489	.....A1
Barlow 105	.....B2
Barton 100	.....B2
Bar View 170	.....C2
Barview 1,462	.....C4

©County seat. #Population



ES BARTLETT/BRUCE COLEMAN INC.
southwestern Oregon.

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Oregon has a great ditions and, therefore, a getation. In the more n part of the state, the nsists of sagebrush and s. Much of the state is ble to many types of ferous forests.

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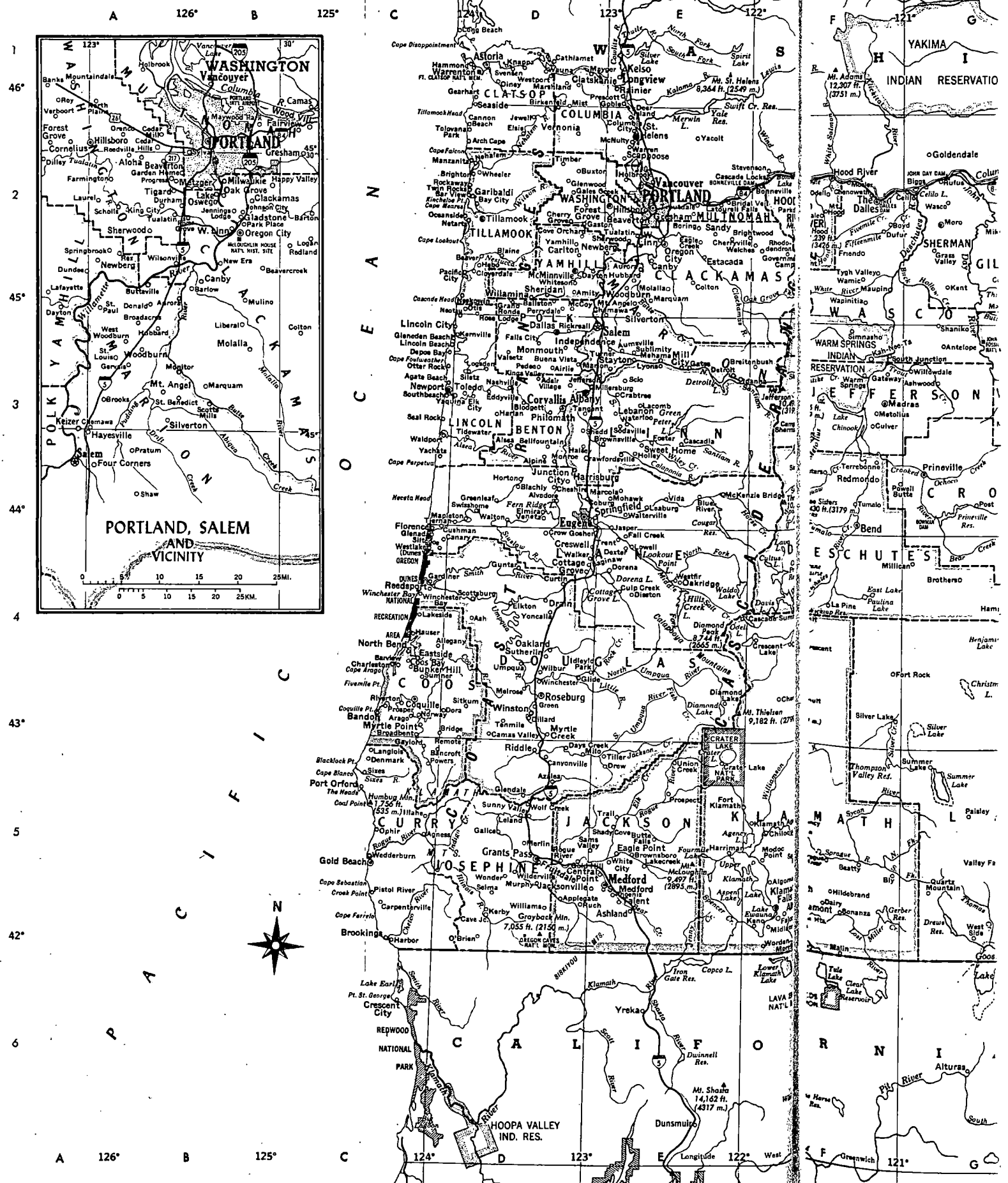
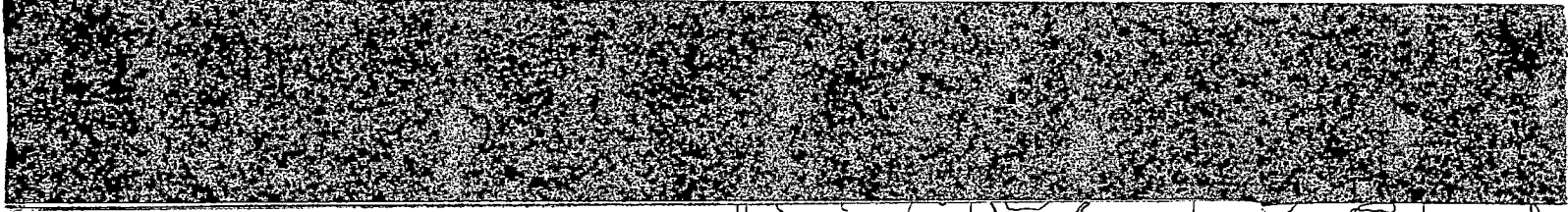
Jpland game birds in-easant, chukar, grouse, coast, lakes, and rivers

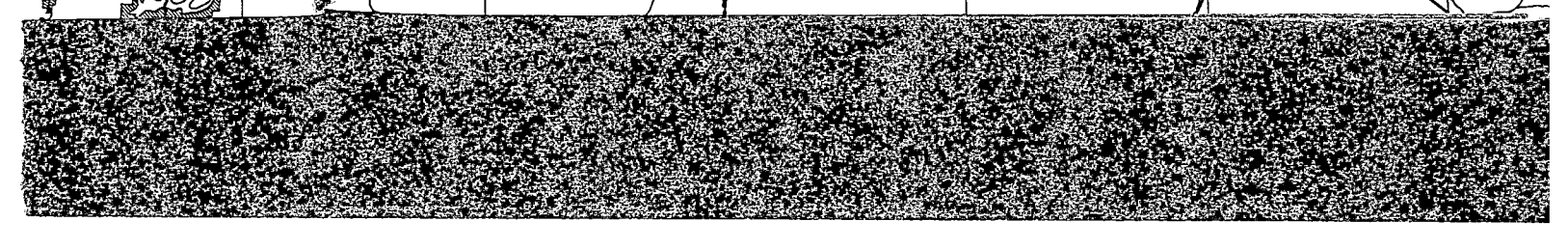
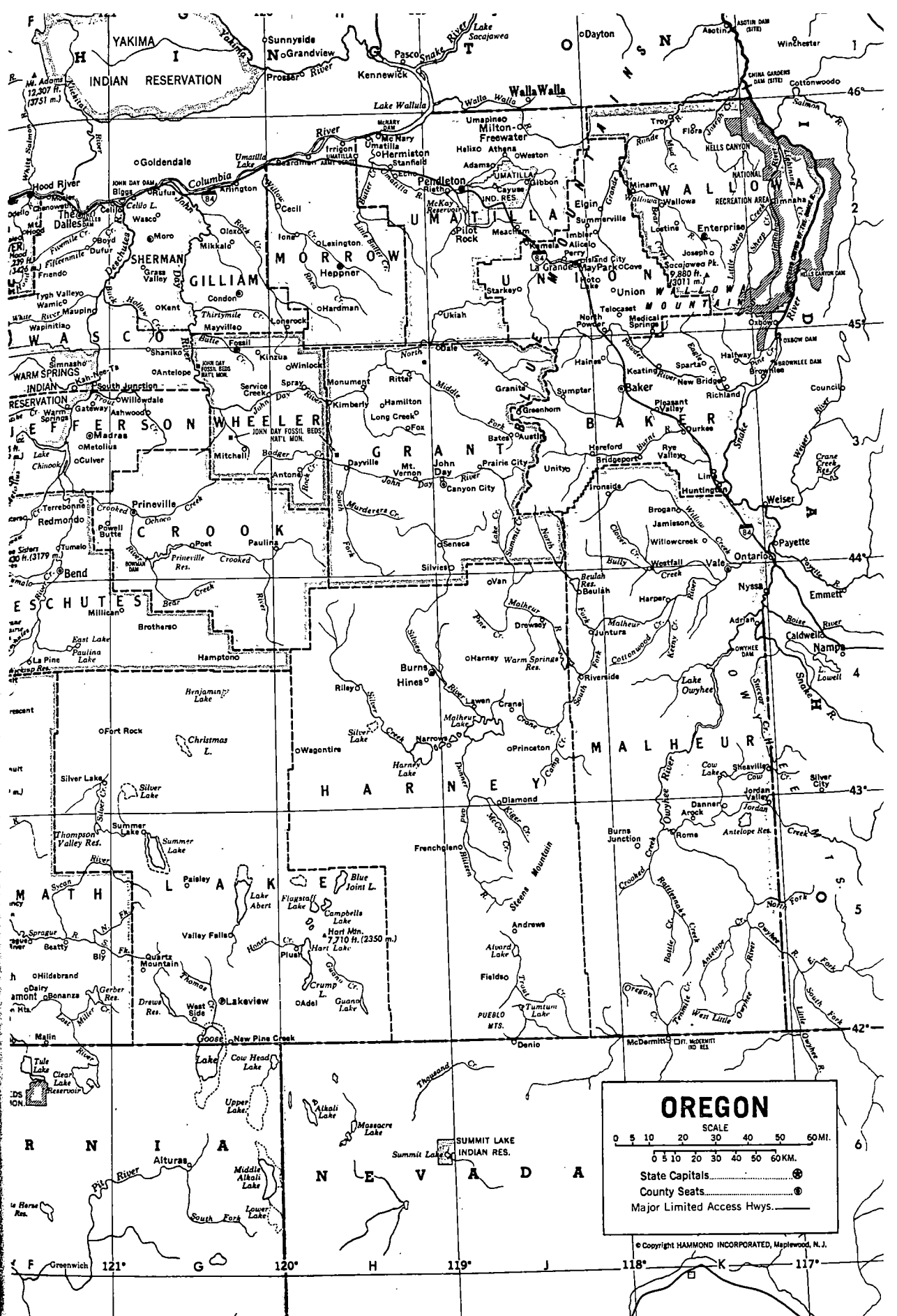
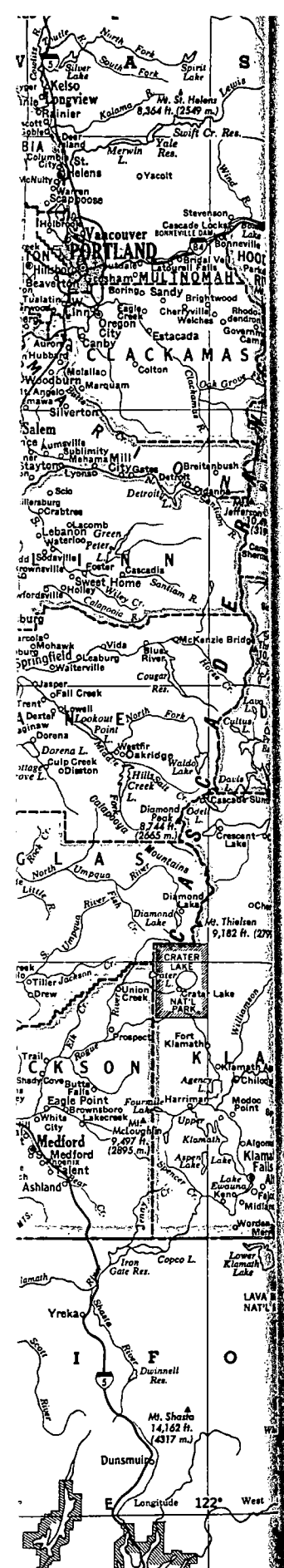
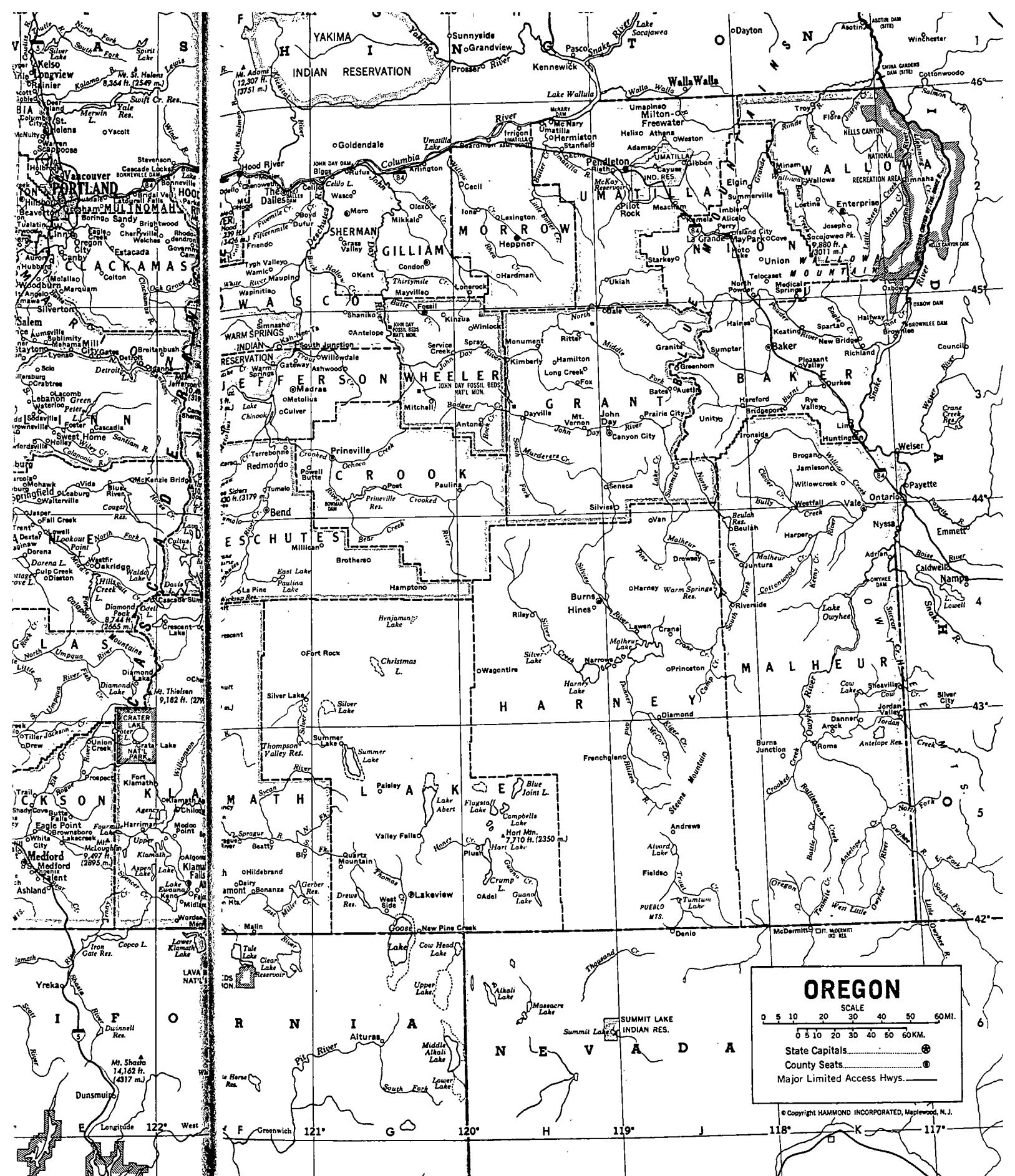
OREGON

COUNTIES

Baker 16,134	K3	Bates 56	J3	Crawfordsville 350	E3	Gold Beach	C5	Lincoln Beach 275	C3
Benton 68,211	D3	Bay City 956	D2	Crescent 750	F4	Gold Hill 904	D5	Lincoln City 5,469	C3
Clackamas 241,911	E2	Beatty 350	F5	Crescent Lake 120	F4	Gresham 200	D4	Logan 450	B2
Clatsop 32,489	D1	Beaver 350	D2	Creswell 1,770	D4	Government Camp 230	F2	Logsden 55	D3
Columbia 35,646	D2	Beavercreek 708	B2	Crow 200	D4	Grand Ronde 289	D2	Lonerock 28	H2
Coos 64,047	C4	Beaverton 30,582	A2	Culp Creek 600	E4	Grant 17	J3	Long Creek 252	H3
Cook 13,091	G3	Bellfountain 50	D3	Culver 514	F3	Grants Pass 15,032	D5	Lostine 250	K2
Curry 16,992	C5	Bend 17,263	F3	Curtin 350	D4	Grass Valley 164	G2	Lowell 661	E4
Deschutes 62,142	F4	Biggs 50	G2	Cushman 175	D4	Green 3,897	D4	Lyons 877	E3
Douglas 93,748	D4	Blachly 80	D3	Dairy 80	F5	Gresham 33,005	B2	Madras 2,235	F3
Gilliam 2,057	G2	Blaine 38	D2	Dallas 8,530	D3	Haines 341	J3	Malin 539	F5
Grant 8,210	J3	Bloodgett 250	D3	Dalles, The 10,820	F2	Halfway 380	K3	Manzanita 443	C2
Harney 8,314	H4	Blue River 318	E3	Days Creek 550	D5	Halsey 693	D3	Mapleton 950	C3
Hood River 15,835	F2	Bly 800	F5	Dayton 1,409	A3	Hammond 516	C1	Marcola 900	E3
Jackson 132,456	E5	Boardman 1,261	H2	Dayville 199	H3	Happy Valley 1,499	B2	Marion 300	D3
Jefferson 11,599	F3	Bonanza 270	F2	Deer Island 225	E2	Harbor 2,856	C5	Maupin 495	F2
Josephine 58,855	D5	Bonnaville 80	F5	Depoe Bay 723	C3	Harper 400	K4	May Park	J2
Klamath 59,117	F5	Boring 150	E2	Detroit 367	E3	Hamman 250	E5	Maywood Park 1,083	B2
Lake 7,532	G5	Breitenbush 50	F3	Dexter 500	E4	Harrisburg 1,881	D3	McKenzie Bridge 500	E3
Lane 275,226	E4	Bridal Veil 20	E2	Diamond Lake 56	E4	Hauser 400	C4	McMinnville 14,080	D2
Lincoln 35,264	D3	Bridge 200	D4	Dillard 602	D4	Hayesville 9,213	A3	McNary 300	H2
Linn 89,495	E3	Brighton 150	C2	Dilly 250	A2	Hebo 400	D2	McNulty 1,805	E2
Malheur 26,896	K4	Brightwood 200	E2	Dissston 123	E4	Helix 155	J2	Meacham 150	J2
Marion 204,692	E3	Broadacres 80	A3	Donald 267	A3	Heppner 1,498	H2	Medford 39,603	E5
Morrow 7,519	H2	Broadbent 400	C4	Dorena 200	E4	Hereford 128	K3	Medford 132,456	E5
Multnomah 582,640	E2	Brogan 130	K3	Drain 1,148	D4	Hermiston 9,408	H2	Mehama 250	E3
Polk 45,203	D3	Brookings 3,384	C5	Drew 60	E5	Hilbrand 50	F5	Merlin 500	D5
Sherman 2,172	G2	Brooks 490	A3	Dufur 560	F2	Hillsboro 27,664	A2	Merrill 809	F5
Tillamook 21,164	D2	Brownlee 50	L3	Dundee 1,223	A2	Hines 1,632	H4	Metolius 451	F3
Umatilla 58,861	J2	Brownsboro 150	E5	Dunes (Westlake) 1,124	C4	Hobbrook 494	A1	Metzger 5,544	A2
Union 23,100	J2	Brownsville 1,261	E3	Durham 707	A2	Holley 75	E3	Midland 520	F5
Wallowa 7,273	K2	Buena Vista 130	D3	Durkee 158	K3	Hood River 4,329	F2	Mill City 1,565	E3
Wasco 21,732	F2	Bunker Hill 1,555	C4	Eagle Creek 250	E2	Horton 175	D3	Millersburg 562	E3
Washington 245,860	D2	Burns 3,579	H4	Eagle Point 2,764	E5	Hot Lake 4	K2	Milo 600	E5
Wheeler 1,513	G3	Butte Falls 428	E5	Eastside 1,601	C4	Hubbard 1,640	A3	Milton-Freewater 5,086	J2
Yamhill 55,332	D2	Butteville 20	A2	Echo 624	H2	Huntington 539	K3	Milwaukie 17,931	B2
		Buxton 450	D2	Eddyville 564	D3	Idanha 319	E3	Mitchell 183	G3
		Camas Valley 750	D4	Elgin 1,701	K2	Idlel Park 300	D4	Modoc Point 65	F5
		Camp Sherman 350	F3	Elkton 155	D4	Imbler 292	D2	Modoc 258	B3
		Canby 23	D4	Elmira 900	D3	Independence 4,024	D3	Monitor 82	B3
		Canby 7,659	B2	Enterprise 2,003	K2	Isone 345	H2	Monmouth 5,594	D3
		Cannon Beach 1,187	D2	Estacada 1,419	E2	Irrigon 700	K2	Monroe 412	D3
		Canyon City 639	J3	Eugene 105,624	D3	Island City 477	H2	Monument 192	H3
		Canyonville 1,288	D5	Eugene-Springfield 275,226	D3	Jacksonville 2,030	D5	Moro 336	G2
		Carlton 1,302	D2	Fairview 1,749	B2	Jamieson 120	K3	Mosier 340	F2
		Cascade Locks 838	E2	Falcon Heights	F5	Jasper 231	E3	Mount Angel 2,876	B3
		Cascadia 250	E3	Falls Creek 58	E4	Jefferson 1,702	D3	Mount Hood 200	F2
		Cave Junction 1,023	D5	Fall City 804	D3	Jennings Lodge	B3	Mount Vernon 569	H3
		Cayuse 200	J2	Fields 150	J5	John Day 2,012	J2	Mulino 720	B2
		Cedar Hills 9,619	H2	Florence 4,411	C4	Johnson City 378	B2	Murphy 500	D5
		Cedar Mill 900	A2	Forest Grove 11,499	A2	Jordan Valley 473	K5	Myrtle Creek 3,365	D4
		Celilo 50	G2	Fort Klamath 200	E5	Joseph 999	K2	Myrtle Point 2,859	C4
		Central Point 6,357	D5	Fort Rock 150	G4	Junction City 3,320	D3	Nehalem 258	D2
		Charleston 500	C4	Fossil 535	G2	Juntura	K4	Neetsu 300	C2
		Chemawa 400	C4	Foster 850	E3	Keizer 18,592	A3	Neskowin 250	D2
		Chemult 800	A3	Four Corners 11,331	A3	Keno 500	F5	Netarts 975	C2
		Chenoweth 2,820	F2	Fox 30	H3	Kent 200	G2	Newberg 10,394	A2
		Cherry Grove 350	D2	Fruitdale-Harbeck 4,733	D5	Kerby 650	D5	New Pine Creek 400	G5
		Cherryville 75	E2	Gales Creek 150	D2	King City 1,853	A2	Newport 7,519	C3
		Cheshire 300	D3	Garden Home-Whitford	D2	Kings Valley 50	D3	North Bend 9,779	C4
		Chiloquin 778	F5	6,926	A2	Kinzua 2	H3	North Plains 715	A2
		Clackamas	B2	Gardiner 750	C4	Klamath Falls 16,661	F5	North Powder 430	K2
		Clatskanie 1,648	D1	Garibaldi 999	D2	Knappa 950	D1	Norway 150	C4
		Cloverdale 260	D2	Gaston 471	D2	Lacomb 425	E3	Nysse 2,862	K4
		Coburg 699	E3	Gates 455	E3	Lafayette 1,215	A2	Oak Grove 11,640	B2
		Colton 305	B3	Gateway 108	F3	La Grande 11,354	J2	Oakland 886	D4
		Columbia City 678	E2	Gaylord 80	C5	Lakecreek 160	E5	Oakridge 3,729	E4
		Condon 763	G2	Gearhart 967	C1	Lake Oswego 22,527	B2	O'Brien 850	D5
		Coos Bay 14,424	C4	Gervais 799	A3	Lakeside 1,453	C4	Oceanside 300	C2
		Coquille 4,481	A2	Gibbon 100	J2	Lakeview 2,770	G5	Odell 450	F2
		Cornelius 4,462	C4	Gladstone 9,500	B2	Langlois 150	C5	Olney 75	D1
		Corvallis 40,960	D3	Glenada 300	C4	La Pine 850	F4	Ontario 8,814	K3
		Cottage Grove 7,148	D4	Glenade 712	D5	Lawen 950	J4	Ophir 275	C5
		Cove 451	K2	Gleneden Beach 400	C3	Leaburg 150	E3	Oregon City 14,673	B2
		Cove Orchard 50	D2	Glenwood 225	D2	Lebanon 10,413	E3	Oreoc 220	A2
		Crabtree 200	E3	Glide 470	D4	Leland 70	D5	Otis 200	D2
		Crane 84	J4	Goble 108	E1	Lexington 307	H2	Otter Rock 450	C3
						Liberal 300	B3	Oxbow 100	L2

©County seat. #Population of metropolitan area.

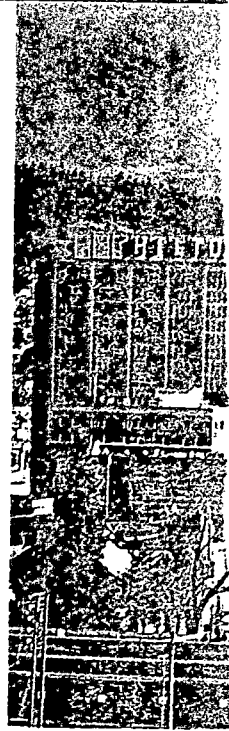




OREGON

Pacific City 500	C2	Stayton 4,396	E3	Yoncalla 805	D4	Fort Clatsop Nat'l Mem.	C1	Owyhee (riv.)	K5
Paisley 343	G5	Sublimity 1,077	E3			Foulweather (cape)	C3	Oxbow (dam)	L3
Parkdale 350	F2	Summerville 143	K2	OTHER FEATURES		Foumille (lake)	E5	Paulina (lake)	F4
Park Place 500	B2	Summer 100	C4	Abert (lake)	G5	Gerber (res.)	F5	Perpetua (cape)	C3
Pendleton 14,521	J2	Sunmier 133	J3	Abiqua (creek)	B3	Goose (lake)	G5	Pine (creek)	L3
Perry 50	J2	Sunny Valley 159	D5	Agency (lake)	E5	Grand Canyon, Snake R.		Pine (creek)	J4
Perrydale 200	D2	Sutherland 4,560	D4	Alsea (riv.)	D3	(canyon)	L2	Portland Int'l Airport	B2
Philomath 2,673	D3	Svensen 950	D1	Alvord (lake)	J5	Grande Ronde (riv.)	K2	Powder (riv.)	K3
Phoenix 2,309	E5	Sweet Home 6,921	E3	Antelope (creek)	K5	Green Peter (lake)	E3	Prineville (res.)	G3
Pilot Rock 1,830	J2	Swanhome 350	D3	Arango (creek)	K5	Guano (creek)	H5	Pudding (riv.)	A3
Pistol River 70	C5	Sylvan	B2	Aspen (lake)	E5	Guano (lake)	H5	Pueblo (mts.)	J5
Portland 366,383	B2	Talent 2,577	E5	Badger (creek)	H3	Hamey (lake)	H4	Rattlesnake (creek)	K5
Portland 1,242,187	B2	Tangent 478	D3	Battle (creek)	K5	Hart (lake)	H5	Rhea (creek)	H2
Port Orford 1,061	C5	Tenmile 500	D4	Bear (creek)	E5	Hart (mt.)	H5	Rock (creek)	E4
Powell Butte 350	G3	Terrebonne 521	F3	Bear (creek)	K2	Heads, The (prom.)	C5	Rock (creek)	H3
Powers 819	D5	The Dalles 10,820	F2	Bear (creek)	G4	Heceta (head)	C3	Rock (creek)	G2
Prairie City 1,106	J3	Tiaman 75	C3	Bear (creek)	G4	Hells Canyon (dam)	L2	Rogue (riv.)	C5
Prescott 73	D1	Tigard 14,286	A2	Benjamin (lake)	G4	Hells Canyon Nat'l Rec.		Salt (creek)	E4
Princeton 5	J4	Tillamook 3,981	D2	Beulah (res.)	J4	Area	K2	Sebastian (cape)	C5
Prineville 5,276	G3	Tiller 300	E5	Blacklock (pt.)	C5	Hills Creek (lake)	E4	Sheep (creek)	L2
Progress 100	A2	Timber 175	D2	Blanco (creek)	C5	Honey (creek)	G5	Shitike (creek)	F5
Prospect 200	E5	Toledo 3,151	D3	Blue (mts.)	J3	Hood (mt.)	F2	Silver (creek)	F4
Prosper 110	C4	Tolovana Park 165	C2	Bonneville (dam)	E2	Hood (riv.)	F2	Silver (creek)	H4
Rainier 1,655	E1	Trail 350	E5	Brownlee (dam)	L3	Horse (creek)	F3	Silver (lake)	G4
Redland 700	B2	Trent 100	E4	Buck Hollow (creek)	G2	Illinois (riv.)	D5	Silver (lake)	H4
Redmond 6,452	F3	Troutdale 5,908	E2	Bully (creek)	K3	Imnaha (riv.)	L2	Silvies (riv.)	H4
Reedsport 4,984	C4	Tualatin 7,483	A2	Burnt (riv.)	K3	Indigo (creek)	D5	Siskiyou (mts.)	D6
Reedville 850	A2	Tumalo 500	F3	Butte (creek)	G2	Jackson (creek)	E5	Siuslaw (riv.)	D4
Remote 84	D5	Turner 1,116	E3	Butte (creek)	B3	Jefferson (mt.)	F5	Sixes (riv.)	C5
Richland 181	K3	Twin Rocks 450	C2	Butter (creek)	H2	Jenny (creek)	F5	Smith (riv.)	D4
Rickreall 700	D3	Tygh Valley 663	F2	Calapooia (riv.)	E3	John Day (riv.)	G2	Snake (riv.)	K3
Riddle 1,265	D5	Ukiah 249	J2	Calapooia (mts.)	E4	John Day Fossil Beds Nat'l		South Santiam (riv.)	E3
Rieth 300	J2	Umapine 100	J2	Camp (creek)	J4	Monument	G3	South Umpqua (riv.)	E4
Riley 100	H4	Umatilla 3,199	H2	Campbell's (lake)	H5	Jordan (creek)	K5	Sparks (lake)	F3
River Grove 314	B2	Umpqua 705	D4	Cascade (head)	C2	Joseph (creek)	K2	Spencer (creek)	E5
Riverton 150	C4	Union 2,062	K2	Cascade (range)	E4	Keary (creek)	K4	Sprague (riv.)	F5
Rockaway 906	C2	Unity 115	J3	Celilo (lake)	G2	Kiger (creek)	J5	Squaw (creek)	F3
Rogue River 1,308	D5	Vale 1,558	K4	Chetco (riv.)	C5	Kincheloe (pt.)	C2	Stearns (mt.)	J5
Roseburg 16,644	D4	Walsetz 320	D3	Clackamas (riv.)	D5	Klamath (mts.)	C5	Succor (creek)	K4
Rose Lodge 300	D3	Veneta 2,449	D3	Clover (creek)	K3	Lake (creek)	J3	Summer (lake)	G5
Roy 200	A2	Verboort 280	A2	Coal (pt.)	C5	Lava (lake)	F4	Summit (creek)	J3
Rufus 352	G2	Vernonia 1,785	D2	Coast (ranges)	D5	Lightning (creek)	L2	Sycan (riv.)	J5
Saginaw 150	E4	Vida 300	E3	Columbia (riv.)	D5	Little (riv.)	E4	Tenmile (creek)	K5
Saint Benedict 70	B3	Waldport 1,274	C3	Coos (riv.)	D4	Little Butte (creek)	H2	The Dalles (dam)	F2
Saint Helens 7,064	E2	Walla Walla 847	D2	Coquille (pt.)	C4	Little Sheep (creek)	K2	Thielsen (mt.)	F4
Saint Louis 102	A3	Waltersville 250	E3	Cottage Grove (lake)	E4	Lookout (cape)	C2	Thirymile (creek)	G2
Saint Paul 312	A3	Union 300	D3	Coltonwood (creek)	K4	Lookout Point (lake)	E4	Thomas (creek)	G5
Salem (cap.) 89,233	A3	Wamic 255	F2	Cougar (res.)	E3	Lost (riv.)	F5	Three Sisters (mt.)	F3
Salem 249,895	A3	Warm Springs 550	F3	Cow (creek)	K4	Malheur (lake)	J4	Tillamook (head)	C2
Sams Valley 100	E5	Warren 750	E2	Crane (creek)	J4	Malheur (riv.)	J4	Trout (creek)	J5
Sandy 2,905	E2	Warrenton 2,493	C1	Crane Prairie (res.)	F4	McCoy (creek)	J5	Trout (creek)	F3
Scappoose 3,213	E2	Wasco 415	G2	Crater (lake)	E5	McKay (res.)	J2	Tualatin (riv.)	A2
Scio 579	E3	Waterloo 221	E3	Crater Lake Nat'l Park	E5	McKenzie, South Fork		Tumalo (creek)	F3
Scottsburg 300	D4	Wedderburn 700	C5	Crook (pt.)	C5	(riv.)	E3	Tumtum (lake)	J5
Scotts Mills 249	B3	Welches 100	E2	Crooked (creek)	K5	McLoughlin (mt.)	E5	Umatilla (lake)	G2
Seal Rock 430	C3	Westfir 312	E4	Crooked (riv.)	G3	McLoughlin House Nat'l		Umatilla (lake)	H2
Seaside 5,193	D2	Westlake 1,124	C4	Cullis (lake)	F4	Historic Site	B2	Umatilla Army Depot	H2
Selma 150	D5	West Linn 12,956	B2	Dalles, The (dam)	F2	McNary (dam)	H2	Umatilla Ind. Res.	J2
Seneca 285	J3	Westport 719	J2	Davis (lake)	F4	Mearns (cape)	C2	Umpqua (riv.)	D4
Shady Cove 1,097	E5	Westport 400	D1	Deschutes (riv.)	G2	Metolius (riv.)	F3	Upper Klamath (lake)	E5
Shaniko 30	G3	West Woodburn 600	A3	Detroit (lake)	E3	Miller (creek)	F5	Waldo (lake)	E4
Shaw 800	A3	Wheeler 319	D2	Diamond (lake)	E4	Molalla (riv.)	B3	Walla Walla (riv.)	J1
Shedd 850	D3	White City 5,445	E5	Donner and Blitzen (riv.)	J4	Mud (creek)	K2	Wallowa (mts.)	K2
Sheridan 2,249	D2	Whiteson 100	D2	Dorena (lake)	E4	Murderers (creek)	H3	Wallowa (mts.)	K2
Sherwood 2,386	A2	Wilbur 476	D4	Drews (res.)	G5	Nehalem (riv.)	D2	Wallowa (lake)	H1
Siletz 1,001	D3	Wilderville 600	D5	Drift (creek)	B3	Nestucca (riv.)	D2	Warm Springs (res.)	J4
Silver Lake 200	F4	Williams 750	D5	Eagle (creek)	K3	North Santiam (riv.)	E3	Warm Springs Ind. Res.	F3
Silverton 5,168	B3	Williams 1,749	D2	East (lake)	F4	North Umpqua (riv.)	E4	White (riv.)	F2
Sisters 696	F3	Wilsonville 2,920	A2	Elk (creek)	E5	Oak Grove Fork, Clackamas		Wickiup (res.)	F4
Sodaville 171	E3	Winchester 900	D4	Ewauna (lake)	F5	(riv.)	F2	Williamson (riv.)	E5
Southbeach 300	C3	Winchester Bay 535	C4	Falcon (cape)	C2	Ochoco (creek)	G3	Willow (creek)	H2
South Medford 2,898	E5	Winston 3,359	D4	Fern Ridge (lake)	D3	Odell (lake)	E4	Willow (creek)	K3
Sprague River 200	F5	Wolf Creek 500	D5	Ferrello (cape)	C5	Oregon (creek)	K5	Wilson (riv.)	D2
Spray 155	H3	Woodburn 11,196	A3	Fifteenmile (creek)	F2	Oregon Caves Nat'l Mon.	D5	Willamette, Middle Fork	
Sprague River 500	A2	Wood Village 2,253	B2	Fish (creek)	E4	Area	C4	(riv.)	E4
Springfield 41,621	E3	Yachats 482	C3	Fivemile (creek)	F2	Oregon Dunes Nat'l Rec.		Williamson (riv.)	F5
Stanfield 1,568	H2	Yamhill 690	D2	Fivemile (pt.)	C4	Area	C4	Willow (creek)	K3
		Yaquina 175	C3	Flagstaff (lake)	H5	Owyhee (lake)	K4	Wilson (riv.)	D2
						Owyhee (mts.)	K4	Winchester (bay)	C4

©County seat. †Population of metropolitan area.



Portland is Oregon's...

are found pelicans, co swans, as well as ge Salmon are still River. The large hy threaten their exist permit passage of a fish upstream, the ret sea to mature is h Game fish include t bass, and rainbow w than 5 species of an native to Oregon, al the state. Amphibia der, are particularly c Five species of reptil ern United States re their ranges in south the desert collared li ground snake, leopard tal.

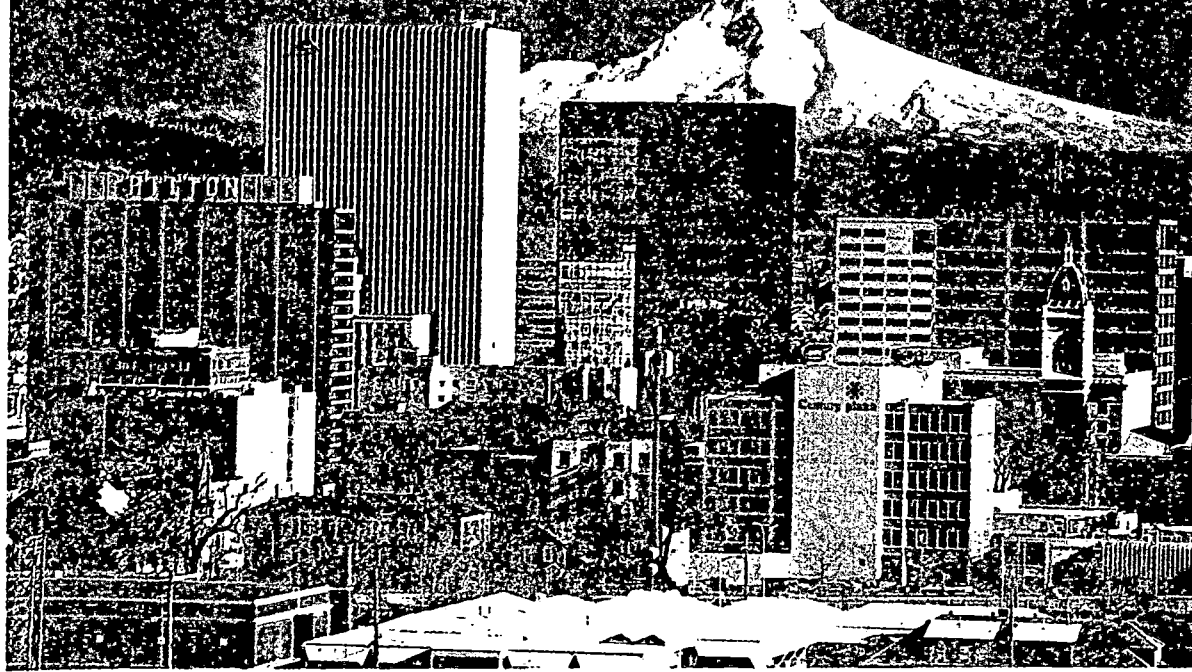
Oregon has a num uges. The largest Wildlife Refuge and t Antelope Refuge in t state.

Mineral Resources. I tains and great stret ery and development been slow, and the resources is not know chromite, nickel, and nificant quantities, b minerals have been st lime, pumice, and ta commercial deposits ured in the northern

2. The People

Throughout most been a state of immi after "Oregon fever" Valley, the official ce of 12,093 in what is r

C1	Dwyhee (riv.)	K5
C3	Oxbow (dam)	L3
E5	Paulina (lake)	F4
F5	Perpetua (cape)	C3
G5	Pine (creek)	L3
	Pine (creek)	J4
L2	Portland Int'l Airport	B2
X2	Powder (riv.)	K3
E3	Prineville (res.)	G3
H5	Pudding (riv.)	A3
H5	Pueblo (mts.)	J5
H4	Rattlesnake (creek)	K5
H5	Rhea (creek)	H2
H5	Rock (creek)	E4
C5	Rock (creek)	H3
L3	Rock (creek)	G2
L2	Rogue (riv.)	C5
	Salt (creek)	E4
K2	Sebastian (cape)	C5
E4	Sheep (creek)	L2
G5	Shitika (creek)	F3
F2	Silver (creek)	F4
F2	Silver (creek)	H4
F3	Silver (lake)	G4
D5	Silver (lake)	H4
L2	Silvies (riv.)	H4
D5	Siskiyou (mts.)	D6
E5	Siustlaw (riv.)	D4
F3	Sixes (riv.)	C5
E5	Smith (riv.)	D4
G2	Snake (riv.)	K3
	South Santiam (riv.)	E4
G3	South Umpqua (riv.)	F3
K5	Sparks (lake)	E5
K2	Spencer (creek)	F5
K4	Sprague (riv.)	F5
J5	Squaw (creek)	F3
C2	Steens (mt.)	J5
C5	Succor (creek)	K4
J3	Summer (lake)	G5
F4	Summit (creek)	J3
L2	Sycan (riv.)	F5
E4	Tennille (creek)	K5
H2	The Dalles (dam)	F2
K2	Thielson (mt.)	F4
C2	Thirymille (creek)	G2
E4	Thomas (creek)	G5
F5	Three Sisters (mt.)	F3
J4	Tillamook (head)	C2
J4	Trout (creek)	J5
J5	Trout (creek)	F3
J2	Tualatin (riv.)	A2
	Tumalo (creek)	F3
E3	Tumtum (lake)	J5
E5	Umatilla (lake)	G2
	Umatilla (riv.)	H2
B2	Umatilla Army Depot	H2
H2	Umatilla Ind. Res.	J2
C2	Umpqua (riv.)	D4
F3	Upper Klamath (lake)	E5
F5	Waldo (lake)	E4
B3	Walla Walla (riv.)	J1
K2	Wallowa (mts.)	K2
H3	Wallowa (riv.)	K2
D2	Wallula (lake)	H1
D2	Warm Springs (res.)	J4
E3	Warm Springs Ind. Res.	F3
E4	White (riv.)	F2
	Wickiup (res.)	F4
F2	Wiley (creek)	E3
G3	Willamette (riv.)	A3
E4	Willamette, Middle Fork (riv.)	E4
K5	Williamson (riv.)	F5
	Willow (creek)	H2
C4	Willow (creek)	K3
K4	Wilson (riv.)	D2
F4	Winchester (bay)	C4



JOHN V. A. F. NEAL/PHOTO RESEARCHERS

Portland is Oregon's major shipping port and manufacturing city. Mount Hood is 40 miles (64 km) to the east.

are found pelicans, cormorants, gulls, cranes, and swans, as well as geese, ducks, and snipe.

Salmon are still common in the Columbia River. The large hydroelectric dams, however, threaten their existence. Although fish ladders permit passage of a considerable number of the fish upstream, the return of the fingerlings to the sea to mature is hampered by the turbines. Game fish include the steelhead trout, striped bass, and rainbow and cutthroat trout. More than 5 species of amphibians and reptiles are native to Oregon, although none are unique to the state. Amphibians, especially the salamander, are particularly diverse in western Oregon. Five species of reptile common to the southwestern United States reach the northern limits of their ranges in southeastern Oregon. They are the desert collared lizard, desert horned lizard, ground snake, leopard lizard, and Western whip-tail.

Oregon has a number of national wildlife refuges. The largest are the Malheur National Wildlife Refuge and the Hart Mountain National Antelope Refuge in the southeastern part of the state.

Mineral Resources. Because of the rugged mountains and great stretches of arid country, discovery and development of Oregon's minerals have been slow, and the full extent of the state's resources is not known. Metals such as mercury, chromite, nickel, and uranium are found in significant quantities, but by far the most valuable minerals have been stone, sand and gravel, clays, lime, pumice, and talc. In 1979, Oregon's first commercial deposits of natural gas were discovered in the northern part of the state.

2. The People

Throughout most of its history Oregon has been a state of immigrants. In 1850, a decade after "Oregon fever" first swept the Mississippi Valley, the official census reported a population of 12,093 in what is now the state. From then

until the end of the 19th century the population almost doubled every 10 years. Steady growth continued through most of the 20th century, with periods of greatest numerical increase occurring during the 1940's and 1970's. The growth of the 1940's era was fueled by wartime industry that centered on shipbuilding in the Portland area, while the growth during the 1970's was the result of the maturing of the Portland metropolitan area into a full-scale service economy. In addition to the growth that has occurred in the Portland area, other regions of the state—partic-

LARGEST CENTERS OF POPULATION
(Incorporated places and metropolitan areas¹)

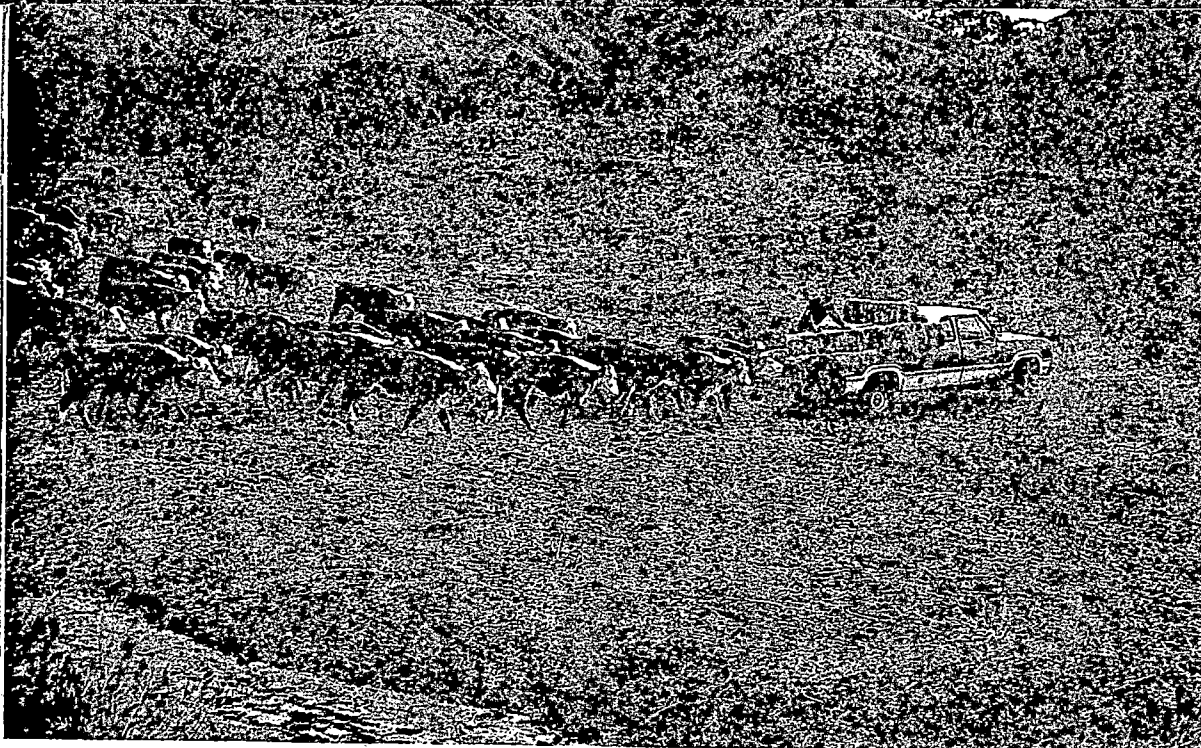
City or metropolitan area	1980	1970	1960
Portland	366,383	379,967	372,676
Metropolitan area	1,242,594	1,007,130	821,897
Eugene	105,624	79,028	50,977
Metropolitan area ²	275,226	215,401	162,890
Salem	89,233	68,725	49,142
Springfield	41,621	26,874	19,616
Corvallis	40,960	35,056	20,669
Medford	39,603	28,973	24,425
Gresham	33,005	10,030	3,944
Beaverton	30,582	18,577	5,937
Hillsboro	27,664	14,675	8,232
Albany	26,678	18,181	12,926
Lake Oswego	22,527	14,615	
Milwaukie	17,931	16,444	9,099
Bend	17,263	13,710	11,936
Klamath Falls	16,661	15,775	16,949
Roseburg	16,444	14,461	11,467

¹Standard metropolitan statistical areas. ²Eugene-Springfield.

GROWTH OF POPULATION SINCE 1860

Year	Population	Year	Population
1860	52,465	1940	1,089,684
1880	174,768	1960	1,768,687
1900	413,536	1970	2,091,533
1920	783,389	1980	2,633,149

Gain, 1970-1980: 25.9% (U.S. gain, 11.4%). Density, 1980: 27.4 persons per sq. mi. (U.S. density, 62.6).



JOHN V. A. F. NEAL/PHOTO RESEARCHERS

Cattle feeding is economically important in eastern Oregon, where the semiarid climate is favorable to grazing.

ularly central Oregon—have developed rapidly as major western U.S. recreational centers. Since 1980, Oregon's population growth has declined as a result of emigration from the state caused by the depressed economy.

Components of the Population. The population of Oregon is 95% white. Of this group, less than 3% is foreign-born, mainly from Canada, Germany, Scandinavia, Britain, and the Soviet Union. The nonwhite population consists of about 37,000 blacks and 27,300 American Indians. The Asian population of almost 35,000 includes Japanese, Chinese, Filipinos, and Vietnamese. Before World War II only 2,500 blacks resided in the state; by 1980 ten times that number lived in the city of Portland alone. The largest ethnic minority, however, consists of people of Hispanic origin, who total some 65,800.

Centers of the Population. Most of the state's population resides along a north-south corridor that follows the route of Interstate Highway 5 through the Willamette and Rogue River valleys from the Washington to the California state boundaries. Along this corridor are the state's four metropolitan areas of Portland, Salem, Eugene, and Medford.

Each of these metropolitan areas makes a unique contribution to the economic, social, and political character of the state. Portland, situated at the confluence of the Willamette and Columbia rivers, is the cultural, financial, manufacturing, and trading center. The Portland metropolitan area consists of Clackamas, Multnomah, and Washington counties, as well as Clark county in the state of Washington. Salem, located in the center of the agriculturally rich Willamette Valley, is the state capital. It also serves as the marketing and distribution center for a prosperous crop-raising and fruit-growing region. Eugene, at the southern end of the valley, is the home of the University of Oregon. It is a major center for lumbering and the manufacture of

URBAN-RURAL DISTRIBUTION

Year	Percent urban	Percent rural
1920	49.8 (U.S., 51.2)	50.2
1930	51.3 (U.S., 56.2)	48.7
1940	48.8 (U.S., 56.6)	51.2
1950	53.9 (U.S., 64.0)	46.1
1960	62.2 (U.S., 69.9)	37.8
1970	67.1 (U.S., 73.5)	32.9
1980	67.9 (U.S., 73.7)	32.1

wood products. Medford, the state's newest metropolitan area, located in the Rogue River valley, is noted for its recreational opportunities and fine fruit and vegetable farms. Other important cities in the Willamette Valley include Corvallis, the home of Oregon State University, and Albany, a wood-products center.

East of the Cascade Mountains are four concentrations of population: The Dalles and Pendleton, located on or near the Columbia River; Bend, in central Oregon; and Klamath Falls, in the south central part of the state. All four communities function as retail and service centers for their surrounding areas.

Characteristics of the Population. Oregon has a basically homogeneous population. Fully 95% of the state's 2.6 million inhabitants classified themselves as white in the 1980 census. The comparable percentage for the entire United States was 83%. Oregon's population is somewhat older than the U.S. population. While the U.S. population 65 years of age or over was 11% in 1980, the elderly constituted 12% of Oregon's population. Oregonians tend to live in relatively small households compared with United States residents as a whole: 2.6 persons per household versus 2.75, respectively.

In socioeconomic terms, Oregonians appear to be slightly better off than the rest of the nation. For instance, the 1980 census indicates that in educational attainment and economic status, Oregon fared well in comparison with the

rest of the country. Oregonians 25 years of age or older had completed high school, only 12.5% of all Oregonians lived below this threshold.

3. The Economy

Oregon's economic export of its resource—lumber—has led to a dependence on the United States and on its products, the state's principal one. Its principal value are the forest products, and tourism.

Forest Products. Oregon's forest products—mainly Douglas fir—has been the leading agricultural export of its resource for more than a century. The principal products of this industry are lumber, particle board, and forest-products industries. Its fortunes depend on the housing industry at

Agriculture. In Oregon, the leading agricultural products are wheat, dairy products, and horticulture (nursery and bulbs), and poultry. There are 34,000 and the average farm size is 188 hectares). Individual farms contribute about \$15 million of Oregon, and part-time jobs depend on 15% of Oregon's farmland; the rest is in the state; the rest is in the markets.

The state's agriculture is diversified among various crops. The state has mixed farming

Oregon is the leading producer of lumber and wood products. Vast forests of Douglas fir, hemlock, and Ponderosa pine are systematically harvested to supply the domestic housing and important overseas markets such as Japan.

rest of the country. While three quarters of all Oregonians 25 years of age or older had completed high school, only two thirds of the U.S. population had done so. Similarly, while 11.3% of all Oregonians lived below the poverty level in 1979, 12.5% of all U.S. citizens were classified as below this threshold.

3. The Economy

Oregon's economy is based chiefly on the export of its resources to other regions of the United States and to foreign markets. Because of its dependence on nonregional demand for its products, the state's economy is largely a colonial one. Its principal economic occupations in value are the forest-products industry, agriculture, and tourism.

Forest Products. The processing of forest resources—mainly Douglas fir, hemlock, and ponderosa pine—is Oregon's principal industry, accounting for more than \$3 billion annually in the early 1980's. The most valuable components of this industry are lumber, plywood, logs (most of which are exported to Japan), hardboard and particle board, and pulp and paperboard. The forest-products industry is highly volatile, since its fortunes depend on the level of activity of the housing industry at home and abroad.

Agriculture. In order of importance, Oregon's leading agricultural products are cattle and calves, wheat, dairy products, hay, ornamental horticulture (nursery stock, ornamental trees, and bulbs), and potatoes. The total number of farms and ranches in the state is approximately 34,000 and the average farm size is 532 acres (225 hectares). Individual or family farms make up 88% of Oregon's farms and ranches. Agriculture contributes about \$6 billion yearly to the economy of Oregon, and 70,000 full-time and 135,000 part-time jobs depend on farming. Only about 15% of Oregon's farm products are consumed in the state; the rest find out-of-state and foreign markets.

The state's agricultural productivity is divided among various regions. The Willamette Valley has mixed farming that produces 25% of the



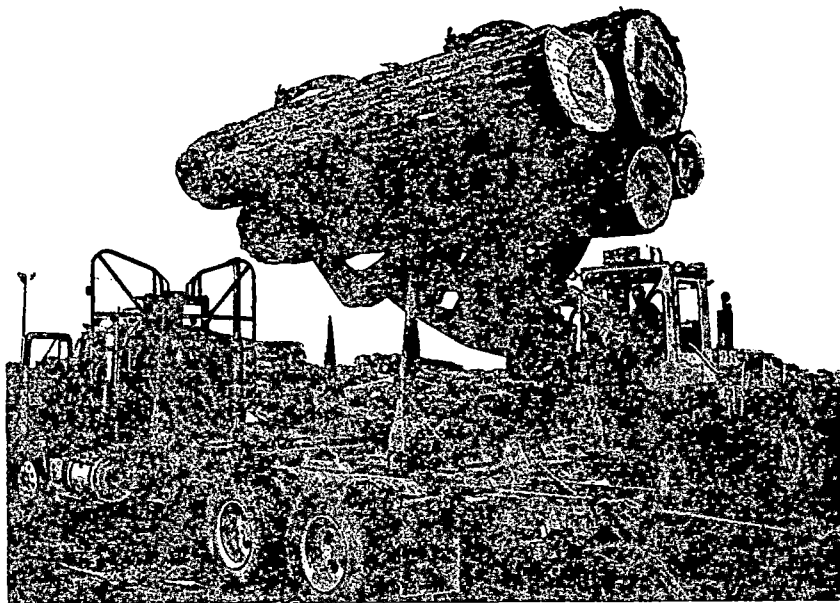
RAY ATKESON

Pear trees bloom in the mild climate of the Hood River valley, dominated by the snow-capped peak of Mt. Hood.

state's wheat and 50% of its dairy products. Dairy farming is the principal enterprise of the lower Columbia River and the Pacific coast districts. In the Columbia basin, irrigation and dry farming produce wheat, alfalfa, potatoes, orchard crops, and hay. The Snake River basin has a variety of crops. South central Oregon is the sheep and beef region of the state, while the Klamath basin raises hay and potatoes. The first three counties in value of agricultural production are Marion, Umatilla, and Malheur.

Tourism. Tourism is based on the varieties of natural beauty available throughout the state. These include the highly scenic coastline of the

MICHAEL COLLIER/STOCK, BOSTON



Oregon is the leading U.S. producer of lumber and wood products. Vast forests of Douglas fir, hemlock, and Ponderosa pine are systematically harvested to supply the domestic housing industry and important overseas markets such as Japan.

A. F. NEAL/PHOTO RESEARCHERS

s favorable to grazing.

DISTRIBUTION

Urban	Percent rural
51.2	50.2
56.2	48.7
56.6	51.2
64.0	46.1
69.9	37.8
73.5	32.9
73.7	32.1

d, the state's newest d in the Rogue River reational opportunities e farms. Other impor- te Valley include Cor- State University, and center.

ountains are four con- The Dalles and Pend- the Columbia River; and Klamath Falls, in e state. All four com- and service centers for

ulation. Oregon has a opulation. Fully 95% inhabitants classified he 1980 census. The or the entire United 's population is some- population. While the f age or over was 11% ituted 12% of Oregon's end to live in relatively ed with United States persons per household

ns, Oregonians appear than the rest of the 1980 census indicates nent and economic sta- n comparison with the

Pacific Ocean; the Columbia River gorge; the mountains of the Cascade Range, highlighted by Mt. Hood, Mt. Jefferson, and the Three Sisters; and the plateau and desert country of the central and eastern parts of the state. Tourists come to enjoy Crater Lake National Park and national recreational areas, and are attracted by hunting and sport fishing. They come also to visit historical sites, such as the route of the Oregon Trail, Fort Clatsop where Lewis and Clark wintered, Astoria, and Fort Vancouver in nearby Vancouver, Wash. Tourism contributes about \$1 billion annually to the state's economy.

Other Manufacturing. In addition to the forest-products industry, Oregon manufactures a wide variety of goods. Furniture, sportswear, food processing, fabricated metals, transportation equipment, and high-technology enterprises are significant economically. Electronics and computer-related manufacturing are the fastest-growing industries in the state.

Fishing and Mining. These industries are now much less important than they were in the past. The state has some 8,000 commercial fishermen, whose annual catch is worth about \$58 million. The major fish taken commercially are salmon, tuna, groundfish, and shellfish.

The mining industry exploits metallic minerals such as gold and nickel; economic base products (cement, sand and gravel, and stone); and fuels such as natural gas. Many leases have been granted for exploration of geothermal power sources.

Domestic Transportation and Foreign Commerce. Oregon has more than 120,000 miles (193,000 km) of roads and highways. Major freeways within the state are U.S. Interstate 84, running from Portland to the Idaho boundary, and Interstate 5, connecting Portland with the California boundary. The state has 411 publicly and privately operated airports and heliports, including an international airport in Portland operated by the Port of Portland. Eugene, Klamath Falls, Medford, and Redmond are served by major commercial airlines.

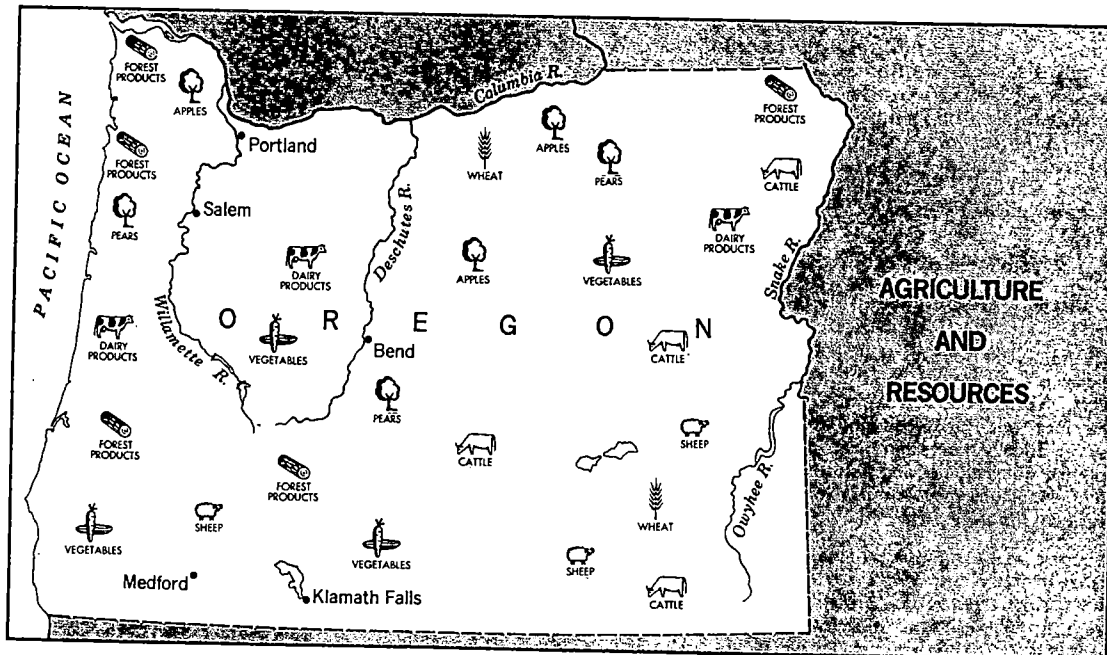
PERSONAL INCOME IN OREGON

Source	1960	1970	1980
	(Millions of dollars)		
Farms	185	227	430
Mining	8	13	51
Construction	217	381	1,286
Manufacturing	838	1,542	4,612
Transportation, communications, and public utilities	279	512	1,476
Wholesale and retail trade	653	1,179	3,511
Finance, insurance, and real estate	154	301	1,156
Services	394	895	3,024
Other industries	15	35	156
Government	457	1,109	2,958
	(Dollars)		
Per capita personal income	2,218	3,711	9,317
Per capita income, U.S.	2,216	3,945	9,521

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, *Survey of Current Business*.

The state is divided into 23 port districts. The largest of these is the Port of Portland (established in 1891), which operates marine cargo terminals, dry docks, a dredge, airports, and industrial districts. Other important ports are in the Pacific coast cities of Astoria, Newport, and Coos Bay. Many port districts operate marinas for recreational boating and commercial fishing. The total value of exports and imports from the Oregon Customs District (which also includes the Washington communities of Kalama, Longview, and Vancouver) was \$6,385 million in 1980. Portland is first on the Pacific coast in export cargo tonnage. Grain accounts for about 50% of Oregon's exports, and forest products for about 25%. The largest quantity of imports—54%—is transportation equipment. The nation with which Oregon does the most export-import trade is Japan.

The importance of trade to Oregon's economy is understandable in terms of its central location on the U.S. West Coast with relation to the entire



Pacific Rim area. Si Columbia River wa gational improve the years.

Conservation and E a number of years, c in fostering an awar cerns. The State La opment Commission. A water pol policies for water us sins. The departm state's forestland acc ciples. Federal age public lands conserv

Oregon ranks th electric production. of hydroelectric po generation are rela one nuclear-power p operate in the state,

4. Government

Oregon's constitu tion elected for t was ratified that sam

GOVERNOR

- George Abernethy
- Joseph Lane
- Kintzing Pritchett (act)
- John P. Gaines
- Joseph Lane
- George L. Curry (actin)
- John W. Davis
- George L. Curry
- John Whiteaker
- Addison C. Gibbs
- George L. Woods
- La Fayette Grover
- Stephen F. Chadwick (acting)
- William W. Thayer
- Zenas F. Moody
- Sylvester Pennoyer
- William P. Lord
- T.T. Geer
- George E. Chamberlain
- Frank W. Benson (acting)
- Jay Bowerman (acting)
- Oswald West
- James Withycombe
- Ben W. Olcott (acting)
- Walter M. Pierce
- Isaac Lee Patterson
- Albin W. Norblad (acting)
- Julius L. Meier
- Charles H. Martin
- Charles A. Sprague
- Earl Snell²
- John H. Hall (acting)
- Douglas McKay
- Paul L. Patterson³
- Elmo E. Smith (acting)
- Robert D. Holmes
- Mark Hatfield
- Thomas L. McCall
- Robert W. Straub
- Victor Atiyeh
- Neil Goldschmidt

¹There was no gover functions of the office Executive Committee. Snell, Robert S. Farrell Marshall Cornett, presid in an airplane crash. devolved on John H. I ³Acting governor, 1952 to

N OREGON

Year	1970	1980
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9	512	1,476
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(Dollars)

18	3,711	9,317
16	3,945	9,521

Source, Survey of Current

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to Oregon's economy of its central location h relation to the entire

AGRICULTURE AND RESOURCES

Pacific Rim area. Such trade is facilitated by the Columbia River waterway and the federal navigational improvements made on that river over the years.

Conservation and Energy. Oregon has been, for a number of years, one of the leading U.S. states in fostering an awareness of environmental concerns. The state Land Conservation and Development Commission supervises land-use planning. A water policy review board develops policies for water use in the major drainage basins. The department of forestry manages the state's forestland according to conservation principles. Federal agencies also help manage the public lands conservatively.

Oregon ranks third in the nation in hydro- electric production. Because of this heavy use of hydroelectric power, other forms of power generation are relatively undeveloped. Only one nuclear-power plant and one coal-fired plant operate in the state, for example.

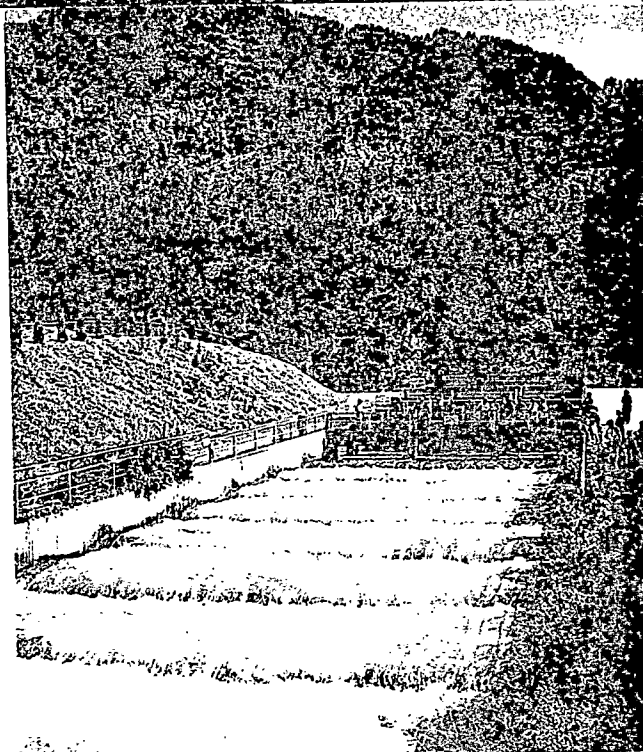
4. Government

Oregon's constitution was framed by a con- vention elected for that purpose in 1857, and it was ratified that same year. It went into effect

GOVERNORS OF OREGON

Provisional ¹		
George Abernethy		1845-1849
Territorial		
Joseph Lane		1849-1850
Kintzing Pritchett (acting)		1850
John P. Gaines		1850-1853
Joseph Lane		1853
George L. Curry (acting)		1853
John W. Davis		1853-1854
George L. Curry		1854-1859
State		
John Whiteaker	Democrat	1859-1862
Addison C. Gibbs	Republican	1862-1866
George L. Woods		1866-1870
La Fayette Grover	Democrat	1870-1877
Stephen F. Chadwick (acting)	"	1877-1878
William W. Thayer	"	1878-1882
Zenas F. Moody	Republican	1882-1887
Sylvester Pennoyer	Democrat- Populist	1887-1895
William P. Lord	Republican	1895-1899
T. T. Geer	"	1899-1903
George E. Chamberlain	Democrat	1903-1909
Frank W. Benson (acting)	Republican	1909-1910
Jay Bowerman (acting)	"	1910-1911
Oswald West	Democrat	1911-1915
James Withycombe	Republican	1915-1919
Ben W. Olcott (acting)	"	1919-1923
Walter M. Pierce	Democrat	1923-1927
Isaac Lee Patterson	Republican	1927-1929
Albin W. Norbiad (acting)	"	1929-1931
Julius L. Meier	Independent	1931-1935
Charles H. Martin	Democrat	1935-1939
Charles A. Sprague	Republican	1939-1943
Earl Snell ²	"	1943-1947
John H. Hall (acting)	"	1947-1949
Douglas McKay	"	1949-1952
Paul L. Patterson ³	"	1952-1956
Elmo E. Smith (acting)	"	1956-1957
Robert D. Holmes	Democrat	1957-1959
Mark Hatfield	Republican	1959-1967
Thomas L. McCall	"	1967-1975
Robert W. Straub	Democrat	1975-1979
Victor Atiyeh	Republican	1979-1987
Neil Goldschmidt	Democrat	1987-

¹There was no governor from 1843 to 1845, the functions of the office being performed by the Executive Committee. ²On Oct. 28, 1947, Governor Snell, Robert S. Farrell, Jr., secretary of state, and Marshall Cornett, president of the Senate, were killed in an airplane crash. The office of governor thus devolved on John H. Hall, speaker of the House. ³Acting governor, 1952 to 1955.



RAY ATKESON

Fish ladders on the Columbia River enable salmon to swim past the Bonneville Dam on their way upriver to spawn.

when the state entered the Union two years later. Under Oregon law an initiative petition signed by 8% of the number of voters for governor in the previous election will put a constitutional amendment on the ballot. The amendment will be adopted if it receives the approval of a majority of those voting on it. Amendments also may be proposed by a majority of both houses of the legislature.

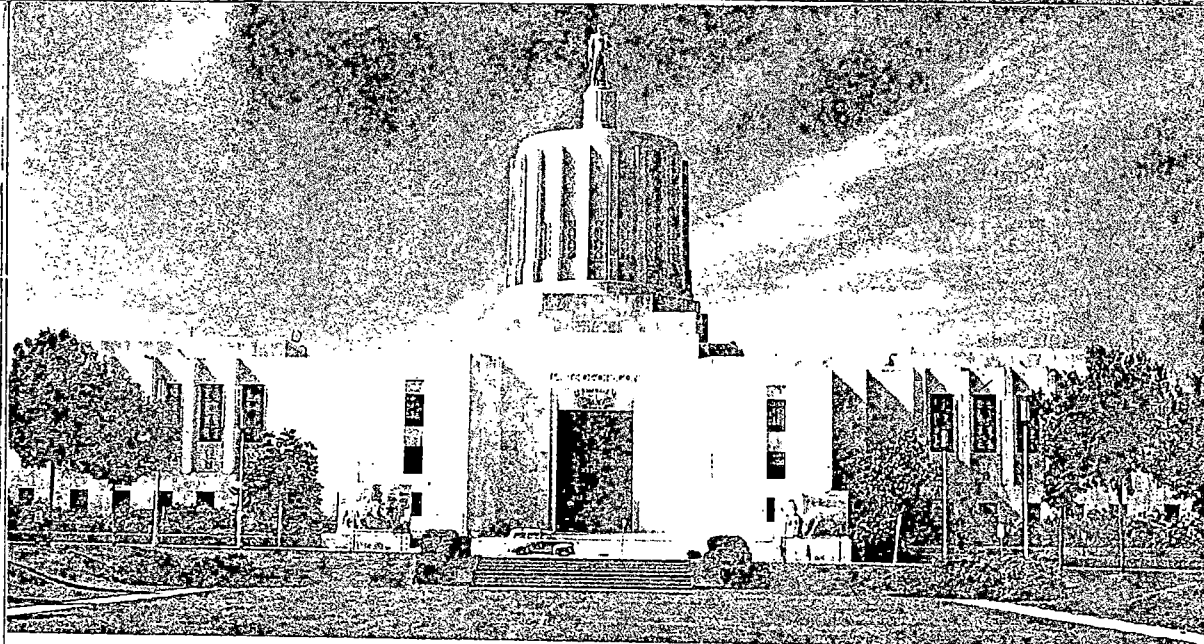
The voting right is extended to any citizen who is 18 years of age and who has resided in the election district for 30 days. The age of majority in Oregon is 18 to sign a legal contract, own property, serve on a jury, or hold most public offices (the governor must be 30 and legislators 21), but one must be 21 to buy alcoholic beverages.

Structure of Government. The constitution provides for three branches of government—the executive, legislative, and judicial. The chief executive officer of the state is the governor, who is elected for a term of four years and is allowed two consecutive terms. The state has no lieutenant governor. The secretary of state, elected statewide for a four-year term, is first in line of succession, followed by the state treasurer.

The governor is relatively strong, serving as chairman of a number of boards and commissions and as a member of others. The governor has the authority to call special sessions of the legislature, is vested with the veto power, supervises all matters relating to the preparation of the bud-

GOVERNMENT HIGHLIGHTS

Electoral Vote—7. **Representation in Congress**—U. S. senators, 2; U. S. representatives, 5. **Legislative Assembly**—Senate, 30 members, 4-year terms; House of Representatives, 60 members, 2-year terms. **Governor**—4-year term; successive terms limited to two.



The state capitol in Salem is approached by a wide, sweeping mall. The building was erected in 1938.

JOY SPURR/BRUCE COLEMAN INC.

get, makes appointments to fill vacancies in office, and has appointive power over the majority of the boards and commissions.

The secretary of state and the treasurer are also members of the principal boards and commissions. Other elected administrative officials are the attorney general, superintendent of public instruction, and labor commissioner.

The state legislature—the Legislative Assembly—consists of a Senate of 30 members elected for four-year terms and a House of Representatives of 60 members elected for two-year terms. It convenes in odd-numbered years on the second Monday in January, and the length of the session is not limited.

Oregon's state judiciary consists of a supreme court of seven judges, with a chief justice selected by the court; a court of appeals with 10 judges; a circuit-court system with 84 judges; and various municipal courts. All except municipal judges are elected on a nonpartisan ballot for six-year terms. Municipal judges are mostly appointed by city councils.

Oregon has 36 counties, each generally administered by an elected board of commissioners. In addition, voters elect a district attorney, assessor, sheriff, and treasurer. The state's 240 incorporated towns and cities have the right to home rule—that is, they can choose their own form of municipal government and enact laws relating to local matters.

Public Finance. The major sources of the state's revenues are individual and corporate income taxes. License fees and property taxes are also important sources. In order of importance, state expenditures are made primarily for education, public welfare, highways, hospitals and health services, and corrections and police.

Social Services. The state supports hospitals for the mentally ill and retarded at Wilsonville, Pendleton, and Salem. It also has schools for the blind and deaf. The state has more than 80 hospitals, serving almost every city with a population greater than 10,000, and more than 280 nursing and related care facilities. A state penitentiary is maintained in Salem, and Oregon has special facilities for juvenile offenders.

5. Education and Culture

When Oregon was organized as a territory in 1848, lands were set aside in each township to finance public schools. Free public elementary schools were opened about 1854 in Portland, Oregon City, and other population centers, and the first compulsory elementary-school attendance law was passed in 1889. Free public secondary schools were provided for in 1901.

Elementary and Secondary Education. School attendance is compulsory for all children between the ages of 7 and 18 who have not completed the 12th grade. Enrollment in Oregon's public elementary and secondary schools totals about 479,000 students in some 950 elementary and 300 secondary schools. About 18,000 students attend 75 private and parochial schools. Of persons age 18 or over in Oregon, two fifths are high-school graduates.

The public schools are supervised by a state board of education. The state superintendent of public instruction, popularly elected, is the chief administrative officer. School districts, which are taxing units, vary in size. Their number has been reduced from about 2,000 in 1905 to slightly more than 300.

Higher Education. Since 1931 all state-supported institutions of higher education have operated under the Oregon State System of Higher Education, controlled by a state board. Institutions under the direction of the board, all of which are coeducational, are the University of Oregon in Eugene; the Oregon Health Sciences University in Portland; Oregon State University in Corvallis; Portland State University in Portland; Western Oregon State College in Monmouth; Oregon Institute of Technology in Klamath Falls; Eastern Oregon State College in La Grande; and Southern Oregon State College in Ashland. The state also has 13 two-year community colleges. Total enrollment at the 21 public institutions is about 350,000 students.

Some 30,000 students are enrolled in 20 private schools. Among the larger private, four-year institutions are Lewis and Clark College (Presbyterian) in Portland, Linfield College

(Baptist) in McMinnville, and Willamette University (Roman Catholic) in Salem, Pacific University (Christ related) in Forest Grove, and Lewis and Clark College in Portland.

Libraries. The Multnomah County Library in Portland, which was established in 1902, provides free service in 1902, state. It has special marine collections. The Historical Society, also has material on the Pacific Northwest lumber industry.

Today about 80% of the population is served by public municipal libraries and by bookmobiles. The library in Salem, the largest, is a reference library and a lending library service. Other public libraries are those of Reed College, the University of Oregon, and the University of Portland.

Museums and the Art in its frontier stages, lyceums, and lecture series, physical isolation. Alternatives to become a center of culture supports a number of collections. The Museum of Oregon specializes in temporary art of the Northwest. The Art Museum in Portland has a collection of pre-Columbian, Asian, and American art. The Oregon State University has the Oregon Historical Society's fine collections of pioneer science museums in the Natural History of the High Desert Museum. The Museum of Science and Industry is an important local historic site in Benton, Douglas, Jackson, and Washington counties.

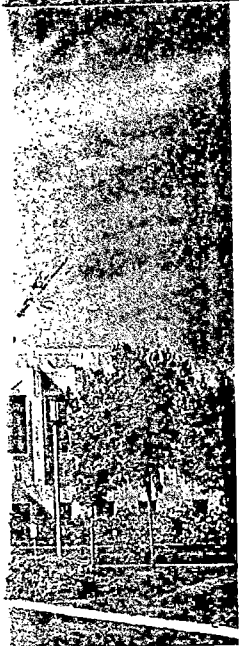
Few major dramatic theaters in Oregon towns, but Portland has a theater of quality since the 1930s. Cities and towns have theaters. The Oregon Shakespearean Festival in 1935, draws performers across the county. The Oregon Symphony Orchestra, founded in 1935, is a musical organization that has formed a harmonic was formed in

Communications. Oregon is the *Portland Oregon Journal* is followed by the *Salem State* (1867), the *Salem State*, the *Medford Mail Tribune* dailies and about-100 weekly weeklies, are published in every town of any size has or many of which are community works, and 14 communities serve the state.

6. Recreation and Places

To an unusual degree with a wealth of natural and historic sites. Extensive areas and tourist facilities

National Areas. Four are administered by the Nation



JOY SPURR/BRUCE COLEMAN INC.
erected in 1938.

(Baptist) in McMinnville, the University of Portland (Roman Catholic in tradition) in Portland, Willamette University (Methodist in tradition) in Salem, Pacific University (United Church of Christ related) in Forest Grove, and Reed College in Portland.

Libraries. The Multnomah County Library in Portland, which was founded in 1864 and began free service in 1902, is the largest library in the state. It has special art, garden, lumber, and marine collections. The library of the Oregon Historical Society, also in Portland, contains material on the Pacific Northwest, Oregon, and the lumber industry.

Today about 80% of the people of Oregon are served by public municipal, county, or regional libraries and by bookmobiles. The Oregon State Library in Salem, the oldest library in the state, is a reference library for the state legislature and a lending library serving the public both directly and through local libraries. Among other major libraries are those of Reed College, Oregon State University, and the University of Oregon.

Museums and the Arts. While Oregon was still in its frontier stages, traveling theater groups, lyceums, and lecture series broke the barriers of physical isolation. Almost every town had ambitions to become a center of culture. Today Oregon supports a number of museums with varied collections. The Museum of Art at the University of Oregon specializes in Oriental art and contemporary art of the Northwest. The Portland Art Museum in Portland has a wide-ranging collection of pre-Columbian, African, European, Asian, and American art. The Horner Museum at Oregon State University and the museum of the Oregon Historical Society in Portland have fine collections of pioneer materials. Important science museums in the state are the Museum of Natural History of the University of Oregon, the High Desert Museum in Bend, and the Oregon Museum of Science and Industry in Portland. Important local historical museums are found in Benton, Douglas, Jackson, Lane, Tillamook, and Washington counties.

Few major dramatic productions reach Oregon towns, but Portland has supported a civic theater of quality since 1925, and many smaller cities and towns have theatrical groups. The Oregon Shakespearean Festival, initiated in Ashland in 1935, draws performers from professional stages across the country. The Oregon Symphony Orchestra, founded in 1899, is the state's leading musical organization. Portland's Youth Philharmonic was formed in 1925.

Communications. Oregon's leading newspaper is the *Portland Oregonian*, founded in 1850. It is followed by the *Eugene Register-Guard* (1867), the *Salem Statesman-Journal* (1851), and the *Medford Mail Tribune* (1906). Some 20 other dailies and about 100 other newspapers, mainly weeklies, are published. Nearly every city or town of any size has one or more radio stations, many of which are connected with the major networks, and 14 commercial television stations serve the state.

6. Recreation and Places of Interest

To an unusual degree, Oregon is endowed with a wealth of natural wonders, scenic areas, and historic sites. Extensive outdoor recreation areas and tourist facilities have been developed.

National Areas. Four areas in Oregon are administered by the National Park Service. Crater

Lake National Park in the southern Cascades contains famous Crater Lake. Oregon Caves National Monument in southwestern Oregon includes a series of spectacular limestone caverns. The John Day Fossil Beds National Monument protects fossil records some 30 million years old in north central Oregon. Fort Clatsop National Memorial, near Astoria, features a replica of the fort where the Lewis and Clark expedition spent the winter of 1805-1806.

The U.S. Forest Service administers 13 national forests in Oregon. These include the Siuslaw and the Siskiyou national forests on the coast and the Wallowa-Whitman National Forest in the northeast. The Forest Service also administers the Oregon Dunes National Recreation Area, a 40-mile (64-km) stretch of ocean beaches, magnificent sand dunes, lakes, and forested areas. Hells Canyon National Recreation Area, also under the Forest Service, straddles the Middle Snake River in northeast Oregon and includes the Snake River segment of the National Wild and Scenic River system. In the Deschutes National Forest, near Bend in central Oregon, is Lava Land, a large scenic area featuring a variety of volcanic formations.

State Areas. The state department of transportation maintains some 220 parks, waysides, and recreation areas totaling approximately 88,000 acres (35,613 hectares). Located in all sections of the state, these areas provide a wide range of outdoor recreation activities as well as some 6,000 campsites. A number of the state parks are of historical interest.

Champoeg State Park, southwest of Portland, is the site where Oregon's provisional government was established in 1843. Collier Memorial State Park, north of Klamath Falls, recalls the early days of settlement life with Pioneer Village, a collection of settler's cabins. Shore Acres State Park, near Coos Bay, is the site of a former mansion now devoted to interpretive exhibits on shipbuilding and lumbering. Overlooking the ocean at Newport is Yaquina Bay State Park; a restored lighthouse and museum commemorates the first sighting of the Oregon coast by Capt. James Cook in 1778. Fort Stevens State Park, on

FAMOUS OREGONIANS

- Duniway, Abigail Scott (1834-1915), journalist and woman-suffrage leader.
- Gray, Robert (1775-1806), sea captain and first to explore the Columbia River, in 1792.
- Joseph (c. 1840-1904), a chief of the Nez Perce who became a symbol of Indian resistance to encroachment by settlers.
- Lee, Jason (1803-1845), pioneer missionary who first settled the Willamette Valley.
- Markham, Edwin (1852-1940), renowned poet, best known for *The Man with the Hoe*.
- McCall, Thomas Lawson (1913-1983), governor of Oregon.
- McLoughlin, John (1784-1857), chief agent of Hudson's Bay Company in Oregon who assisted the pioneers.
- McNary, Charles L. (1874-1944), U.S. senator from Oregon, 1917-1944.
- Miller, Joaquin (1839?-1913), poet of frontier life.
- Morse, Wayne L. (1900-1974), U.S. senator from Oregon, 1945-1969.
- Reed, John (1887-1920), journalist and radical leader noted for his account of the Russian Revolution, *Ten Days That Shook the World* (1919).
- U'Ren, William S. (1859-1949), advocate of the initiative and referendum.
- Villard, Henry (1835-1900), president of the Northern Pacific Railway.
- Whitman, Marcus (1802-1847), pioneer and missionary.

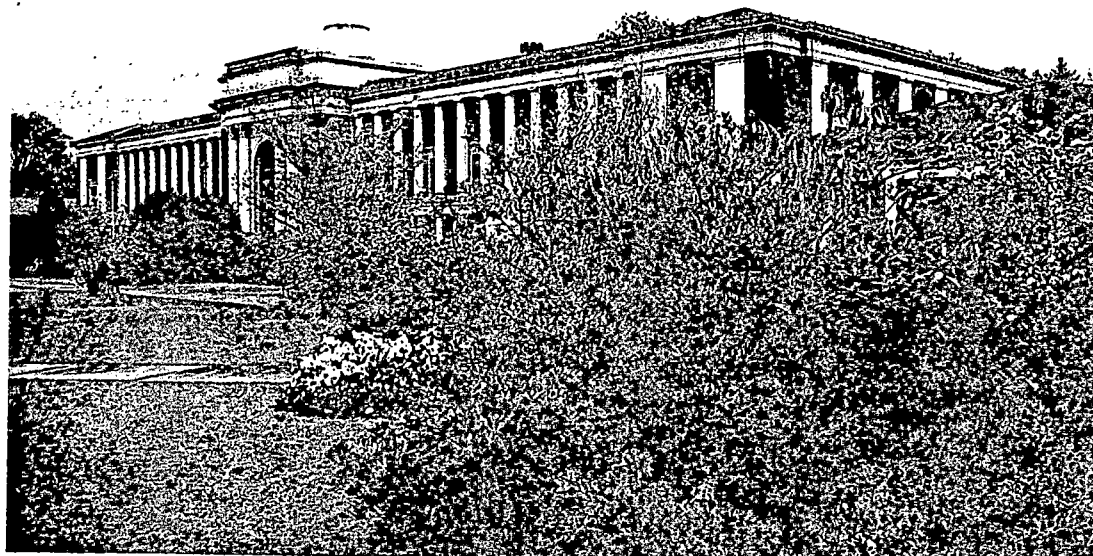
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s supervised by a state state superintendent of rly elected, is the chief hool districts, which ze. Their number has 2,000 in 1905 to slight-

1931 all state-support- ducation have operated stem of Higher Educa- te board. Institutions board, all of which are niversity of Oregon in th Sciences University : University in Corval- sity in Portland; West- in Monmouth; Oregon n Klamath Falls; East- re in La Grande; and illege in Ashland. The r community colleges. l public institutions is

are enrolled in 20 pri- e larger private, four- vis and Clark College and, Linfield College



RAY ATKESON

The Memorial Union of Oregon State University, Corvallis, is the center for students' extracurricular activities.

the northernmost part of the coast, contains remains of a post established by the U.S. Army at the mouth of the Columbia during the Civil War.

The Oregon Scenic Waterways System also is administered by the state. It includes segments of eight streams protected for their scenic, natural, and recreational values. These are the Rogue, Illinois, Sandy, Clackamas, Deschutes, John Day, Owyhee, and Minam rivers. The Oregon Coast Trail, being developed by the state, will extend the entire length of the coast.

Other Activities, Places, and Events. Many other places of interest have been developed in the state. The Astor Column, in Astoria, carries a spiral frieze that tells the story of the exploration of the area. The Western Forestry Center has exhibits on the forest-products industry. The Bonneville Hatchery, at Bonneville Dam, is among the largest trout and salmon hatcheries. Here visitors can watch salmon ascending the fish ladders in the spawning season.

Annual events in Oregon include the Rose Festival held in Portland in June and the Oregon Shakespearean Festival held in Ashland from February to October. In the early fall occur the Oregon State Fair, in Salem, and the Pendleton Round-Up.

7. History

The first explorers of the Oregon Country were seeking gold, silver, and a Northwest Passage between the Atlantic and Pacific oceans. The first Spanish explorers sailed near the Oregon coast in 1542, but sustained interest in the region did not occur until the late 18th century. Spanish interest in the Northwest Passage brought Juan Pérez in 1774. Bruno Heceta discovered (but did not enter) the Columbia River in 1775. Other Spaniards followed.

The Englishman James Cook visited the Northwest coast in 1778 looking for the Northwest Passage. The first British fur-trading voyage was in 1785. The first American maritime traders, John Kendrick and Robert Gray, came in 1788. Gray, on a later voyage in 1792, became the first white person to cross the bar of the Columbia River. George Vancouver, a British

naval officer, explored much of the region between 1792 and 1795.

After 1795 the Spanish abandoned the Oregon Country to Britain and the United States. British subject Alexander Mackenzie discovered the beaver resources of the Pacific Northwest when he crossed overland to the Pacific Ocean in 1793, the first white person to do so. Explorers Meriwether Lewis and William Clark wintered at Fort Clatsop at the mouth of the Columbia in 1805-1806. The first American beaver company was John Jacob Astor's Pacific Fur Company (1811-1813) based in Astoria. In 1813 it sold out to the North West Company, which in turn passed to another British firm, the Hudson's Bay Company, in 1821. A treaty in 1818 (renewed in 1827) between Britain and the United States provided for their joint occupation of Oregon.

Statehood and Settlement. The coming of the missionaries reawakened American interest in the area. Jason Lee led a Methodist mission, based in the Willamette Valley, from 1834 to 1844. The first Roman Catholic missionaries, François N. Blanchet and Modeste Demers, came in 1838.

The first organized migration of American settlers over the Oregon Trail began in 1841. In 1843 the settlers, missionaries, and retired fur trappers living in the Willamette Valley created the Oregon Provisional Government. Britain and the United States by treaty in 1846 divided the Oregon Country. Oregon became a territory in 1848 and the 33d state of the Union in 1859.

Development. The early pioneers found markets for their products in the gold fields of California, in British Columbia, and in Idaho and Montana. Portland became the supply center for these markets and the metropolis of the Oregon Country. Agricultural and mining advances were made at the cost of Indian wars in both eastern and western Oregon in the years between 1850 and 1880. Economically, the most important event after the Civil War was the coming of the transcontinental railroad. The Northern Pacific Railway, completed to Portland in 1883, allowed Oregon products to reach outside markets and stimulated urbanization, industrial-

ization, and immigration. Oregon exported wheat, sheep, and lumber. Lumbering became the population grew.

Post-Civil War Oregon advanced between 1890's, however, prices and other social conditions were formed.

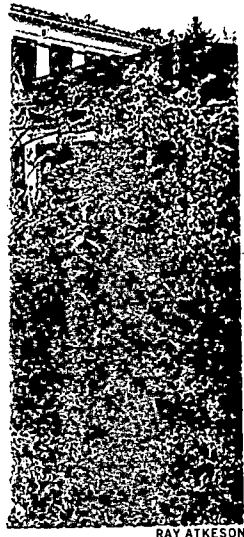
The 20th Century. The social movement, for led by William S. U. the state constitution referendum (1902), (1904), and the recall. Under the leadership Oregon adopted worse these changes in government voters and legislative progressive laws before.

After the war the became taxation and adopted in 1923, rejected again in 1930. In prohibiting aliens (Chinese and Japanese) the 1920's were economic for most citizens, Oregon trials of the Depression decline in international of citizens unemployment response was moderate controlled the state like other state and federal however, did choose sevelt as president of 1936, and 1940 and 1944 governor in 1934.

The Depression caused for the increased role in economic affairs. Industrial Recovery Act urged businessmen to cooperate with the state to set prices. The Wagner Act in 1935 gave labor unions of their own passed laws that paid production and provided. The federal Bonneville Dam on

HISTORICAL

1792	Columbia River Capt. Robert G. Lewis and reached the Pacific Clatsop.
1805-1806	John Jacob Astor at Fort Astoria.
1811	Britain and the joint occupation.
1818	About 900 American.
1843	Oregon Territory.
1848	Oregon became Northern Pacific Initiative and adopted. Crater.
1859	Woman-suffrage.
1883	Bonneville Dam service.
1902	Vanport swept a Land Conservation mission established.
1912	
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RAY ATKESON

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ization, and immigration. By the turn of the century Oregon exported a significant volume of wheat, sheep, and cattle to out-of-state markets. Lumbering became important as well. Although the population grew rapidly, the economy fluctuated.

Post-Civil War political strength was balanced between Republicans and Democrats. In the 1890's, however, in protest against low farm prices and other social ills, the Populist party was formed.

The 20th Century. Oregon's most famous political movement, for the "Oregon System," was led by William S. U'Ren. The voters amended the state constitution to permit the initiative and referendum (1902), the direct primary election (1904), and the recall of elected officials (1908). Under the leadership of Abigail Scott Duniway, Oregon adopted woman suffrage in 1912. Using these changes in governmental machinery the voters and legislators also passed several progressive laws before World War I.

After the war the prominent political issues became taxation and race. An income tax was adopted in 1923, repealed in 1924, and passed again in 1930. In 1923, Oregon passed a law prohibiting aliens ineligible for citizenship (Chinese and Japanese) from owning land. While the 1920's were economically prosperous years for most citizens, Oregon suffered the economic trials of the Depression of the 1930's. The sharp decline in international demand made thousands of citizens unemployed. Their political response was moderate, however. Republicans controlled the state legislature and elected most other state and federal officials. The voters, however, did choose Democrat Franklin D. Roosevelt as president of the United States in 1932, 1936, and 1940 and Democrat Charles Martin as governor in 1934.

The Depression decade was most important for the increased role of the federal government in economic affairs. The New Deal's National Industrial Recovery Act (1933) permitted lumbermen to cooperate to establish production quotas and to set prices. The U.S. Congress passed the Wagner Act in 1935 that allowed workers to join unions of their own choosing. Congress also passed laws that paid farmers for reducing crop production and provided relief for the unemployed. The federal government completed Bonneville Dam on the Columbia River and

placed it in service in 1938. The dam provided flood-control, navigational, and power benefits for the state.

During World War II, numerous defense industries developed in Oregon, especially aluminum and shipbuilding. The federal government built and operated an entirely new city, Vanport, to house the immense population of wartime workers in the Portland-Vancouver, Wash., area. It was swept away in a great flood on the Columbia River on Memorial Day, 1948.

Since the end of World War II, both Democrats and Republicans have competed with equal chances for most state and federal offices. Prominent political figures have been U.S. Senators Mark O. Hatfield (1967-), Wayne L. Morse (1945-1969), and Richard Neuberger (1955-1960). Morse and Hatfield became nationally famous for their opposition to American participation in the Vietnam War, and Neuberger for support of conservation measures.

The principal political issues at the state level have been environmental protection and governmental finance. During Gov. Thomas L. McCall's terms of office (1967-1975), the state became known nationally for environmental legislation. The legislature enacted a statute in 1967 that provided for cleaning up the Willamette River. In the same year it adopted "Willamette Greenway" legislation that protected land along the banks of that river. The Scenic Waterways Act of 1970 gave protection to certain wild rivers. In 1971 a law requiring a cash deposit on beverage cans and bottles was enacted. The legislature created a unique Land Conservation and Development Commission (1973), which established standards for county land use. Voters continued to rely on income and property taxes to raise revenue; sales tax proposals were always rejected.

The economic scene shifted somewhat after the close of World War II. The lumber industry diversified into the wider forest-products field. Aluminum, sportswear, and heavy equipment became important also, and the electronics industry underwent significant expansion after the 1950's. Oregon's educated work force and congenial social and natural environment were favorable factors in this expansion. Agriculture continued to be based primarily on wheat. After manufacturing and agriculture, tourism was the state's major industry, and Oregon's scenic beauty, excellent highways, and parks drew millions of visitors. The federal government continued to place new dams into service, including the McNary (1953), the Dalles (1957), and John Day (1968) multiple-purpose dams on the Columbia River.

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HISTORICAL HIGHLIGHTS

- 1792 Columbia River explored and named by Capt. Robert Gray.
- 1805- Lewis and Clark overland expedition
- 1806 reached the Pacific and wintered at Fort Clatsop.
- 1811 John Jacob Astor established a trading post at Fort Astoria.
- 1818 Britain and the United States agreed to joint occupation of the territory.
- 1843 About 900 American settlers arrived in Oregon.
- 1848 Oregon Territory established by Congress.
- 1859 Oregon became the 33d state.
- 1883 Northern Pacific Railway reached Oregon.
- 1902 Initiative and referendum amendments adopted. Crater Lake National Park established.
- 1912 Woman-suffrage amendment adopted.
- 1938 Bonneville Dam on the Columbia placed in service.
- 1948 Vanport swept away in massive flood.
- 1973 Land Conservation and Development Commission established.

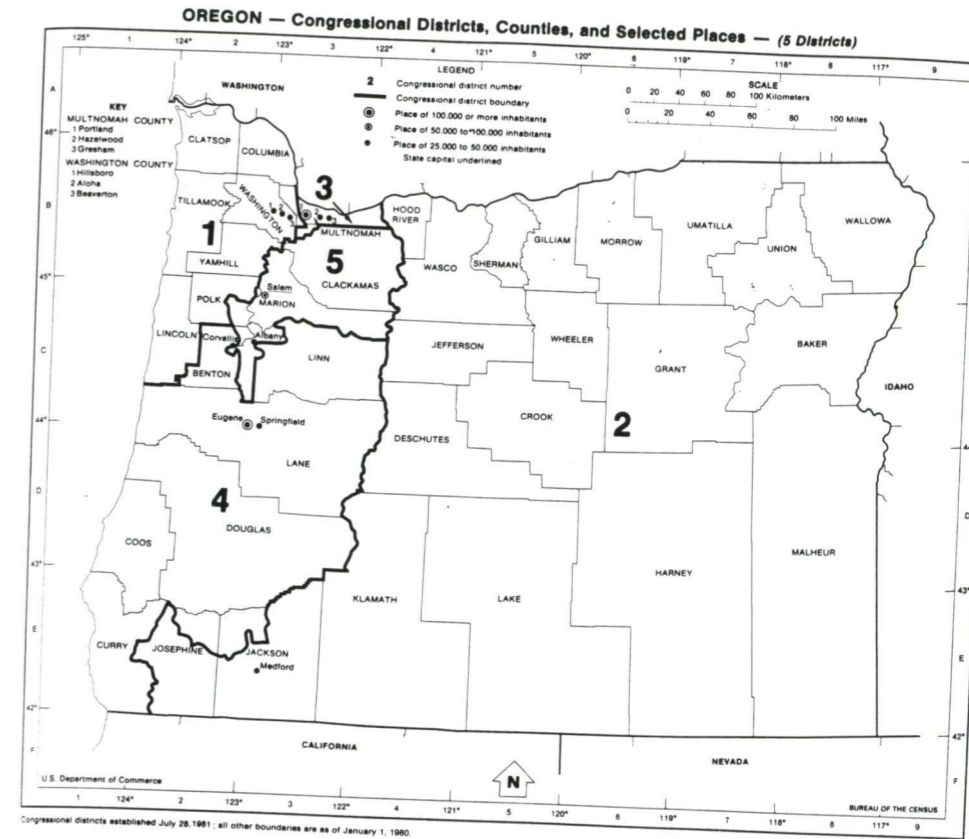
OREGON

"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



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

small, and there is not the vast gap between lifestyles you find in California. The longhaired young here like to backpack and think of themselves as middle-class; so do blue-collar workers and affluent people in the high-income suburbs.

Governor. Neil Goldschmidt was mayor of Portland in the 1970s; he was Jimmy Carter's second Secretary of Transportation; when he ran for governor in 1986, these two credentials were thought to be handicaps in a state where Carter ended up unpopular and where voters outside Portland mistrust the big city. Also, Goldschmidt had a strong opponent, Norma Paulus, experienced in state government and a native of rural Oregon—the sort of moderate Republican who has often run well in the state. But Goldschmidt, who talks so fast that the best courtroom reporters can't keep up with him, based his campaign on a blueprint for Oregon's future and stressed his role as an innovator as mayor of Portland in the 1970s—"a public-sector risk-taker in the entrepreneurial mold," the Portland *Oregonian* called him. And he could claim to be a businessman himself; after leaving Washington, he returned and worked for five years for the Nike running shoe company based in the Portland area.

Once in office, Goldschmidt decided to make the problems of children the primary focus of his governorship. He wants the state to spend more on education, and got a bill through the legislature in 1989 to get around spending caps on local education; but the issue will be decided—in this state that invented initiative, referendum, and recall—by the voters. He is also worried about abused, homeless, and illiterate children, but instead of emphasizing bureaucratic solutions, he has gone around the state focusing on teachers and volunteer leaders who have changed children's lives and calling on citizens to spend some of their own time helping children in their own community.

All this sounds like George Bush's "thousand points of light." But Goldschmidt brings to the governor's office his own ebullience, energy and independence. (In his first year he took care to veto laws sought by his biggest backers.) Oregon, like Washington next door, has a Democratic governor who comes fresh from the private sector rather than government, whose politics are a contrast not only to Reagan Republicanism, but to the labor liberalism of Democrats past. It will be interesting to see what comes of these laboratories of reform out on America's Pacific Rim.

Goldschmidt's popularity has been high, and it is not clear whether one of the better known Republicans—Attorney General Dave Frohnmayer, Treasurer Tony Meeker, Congressman Denny Smith—will choose to run against him in 1990. If not, he may be opposed by a member of Oregon's religious right, like Joe Lutz the activist minister who challenged Bob Packwood in the 1986 primary.

Senators. Oregon has two of the senior Republicans in the Senate, the chairmen of the Appropriations and Finance Committees when their party was in control, and important legislators now that it is in the minority. Both are men of considerable intellect, character and distinctive views. And, as so often is the case when a state is represented by two Senators of the same party, considered to be in the same place on the ideological scale, and roughly the same age, their relations have been sometimes friendly, sometimes edgy.

The senior Senator is Mark Hatfield, ranking member of the Senate Appropriations Committee and holder of statewide office in Oregon since 1956, when he was elected secretary of state at 34. In 1958, he was elected governor and served for eight years; in 1966, he was elected to the Senate and has been there ever since. The issue about which Hatfield has always cared most is peace. He is a deeply religious man, and as a young serviceman was one of the first Americans to see Hiroshima after it was bombed. That experience—and deep convictions—have left him a strong proponent of disarmament and of understanding our adversaries. He was the cosponsor of the McGovern-Hatfield amendment to end the Vietnam war in the early 1970s; he was an enthusiastic backer of the nuclear freeze in the 1980s; he has never voted for a defense authorization bill. But as Appropriations chairman, he presided over the huge defense spending increases in the early 1980s; Hatfield is a man who will always vote his convictions, but will not

bend the rules or use underhanded means to achieve them. On other foreign issues, he has been a staunch opponent of contra aid, he believes American Middle East policy is too pro-Israel, and he strongly opposes the death penalty and tried to get it dropped from the 1988 drug bill. With Edward Kennedy, he is sponsoring a two-year U.S.-Soviet moratorium on underground nuclear testing of over one kilton. He has worked for years to give aid to Vietnamese refugees.

On other issues, Hatfield is not so unconventional a politician. He is not an unqualified believer in free-market economics, but he has favored—long before the current slump in the lumber industry—measures to give the lumber companies more access to Oregon's forests than many environmentalists would like. He is not an enthusiast for most domestic spending programs. On cultural issues, his strong religious beliefs usually do not make him join forces usually with the New Right, but he does oppose abortion, in vivid contrast to fellow Oregon Senator Bob Packwood. He has used his Appropriations seat to funnel money to Oregon and he worked hard to prevent restarting of a shut-down nuclear plant across the river in the Hanford Reservation in Washington. Hatfield also welded together the usually fractious Oregon delegation to push through a Wild and Scenic Rivers bill in 1988, protecting 40 rivers; all but eastern Oregon's Bob Smith supported the bill.

Hatfield chaired the Appropriations Committee for six years—an often frustrating assignment, since it is constantly being muscled by the Budget Committee and by Gramm-Rudman; its bills must be defended against dozens of controversial amendments, and it had to do much of its work in one end-of-session continuing resolution. Hatfield is not a cynical horse-trader at such times, but he is willing to take on some fights and is able to win some. In 1987 Hatfield turned his gavel over to the Democrats, but since his power was not based on either partisan staffing or aggressive use of the chair, much of it remains.

Hatfield's seat is up in 1990, when he will have held public office for 40 years. He is considered popular, but it is hard for any Oregon politician to stay in close touch with constituents so many miles away, so there is speculation that he may retire or encounter serious opposition. In 1984, he ran very well despite some charges that would have hurt a Senator whose integrity is not so universally taken for granted. Before the election, it was revealed that Mrs. Hatfield, a real estate broker, had received a \$40,000 fee in return for little or no services from one Basil Tsakos, and that Hatfield had been soliciting support on official stationery for Tsakos's proposal to build a \$15 billion oil pipeline across Africa. The Hatfields changed their story several times, then appeared together in Portland, confessed an error in judgment, promised to donate the money to charity, and asked the voters' forgiveness. Another odd episode came in 1989 when Hatfield, stopped at a red light in Washington with his wife and son in the car, saw one man on foot shoot at another. When bullets passed close to his car, he floored it—a natural and prudent reaction—but he did not report the incident to the police.

After the Tsakos affair, Hatfield won reelection in 1984 with 67% of the vote—his best showing ever. He has said he will announce in fall 1989 whether he will run again, and has been raising money. Two of the state's Democratic congressmen clearly have senatorial ambitions, but one of them, Les AuCoin, has worked closely with Hatfield on Appropriations matters and says he will not run against him. The other, Ron Wyden, has not ruled it out; either or both might run if Hatfield retires, and so might Republican Congressman Denny Smith.

Oregon's junior Senator, Bob Packwood, made history in 1986 as the Chairman of the Senate Finance Committee who played a major role in producing America's most sweeping tax reform act in 45 years. His role was all the more surprising, since it was such a departure from his previous posture. Packwood spent most of his years on the Finance Committee when Russell Long was chairman, and for years he shared Long's view that government should use the tax code—granting tax credits and accelerated depreciation, allowing deductions and tax shelters—to achieve policy goals; and he also seemed to share Long's unspoken view that a Finance chairman maximizes his power by keeping tax rates high and then doling out exemptions and

favors and lower rates to his colleagues and constituents. Far from sharing Jimmy Carter's view that the tax code was a disgrace to the human race, he stated openly that it was pretty good as it was. In the first months of 1986, after Dan Rostenkowski's Ways and Means Committee passed its tax reform bill lowering rates and eliminating preferences, Packwood followed his old approach. He announced early on that he would insist on favorable treatment for the timber industry—a maladroitness that gave others leverage over him—and watched as fellow Finance members piled preference after preference into the bill.

By mid-April 1986, enough preferences had been voted to boost the deficit by \$100 billion—and kill the bill. Packwood was being lampooned in the Portland *Oregonian* as “H & R Packwood with another of my 17 versions of tax reform,” and he was facing opposition in the May 20 primary from a charismatic young conservative named Joe Lutz. Packwood had amassed some \$4 million in campaign contributions (not difficult when you're Finance chairman doling out tax preferences), but Lutz was attacking him with style and humor, and was drawing on the anti-Packwood base among registered Republicans that had held him to 62% against weak opposition in the 1980 primary. A fiasco on tax reform would undercut Packwood's greatest strength with Republican primary voters, namely his reputation for competence and his ability as a committee chairman to get things done.

So in late April, Packwood repaired to a Capitol Hill bar with an aide and over a pitcher of beer started pencilling out some figures—and came up with a bill that stripped away far more preferences than the House or Reagan version and which would lower rates far more, to a high of 27%. “I came around full circle to think [Bill] Bradley was right,” Packwood said. “We ought to get the rates as low as we can, [and] let economic efficiency guide decisions.” Packwood's turnaround stunned Washington, which had been writing off tax reform for 18 months, and carried the day in early May on the Finance Committee and in the Senate. There was almost an audible sigh of relief from the politicians at the prospect of getting out of the business of doling out preferences to favored causes and lobbyists.

Packwood was banged around somewhat later by Dan Rostenkowski in the conference committee, where Rostenkowski controlled his House conferees while Packwood didn't control his Senate counterparts. But the bill finally passed into law. In the meantime, Packwood won renomination over Joe Lutz May 20 by the none too huge margin, for a primary, of 58%–42%. That was the contest for him: the Democratic nominee, Representative James Weaver, withdrew from the race in August while he was being investigated by the House Ethics Committee, and the Democrats nominated a young man who had won 14% in their primary. Packwood, with millions left in campaign funds and his reputation for competence and clout restored, won easily.

The loss of the Finance chair left Packwood less powerful but still busy. He is one of the Senate's stronger free traders, backing the U.S.-Canada Free Trade Agreement (but getting changes to help Oregon's plywood industry) and opposing the protectionist textile bill in 1988; the former was passed and Packwood organized enough senators to prevent an override of the veto of the latter. On the Commerce Committee, which he chaired from 1981 to 1985, he is a force for deregulation. He supported the catastrophic health care bill and the Civil Rights Restoration Act and was the first Senate Republican to oppose the nomination of Robert Bork. He is co-sponsoring with Daniel Patrick Moynihan a bill to change the child care tax credit. He worked on the Oregon Wild and Scenic Rivers bill. On campaign finance reform he has partisan expertise from his days as chairman of the National Republican Senatorial Committee (he lost the post in 1982 after he was critical of Reagan), and he upheld the Republican filibuster against the Democrats' bill; late at night in February 1988, Majority Leader Robert Byrd, frustrated by the lack of a quorum, ordered the sergeant-at-arms to arrest Packwood making him the first Senator ever to be carried into the chamber under arrest.

Packwood has causes as well as committees. In the early 1970s, he was the Senate's leading

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

Packwood, like many prominent Senators, first won office in an upset: he was a surprise winner when he ran, at age 36, against four-term incumbent Wayne Morse in 1968. He won reelection in 1974 and 1980 by margins that have to be considered unimpressive, especially considering 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 one who still plays it to win. Those who see him as a cynical man who believes in nothing have got it 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 couples; 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 (0.49%)
St/Lcl Grants	1,322m (1.15%)	1,320m (1.15%)	2m (1.95%)
Salary/Wages	1,001m (0.75%)	831m (1.24%)	170m (1.24%)
Pymnts to Indiv	4,878m (1.19%)	4,685m (1.20%)	193m (1.03%)
Procurement	749m (0.40%)	298m (0.64%)	749m (0.40%)
Research/Other	287m (0.77%)	286m (0.77%)	1m (0.77%)

Political Lineup: Governor, Neil Goldschmidt (D); Secy. of State, Barbara Roberts (D); Atty. Gen., Dave Frohnmayer (R); Treasurer, Tony Meeker (R). State Senate, 30 (19 D and 11 R); State House of Representatives, 60 (32 D and 28 R). Senators, Mark O. Hatfield (R) and Robert W. Packwood (R). 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 (56%)
Mondale (D)	536,479 (44%)

1988 Republican Presidential Primary

Bush	199,938 (73%)
Dole	49,128 (18%)
Robertson	21,212 (8%)

GOVERNOR

Gov. Neil Goldschmidt (D)



Elected 1986, term expires Jan. 1991; b. June 16, 1940, Eugene; home, Salem; U. of OR, B.A. 1963, U. of CA at Berkeley, J.D. 1967; Jewish; married (Margie).

Career: Practicing atty., 1967-70; Legal Aide, Portland City Comm., 1971-73; Mayor of Portland, 1973-79; U.S. Secy. of Transportation, 1979-81; Vice Pres., Nike, Inc., 1981-85.

Office: State Capitol, Rm. 254, Salem 97310, 503-378-3111.

Election Results

1986 gen.	Neil Goldschmidt (D)	549,456 (52%)
	Norma Paulus (R)	506,989 (48%)
1986 prim.	Neil Goldschmidt (D)	214,148 (68%)
	Edward N. Fadeley (D)	81,300 (26%)
1982 gen.	Victor G. Atiyeh (R)	639,841 (61%)
	Ted Kulongoski (D)	374,316 (36%)

SENATORS

Sen. Mark O. Hatfield (R)



Elected 1966, seat up 1990; b. July 12, 1922, Dallas; home, Tigard; Willamette U., B.A. 1943, Stanford U., M.A. 1948; Baptist; married (Antoinette).

Career: Navy, WWII; Assoc. Prof. of Pol. Sci., Dean of Students, Willamette U., 1949-57; OR House of Reps., 1951-55; OR Senate, 1955-57; OR Secy. of State, 1957-59; Gov. of OR, 1959-67.

Offices: 711 HSOB 20510, 202-224-3753. Also 475 Cottage St. N.E., Salem 97301, 503-363-1629; and 114 Pioneer Crthse., 555 S.W. Yamhill, Portland 97204, 503-221-3380.

Committees: Appropriations (Ranking Member of 13 R). Subcommittees: Commerce, Justice, State, the Judiciary and Related Agencies; Energy and Water Development (Ranking Member); Foreign Operations; Labor, Health and Human Services, Education; Legislative Branch. Energy and Natural Resources (2d of 9 R). Subcommittees: Public Lands, National Parks and Forests;

Water and Power. Rules and Administration (2d of 7 R). Joint Committee on the Library. Joint Committee on Printing.

Group Ratings

	ADA	ACLU	COPE	CFA	LCV	ACU	NTLC	NSI	COC	CEI
1988	70	56	51	75	70	30	40	0	57	37
1987	65	—	50	58	—	28	—	—	61	41

National Journal Ratings

	1988 LIB — 1988 CONS		1987 LIB — 1987 CONS	
Economic	43%	55%	28%	71%
Social	45%	54%	35%	62%
Foreign	75%	24%	64%	35%

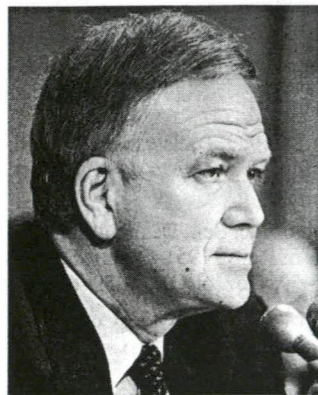
Key Votes

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

Election Results

1984 general	Mark O. Hatfield (R)	808,152	(67%)	(\$671,167)
	Margie Hendriksen (D)	406,122	(33%)	(\$257,512)
1984 primary	Mark O. Hatfield (R)	214,114	(79%)	
	John T. Scheiss (R)	26,848	(10%)	
	Sherry Reynolds (R)	18,590	(7%)	
	Ralph H. Preston (R)	12,662	(5%)	
1978 general	Mark O. Hatfield (R)	550,165	(62%)	(\$223,874)
	Vernon Cook (D)	341,616	(38%)	(\$38,976)

Sen. Robert W. (Bob) Packwood (R)



Elected 1968, seat up 1992; b. Sept. 11, 1932, Portland; home, Portland; Willamette U., B.A. 1954, N.Y.U., LL.B. 1957; Protestant; married (Georgie).

Career: Law clerk, OR Supreme Ct., 1957-58; Practicing atty., 1959-69; OR House of Reps., 1963-69.

Offices: 259 RSOB 20510, 202-224-5244. Also 101 S.W. Main St., Ste. 240, Portland 97204-3210, 503-294-3448.

Committees: *Commerce, Science, and Transportation* (2d of 9 R). Subcommittees: Communications (Ranking Member); Foreign Commerce and Tourism; Surface Transportation. *Finance* (Ranking Member of 9 R). Subcommittees: International Trade; Medicare and Long Term Care. *Joint Committee on Taxation*.

Group Ratings

	ADA	ACLU	COPE	CFA	LCV	ACU	NTLC	NSI	COC	CEI
1988	55	63	46	75	60	40	44	67	57	37
1987	60	—	45	58	—	31	—	—	61	49

National Journal Ratings

	1988 LIB — 1988 CONS		1987 LIB — 1987 CONS	
Economic	47%	48%	35%	64%
Social	65%	34%	84%	13%
Foreign	43%	56%	46%	49%

Key Votes

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

Election Results

1986 general	Robert W. (Bob) Packwood (R)	656,317	(63%)	(\$6,523,492)
	Rick Bauman (D)	375,735	(36%)	(\$64,139)
1986 primary	Robert W. (Bob) Packwood (R)	171,985	(58%)	
	Joe P. Lutz, Sr. (R)	126,315	(42%)	
1980 general	Robert W. (Bob) Packwood (R)	594,290	(52%)	(\$1,534,607)
	Ted Kulongoski (D)	501,963	(44%)	(\$190,047)

FIRST DISTRICT

In the northwest corner of Oregon, near the antique town of Astoria, where John Jacob Astor's fur traders were the state's first white settlers, around the mouth of the Columbia River, and in the coastal counties of Clatsop, Tillamook and Lincoln, the countryside still has a frontier ambience to it: rain falls constantly on the weathered frame houses, and men in plaid flannel jackets work in lumber mills and on docks. The towns have an unfinished look to them, as if they were villages in the late 19th century, waiting for a railroad hookup or a new factory to make one of them into one of Oregon's major cities. This land is part of the 1st Congressional District of Oregon. The 1st also includes part of the Willamette Valley south of Portland, which has long been farmland—the most fertile land in the state, settled by Yankees in the middle 19th century. But in recent years, areas close to Portland have had an influx of settlers from the metropolitan area—people looking for wider spaces, closer access to the countryside, and a more traditional atmosphere in which to raise their families.

That is the historical 1st District, the descendant of a congressional district first established in 1892, that stretches along the lower Columbia River and almost half of Oregon's Pacific shore. The newer 1st District is part of the Portland metropolitan area. It starts with the sparkling new downtown, with its handsome postmodern high-rises—the pyramid-crowned brick KOIN Tower, the wedge-shaped Justice Center—and Victorian storefronts and transit mall with trolleys and the river walk where a freeway was torn down, on the west bank of the Willamette River. It continues up through the hills that jut up just west of downtown, through Portland's most affluent neighborhoods, with old lumber barons' mansions overlooking downtown, the river and Mount Hood. Over those hills are the new suburbs of Washington County. Fifty years ago this was a farm county, with 39,000 people; now Portland has spread out over the lowlands, and the population is about 265,000. This is an affluent area with a high-tech aura; computer and high tech companies have been flocking here, attracted by an environment—at the foot of mountains, woody and even rustic, but outfitted with all the comforts and services of modern civilization—that appeals to a high-skill work force. People have started to call the area Silicon Forest.

Historically, this was mostly Republican country, and the 1st elected only Republicans to the House from 1892 to 1972. Then in the Watergate year of 1974 it elected Les AuCoin, a Democrat who is one of the leaders of, and perhaps the archetypical member of, the Watergate generation. His approach to issues is as different from that of typical labor-liberal Democrats as the 1st District is different from typical big city Democratic districts, and he has shown the capacity to win elections in difficult territory and bad years for his party. He typifies the Watergate class also in legislative skill; after one term in the Oregon state legislature he became House Majority Leader. His base was not on the Democratic coast, but in high-income Washington County; his primary emphasis was not on economic issues but on non-economic matters like Vietnam, Watergate and the environment.

In the 1980s, he emerged from his seat on the Appropriations Committee as one of the most visible and fervent opponents of the Reagan Administration's foreign and defense policy. He is one of only two doves on the Defense Appropriations Subcommittee, and took the lead role

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(C.E.B.C.)

Oregon

Admitted to the Union as the 33rd member in 1859, Oregon comprises a region of startling physical diversity, from the moist rain forests and mountains and the fertile valleys of its western third to the naturally arid and climatic harshness of its eastern deserts. Mountains, plateaus, plains, and valleys of different geological ages and materials are arrayed in countless combinations, including such natural wonders as the Columbia River Gorge, Oregon Caves National Monument, Crater Lake National Park, the majestic snow-covered peaks of the Cascade Range, and the "moon country" of central Oregon.

Historically, Oregon comprised all of the United States' Pacific Northwest, a region that today includes the states of Oregon, Washington, and Idaho, and a small portion of Montana west of the Rocky Mountains. To the north of the state's 96,981 square miles (251,181 square kilometres) of land and inland water lies Washington, from which Oregon receives the waters of the Columbia River; to the east, Idaho, much of its border formed by the winding Snake River and its Hells Canyon, the deepest gorge on the North American continent; to the south, Nevada and California, with which Oregon shares its mountain and desert systems; and, to the west, the Pacific Ocean, to the beneficent influences of which Oregon owes the moderate climate of its western lands.

The forested mountains of western and northeastern Oregon have supplied the traditional core of the state's economy. Its many forest-product plants produce more than one-fifth of the nation's softwood lumber, one-half of its plywood, one-fourth of its hardboard, as well as large quantities of pulp and paper. In addition, the multipurpose development of the Columbia River System provides huge quantities of electricity, water for irrigation and industry, shipping channels, and water for recreation. The heartland of Oregon, however, is the Willamette Valley, containing the major cities of Portland, Eugene, and Salem (the capital) and a rich and diversified agriculture. (For information on related topics, see UNITED STATES; UNITED STATES, HISTORY OF THE; NORTH AMERICA; PACIFIC COAST RANGES; and COLUMBIA RIVER.)

THE HISTORY OF OREGON

When the first white men arrived in the Oregon Country—a region vaguely defined at the time but roughly comparable to the present Pacific Northwest—about 125 Indian tribes with a population estimated at 100,000 to 180,000 lived in and around the area. In what became present-day Oregon, the leading tribes were the salmon-eating Chinook, along the lower Columbia River; the Tillamook, Yamel, Molaha, Clackamus, and Multnomah in the northwest; the Santiam and Coos in the southwest; the Cayuse, Northern Paiute, Umatilla, Nez Percé, and

Bannock in the dry lands east of the Cascade Range and in the Blue-Wallowa Mountains; and the Klamath and Modoc in the south central area. Their mode of life was responsible for their small population. Since they had no form of agriculture and no domesticated animals other than the dog, they depended entirely upon the natural fauna and flora of the land and water, existing with crude implements by gathering, hunting, and fishing. The tribes along the Columbia River, known as the Canoe Indians, fashioned excellent canoes from logs.

The explorers. The first white men to see the Oregon coast were Spanish sailors searching for a northwest passage to facilitate trade with the Orient. In 1579 the English buccaneer Francis Drake, in quest of Spanish loot and a northwest passage in his "Golden Hind," anchored in an inlet north of the Golden Gate and with a brass plate "took possession" of the country for Queen Elizabeth I. Until the third quarter of the 18th century, when the Spanish renewed exploration along the coast, the Oregon Country remained unexplored. In 1778 the English sea captain James Cook visited Oregon. His men bought beaver and other skins, which they sold at huge profits in China.

In 1787 Boston merchants sent two ships to the Oregon Country under the command of Captains Robert Gray and John Kendrick. On his second voyage, Gray entered the harbour that bears his name (in Washington), and in May 1792 he sailed over the bar of the Columbia River and named it after his ship, the "Columbia." This was the first United States claim to the Pacific Northwest by right of discovery.

The Northwest also was approached by land. Two English fur companies, the Hudson's Bay Company and the North West Company, raced across the continent to open routes to the Pacific; the Americans were not far behind. Meriwether Lewis and William Clark reached the mouth of the Columbia in 1805, strengthening the United States claim to the region.

John Jacob Astor, at the head of the Pacific Fur Company, began the white settlement of the Oregon Country with the establishment of a trading post at Astoria in 1811. The Hudson's Bay Company established Ft. Vancouver in 1824. Dr. John McLoughlin was appointed to head this company's far-flung operations, and for the next 22 years he was the dominating figure in the region.

Permanent settlement. From 1830 onward, thousands of Americans from the Middle West migrated to the Pacific Northwest. Missionaries played a role in settlement. In 1834 the Methodists, headed by Jason Lee, established the first permanent settlement in the Willamette Valley. The migrations that carved deep wagon wheel ruts still visible in the Oregon Trail began in the early 1840s. These settlers pressed for a practical answer to the undetermined ownership of the Oregon Country. After 1838 United States claims and rights to the region were constantly before Congress. American settlers in the Willamette Valley made known their desire to become part of the United States. In 1843 representatives met at Champeog to organize a provisional government; a set of laws patterned after those of Iowa was accepted. By 1844 the British government had concluded that the Columbia River as the boundary line would have to be abandoned, and the Hudson's Bay Company moved its chief Northwest depot to Ft. Victoria. In spite of the "Fifty-four Forty or Fight" slogan of the presidential campaign of 1844, the 49th parallel was accepted by both nations as the boundary, and the Oregon Country was added to the United States in 1846.

The influx of population led to political agitation, and in 1853 the Washington Territory was given independent status; the Idaho Territory gained similar status in 1863.

Statehood and growth. By 1883, following several "wars," most of the Indians of Oregon were on reservations. The same year saw the beginning of the linkage of Oregon with the rest of the nation by railroad, vastly improving the opportunity for economic growth. Agriculture and forestry were especially stimulated, and by the turn of the 20th century, two-thirds of the people of Oregon lived in rural areas.

An overview of the state

The Indian cultures of Oregon

Elevations

Disputes over ownership

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The 20th century has witnessed rapid growth of cities, and since 1940 there has been significant diversification of the economy. Today two-thirds of the people live in urban areas.

THE NATURAL AND HUMAN LANDSCAPE

The great diversity of landforms and climates in Oregon is reflected in the different patterns of human settlement and varying bases of economic activity throughout the state.

The natural environment. *Physical regions and vegetation.* Oregon has nine major landform regions: the Coast Range, the Klamath Mountains, the Willamette Valley, the Cascade Range, the North Central Oregon Plateau, the Blue-Wallowa Mountains, the High Lava Plains, the Basin and Range Province, and the Malheur-Owyhee Upland.

The forest-blanketed Coast Range, which borders the Pacific Ocean from the Coquille River northward, is the lowest of Oregon's main mountain systems. Its elevations are usually below 2,000 feet, but Marys Peak, southwest of Corvallis, reaches 4,097 feet (1,249 metres), the highest point in the range.

The Klamath Mountains, which extend into Oregon from California, lie south of the Coast Range and west of the Cascades. Composed of ancient resistant rocks, they have had a complicated geologic history. They are higher and more rugged than the Coast Range and lack the north-south orientation. The famous Rogue River, bisecting the area, provides the major drainage. Thick forests grow on these mountains, which also contain the state's richest mineral deposits.

The Willamette Valley is essentially an alluvial plain that has been produced by burying stream-modified lowland with enormous quantities of sediments brought by tributary streams from the bordering mountains. The low hilly areas in the central and northern portions are composed of resistant rocks. This valley contains the prime land of the state and is its population centre. Its soils support intensive agriculture.

The Cascade Range in Oregon forms a broad lava plateau. The wider western section is deeply eroded by numerous streams fed by heavy precipitation. The eastern section, less dissected, is crowned with a chain of volcanic peaks. Mt. Hood, reaching 11,245 feet (3,427 metres) above sea level, and Mt. Jefferson, rising to 10,499 feet (3,200 metres), are the highest. The western slopes of the Cascades are mantled with Douglas fir forests; on the upper slopes western hemlock and true firs become dominant. The forests of the drier east side are largely of ponderosa pine.

In the North Central Oregon Plateau, a portion of the Columbia River Basin, streams are entrenched and provide some bold relief. The interstream areas are broad, little-dissected, smoothly rolling surfaces that provide the land for Oregon's great wheat ranches.

The Blue-Wallowa Mountains comprise two separate highland masses in the northeastern part of the state. The name Blue Mountains refers to the eroded plateaus and ranges extending westward from the agriculturally important Grand Ronde and Baker valleys. Basins and valleys, the headquarters for large cattle ranches, are scattered through the Blue Mountains. The Wallowa Mountains, beyond the Grande Ronde and Baker valleys and near the Idaho border, contain the highest elevations in northeastern Oregon. They were strongly glaciated and display some of the most spectacular scenery to be found in the American West.

The area of the flat High Lava Plains, or High Desert, is located south of the Blue Mountains and eastward from the Cascade Range. The smoothness of the surface, however, is broken by cinder cones, buttes, and craters. Immaturity of erosion and localized interior drainage are other features. Low precipitation, short and erratic growing seasons, and the absence of soil in many places result in an arid landscape of skimpy vegetation, with the details of the surface features commonly visible.

The Basin and Range Province to the south, which merges with the High Lava Plains, is a youthful high lava

plain interrupted by mountains and fault troughs. Small volcanoes are numerous in the western portion, where an extensive sheet of pumice greatly modifies surface runoff, vegetation, and land use. Irrigation agriculture is practiced in the Upper Klamath Lake area, and hay is grown with irrigation in a number of other basins and valleys, but most of this region is used by range livestock.

The Malheur-Owyhee Upland of southeastern Oregon is for the most part a high, warped plateau. It contains older lava and has been more dissected than the High Lava Plains. The major drainage system, the Owyhee River, has incised several notable canyons in an area locally called the "Rimrock Country." Along the Snake River in the east central portion of the state there is highly productive irrigation agriculture, but most of this region is livestock-grazing country.

Climatic regions. Oregon's climates range from equable, mild, marine conditions on the coast to continental conditions of dryness and extreme temperature in the interior. Location with respect to the ocean, prevailing wind and storm paths, and topography and elevation are the principal controls. Six climatic areas can be recognized.

The narrow coastal area and the bordering mountain slopes are marine influenced. Temperatures are mild and equable: July averages 55° to 60° F (13° to 16° C), January about 40° F (4° C). Summers are relatively dry but receive only half of the possible sunshine; other seasons are cloudy and wet. Annual precipitation ranges from 60 to 120 inches (1,500 to 3,000 millimetres) or more.

The lowlands of the Willamette, Umpqua, and the Middle Rogue rivers are warmer in summer, slightly cooler in winter, and have less precipitation than the coast. July averages 67° to 72° F (19° to 22° C) and receives 65 to 70 percent of the possible sunshine; January averages about 40° F (4° C). The rainy season extends from October through April, with precipitation averaging 35 to 40 inches (875 to 1,000 millimetres) except in the Middle Rogue Valley, where 20 to 25 inches (500 to 625 millimetres) are common.

The Cascade Range has copious winter precipitation, including phenomenal snow depth, and short, dry, sunny summers. Above 3,000 feet, January average temperatures are below 32° F (0° C). Snow begins to fall in October and remains through April, with large patches persisting until July. The higher peaks support snowfields and small glaciers throughout the year. July average temperatures range from 50° to 60° F (10° to 16° C) depending on elevation.

The North Central Oregon Plateau, stretching from northern Wasco County through northern Umatilla County, is sufficiently elevated and exposed to receive ten to 20 inches (250 to 500 millimetres) of precipitation. Distribution is fairly even, but winter has the majority of the rainy days. Summers are sunny, with July average temperatures 70° to 75° F (21° to 24° C). The brisk winters have considerable sunny weather, and January temperatures average 31° to 33° F (-1° to 1° C). The plateau area of central and southeastern Oregon has climatic characteristics similar to the north central plateau except for somewhat lower precipitation and lower temperatures at higher elevations.

The Blue-Wallowa Mountains have variety in climatic detail. The intermontane basins and valleys are similar to the north central plateau, with colder winters. The higher, exposed elevations receive comparatively heavy precipitation, much in the form of snow during winter.

Human imprints. At least five major patterns of human land use emerge from the tangle of Oregon's natural landscapes and climates. The forested mountains—the Coast Range, the Cascades, the Klamath, and the Blue-Wallowas—show relatively little evidence of human habitation or modification except for the harvest pattern of block cutting in the Douglas fir region, the logging and forest-management roads, and scattered roadside homesites at lower elevations. Most loggers—few in number because of technological efficiency—live in the valley towns.

The western valleys, dominated by the Willamette, are

Climatic
variation

Man's
uses of
the land

Dispute
over
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Oregon's main centres of population, industry, and transportation. Most persons live close to well-populated centres. The nearly 1,300 small sawmills that in 1947 were located in valley towns or up tributary valleys into the forested mountains have dwindled to fewer than 250; but these are large, integrated operations producing a multiplicity of forest products.

In the rolling, sparsely populated wheat country of north central Oregon, ranches commonly exceed 1,500 acres in the eastern portion and double that size to the west, where wheat-fallow rotation is practiced. In regions of natural erosion, alternate bands of crop and fallow occur. Farmsteads are widely separated, and owners often live in towns.

The growth of natural feed in wide-open range country is relatively poor, and cattle scatter over enormous areas; seldom do more than a few cluster. Appurtenances of the area include fences and occasional watering places with a metal tank. Ranchsteads are few and far between, and ranchers travel about in four-wheel-drive pickup trucks.

Most of the eastern Oregon towns, except Pendleton, lie in the area of irrigated agriculture, on the eastern slopes of the Cascades or near the Idaho border. Farming is highly mechanized.

THE PEOPLE OF OREGON

Composition. Oregonians are predominantly United States-born. The less than 4 percent of foreign birth comprise mainly older persons who immigrated from the Scandinavian countries, Finland, and Canada. Roman Catholics form the largest single religious denomination in Oregon, but about 77 out of 100 church members are of the Protestant faiths. Methodists, Baptists, Presbyterians, Disciples of Christ, and Lutherans are the major Protestant groups.

Contemporary demography. The 1970 census reported that Oregon had 2,091,385 inhabitants, an 18.2 percent increase since 1960. The people are unevenly distributed, 87 percent living west of the crest of the Cascade Range and 69 percent in the Willamette Valley. Average densities in eastern Oregon are, for the most part, low: Harney County had a 1970 average of 0.7 person per square mile, Lake County, 0.8, and Wheeler County, 1.1.

About two-thirds of the Oregonians lived in urban areas; and rural population declined in 22 of the 36 counties, while only seven showed losses of urban population.

Approximately two-thirds of all Oregonians live in the three Standard Metropolitan Statistical Areas of the state, Portland, Eugene, and Salem. Portland, near the confluence of the Willamette and Columbia rivers and the largest city in the state, is a leading West Coast port and the major commercial, industrial, service, and cultural centre of the state. Eugene and Salem, the second and third cities, are important for trade and processing. Salem, the state capital, is among the nation's leading food-processing centres. The major cities outside the Willamette Valley are Medford, in the Rogue Valley; Klamath Falls, in south central Oregon; and Pendleton, in the north central plateau.

THE STATE'S ECONOMY

Traditionally, Oregon has had a resource-oriented economy, strongly dependent upon its forests and farms. In recent years diversification has occurred as various new industries have been established and trade and service activities have grown.

Components of the economy. Manufacturing. Forest-products manufacturing still ranks as Oregon's leading industry. It accounts for about one-half of the state's 5,000 manufacturing establishments, of its manufacturing employment, and of the value added by manufacturing. About one-half the land area of the state is forested. Public agencies control about 85 percent of Oregon's commercial forest, private owners about 14.9 percent. Another 4,100,000 additional acres of forest are reserved for recreation and watershed use. The forests are capable of permanently sustaining a wood-based sector in the economy of the present size.

The forest industry began as a producer of lumber:

since 1938 Oregon has been the leading state in softwood lumber. In recent years the products have been changing radically, and now only 40 percent of the forest income is from lumber. About one-quarter of the logs harvested go into plywood, which accounts for about one-third of the value of forest products. Pulp and paper plants and hard-board and particle-board plants contribute most of the remainder.

Food processing adds about \$325,000,000 to the value of agriculture and fishery commodities and employs about 25,000 workers. The development of sources of electricity, the availability of natural gas via pipeline, abundant water, and the growth of population are the assets upon which new industries have been based. The metals-related group of industries—including primary metals, fabricated metals, electrical and other machinery, and transportation equipment—has been the pacesetter. In the 1960s, employment in these industries doubled, and the value added now exceeds that of food processing. The greatest concentration of metals-related industries is in the Portland metropolitan area, but an aluminum smelter is located at The Dalles, and Albany has two metal-processing plants.

Agriculture and fishing. The agricultural land base of Oregon includes about 5,400,000 acres of cropland, 11,500,000 acres of farm pastures and ranges, and 20,900,000 acres of public range; about 1,700,000 acres are irrigated. Livestock products contribute nearly one-half of the total commodity value, led by cattle and calves; dairy and poultry products are also significant. Wheat is the leading crop, with vegetables and fruits among the other major crops.

Chinook, silver, blueback, and pink salmon are the most valuable fishery products, contributing about 12 percent of the fishery volume and 25 percent of the value. Shellfish amount to about 25 percent of both volume and value; other fish include flounder, tuna, ocean perch, and rockfish.

Mining. Oregon mines \$60,000,000 to \$70,000,000 worth of minerals annually; sand and gravel make up the bulk of the value. Quarrying occurs in every county, but the greatest quantities are taken near the growing urban areas. The only nickel mine in the nation is located near Riddle. Mercury is also mined.

Transportation. In 1970 Oregon had more than 41,000 miles of highways and roads under the jurisdiction of the State Highway Commission, the Federal-Aid Secondary Highway System, and counties and municipalities. In addition, more than 52,000 miles of forest development roads, national park roads, and military and Indian reservation roads are controlled by federal agencies and various local governments. Some 5,000 miles of railroads provide north-south and east-west routes. The largest airport is Portland International Airport; other significant commercial airfields are at Eugene, Medford, Pendleton, and Corvallis.

Through its entire history, water transportation has been important to Oregon, and today the state has 23 port districts. Six are located on the Columbia above the head of deep navigation, where barge traffic is composed principally of grain and petroleum downstream and cement and structural steel upstream. Portland, open to oceangoing vessels, is by far the most important port. The other districts stretch along the Oregon coast and up the Columbia on the deep-draft channel. Astoria, Newport, and Coos Bay, in addition to Portland, have regular shipments to and from foreign countries.

ADMINISTRATION AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS

Structure of government. Oregon has been in the vanguard of several innovative movements in American government collectively known as the "Oregon System." In 1902 the concepts of initiative and referendum were introduced, by which voters were able to initiate and vote upon statutes or constitutional revisions; these were supplemented in 1908 by the system of recall, under which the removal of elected officials could be initiated by the voters. The state was also one of the earliest to impose a state income tax, in 1923.

Rural and urban Oregon

Forestry as the economic base

Waterways and shipping

The "Oregon System" initiative, referendum and recall

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The state level. State government follows the pattern of most states, though the governor is perhaps stronger than in many. Limited to two four-year terms within any 12-year period, he supervises the state budget, agency heads, boards, and commissions, and coordinates their activities, initiates future planning, and is the focus of federal-state interaction. He may also veto individual items in appropriation bills.

Legislative power is shared by the people of Oregon, through the system of initiative and referendum, and their elected legislators. The legislature comprises the Senate, with 30 members serving four-year terms, and the House of Representatives, with 60 members serving for two-year terms.

The court system is headed by the seven-justice Supreme Court, which has general administrative authority over all other courts. The justices, elected for six-year terms, elect one of their members as chief justice.

Local government. Oregon gives its towns and cities home rule, the right to choose their own form of government. Most cities with populations greater than 5,000 have the council-manager form of government, whereas smaller cities are governed by a city council and a mayor. Portland is governed by four commissioners and a mayor.

In 1958 home rule was extended to counties, but to date few have taken action under this privilege. In most counties, a county judge and two commissioners or a board of three commissioners exercise the powers of government. These officials usually are elected for terms of three years.

Political life. The Republican Party has dominated Oregon's politics through much of its history. Although with industrial growth in recent decades Democrats have come to outnumber Republicans in registration, Republicans continue to control the governorship and most major elective offices. An unusual number of Oregonians have made their mark in the U.S. Congress by their independent stances, perhaps a reflection of continuing frontier attitudes.

The social milieu. Although crime and related problems have increased, Oregon in the early 1970s was far less beleaguered than many other states by issues related to such social ills as deteriorating inner cities and inadequate tax bases to pay for rising costs in education, welfare, and health care. Racial problems have been few, and only Portland, since World War II, has had a significant black community.

Areas of state involvement. Oregon's biennial budget consists of segments supported by General Fund and Other Fund revenues. The General Fund is derived from personal and corporate income taxes, excise, inheritance, and insurance taxes, and liquor sales. Other Fund revenue comes from federal grants, use taxes, trust funds, licenses, and the sale of services and commodities.

Health, education, public welfare, corrective institutions, legislative and judicial functions, and general government administrative functions are supported out of the General Fund. Activities substantially supported by the Other Fund include transportation programs, employee-protection programs, regulatory activities such as public utilities, banking, and corporations, and some natural resources functions. In 1971 the legislature passed a far-reaching program to deal with air and water pollution.

Education. French Prairie, present-day Wheatland, was the site of Oregon's first school, in 1834; 15 years later the first free public school system was created by the territorial legislature. Today a board of education, appointed by the governor, and an elected superintendent of public instruction oversee the system.

Opportunities for education after high school are provided by 12 community colleges, a state system of higher education comprised of three universities, four regional colleges, and 19 independent colleges. The community colleges (operating under state law and guidelines established by the State Board of Education) are administered by lay boards, locally tax supported and especially responsive to local needs in their curricula.

Reed College in Portland is a private liberal arts institution with a relatively short (founded 1911) but distinguished history. It has an extraordinary record in the pro-

portion of its graduates who go on to advanced degree elsewhere. Willamette University, in Salem, granted its first degree, "Mistress of English Literature," in 1859.

CULTURAL LIFE AND INSTITUTIONS

As a relatively young region of the United States, and one in which the imprints of man are scarcely visible over vast stretches of land, Oregon has not developed a cultural identity equivalent to those of the longer-settled or more heavily populated regions. Its people, however, no less in the sparsely settled areas of the east than in the Willamette Valley centres, take full part in the increasingly homogeneous character of American life. Television, radio, and newspapers are available in all corners of the state. Theatrical and musical groups are found in the cities and larger towns, and the Oregon Shakespearean Festival in Ashland draws thousands of viewers each summer to its productions. University and college communities have available many public offerings in the arts or other cultural activities.

Popular culture. In addition to the ubiquitous sporting events, both spectator and participatory, Oregon offers a number of attractions related to its history and its location. These include the Pendleton Round-Up (held ironically in wheat country), which attracts participants from across the West and spectators from around the Northwest. Albany's World Championship Timber Carnival, which takes place each July 4, features logger events, carnivals, a parade, and the like. Portland's Rose Festival in early June is perhaps the most famous of the state's communal celebrations.

Libraries and museums. Oregon has about 100 free public library systems, including about 20 county libraries and several travelling libraries, or bookmobiles. The Multnomah County Library, in Portland, was the first to serve the public on a large scale; it began membership service in 1864 and free service in 1902. The Oregon State Library in Salem maintains a general reference service and loan collection for use by the public either directly or through local libraries.

The Oregon Historical Society in Portland and the Horner Museum at Oregon State University own large collections of items of pioneer days in the Oregon Country. The Oregon Museum of Science and Industry in Portland features demonstrations of science at work in Oregon industries. The Portland Art Museum features Northwest Indian art and pre-Columbian Mexican art in its collection. The Murray Warner Collection of Oriental Art at the University of Oregon is one of the largest collections of its type in the United States.

PROSPECTS

A retrospective look over Oregon's development suggests a romantic early period, with a succession of voyagers by sea, overland explorers, traders and trappers, and pioneer settlers. In the recent period, the pattern is more prosaic. Economic growth, reflected in national patterns of employment and income, has been similar to that of the nation as a whole, and this industrial development has been characterized by intensification in forest products other than lumber and by utilization of electric power and skilled labour. Growth in trade and services has responded to population growth, improved transportation, and urbanization. The outdoor recreation attractions have been increasingly discovered by Americans, popularizing the state as a vacation land. With the state's increased concern with its environment, it is likely that Oregon will continue to offer the appurtenances of amenable modern living and a close relation to its natural wonders.

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The cultural milieu

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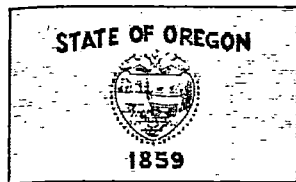
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OREGON

State of Oregon



ORIGIN OF STATE NAME: Unknown; name first applied to the river now known as the Columbia. **NICKNAME:** The Beaver State. **CAPITAL:** Salem. **ENTERED UNION:** 14 February 1859 (33d). **SONG:** "Oregon, My Oregon." **DANCE:** Square dance. **POET LAUREATE:** William E. Stafford. **MOTTO:** The Union. **COLORS:** Navy blue and gold. **FLAG:** The flag consists of a navy-blue field with gold lettering and illustrations. Obverse: the shield from the state seal, supported by 33 stars, with the words "State of Oregon" above and the year of admission below. Reverse: a beaver. **OFFICIAL SEAL:** A shield, supported by 33 stars and crested by an American eagle, depicts mountains and forests, an elk, a covered wagon and ox team, wheat, a plow, a pickax, and the state motto; in the background, as the sun sets over the Pacific, an American merchant ship arrives as a British man-o'-war departs. The words "State of Oregon 1859" surround the whole. **ANIMAL:** American beaver. **BIRD:** Western meadowlark. **FISH:** Chinook salmon. **FLOWER:** Oregon grape. **TREE:** Douglas fir. **ROCK:** Thunderegg (geode). **INSECT:** Oregon swallowtail butterfly. **LEGAL HOLIDAYS:** New Year's Day, 1 January; Birthday of Martin Luther King, Jr., 3d Monday in January; Lincoln's Birthday, 1st Monday in February; Washington's Birthday, 3d Monday in February; Memorial Day, last Monday in May; Independence Day, 4 July; Labor Day, 1st Monday in September; Veterans Day, 11 November; Thanksgiving Day, 4th Thursday in November; Christmas Day, 25 December. Designated as commemoration days are Oregon's Admission into the Union, 14 February, and Columbus Day, 12 October. **TIME:** 5 AM MST = noon GMT; 4 AM PST = noon GMT.

¹LOCATION, SIZE, AND EXTENT

Located on the Pacific coast of the northwestern US, Oregon ranks 10th in size among the 50 states.

The total area of Oregon is 97,073 sq mi (251,419 sq km), with land comprising 96,184 sq mi (249,117 sq km) and inland water 889 sq mi (2,302 sq km). Oregon extends 395 mi (636 km) E-W; the state's maximum N-S extension is 295 mi (475 km).

Oregon is bordered on the N by Washington (with most of the line formed by the Columbia River); on the E by Idaho (with part of the line defined by the Snake River); on the S by Nevada and California; and on the W by the Pacific Ocean. The total boundary length of Oregon is 1,444 mi (2,324 km), including a general coastline of 296 mi (476 km); the tidal shoreline extends 1,410 mi (2,269 km). The state's geographic center is in Crook County, 25 mi (40 km) SSE of Prineville.

²TOPOGRAPHY

The Cascade Range, extending north-south, divides Oregon into distinct eastern and western regions, each of which contains a great variety of landforms.

At the state's western edge, the Coast Range, a relatively low mountain system, rises from the beaches, bays, and rugged headlands of the Pacific coast. Between the Coast and Cascade ranges lie fertile valleys, the largest being the Willamette Valley, Oregon's heartland. The two-thirds of the state lying east of the Cascade Range consists generally of arid plateau cut by river canyons, with rolling hills in the north-central portion giving way to the Blue Mountains in the northeast. The Great Basin in the southeast is characterized by fault-block ridges, weathered buttes, and remnants of large prehistoric lakes.

The Cascades, Oregon's highest mountains, contain nine snow-capped volcanic peaks more than 9,000 feet (2,700 meters) high, of which the highest is Mt. Hood, at 11,235 feet (3,424 meters); a dormant volcano, Mt. Hood last erupted in 1865 (Mt. St. Helens, which erupted in 1980, is only 60 mi—97 km—to the northwest, in Washington.) The Blue Mountains include several rugged subranges interspersed with plateaus, alluvial basins, and deep river canyons. The Klamath Mountains in the southwest form a jumble of ridges where the Coast and Cascade ranges join.

Oregon is drained by many rivers, but the Columbia, demarcating most of the northern border with Washington, is by far the biggest and most important. Originating in Canada, it flows more than 1,200 mi (1,900 km) to the Pacific Ocean. With a mean flow rate of 250,134 cu feet per second, the Columbia is the 3d-largest river in the US. It drains some 58% of Oregon's surface by way of a series of northward-flowing rivers, including the Deschutes, John Day, and Umatilla. The largest of the Columbia's tributaries in Oregon, and longest river entirely within the state, is the Willamette, which drains a fertile valley more than 100 mi (160 km) long. Better than half of Oregon's eastern boundary with Idaho is formed by the Snake River, which flows through Hells Canyon, one of the deepest canyons in North America.

Oregon has 19 natural lakes with a surface area of more than 3,000 acres (1,200 hectares), and many smaller ones. The largest is Upper Klamath Lake, which covers 58,922 acres (23,845 hectares) and is quite shallow. The most famous, however, is Crater Lake, which formed in the crater created by the violent eruption of Mt. Mazama several thousand years ago and is now a national park. Its depth of 1,932 feet (589 meters)—greater than any other lake in the US—and its nearly circular expanse of bright-blue water, edged by the crater's rim, make it a natural wonder.

³CLIMATE

Oregon has a generally temperate climate, but there are marked regional variations. The Cascade Range separates the state into two broad climatic zones: the western third, with relatively heavy precipitation and moderate temperatures, and the eastern two-thirds, with relatively little precipitation and more extreme temperatures. Within these general regions, climate depends largely on elevation and land configuration.

In January, normal daily mean temperatures range from more than 45°F (7°C) in the coastal sections to between 25°F (-4°C) and 28°F (-2°C) in the southeast. In July, the normal daily means range between 65°F (18°C) and 70°F (21°C) in the plateau regions and central valleys and between 70°F (21°C) and 78°F (26°C) along the eastern border. The record low temperature, -54°F (-48°C), was registered at Seneca on 10 February 1933; the all-time high, 119°F (48°C), at Pendleton on 10 August 1938.

The Cascades serve as a barrier to the warm, moist winds blowing in from the Pacific, confining most precipitation to western Oregon. The average annual rainfall varies from less than 8 in (20 cm) in the drier plateau regions to as much as 200 in (508 cm) at locations on the upper west slopes of the Coast Range. In the Blue Mountains and the Columbia River Basin, totals are about 15 in (38 cm) to 20 in (51 cm). In 1982, Portland averaged 43 in (109 cm) of precipitation but only 2 in (5 cm) of sleet or snow; fog is common, and the sun shines, on average, during only 49% of the daylight hours—one of the lowest such percentages for any major US city. From 300 in (760 cm) to 550 in (1,400 cm) of snow falls each year in the highest reaches of the Cascades.

4^{FLORA AND FAUNA}

With its variety of climatic conditions and surface features, Oregon has a diverse assortment of vegetation and wildlife, including 78 native tree species. The coastal region is covered by a rain forest of spruce, hemlock, and cedar rising above dense underbrush. A short distance inland, the stands of Douglas fir—Oregon's state tree and dominant timber resource—begin, extending across the western slopes to the summit of the Cascade Range. Where the Douglas fir has been destroyed by fire or logging, alder and various types of berries grow. In the high elevations of the Cascades, Douglas fir gives way to pines and true firs. Ponderosa pine predominates on the eastern slopes, while in areas too dry for pine the forests give way to open range, which, in its natural state, is characterized by sagebrush, occasional juniper trees, and sparse grasses. The state's many species of smaller indigenous plants include Oregon grape—the state flower—as well as salmonberry, huckleberry, blackberry, and many other berries. The Malheur wire-lettuce and MacFarlane's four-o'clock are endangered.

More than 130 species of mammal are native to Oregon, of which 28 are found throughout the state. Many species, such as the cougar and bear, are protected, either entirely or through hunting restrictions. The bighorn sheep, once extirpated in Oregon, has been reintroduced in limited numbers; the Columbian white-tailed deer, with an extremely limited habitat along the Columbia River, is still classified as endangered. Deer and elk are popular game mammals, with herds managed by the state: mule deer predominate in eastern Oregon, black-tailed deer in the west. Among introduced mammals, the nutria and opossum are now present in large numbers. At least 60 species of fish are found in Oregon, including five different salmon species, of which the Chinook is the largest and the coho most common. Salmon form the basis of Oregon's sport and commercial fishing, although dams and development have blocked many spawning areas, causing a decline in numbers and heavy reliance on hatcheries to continue the runs. Hundreds of species of birds inhabit Oregon, either year-round or during particular seasons. The state lies in the path of the Pacific Flyway, a major route for migratory waterfowl, and large numbers of geese and ducks may be found in western Oregon and marshy areas east of the Cascades. Extensive bird refuges have been established in various parts of the state. The bald eagle, southern sea otter, and Oregon silver-spot butterfly are considered threatened, while the brown pelican, short-tailed albatross, California condor, Aleutian Canada goose, American and Arctic peregrine falcons, and Borax Lake chub are classified as endangered.

5^{ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION}

Oregon has been among the most active states in environmental protection. In 1938, the polluted condition of the Willamette River led to the enactment, by initiative, of one of the nation's first comprehensive water pollution control laws, which helped restore the river's quality for swimming and fishing. An air pollution control law was enacted in 1951, and air and water quality programs were placed under the new Department of Environmental Quality (DEQ) in 1969. This department is Oregon's major environmental protection agency, enforcing

standards for air and water quality and solid and hazardous waste disposal. A vehicle inspection program has been instituted to reduce exhaust emissions in the Portland area. The DEQ monitors 18 river basins for water quality and issues permits to the more than 700 businesses, industries, and government bodies that discharge waste water into public waters.

Oregon had 100 municipal solid-waste landfills in 1983. About 50 recycling companies served more than 200 community and commercial recycling programs in 65 cities and 28 counties. The state had one hazardous waste disposal and collection facility, near Arlington. As of 1983, three sites in Oregon were on the federal Environmental Protection Agency's priority list of hazardous waste sites in need of cleanup: United Chrome in Corvallis; Gould, Inc., in northwest Portland; and Teledyne Wah Chang in Albany.

In 1973, the legislature enacted what has become known as the Oregon Bottle Bill, the first state law prohibiting the sale of nonreturnable beer or soft-drink containers. The DEQ estimates that more than 90% of beverage containers are returned for recycling. The success of the Bottle Bill was partly responsible for the passage, in 1983, of the Recycling Opportunity Act, which is intended to reduce the amount of solid waste generated, to foster the reuse and recycling of materials, and to aid the recovery of energy from materials that cannot be reused or recycled. By 1 July 1986, collection sites for recyclable materials will be located at landfills and other places, and collections will be made at homes, businesses, and industries in cities with more than 4,000 people.

6^{POPULATION}

Oregon ranked 30th among the 50 states at the 1980 census, with a population of 2,633,105. Like other western states, Oregon has experienced a more rapid population growth than that of the US as a whole in recent decades. The 1980 census figure represented a 26% increase over the 1970 census population; the 1985 population estimate, 2,680,067, was 1.8% more than in 1980. The Census Bureau population estimate for 1990 is 3,318,600. Oregon's estimated population density in 1985 was 28 per sq mi (11 per sq km), less than half the national average.

As of 1984, about 42% of all Oregonians lived in the Portland region, while another 33% lived in the remainder of the Willamette Valley, particularly in and around Salem and Eugene. The city of Portland had an estimated 365,861 residents in 1984; the Portland Consolidated Metropolitan Statistical Area (which includes Vancouver, Wash.) had an estimated population of 1,340,900, ranking 26th in the US. The population of Eugene was 101,602; Salem, 90,323.

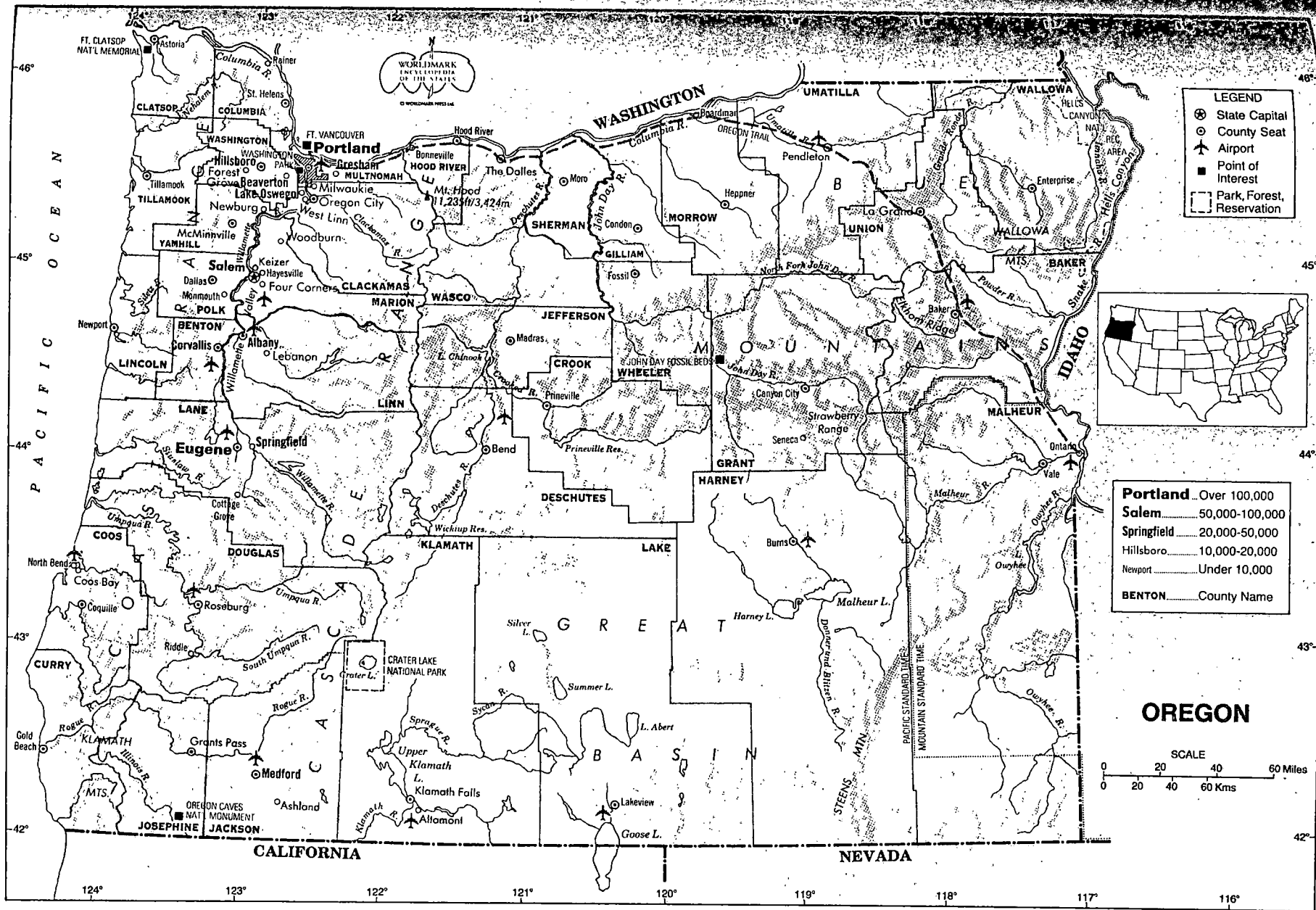
7^{ETHNIC GROUPS}

Oregon's Indians numbered 26,587 in 1980, with about 90% of the population living in urban areas. The state has four reservations, and important salmon fishing rights in the north are reserved under treaty. About 37,000 black Americans lived in Oregon in 1980, most of them in the Portland area. People of Hispanic descent numbered about 66,000 in the same year. In 1980 there were 8,429 Japanese, 8,033 Chinese, 5,564 Vietnamese, 4,427 Koreans, 4,257 Filipinos, 2,310 Laotians, and 1,938 Asian Indians. French Canadians have lived in Oregon since the opening of the territory, and they have continued to come in a small but steady migration. In all, the 1980 census counted some 108,000 Oregonians of foreign birth, accounting for 4.1% of the population.

8^{LANGUAGES}

Place-names such as Umatilla, Coos Bay, Klamath Falls, and Tillamook reflect the variety of Indian tribes that white settlers found in Oregon territory.

The Midland dialect dominates Oregon English, except for an apparent Northern dialect influence in the Willamette Valley. Throughout the state, *foreign* and *orange* have the /aw/ vowel, and *tomorrow* has the /ah/ of *father*.



LEGEND

- ⊗ State Capital
- ⊙ County Seat
- ✈ Airport
- Point of Interest
- ▭ Park, Forest, Reservation



Portland	Over 100,000
Salem	50,000-100,000
Springfield	20,000-50,000
Hillsboro	10,000-20,000
Newport	Under 10,000
BENTON	County Name

OREGON

SCALE

0 20 40 60 Miles

0 20 40 60 Kms

See endsheet maps: B2.
LOCATION: 42° to 46° 15' N; 116° 33' to 124° 32' W. **BOUNDARIES:** Washington line, 443 mi (713 km); Idaho line, 332 mi (534 km); Nevada line, 153 mi (246 km); California line, 220 mi (354 km); Pacific Ocean coastline, 296 mi (477 km).

In 1980, 2,376,608 Oregonians—91% of the population 3 years old or older—spoke only English at home. Other languages spoken at home included:

Spanish	43,401	Vietnamese	4,758
German	20,002	Japanese	4,026
French	8,635	Italian	3,278
Chinese	6,139	Korean	3,234

⁹RELIGIONS

Just over one-third of Oregon's population is affiliated with an organized religion, well below the national average. The leading Christian denominations were the Roman Catholic Church, with 323,281 members in 1984, and the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints (Mormon), with 74,099 adherents in 1980. Other major Protestant groups, with their 1980 adherents, were United Methodist, 49,578; Assemblies of God, 46,902; United Presbyterian, 42,053; and Conservative Baptist, 39,412. Jewish Oregonians were estimated to number 10,940 in 1984.

In 1985 there were some 2,000 followers of the Indian guru Bhagwan Shree Rajneesh living in the new town of Rajneesh Purahm. The guru departed the US voluntarily in November 1985 after pleading guilty to counts of arranging sham marriages and lying on his own visa.

¹⁰TRANSPORTATION

With the state's major deepwater port and international airport, Portland is the transportation hub of Oregon. The state has 2,940 mi (4,731 km) of Class I track and is served by several major rail systems, including the Southern Pacific, Union Pacific, and Burlington Northern. Lumber and other wood products are the major commodities carried; significantly more rail freight is shipped out of Oregon than is shipped in. Amtrak provides passenger service north-south through Portland, Salem, and Eugene, and east-west through Pendleton and Portland. Thirty cities in Oregon operated local transit systems in 1985.

Starting with pioneer trails and toll roads, Oregon's roads and highways had become a network extending 148,938 mi (239,693 km) by 1983. The main interstate highways are I-5, connecting the major Willamette Valley cities, and I-84 (formerly I-80N), running northwest from Ontario in eastern Oregon and then along the northern border. At the beginning of 1984 there were 2,120,523 motor vehicles, including 1,476,548 passenger cars, registered in Oregon, with 1,900,674 licensed drivers.

The Columbia River forms the major inland waterway for the Pacific Northwest, with barge navigation possible for 464 mi (747 km) upstream to Lewiston, Idaho, via the Snake River. Wheat from eastern Oregon and Washington is shipped downstream to Portland for reloading onto oceangoing vessels. The Port of Portland operates five major cargo terminals. Oregon also has several important coastal harbors, including Astoria, Newport, and Coos Bay, the largest lumber export harbor in the US.

In 1983, Oregon had 341 airfields (104 public, 237 private), of which the largest and busiest, Portland International Airport, handled 35,593 scheduled departures and enplaned 2,074,741 passengers.

¹¹HISTORY

The land now known as Oregon has been inhabited for at least 10,000 years, the age assigned to woven brush sandals found in caves along what was once the shore of a large inland lake. Later, a variety of Indian cultures evolved. Along the coast and lower Columbia River lived peoples of the Northern Coast Culture, who ate salmon and other marine life, built large dugout canoes and cedar plank houses, and possessed a complex social structure, including slavery, that emphasized status and wealth. East of the Cascade Range were hunter-gatherers who migrated from place to place as the food supply dictated.

The first European to see Oregon was probably Sir Francis Drake. In 1578, while on a raiding expedition against the Spanish,

Drake reported sighting what is believed to be the Oregon coast before being forced to return southward by "vile, thicke and stinking fogges." For most of the next 200 years, European contact was limited to occasional sightings by mariners, who considered the coast too dangerous for landing. In 1778, however, British Captain James Cook, on his third voyage of discovery, visited the Northwest and named several Oregon capes. Soon afterward, American ships arrived in search of sea otter and other furs. A Yankee merchant captain, Robert Gray, discovered the Columbia River (which he named for his ship) in 1792, contributing to the US claim to the Northwest.

The first overland trek to Oregon was the Lewis and Clark Expedition, which traveled from St. Louis to the mouth of the Columbia, where it spent the winter of 1805/6. In 1811, a party of fur traders employed by New York merchant John Jacob Astor arrived by ship at the mouth of the Columbia and built a trading post named Astoria. The venture was not a success and was sold three years later to British interests, but some of the Astor party stayed, becoming Oregon's first permanent white residents. For the next 20 years, European and US interest in Oregon focused on the quest for beaver pelts. Agents of the British North West Company (which merged in 1821 with the Hudson's Bay Company) and some rival American parties explored the region, mapped trails, and established trading posts. Although Britain and the US had agreed to a treaty of joint occupation in 1818, the de facto governor from 1824 to the early 1840s was Dr. John McLoughlin, the Hudson's Bay Company chief factor at Ft. Vancouver in Washington.

Another major influence on the region was Protestant missionary activity, which began with the arrival of Jason Lee, a Methodist missionary, in 1834. Lee started his mission in the Willamette Valley, near present-day Salem. After a lecture tour of the East, he returned to Oregon in 1840 with 50 settlers and assistants. While Lee's mission was of little help to the local Indians, most of whom had been killed off by white men's diseases, it served as a base for subsequent American settlement and as a counterbalance to the Hudson's Bay Company.

The first major wagon trains arrived by way of the Oregon Trail in the early 1840s. On 2 May 1843, as a "great migration" of 875 men, women, and children was crossing the plains, about 100 settlers met at the Willamette Valley community of Champoe and voted to form a provisional government. That government remained in power until 1849, when Oregon became a territory, three years after the Oregon Treaty between Great Britain and the US established the present US-Canadian boundary. As originally constituted, Oregon Territory included present-day Washington and much of Montana, Idaho, and Wyoming. A constitution prepared by an elected convention was approved in November 1857, and after a delay caused by North-South rivalries, on 14 February 1859, Congress voted to make Oregon, reduced to its present borders, the 33d state.

Oregon remained relatively isolated until the completion of the first transcontinental railroad link in 1883. State politics, which had followed a pattern of venality and influence buying, underwent an upheaval in the early 1900s. Reformers led by William S. U'Ren instituted what became known as the "Oregon System" of initiative, referendum, and recall, by which voters could legislate directly and remove corrupt elected officials.

Oregon's population grew steadily in the 20th century as migration into the state continued. Improved transportation helped make the state the nation's leading lumber producer and a major exporter of agricultural products. Development was also aided by hydroelectric projects, many undertaken by the federal government. The principal economic changes since World War II have been the growth of the aluminum industry, a rapid expansion of the tourist trade, and the creation of a growing electronics industry.

12 STATE GOVERNMENT

The Oregon constitution—drafted and approved in 1857, effective in 1859, and amended 172 times as of 1984—governs the state today. The first decade of the 20th century saw the passage of numerous progressive amendments, including provisions for the direct election of senators, the rights of initiative, referendum, and recall, and a direct primary system.

The constitution establishes a 60-member house of representatives, elected for 2 years, and a senate of 30 members, serving 4-year terms. Major executive officials include the governor, secretary of state, attorney general, state treasurer, superintendent of public instruction, and commissioner of labor and industries, all elected for 4 years. The governor, who may serve no more than 8 years in any 12-year period, must be a US citizen, must be at least 30 years of age, and must have been a resident of the state for 3 years before assuming office. Much policy in Oregon is set by boards and commissions whose members are appointed by the governor subject to confirmation by the senate.

Bills become law when approved by a majority of house and senate and either signed by the governor or left unsigned for 5 days when the legislature is in session or for 20 days after it has adjourned. Measures presented to the voters by the legislature or by petition become law when approved by a majority of the electorate. The governor may veto a legislative bill, but the legislature may override a veto by a two-thirds vote of those present in each house. Proposed constitutional amendments require voter approval to take effect, and they may be placed on the ballot either by the legislature or by initiative petition.

US citizens over age 18 are entitled to vote, subject to residency requirements of 20 days.

13 POLITICAL PARTIES

Oregon has two major political parties, Democratic and Republican. Partly because of the role the direct primary system plays in choosing nominees, party organization is relatively weak. There is a strong tradition of political independence, evidenced in 1976 when Oregon gave independent presidential candidate Eugene McCarthy 3.9% of the vote—his highest percentage in any state—a total that probably cost Jimmy Carter Oregon's 6 electoral votes. Another independent, John Anderson, won 112,389 votes (9.5%) in the 1980 presidential election.

As of November 1984 there were 792,208 registered Democrats and 594,307 registered Republicans, along with 222,098 indepen-

dents and minor-party members. The Republicans held the governorship and both US Senate seats, while Democrats controlled both houses of the legislature. Oregon voters gave Republican presidential nominee Ronald Reagan a large plurality of the popular vote in November 1980, as well as in 1984, when US Senator Mark Hatfield, also a Republican, won reelection to a fourth term. In 1984, Oregon had four Hispanic and two Asian Pacific American elected officials. In 1985 there were 11 black elected officials, and 20% of Oregon's state legislators were women—one of the highest such percentages in the US.

14 LOCAL GOVERNMENT

As of 1984, Oregon had 36 counties and 242 incorporated cities. Towns and cities enjoy home rule, the right to choose their own form of government and enact legislation on matters of local concern. In 1958, home rule was extended to counties, but by 1984, only seven counties had adopted home-rule charters. Most of Oregon's larger cities have council-manager forms of government. Typical elected county officials are three to five commissioners, assessor, district attorney, sheriff, and treasurer.

The state constitution gives voters strong control over local government revenue by requiring voter approval of property tax levies.

15 STATE SERVICES

Special offices within the governor's office include the Office of the Citizens' Representative, the state Affirmative Action Office, and the Long-Term Care Ombudsman. The Oregon Government Ethics Commission is a citizens' panel, established in 1974, to investigate conflicts of interest involving public officials and to levy civil penalties for infractions. Responsibility for educational matters is divided among the Board of Education, which oversees primary and secondary schools and community colleges; the Board of Higher Education, which controls the state college and university system; and the Educational Coordinating Commission, which monitors programs and advises the governor and legislature on policy.

State highways, airfields, and public transit systems are under the jurisdiction of the Department of Transportation, which is headed by an appointed commission. The largest state agency is the Department of Human Resources; nearly one-fourth of the state's budget and work force is committed to this department's 250 programs, which include corrections, children's services, adult and family services, health, mental health, and vocational reha-

Oregon Presidential Vote by Political Parties, 1948-84

YEAR	ELECTORAL VOTE	OREGON WINNER	DEMOCRAT	REPUBLICAN	PROGRESSIVE	SOCIALIST	AMERICAN IND.	AMERICAN	LIBERTARIAN	CITIZENS
1948	6	Dewey (R)	243,147	260,904	14,978	5,051				
1952	6	*Eisenhower (R)	270,579	420,815	3,665	—				
1956	6	*Eisenhower (R)	329,204	406,393	—	—				
1960	6	Nixon (R)	367,402	408,065	—	—				
1964	6	*Johnson (D)	501,017	282,779	—	—				
1968	6	*Nixon (R)	358,866	408,433	—	—	49,683			
1972	6	*Nixon (R)	392,760	486,686	—	—	46,211			
1976	6	Ford (R)	490,407	492,120	—	—	—			
1980	6	*Reagan (R)	456,890	571,044	25,838	13,642				
1984	7	*Reagan (R)	536,479	685,700	—	—				

*Won US presidential election

bilitation. State agencies involved in environmental matters include the Department of Environmental Quality, the Department of Land Conservation and Development, and the departments of Energy, Forestry, and Water Resources. State-owned lands are administered through the Land Board.

16 JUDICIAL SYSTEM

Oregon's highest court is the supreme court, consisting of 7 justices who elect one of their number to serve as chief justice. It accepts cases on review from the 10-judge court of appeals, which has exclusive jurisdiction over all criminal and civil appeals from lower courts and over certain actions of state agencies. Circuit courts (with 84 circuit judges as of 1984) are the trial courts of original jurisdiction for civil and criminal matters. The more populous counties also have district courts, which hear minor civil, criminal, and traffic matters; 39 localities retain justices of the peace, also with jurisdiction over minor cases. State judges are elected by nonpartisan ballot for six-year terms.

Oregon's penal system is operated by the Corrections Division of the Department of Human Resources. As measured by the FBI Crime Index, Oregon's crime rate was above the national average in 1983, with especially high rates for forcible rape (41 per 100,000 population), burglary (1,746), and larceny-theft (3,715).

17 ARMED FORCES

Oregon has no major military facilities, and had fewer than 4,000 military and civilian defense personnel in 1983/84. The US Coast Guard does maintain search-and-rescue facilities, and the Army Corps of Engineers operates a number of hydroelectric projects in the state. Military contract awards in 1983/84 totaled \$229 million.

As of 30 September 1984, some 402,000 military veterans were living in Oregon, of whom 4,000 served in World War I, 142,000 in World War II, 65,000 during the Korean conflict, and 137,000 during the Viet-Nam era. Federal veterans' benefits totaled \$349 million in 1982/83.

Oregon had 6,114 law enforcement officers in 1983, of whom 981 were state police. Army National Guard personnel numbered 7,574 in December 1984, Air National Guard 2,027 in February 1985.

18 MIGRATION

The Oregon Trail was the route along which thousands of settlers traveled to Oregon by covered wagon in the 1840s and 1850s. This early immigration was predominantly from midwestern states. After the completion of the transcontinental railroad, northeastern states supplied an increasing proportion of the newcomers.

Foreign immigration began in the 1860s with the importation of Chinese contract laborers, and reached its peak about 1900. Germans and Scandinavians (particularly after 1900) were the most numerous foreign immigrants; Japanese, who began arriving in the 1890s, met a hostile reception in some areas. Canadians have also come to Oregon in significant numbers. Nevertheless, immigration from other states has predominated. Between 1970 and 1980, the state's net gain from migration was about 341,000; from 1980 to 1983, however, the state suffered a net loss of about 37,000.

19 INTERGOVERNMENTAL COOPERATION

Oregon participates in such regional accords as the Columbia River Compact, Klamath River Compact (with California), Pacific Marine Fisheries Compact, and several western groups concerned with corrections, education, and energy matters.

While Oregon receives federal assistance for a variety of programs, federal involvement is particularly heavy in the areas of energy and natural resources, through federal development, operation, and marketing of hydroelectric power and federal ownership of forest and grazing lands. Approximately 49% of Oregon's land area is owned by the federal government. Federal aid to Oregon was more than \$1.2 billion in 1983/84, of which \$53.7 million was general revenue sharing.

20 ECONOMY

Since early settlement, Oregon's natural resources have formed the basis of its economy. Vast forests have made lumber and wood products the leading industry in the state. Since World War II, however, the state has striven to diversify its job base. The aluminum industry has been attracted to Oregon, along with computer and electronics firms, which now constitute the fastest-growing manufacturing sector. Development, principally in the "Silicon Forest" west of Portland, is expected to bring as many as 3,000 jobs a year during the mid- and late 1980s. Meanwhile, the trend in employment has been toward white-collar and service jobs, with agriculture and manufacturing holding a declining share of the civilian labor force. Tourism and research-related businesses growing out of partnerships between government and higher education are on the rise.

Despite diversification efforts, 60% of manufacturing jobs outside the Portland area were in the lumber and wood products field in 1982. As a result, the state's economy remains dependent on the health of the US construction industry: jobs are plentiful when US housing starts rise, but unemployment increases when nationwide construction drops off. The cyclical changes in demand for forest products are a chronic problem, with rural areas and small towns particularly hard hit by the periodic closing of local lumber and plywood mills.

21 INCOME

Per capita income in Oregon in 1983 was \$10,920, 30th among the 50 states. Total personal income was \$29.1 billion, representing a real growth of 62% since 1970. Of a total labor and proprietary income of \$23.3 billion, the major components were manufacturing, 24%; services, 19%; government, 18%; trade, 17%; construction, 6%; and other sectors, 16%.

Median family income in 1979 was \$20,027, for a rank of 21st in the US. About 11% of all Oregonians were living below the federal poverty level during that year. In 1982, some 25,700 Oregonians were among the top wealth-holders in the US, with gross assets greater than \$500,000.

22 LABOR

Oregon's civilian labor force numbered 1,336,000 in 1984, out of which 1,210,000 were employed, giving the state an unemployment rate of 9.4%. A federal survey of workers in March 1982 revealed the following nonfarm employment pattern for Oregon:

	ESTABLISH- MENTS	EMPLOYEES	ANNUAL PAYROLL ('000)
Agricultural services, forestry, fishing	866	6,064	\$ 60,528
Mining	158	1,521	36,390
Contract construction	4,703	33,382	661,508
Manufacturing, of which:	4,979	182,487	3,793,431
Lumber, wood products	(1,632)	(50,321)	(1,067,434)
Transportation, public utilities	2,539	51,815	1,154,160
Wholesale trade	5,000	60,710	1,181,242
Retail trade	16,273	182,741	1,700,775
Finance, insurance, real estate	5,605	57,425	872,266
Services	18,432	186,581	2,318,895
Other	1,211	1,246	14,598
TOTALS	59,766	763,972	\$11,793,793

Government employees, not included in this survey, numbered at least 194,000 in 1983.

In 1980, 272,000 Oregon workers—26% of all nonagricultural employees (24th in the US)—were members of a labor union; there were 578 unions in 1983. Average weekly earnings of production workers rose to \$418 in 1984, 12% above the national average.

²³AGRICULTURE

Oregon ranked 30th in the US in agricultural output in 1983, with cash receipts of \$1.7 billion. Crops accounted for more than two-thirds of the total. Wheat has been Oregon's leading crop since the state was first settled, but more than 170 farm and ranch commodities are now commercially produced. Oregon leads the nation in the production of winter pears, filberts, peppermint oil, blackberries, black raspberries, boysenberries, loganberries, and several grass and seed crops. Oregon produces 20% of the nation's soft white wheat; wheat and flour are the state's leading farm exports. More than 25% of Oregon's agricultural output is exported.

Farmland covers about 18 million acres (7.3 million hectares), or nearly one-third of Oregon's total area. Oregon's average farm is 486 acres (197 hectares). In 1984, the state had some 37,000 farms and an agricultural work force of 30,500. Quantity and value of selected crops in 1983 were as follows:

	VOLUME	VALUE
Wheat	65,670,000 bushels	\$256,716,000
Hay	3,121,000 tons	124,718,000
Potatoes	20,710,000 hundredweight	81,872,000
Ryegrass seed	183,580,000 lb	42,707,000
Pears	188,000 tons	41,792,000
Strawberries	794,000 hundredweight	30,988,000

In recent years, the growth of Oregon's wine industry has become noteworthy; in 1984 there were nearly 50 wineries.

²⁴ANIMAL HUSBANDRY

Most beef cattle are raised on the rangeland of eastern Oregon, while dairy operations are concentrated in the western portion of the state. Sheep and poultry are also raised largely in the west.

Cattle and calf production is Oregon's leading agricultural activity in terms of value, although income varies greatly with market conditions. Ranchers lease large tracts of federally owned grazing land under a permit system. In 1983, Oregon's cattle and calf production was estimated at 564.3 million lb, valued at \$273.5 million. There were 100,000 dairy cows, providing the basis for a dairy industry that includes a major cheese industry on the northern Oregon coast; the 1983 milk output was estimated at 1.3 billion lb, and cheese production exceeded 31 million lb. Sheep and lambs were estimated at 350,000 in 1984; meat production totaled 25.1 million lb, worth \$11.8 million, in 1983, and the wool clip was 3.3 million lb. Oregon's poultry farms produced an estimated 64.7 million lb of chickens and broilers in 1983, along with 16.1 million lb of turkeys and 630 million eggs.

²⁵FISHING

Oregon's fish resources have long been of great importance to its inhabitants. For centuries, salmon provided much of the food for Indians, who gathered at traditional fishing grounds when the salmon were returning upstream from the ocean to spawn.

In 1984, Oregon ranked 17th among the states in the total value of its commercial catch. Commercial landings totaled 82.5 million lb in 1984, with an estimated value of \$33.6 million. The catch included salmon, especially chinook and coho; groundfish such as flounder, perch, rockfish, and lingcod; shellfish such as crabs, clams, and oysters; and albacore tuna.

Sport fishing, primarily for salmon and trout, is a major recreational attraction. The sport catch in 1984 was estimated at 15 million fish; trout made up 53% of the catch, salmon 20%, warm-water game fish 10%, steelhead 10%, and other varieties 7%.

Hatchery production of salmon and trout has taken on increased importance, as development has destroyed natural fish-spawning areas. Some 59 million salmon, 9 million trout, and 5 million steelhead were released from hatcheries in 1980.

²⁶FORESTRY

Oregon is the nation's leading timber producer, and the forest products industry is the most important component of the state's

economy. As of 1984, 29,400,000 acres (11,900,000 hectares) were in forestland, occupying not quite half the state's total area; 24,600,000 acres (9,955,000 hectares) were classified as commercial timberland.

The US government owns or manages 56% of the commercial timberland, with 4% under state or local control and 40% privately owned, mostly by large timber companies. The state produced 7.1 billion board feet of lumber in 1983, of which 7 billion board feet were in soft woods.

Logging of the Douglas fir forests of western Oregon is characterized by clear-cutting; selective logging of mature trees is practiced in much of the ponderosa pine forest of eastern Oregon. Sawmills and plywood mills are the main employers in many communities, and log trucks are a common sight on state highways. Since World War II, an increasing percentage of the timber harvest has gone to plywood production.

In 1983, Oregon produced about 20% of the nation's lumber and 40% of its plywood. Shipments of forest products were worth \$5.5 billion in 1982. The most important were plywood, \$1.9 billion; sawtimber, \$1.7 billion; and logs, \$1.5 billion.

Public timberlands are managed on a sustained-yield basis, under which the amount cut each year is theoretically matched by new growth, so that the timber harvest may be indefinitely sustained. Major private timber owners operate tree farms, but not all of them practice sustained-yield management. Forest research activities are conducted by the US Forest Service Experiment Station in Portland and by the Oregon State University School of Forestry at Corvallis.

Oregon has 15 national forests, with a total area of 15,491,000 acres (6,269,000 hectares), and 5 state forests with a total area of 683,000 acres (276,400 hectares). The largest national forest, Willamette, occupies 1,675,500 acres (678,000 hectares). The largest state forest is Tillamook, with an area of 364,000 acres (147,000 hectares).

²⁷MINING

The value of Oregon's nonfuel mineral production was \$129 million in 1984 (36th in the US), of which 68% derived from sand, gravel, and crushed stone for construction materials. Oregon also contains the nation's only producing nickel mine, near Riddle, in Douglas County. While millions of dollars' worth of gold were mined in eastern and, to a lesser degree, southern Oregon in the late 19th century, production amounted to only 322 troy oz in 1983.

²⁸ENERGY AND POWER

Oregon ranks 3d in the US in hydroelectric power development, and hydropower supplies nearly half of the state's energy needs. Multipurpose federal projects, including four dams on the Columbia River and eight in the Willamette Basin, account for over two-thirds of the state's hydroelectric capacity, with the rest coming from projects owned by private or public utilities. In recent decades, low-cost power from dams has proved inadequate to meet the state's energy needs, and nuclear and coal-fired steam plants have been built to supply additional electric power. The Trojan Nuclear Plant, near Rainier, generated 4.1 billion kwh of electricity in 1983, or 8% of the state's energy needs; a coal-fired steam plant at Boardman produced 1.2%. Oregon's total electric power production in 1983 was 49.2 billion kwh; installed capacity was 10.6 million kw. The Bonneville Power Administration, the federal power-marketing agency, operates a power distribution grid interconnecting Oregon, Washington, and parts of Idaho and Montana.

About 8% of Oregon's total energy is provided by natural gas, the majority of which comes from Canada and the southwestern US.

Energy consumption per capita was 316 million Btu in 1982 (23d in the US), and energy expenditures per capita amounted to \$1,676 (41st in the US).

29 INDUSTRY

Manufacturing in Oregon is dominated by the lumber and wood products industry, which accounted for more than 31% of the state's value of shipments by manufacturers—\$17.9 billion—in 1982. The other leading industries, with their share of the 1982 total value of shipments, were food, 16%; paper and allied products, 10%; nonelectrical machinery, 7%; instruments, 7%; primary metals, 5%; and fabricated metals, 5%. In 1982, 55% of Oregon's industrial workers were employed in the Portland area. The Willamette Valley is the site of one of the nation's largest canning and freezing industries. In 1982, 349 food-processing establishments were licensed by the state.

The following table shows value of shipments by manufacturers for selected industry groups in 1982:

Lumber and wood products	\$5,510,400,000
Preserved fruits and vegetables	879,900,000
Primary metal products	873,300,000
Papermill products	752,700,000
Frozen fruits and vegetables	659,400,000
Office and computing machines	557,600,000
Paperboard mill products	485,300,000

30 COMMERCE

Wholesale trade in Oregon exceeded \$26.9 billion in 1982. Retail establishments had sales of \$12.6 billion, of which food stores accounted for 22%, automotive dealers 19%, restaurants and taverns 11%, and gasoline service stations 9%.

Exports moving through Oregon customs districts were valued at almost \$3.7 billion in 1983, with imports valued at more than \$2.8 billion. Wheat was the top export by value, followed by logs, lumber, yellow corn, and barley. The leading imports were automobiles and trucks, followed by alumina for aluminum production. Oregon ranked 26th in the US in foreign exports of its own manufactures in 1981, shipping \$1.7 billion worth of goods abroad. Agricultural exports amounted to \$423 million in 1981/82 (29th in the US).

31 CONSUMER PROTECTION

The Consumer Advisory Council of the Department of Justice coordinates consumer services carried on by other government agencies, conducts studies and research in consumer services, and advises executive and legislative branches in matters affecting consumer interests. Also responsible for consumer protection are the Executive Department, through its Economic Development and Consumer Service program; the Department of Agriculture (weights and measures); the Real Estate, Corporation, and Insurance divisions of the Department of Commerce; and the public utility commissioner.

32 BANKING

Consolidations and acquisitions have transformed Oregon's banking system from one characterized by a large number of local banks into one dominated by two large chains—the US National Bank of Oregon and the First Interstate Bank of Oregon—each with over 165 branches throughout the state and each with assets of more than \$5 billion in 1985. The Oregon Bank has assets of over \$1 billion.

In all, the state had 72 insured commercial banks in 1984, with total assets of \$15.3 billion and savings deposits of \$12 billion. There were 21 insured savings and loan associations in 1984, with combined assets of nearly \$8 billion.

33 INSURANCE

The number of insurance companies domiciled in Oregon in 1983 totaled 24; direct premiums written for all types of insurance amounted to nearly \$2 billion, and losses paid totaled \$529 million. At the end of 1983, Oregonians held 3,170,000 life insurance policies valued at \$49.7 billion. The average life insurance per family was \$43,700, 19% below the national average. Flood insurance in force in 1983 totaled \$277 million.

34 SECURITIES

There are no securities or commodities exchanges in Oregon. New York Stock Exchange member firms had 63 sales offices and 636 registered representatives in Oregon in 1983. Some 389,000 Oregonians owned shares of public corporations that year.

35 PUBLIC FINANCE

Oregon's biennial budget, covering a period from 1 July of each odd-numbered year to 30 June of the next odd-numbered year, is prepared by the Executive Department and submitted by the governor to the legislature for amendment and approval. Unlike some state budgets, Oregon's is not contained in a single omnibus appropriations bill; instead, each agency appropriation is considered as a separate measure. When the legislature is not in session, fiscal problems are considered by an emergency board of 17 legislators; this board may adjust budgets, allocate money from a special emergency fund, and establish new expenditure limitations, but it cannot enact new general fund appropriations. The Oregon constitution prohibits a state budget deficit and requires that all general obligation bond issues be submitted to the voters.

The following table summarizes revenues and expenditures for the 1979–81 budget period and the adopted budget for the 1983–85 period (in millions):

REVENUES	1979–81	1983–85
Individual taxes	\$ 2,498	\$ 2,518
Federal funds	1,906	2,087
Business taxes	1,690	1,838
Interest	834	1,501
Loan repayments	904	962
Bond sales	1,686	818
Charges for services	568	745
Liquor and other sales income	251	329
Licenses and fees	181	276
Other receipts	644	1,843
TOTALS	\$11,162	\$12,917
EXPENDITURES		
Economic development and consumer services	\$ 3,393	\$ 2,958
Education	2,135	2,660
Human resources	2,143	2,377
Administration and support services	939	984
Transportation	948	847
Natural resources	258	414
Public safety	116	138
Judicial branch	21	120
Legislative branch	22	27
Other outlays	211	1
TOTALS	\$10,186	\$10,526

The city of Portland, Oregon's largest municipality, had total revenues of \$229 million and expenditures of \$210 million in 1981/82. Local governments are also prohibited from incurring deficits.

As of mid-1982, the total state and local government debt was \$9.4 billion. The per capita state debt was \$2,363 (2d among the 50 states).

36 TAXATION

Oregon's chief source of general revenue is the personal income tax, adopted in 1929; as of 1985, the tax ranged from 4% on the first \$500 of taxable income to 10.8% on amounts over \$5,000. A corporate income tax of 7.5% is also levied. Local governments rely on the property tax. Oregon does not have a general sales tax, although it does tax sales of gasoline and cigarettes.

The state constitution gives voters the right to vote on any substantial tax increase, either by the state or by local governments. State tax measures may be placed on the ballot by the legislature or by petition; local levies must be voted on yearly unless voter approval has been secured for a tax base that may increase by 6% a year without an additional vote.

In 1983, Oregon had a total federal tax burden of \$5,965 million and a per capita burden of \$2,242. State residents filed 1,082,000 federal income tax returns in 1982, paying more than \$2.5 billion in tax.

37 ECONOMIC POLICY

During the 1970s and early 1980s, Oregon actively sought balanced economic growth in order to diversify its industrial base, reduce its dependence on the wood products industry, and provide jobs for a steadily growing labor force. The major agency promoting Oregon as a potential industrial location—particularly for relatively nonpolluting industries—is the Economic Development Department, which, in 1984, opened up an office in Tokyo. The department had a 1983–85 biennial budget of \$13.4 million, \$5.2 million of which was allocated for direct loans to Oregon ports and businesses.

38 HEALTH

In 1983 there were 39,977 live births in Oregon, a rate of 15 per 1,000 population; this represented about a 50% decline from the 1960 birthrate. The 1981 infant mortality rate was 10.8 infant deaths per 1,000 live births among whites and 19.5 among nonwhites. In 1982, some 16,400 legal abortions were performed in Oregon, a rate of 395 abortions per 1,000 births. The leading causes of death, with rates per 100,000 population, were heart disease, 288; cancer, 179; cerebrovascular diseases, 74; and accidents, 49.

In 1983, Oregon had 83 hospitals, with 11,747 beds; hospital personnel included 9,945 registered nurses and 2,660 licensed practical nurses. The average cost of hospital care in 1982 was \$382 per day and \$2,256 per stay. There were 5,762 licensed physicians and 2,010 active dentists in 1984. The only medical and dental schools in the state are at the University of Oregon Health Sciences University in Portland.

39 SOCIAL WELFARE

The Department of Human Resources, created in 1971 to coordinate social service activities, was operating more than 250 programs by 1984, when nearly one-fourth of the state budget was devoted to social welfare programs.

Public assistance payments to Oregonians in 1982 totaled \$891 million, of which \$99 million consisted of aid to families with dependent children and \$792 million was medical assistance. A total of \$2.1 billion in Social Security benefits was paid to 431,000 Oregonians in 1983. Federal Supplemental Security Income payments totaled \$47.4 million, of which the state paid \$8 million. Some 240,000 Oregonians took part in the food stamp program in 1983, at a federal cost of \$162 million, and 229,000 students were enrolled in the school lunch program, subsidized by \$20 million in federal funds.

In 1982, workers' compensation payments amounted to \$307.3 million. That year, the state's unemployment insurance program processed 475,000 initial claims and paid \$417 million.

40 HOUSING

In general, owner-occupied homes predominate in Oregon, and there are few urban slums. During the 1970s and early 1980s, however, a growing percentage of new construction went for rental units. Between 1970 and 1980, the proportion of the housing stock in single-family units fell from 77% to 68%. In 1980 there were 1,083,285 housing units in Oregon, of which 991,593 were occupied—645,941 by owners and 345,652 by renters. A growing share of the state's housing stock was also in mobile homes (from 5.1% in 1970 to 8.3% in 1980).

As of 1980, about 32,000 housing units were receiving some type of subsidy, mostly from the Department of Housing and Urban Development. The Housing Division of the Department of Commerce offers housing purchase assistance (through interest rates below the prevailing market) and construction subsidies to build units for disabled and for low- and moderate-income renters.

41 EDUCATION

On the whole, Oregonians are among the best educated of Americans. In 1980, 76% of adult state residents were high school graduates, and 18% were college graduates. As of 31 December 1984 there were 940 public elementary schools and 288 public secondary schools, with a combined enrollment of 431,184. Private (mainly parochial) elementary and secondary schools numbered 166 in 1981; enrollment was 39,250 in fall 1984.

Higher education in Oregon comprises 15 community colleges, a state college and university system made up of 8 institutions, and 27 independent institutions. The state college and university system had a fall enrollment of 58,360 in 1984. The largest institution was the University of Oregon in Eugene (15,840), followed by Oregon State University in Corvallis (15,636) and Portland State University (14,390). Major private institutions include Lewis and Clark College, Reed College, and the University of Portland, all in Portland, along with Willamette University in Salem, Pacific University in Forest Grove, and Linfield College in McMinnville. A financial aid program for Oregon state college students is administered by the State Scholarship Commission, with more than \$30 million earmarked for assistance in the 1983–85 budget period.

42 ARTS

The Portland Art Museum, with an associated art school, is the city's center for the visual arts. The University of Oregon in Eugene has an art museum specializing in Oriental art.

The state's most noted theatrical enterprise is the annual Shakespeare Festival in Ashland, with a complex of theaters drawing actors and audiences from around the nation. The Oregon Symphony is situated in Portland, and Salem and Eugene have small symphony orchestras of their own.

The Oregon Arts Commission operates a program of direct mail marketing of fine arts prints created by artists from the Northwest. The commission and the Department of Education jointly administer a program of Young Writers Fellowships.

43 LIBRARIES AND MUSEUMS

In 1984, Oregon had 603 academic, public, and special libraries, including branches; the total book stock of all public libraries was 5,199,451, and their combined circulation in 1981/82 was 15,246,400. Most cities and counties in Oregon have public library systems, the largest being the Multnomah County library system in Portland, with 14 branches and 1,161,710 volumes in 1981/82. The State Library in Salem, 1,371,000 volumes in 1984, serves as a reference agency for state government.

Oregon has almost 60 museums and historic sites, as well as 9 botanical gardens and arboretums. Historical museums emphasizing Oregon's pioneer heritage appear throughout the state, with Ft. Clatsop National Memorial—featuring a replica of Lewis and Clark's winter headquarters—among the notable attractions. The Oregon Historical Society operates a major historical museum in Portland, publishes books of historical interest, and issues the *Oregon Historical Quarterly*. In Portland's Washington Park area are the Oregon Museum of Science and Industry, Washington Park Zoo, Western Forestry Center, and an arboretum and other gardens.

44 COMMUNICATIONS

As of 1980, 92% of Oregon's 991,593 occupied housing units had telephones. Oregon had 86 AM and 57 FM commercial radio stations in 1984; 5 of the state's 16 commercial television stations were in Portland. A state-owned broadcasting system, which includes 4 television stations, provides educational radio and television programming. As of 1984, 131 cable television systems served 397,570 subscribers in 259 communities.

45 PRESS

Oregon's first newspaper was the weekly *Oregon Spectator*, which began publication in 1846. Early newspapers engaged in what became known as the "Oregon style" of journalism, characterized

by intemperate, vituperative, and fiercely partisan comments. As of 1984, 20 daily and 90 weekly newspapers were published in Oregon. The state's largest newspaper, the *Oregonian*, published in Portland, is owned by the Newhouse group. The total circulation of Oregon's morning dailies in 1984 was 286,655; evening dailies, 339,245; and Sunday papers, 653,344. The following table lists leading Oregon newspapers with their 1984 circulations:

AREA	NAME	DAILY	SUNDAY
Eugene	Register-Guard (e.S)	69,434	72,671
Portland	Oregonian (m.S)	289,166	409,132
Salem	Statesman-Journal (m)	57,073	

46 ORGANIZATIONS

The 1982 Census of Service Industries counted 842 organizations in Oregon, including 202 business associations; 446 civic, social, and fraternal associations; and 18 educational, scientific, and research associations.

Among the many forestry-related organizations in Oregon are the International Woodworkers of America (AFL-CIO), Association of Western Pulp and Paper Workers, Pacific Lumber Exporters Association, Western Forest Industries Association, and Western Wood Products Association, all with their headquarters in Portland.

47 TOURISM, TRAVEL, AND RECREATION

Oregon's abundance and variety of natural features and recreational opportunities make the state a major tourist attraction. Travel and tourism was the state's 3d-largest employer in 1982, generating 54,100 jobs. In 1983, more than 15 million out-of-state visitors spent more than \$2 billion. The Travel Information Council of the Department of Transportation maintains an active tourist advertising program, and Portland hotels busily seek major conventions.

Among the leading attractions are the rugged Oregon coast, with its offshore salmon fishing; Crater Lake National Park; the Rogue River, for river running and fishing; the Columbia Gorge, east of Portland; the Cascades wilderness; and Portland's annual Rose Festival. Oregon has one national park, Crater Lake, and three other areas—John Day Fossil Beds National Monument, Oregon Caves National Monument, and Ft. Clatsop National Memorial—managed by the National Park Service. The US Forest Service administers the Oregon Dunes National Recreation Area, on the Oregon coast; the Lava Lands Visitor Complex near Bend; and the Hells Canyon National Recreation Area, east of Enterprise. Oregon has one of the nation's most extensive state park systems: 225 parks and recreation areas cover 88,493 acres (35,812 hectares). Licenses were issued to 845,736 hunters and 1,661,003 anglers in 1983.

48 SPORTS

Oregon's lone major professional team, based in Portland, is the Trail Blazers, winners of the National Basketball Association championship in 1977. The Portland Beavers compete in baseball's class-AAA Pacific Coast League.

Horse racing takes place at Portland Meadows in Portland and, in late August and early September, at the Oregon State Fair in Salem; there is greyhound racing at the Multnomah Kennel Club near Portland. Pari-mutuel betting is permitted at the tracks, but off-track betting is prohibited.

The University of Oregon and Oregon State University belong to the Pacific 10 Conference.

49 FAMOUS OREGONIANS

Prominent federal officeholders from Oregon include Senator Charles McNary (1874–1944), a leading advocate of federal reclamation and development projects and the Republican vice-

presidential nominee in 1940; Senator Wayne Morse (b.Wisconsin, 1900–1974), who was an early opponent of US involvement in Viet-Nam; Representative Edith Green (b.1910), a leader in federal education assistance; and Representative Al Ullman (b.Montana, 1914), chairman of the House Ways and Means Committee until his defeat in 1980. Recent cabinet members from Oregon have been Douglas McKay (1893–1959), secretary of the interior; and Neil Goldschmidt (b.1940), secretary of transportation.

A major figure in early Oregon history was sea captain Robert Gray (b.Rhode Island, 1755–1806), discoverer of the Columbia River. Although never holding a government position, fur trader Dr. John McLoughlin (b.Canada, 1784–1857) in effect ruled Oregon from 1824 to 1845; he was officially designated the "father of Oregon" by the 1957 state legislature. Also of importance in the early settlement was Methodist missionary Jason Lee (b.Canada, 1803–45). Oregon's most famous Indian was Chief Joseph (1840?–1904), leader of the Nez Percé in northeastern Oregon; when tension between the Nez Percé and white settlers erupted into open hostilities in 1877, Chief Joseph led his band of about 650 men, women, and children from the Oregon-Idaho border across the Bitterroot Range, evading three army detachments before being captured in northern Montana.

Other important figures in the early days of statehood were Harvey W. Scott (b.Illinois, 1838–1910), longtime editor of the *Portland Oregonian*, and his sister, Abigail Scott Duniway (b.Illinois, 1834–1915), the Northwest's foremost advocate of women's suffrage, a cause her brother strongly opposed. William Simon U'Ren (b.Wisconsin, 1859–1949) was a lawyer and reformer whose influence on Oregon politics and government endures to this day. Journalist and Communist John Reed (1887–1920), author of *Ten Days That Shook the World*, an eyewitness account of the Bolshevik Revolution, was born in Portland, and award-winning science-fiction writer Ursula K. LeGuin (b.California, 1929) is a Portland resident.

Linus Pauling (b.1901), two-time winner of the Nobel Prize (for chemistry in 1954, for peace in 1962), is another Portland native. Other scientists prominent in the state's history include botanist David Douglas (b.Scotland, 1798–1834), who made two trips to Oregon and after whom the Douglas fir is named; and geologist and paleontologist Thomas Condon (b.Ireland, 1822–1907), discoverer of major fossil beds in eastern Oregon.

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News from Bob Packwood U.S. Senator for Oregon

Please deliver this information to: Carol Blymire

Telecopier number: 456-6218

8 pages to follow.

From: Bobbi Munson

Phone: 224-5083

Let me know if you need
more.

B

Senator Bob Packwood

Biography

Senator Bob Packwood was born September 11, 1932 in Portland, Oregon. He is the great grandson of William H. Packwood, pioneer and member of the Oregon Constitutional Convention of 1857.

In 1954, Senator Packwood received his B.A. from Willamette University in Salem, Oregon. During his senior year at Willamette he served as president of Beta Theta Pi fraternity. He went on to study at New York University School of Law, serving as student body president and receiving his LL.B. in 1957.

He returned to Oregon as law clerk to former Chief Justice Harold J. Warner of the Oregon Supreme Court from 1957-58 and practiced law in Portland over the next ten years.

In 1962, he won election to the Oregon legislature as its youngest member. He served three terms in the legislature before election to the United States Senate in 1968 as the youngest senator in the 91st Congress. Reelected in 1974, 1980 and 1986, he is currently in his fourth Senate term.

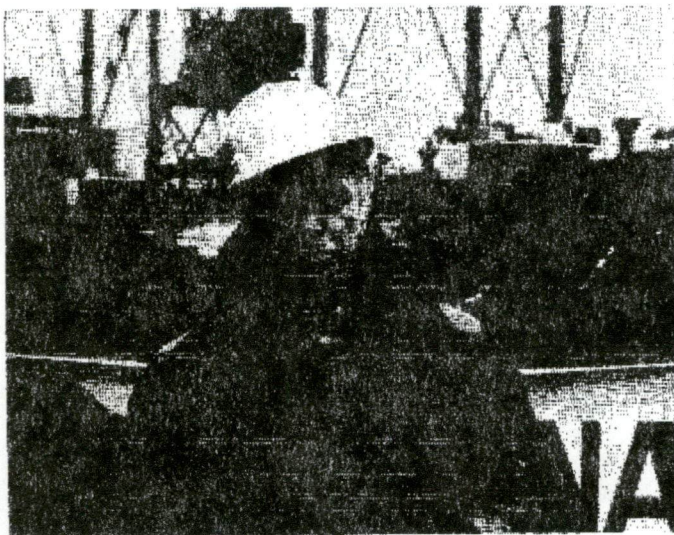
Senator Packwood is the ranking Republican and former chairman of the Senate Finance Committee. The committee is responsible for national tax policy. It also oversees major programs like Medicare, Medicaid, Social Security, trade and tariff legislation and employee benefits.

He is a member, and former chairman, of the Senate Commerce, Science and Transportation Committee. The committee handles ocean resource management, commercial fishing, economic development, pipeline safety, communications, con-



sumer product safety, railroads, airlines, bus transportation, interstate commerce and national bottle bill proposals. Senator Packwood is ranking Republican on the Communications Subcommittee. He is a member of the Foreign Commerce and Tourism Subcommittee, the Surface Transportation Subcommittee, and the National Ocean Policy Study.

Since 1966, he has served on the Board of Overseers for Lewis and Clark College while also remaining an active member of the New York University Alumni Association Board of Directors.




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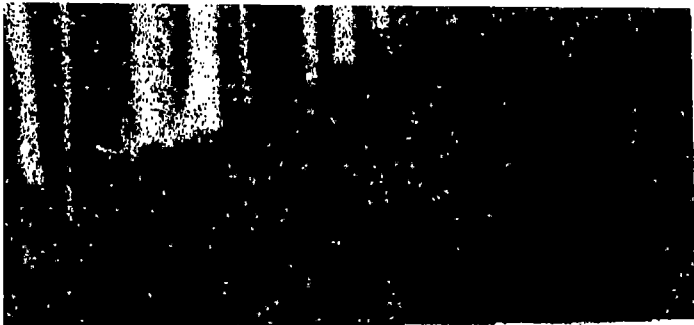


The Enigma of Capitol Hill

*After 20 years in the Senate,
Oregon's quintessential
back-room politician still
puzzles his constituents. Is his
passion for a cause, or political
gamesmanship?*

BY LAUREN COWEN

Dobert W. Packwood, brimming with ambition and pride, stood before the 1987 Oregon Legislature with an announcement. His long forehead just finely lined, his cheeks like polished ap-



© 1969 PHOTOFEST

ong them — and vast campaign re-election money.

2

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Extended Page
ples, Packwood could still walk into a room of strangers and draw little attention. Now, facing his fellow lawmakers, he offered the news. He'd just become a father and wanted to be the first to introduce his son. The choice of names was simple, Packwood joked: The boy would be called "Re-elect Incumbent."

The quip was a telling one for Oregon's junior senator. Ever since childhood, Bob Packwood has demonstrated a remarkable passion for politics. It has been his gift and his destiny. It also is his nemesis.

The Republican dark horse who defeated Senate legend Wayne Morse has grown into a high-profile senator who has sculpted legends of his own. But he celebrates his 20th year in the

Sunday, June 25, 1969 13



Senate still facing the odd contradictions that have hounded him ever since. A consummate expert at political organizing, he has never been able to secure a hold on Oregon voters. Nearing the pinnacle of power in the Senate, he cast himself as a foe to party regulars. Having never lost an election, he has always run scared.

Packwood is up for re-election in 1992. But at a time when his contenders are measuring their support, the senator is already reaping his. His fund-raising letters went out last winter.

At 56, he is a man of distinct power and palpable uncertainty.

"People have a hard time getting a handle on me," Packwood said during his 1986 campaign.

To his critics, the senator lacks dimension. Beneath the political Bob Packwood, they say, lies the compleat politician — the man for whom the waves of political tides are a religious barometer, guiding everything from what he wears to how he votes. But to his supporters, Packwood is a man of great depth and passion, true to such causes as Israel and abortion rights.

Packwood accepts the opposing views with a shrug. "I hope that I'm not static," he says. "I hope I don't say 'Well, I've reached age 55, and 6, and 10 and behold, I have now conquered and mastered the thought of all that there ever is to know.'"

Not a chance.

The search for what makes Packwood run means traveling through a maze with inexplicable contradictions and dead ends. But a singular code of logic ties together all the dips and turns: Bob Packwood loves politics, and he wants to keep his job.

The Oregonian/PATRY L. RASMUSSEN

It's 7 p.m. on a day that started 12 hours earlier, and Bob Packwood is paying his dues. At a reception for Republican politicians, he moves like a fraternity brother who has long since grad-

uated and made good.

"Hello, Senator!" a blond woman booms as she rushes to greet him. Young hopefuls and old friends eagerly vie for his time. Sen. Bob Dole pulls him aside and whispers.

As Packwood edges toward the back of the room, a young man sidles up and asks in jest if Packwood can donate \$10,000 to the committee for young Republican candidates. "I think I can do that," Packwood nods with mock certainty.

The Oregon senator may no longer be the chairman of the Senate Finance Committee, which made him a media sensation and the architect of tax reform. He's no longer chairman of the Republican Senatorial Campaign Committee, which made him a Svengali for would-be candidates and party regulars. But Packwood still retains the stature that comes with serving four terms in the Senate, rising to prominence as a party moderate and earning a reputation as a king of fund raising.

Philosophically speaking, he prides himself on sitting in the middle, on his ability to shift from side to side and build coalitions. At times he's known as a loner, not one to work within the traditional party structure. But most of all, his thinking is intelligent, even original, according to colleagues. "Every time Bob Packwood talks, you know it's not only well thought out, but it's very frequently an original idea," says Sen. John Chafee, a Rhode Island Republican who serves on the Senate Finance Committee with Packwood and is also his squash partner.

To Democrats Sen. Bill Bradley and Rep. Dan Rostenkowski, Packwood's intelligence and discipline makes him a powerful advocate.

"He holds his cards pretty close to the vest," said Rostenkowski. "But in the end he comes through."

Packwood came into the Senate having literally redefined Oregon electoral politics. His first campaign for the Legislature was painfully short on issues but thick on strategy. He developed the first extensive use of lawn signs. He marshaled an



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The Oregonian/MANDY L. RASDAISSER



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 of lawn signs. He marshaled an
 army of volunteers and drew
 women into the campaign, giving
 them important jobs at a time
 when most were stuffing envel-
 opes.

In 1965 Packwood organized
 the first Dorchester Conference,
 now a yearly self-assessment
 forum for state Republicans that
 has paved the way for leading
 moderate Republicans.

But his turning point came in
 1968 when he defeated Sen.

*LAUREN COWEN is a staff writer
 for The Oregonian.*

Wayne Morse by 3,293 votes, capitalizing on his youth, Morse's age and an impassioned defense of U.S. involvement in Vietnam. He moved onto the national stage, pushing for population control, environmental issues and an end to the seniority system.

But as a U.S. senator, his early efforts were scattered and marred by his hyper-aggressive style.

Campaigning for the environment, Packwood pushed for a permanent preservation of Hell's Canyon when the rest of the Northwest delegation supported a moratorium on dam construction there. He called their effort "irrelevant." That endeared him to environmentalists, but hardly raised his stock among his fellow congressmen. High staff turnover contributed to an image of disarray. In later years, he became known for "Packwooding" — his habit of slipping favorite legislative efforts into major bills.

He had yet to show the leadership skills that would emerge at points during his chairmanship of the Commerce Committee and later on the Finance Committee. But he had already begun building powerful ideological ties to determined and generous constituents who believed in his philosophy. Packwood's philosophy — something his friends call "quality of life" — seems to make it hard for people to know where he stands.

Packwood believes that **government should not interfere in individual lives.** He's a forceful advocate of civil rights and relishes privacy. He is usually pro-defense but has gone back and forth on funding for the MX missile system, a key defense issue of the Reagan administration. He appeals to both environmentalists and to the timber giants, the latter for protecting their tax interests. But he has gained most recognition for his outspoken defense of Israel and for his controversial pro-choice stance on abortion.

"He is without a doubt one of the most superb political technicians I've ever seen," says Ted R. Kulongoski, Oregon state director of the Insurance and Finance Department, who ran against Packwood in 1980. "He has the best political antenna of anyone in the state, and anybody that underestimates him in terms of political craftiness is making a big mistake."

If his personal finances aren't overwhelming his political cap-

by making their threats a rally cry. As the most public pro-choice advocate in the Senate, he won the devotion of women's rights groups; feminist leader Gloria Steinem sent off a mass mailing warning that abortion rights would be terminated unless he was re-elected.

In 1986, when Packwood learned that his support of Jewish causes had made him a focus of threats, he confided in writing to several thousand people that his family and his home had been targeted by a violent and anti-Semitic hate group. Despite that menace, Packwood said he would continue to stand up for Israel, but that he needed help. The letter was powerful, emotional and effective. To another politician, it might be unseemly. To Packwood, it was just part of the job.

Still, for all his entrenchment in power politics, for all his skill, Packwood has never won more than 55 percent of the vote in a general Oregon election, except against a little-known candidate, Rick Bauman, who few thought had a chance.

"It's a cliché, but with Packwood it's really true: His support is 5,000 miles wide and an inch deep," says J.W. "Bud" Forrester, 75-year-old veteran newsman and former editor of The Daily Astorian. "Packwood is always going to have a tough race."

He lacks the charisma of a Ronald Reagan or Jack Kennedy. His private polls, staffers say, tell him that voters relate to him intellectually more than emotionally and that he is liked by fewer voters than his senior colleague Sen. Mark O. Hatfield, or even Rep. Ron Wyden, a frequently mentioned rival for his job.

For all his ability to play in the center, to be the master of the coalition, Packwood reaches out on issues that are not popular with the voters. He loses votes in Oregon precisely because of the firm stands he takes on controversial issues such as abortion and Israel. Even **his work on tax reform**, heralded by colleagues, was unpopular with the voters, according to private polls.

And yet, he still battles the reputation of a man who reaches for political expedience even as he revels in the political process.

"He uses his positions to his advantage — you bet your butt he does, says Jack Faust, a political confidant and local attorney and television host. "But nobody remembers when they were

senator's desk in 259 Russell Senate Office Building. In that book, the intrepid Sherlock Holmes, super-sleuth of Scotland Yard, solves crimes that baffle others because he thinks differently from everyone else. Other investigators move from clue to clue and finally to a solution. But Holmes figures from the whole to the part — from the total circumstances to the likely suspect, narrowing possibilities.

This deductive reasoning has guided Packwood's approach to problem-solving since childhood. Others use it as an occasional device. Packwood uses it as a mantra. How does an unknown legislator unseat a formidable senator? Start by assuming it can be done. Then figure out how to do it.

Packwood leans forward from his desk chair as if to tell a secret. "After you've eliminated all others, Watson, how could the crime have happened?" he says. "We are taught in Western civilization to think much more inductively. But having arrived at the conclusion and wanting to do something to bring it about, you're much better off to think deductively."

Sitting alone in his office, Packwood resembles an investment banker. He is wearing his power look — a dark blue suit, pale blue shirt, dark suspenders and blood-red tie. His aides and his wife advised him to toss the old off-the-rack clothes in 1985 when he became chairman of the Senate Finance Committee. They conjured images of the young senator who tromped into the hallowed halls of the Senate in a suede jacket and saddle shoes, the one who shocked fellow senators by defying formal procedure and recognizing the Hon. Sen. Russell Long, Packwood's longtime hero, with a "thanks, Russ."

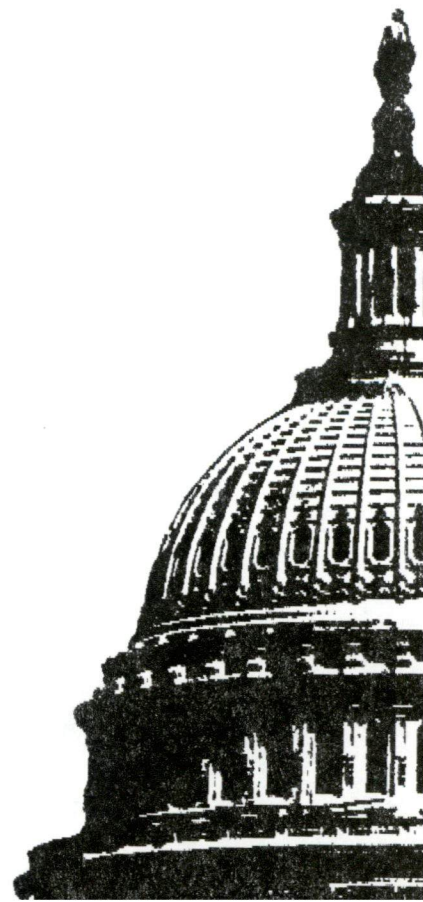
In his office, Packwood is surrounded by a cavern of mahogany and ivory, floor-to-ceiling bookcases, reminders of Packwood's personal hero, Sir Winston Churchill, and a staff that scurries with almost religious devotion to meet the senator's interests.

Here, as everywhere in Packwood's life, everything has its place. His books are categorized; his records — or compact discs — alphabetized. Memos must be written just so, double-spaced, clean to the letter.

He has been known to reject long memos if they contain one typo. Factual mistakes are cause for dismissal. "I'll accept errors

He has the political antenna of anyone in the state and anybody that underestimates him in terms of political craftiness is making a big mistake.

— Ted R. Kulongoski



overwhelming, his political cof-
fers are perpetually stuffed, in
part because his constituency be-
lieves in him and in part because
he is so good at reminding them
of that.

When he became the scourge
of pro-life forces, he responded

remembers when they were
losers, when pro-lifers made him
the Prince of Death."

The road map to the world
according to Packwood be-
gins with a book that sits on the

FOR DISMISSAL. I'll accept errors
of judgments," Packwood's aides
are fond of reciting. "I won't
accept errors of fact."

Packwood's perfectionism car-
ries over to his own work; he
works around the clock and pre-
pares endlessly for debate, con-



4

suming details on everything from tax reform to child care. To David Brockway, former chief of staff for the Joint Committee on Taxation, that tenacity set Packwood apart from other Reagan-like members who cared little for the details.

"He's a stubborn guy who tends to see things in black and white. But he never skates around the issues," he says.

Unfailingly competitive, he marshals his forces for everything from tax reform to cards to squash. "He'll never be caught unprepared," says former long-time aide Bob Witeck. But that quest to be right hurt him early in the Reagan Administration after the president planned to sell AWACs reconnaissance planes to Saudi Arabia. The sale angered Packwood's ample Jewish constituency, and Packwood, teamed with pro-Israeli political groups, fought it with such bitterness that political insiders thought the White House might try to oust him from the chairmanship of the Republican Senatorial Campaign Committee. But Packwood didn't seem to know when to pull in his horns: Less than six months later, in an interview, he chastised Reagan for locking women and minorities out of the Republican Party.

Washington political observers were astonished by his candor. But Packwood himself was stunned when colleagues he'd expected to come to his defense remained silent. He lost the chairmanship, the only electoral loss of his career.

Swept up by the rightness of his argument, close aides said Packwood had sorely miscalculated his own worth in the political playing field. "The incredible thing," laments one longtime aide, "is that for all his political skill, he lacks a certain finesse that would keep him from a crisis."



Packwood rakes in information from state investment bankers in his Senate office.

Probably the greatest and most public challenge of Packwood's career came four years ago. As chairman of the Senate Finance Committee, he was charged with leading the fight on tax reform. The problem was that Packwood didn't really want to deal with tax reform at all. He liked tax incentives. He thought they were good for the economy.

But on April 18, 1985, Packwood had a bill in his lap and a growing reputation as the man who was giving away tax breaks. He and his colleagues had loaded the bill with riders; tax reform was becoming tax enhancement.

Then too, in his 1½ years of shepherding the tax reform process, Packwood had received nearly \$1 million from political action committees. New Republic magazine had dubbed him

"Sen. Hackwood," and the meaning behind the label was replayed elsewhere.

So, on that Friday, Packwood walked into the Senate hearing room, past the lobbyists and special interest groups, and made an announcement. He banged his gavel and adjourned the hearing. Lobbyists cheered. They thought tax reform was dead.

But Packwood was hell-bent on rebuilding tax reform and resurrecting his reputation. He and his chief tax aide, Bill Defenderfer, headed to a Capitol Hill tavern and, over sandwiches and beer, came up with a daring plan. Similar to one Sen. Bill Bradley had proposed, the new Packwood plan proposed lowering the tax rate to as little as 25 percent and wiping out nearly all tax breaks to the rich and powerful. Earlier efforts of this kind

had failed. But Packwood gambled that this time the effort would prevail.

As David Brockway of the Joint Committee on Taxation drew up the numbers and the possibilities, Packwood became visibly excited, realizing aloud that he could push a policy in which nobody would get a free ride.

"It was a decision that in 10 years nobody was willing to make," Brockway said. "Virtually everybody thought he was nuts."

On April 25, Packwood called a news conference. But rather than taking center stage — something Packwood enjoys — he turned the microphone over to surprised Brockway, making Brockway look like the mastermind. Since he hadn't met with fellow senators, Packwood

For a senator with the clout of four terms, chairmanships of two committees and a well-honed constituency, Bob Packwood has never been able to hold firmly to the electorate. He has, however, been able to pull in millions of dollars. The first \$1 million candidate in Oregon history, he raised \$7.8 million for his last race. And over the years, he has found some unusual devices to raise money.

In 1986, capitalizing on his position as chairman of the Senate Finance Committee, Packwood organized a Breakfast Club, where \$5,000 would buy access to the senator. In another unusual device, a group of insurance salesmen even "bundled" their contributions, giving him \$188,000 in one sweep, thus avoiding the \$5,000 limit on contributions through a little-

A MATTER OF MONEY

died in midsummer. Morse was replaced as a candidate by State Sen. Betty Roberts. Packwood was re-elected with 65 percent of the vote.

By 1980, Packwood had become a senior member of the Senate Commerce Committee and faced then state Sen. Ted Kulongoski. Packwood turned his con-

quest, fearful that Schmidt or Rep. Ross might force a replacement for Packwood raised \$285,000. But because Bauman lost to Packwood, he could be worth \$1 million.

While Packwood is not a rich man by the standards of his \$89,500 assets that could be worth \$285,000, but because he could be worth \$1 million, his income is by no means small.

the \$5,000 limit on contributions through a little-known loophole.

"Every year," Packwood says, "some candidate who nobody thought could lose gets beaten." He has built his career on this truism.

At 36, he beat the venerable Sen. Wayne Morse. Six years later, in 1974, Morse tried for a rematch but

state Sen. Ted Kulongoski's controversial pro-choice stance into a financial bonanza. He raised \$1.5 million to Kulongoski's \$190,047 and won reelection 52 to 44 percent.

Six years later, as chairman of the Senate Finance Committee, Packwood was building a whopping war

Extended Page 6, 1
\$15,740 to charity
mon Cause report
his honorarium
1983 and 1987 —
Senate.

5



SEN. PACKWOOD

Asks in information from state investment bankers in his Senate office.

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explained later that it was his way of floating the idea without yet claiming enemies. To others, it was a disingenuous attempt at avoiding responsibility.

Still, Packwood succeeded, and when he and Rostenkowski ushered tax reform through the Congress, they were hailed as heroes. Many Packwood staffers thought the measure would finally give Packwood the recognition they thought was long overdue.

But in a Pulitzer Prize-winning series, *The Philadelphia Inquirer* detailed how Packwood, Rostenkowski and other tax reformers filled the new tax code with exemptions — special preferences for influential people and corporations. Packwood and his chief of staff, Elaine Franklin, took personal offense. They defended the "transition rules" as necessary to any meaningful reform and charged that the report distorted the real impact of reform.

At the same time, Packwood faced questions that seem peculiarly familiar in their resonance.

"Politics in America," a political guidebook published by *Congressional Quarterly*, summed it up this way: "It may never be possible to unravel the tangled threads of sincere conviction and opportunism, of tactical weakness and strategic insight, that marked his performance on the issue that thoroughly preoccupied the two years he spent as chairman of the Finance Committee."

Some politicians battle conflict-of-interest problems. Others fight the issue of character. But the lesson of tax reform seems to be that that Packwood's dilemma is different and strangely circular. The political skill that first brought Packwood attention also raises skepticism about his motives.

A MATTER OF MONEY

chest, fearful that he would face Gov. Neil Goldschmidt or Rep. Ron Wyden. Instead, Packwood ran against State Rep. Rick Bauman, a last-minute replacement for former Rep. Jim Weaver. In the end, Packwood raised \$7.8 million to Bauman's \$64,139. Bauman lost to Packwood, 63 percent to 36 percent.

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died in midsummer. Morse was replaced as a candidate by State Sen. Betty Roberts. Packwood was re-elected with 55 percent of the vote.

By 1980, Packwood had become a senior member of the Senate Commerce Committee and faced then state Sen. Ted Kulongoski. Packwood turned his controversial pro-choice stance into a financial bonanza. He raised \$1.5 million to Kulongoski's \$190,047 and won reelection 52 to 44 percent.

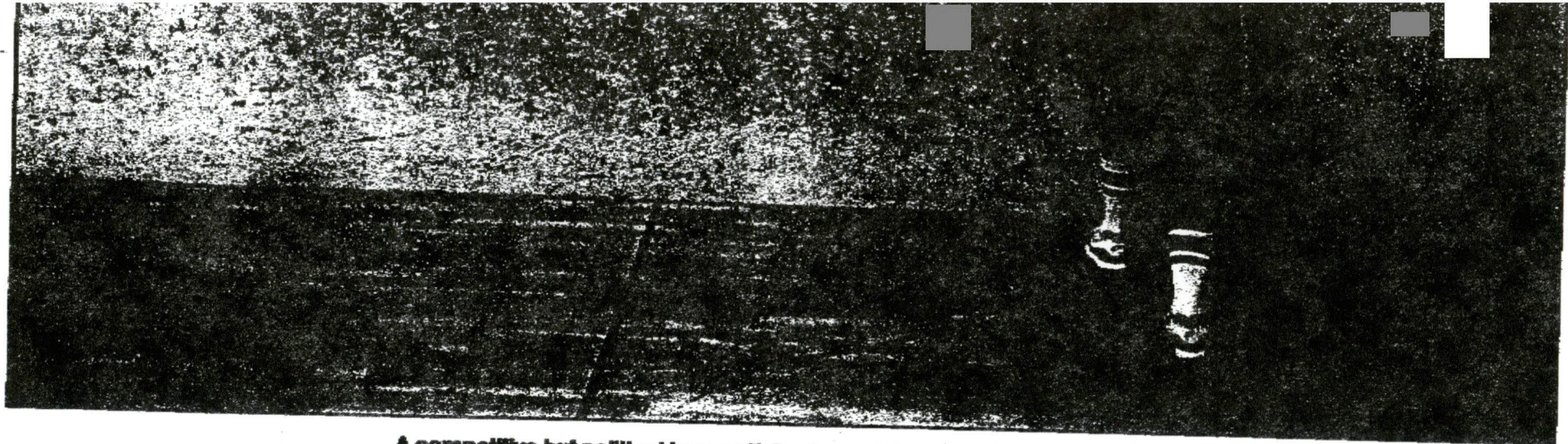
Six years later, as chairman of the Senate Finance Committee, Packwood was building a whopping war

giving Packwood his biggest victory ever.

While Packwood's campaign coffers are full, he is not a rich man by standards of the Senate. In addition to his \$89,500 salary, Packwood has additional assets that could make him worth as much as \$285,000. But because Congressional reporting standards don't require senators to list specific amounts, he could be worth much less.

His income is bolstered by his value as a speaker. In 1988 he earned \$51,500 in honorariums, donating \$15,740 to charity to stay within federal limits. Common Cause reported that Packwood kept \$217,473 of his honorariums for the five-year period between 1983 and 1987 — the second highest amount in the Senate. KXW

Lo



A competitive but political lone wolf, Packwood stretches for a squash game.

Etta Fielek, Packwood's former press adviser, calls this his "credibility gap." To Packwood, results matter. But skeptics often don't look at what Packwood has done. Instead, they ask how it was done or why he did it.

Another former aide, Bob Witeck, says the problem is compounded by Packwood's relish for the process: "I've always told him that the passion he wears should be for his philosophy, for his ideology," says Witeck. "Instead, the passion he wears is for how its done."

In the early years, his personal life was a public phenomenon: He publicized the adoption of his son, Bill, and of his daughter, Shyla — something that fit nicely with his fight for population control. He courted Georgia, his wife, during his first political campaign. Friends said they were a good match. She broadened his world, forcing him to travel and meet people who spoke a different language; he fed her love of interesting people and politics.

Now, Packwood tells interviewers that his private life is off limits. And he cuts off attempts to probe feelings. Dig too deep, and he deflects the question. Ask why he is so driven, and Packwood responds that driven people don't know why they are as they are.

To his friends — such as Faust and CBS news anchor Dan Rather — Packwood has great depth and devotion both to his philosophy and to his friends and underlings, known as Packwood People. Such loyalists erupt in anger when presented with a view of the senator as cold and calculating and draw a picture of the more human side. They know a Packwood who gets on his hands and knees to play charades, who got kicked out of a pizza parlor for laughing too hard, who goes to bat for them, who makes them believe in themselves.

When longtime Packwood aide Mimi Weyforth Dawson was suggested to President Ronald Reagan as a nominee to the Federal Communications Commission,

Reagan seemed unmoved. But Packwood wouldn't let the nomination die. He asked to talk personally with the president and explain why Dawson was the best person for the job. Dawson got it.

"Packwood is a man of great vision, and you feel this great loyalty because you believe what he believes in," says Dawson, now in private law practice. "I don't think you engender that kind of loyalty if your main characteristic is manipulative skill." Packwood draws strength from such friends, admitting his weakness at translating such intense affection into a public context. "Is there anybody from high school on that doesn't want others to say, 'Isn't this the most wonderful, exciting person and we just love him?'" he asks. "It doesn't happen to most people, and it didn't happen to me.

"If I had to choose between massive adulation and private commitment from wonderful friends, I would choose the latter. And I've got the latter."

As a child, Packwood was brighter than most but no standout in the tree-lined, middle-class neighborhood of Grant Park in Northeast Portland. Weekends were spent at the bowling and billiard hall in the Hollywood district, week nights with his books while his mother taught piano to neighborhood children.

But always there was politics.

His great-grandfather was a member of the Oregon Constitutional Convention. His father, Fred W. Packwood, a lobbyist for what is now Oregon Associated Industries, filled the home with politicians and reporters and games of cards or logic. Later, he switched sides and went to work representing labor unions. But early on, he promoted the art of advocacy.

He instilled the importance of solving problems intellectually, rather than emotionally. For fun, Fred Packwood would pull out an Encyclopaedia Britannica and read it from cover to cover. Even as a child, recalls next-door

neighbor Viola Oberson, young Bob Packwood walked around carrying a newspaper, asking questions and talking about the goings on in Salem.

In high school, he was viewed as just another guy. Still, Packwood spoke with an intelligence and a force that gained recognition; debating coach Opal Hamilton had to hear him speak only once to insist that he join the debating team.

From high school, Packwood gained entry to Cal Tech, the prestigious engineering school in California. But within eight weeks he was, by his own admission, a washout. Engineering wasn't for him. Politics was. He headed to Willamette University, where Mark Hatfield had been student body president and would later have Packwood in his political science class. Packwood was a good student and a terrific card player. At Beta Theta Pi fraternity, he demonstrated a knack for neatness and mental gamesmanship. His bed was always made — and, if he had his

--Portland: City of Roses
--named after Portland, Maine --
--last Portland -- May 20, 1990 -- dedication of police memorial
-- monument embodies integrity, sacrifice and courage --
qualities that define essence of law enforcement -- 21 names on
Memorial -- heroes of the great Pacific Northwest -- stood for
good against evil -- despised thugs who brutalize America --
--honor them by enacting laws which free our country from the fear
of crime and drugs --

--OREGON:

--lush green forests; Cascades; fishing villages;
--orderly, productive; quintessentially American culturally
--free trade; lumber; environment;

--PACKWOOD:

--Chairman of Senate Finance Committee, most sweeping tax
reform act in 45 years (86) -- now ranking Republican;
--competent, calculated, plays to win
--free enterprise and Republican party
--strong party man, put together fundraising and services to
keep Repub. control of Senate in 80s
--Tidewater Talks
--Commerce Committee, former chair, deregulation
--NRSC, chairman (campaign finance reform)
--1988 first Senator ever carried into chamber under arrest
--b. Sept. 11, 1932
--elected 1968 --

--nearly 150 years after first "Oregon fever:

Thank you, I'm delighted to be here -- but I must say, I'm
not used to being up this early without a tee-off time. Glad to
see we have a quorum here, though -- I'm sure Bob would hate to
see anyone brought in in handcuffs.

It's been a while since I've been to Portland -- I'm glad to
see it's still the "City of Roses." I'm sure they'll continue to
grow in great profusion as long as there are so many in the other
party to provide the fertilizer.

It's especially good to be here today with my friend Bob
Today is an anniversary. Unfortunately, it's not one that we
want to celebrate. Two hundred days ago, I spoke to Congress. I
said -- look at what the genius of the American people can do.
We have sent our finest young men and women half a world away --
where they stood firm in the harsh desert sands against the
forces of evil aggression. We have seen this country come
together with a spirit of generosity and unity. With these
natural resources -- there is nothing we cannot do.

200 days ago, I said -- this government owes the American
people the opportunity to use the power and potential just
unleashed. I told Congress -- if America can defeat a brutal
dictator in a matter of weeks, then surely its legislative body
can manage to pass two bills -- the Administration's crime and
transportation bills -- within 100 days. Well, twice that time
has elapsed -- has been wasted by a bloated, inefficient and
uncooperative Congress mired in petty political maneuverings.
The fact is -- the Democrats have no desire to help us advance

way, so were his roommates'. He was well-regarded in the house but didn't do so well on the dating circuit. One of his roommates, Harley Hoppe, recalls, "We probably set a world's record for asking girls out and hearing that they were washing their hair."

But while other students dabbled in campus politics, Packwood moved quickly across the street to the capitol, learning the ropes of state politics. At the same time, his mind was developing the logical cast that has shaded his political vision ever since: "He didn't give much weight to sentimental or ethical arguments," recalls former fraternity brother James Hitchman, now a history professor at Western Washington University. "Those seemed to be lost on him. We had some real arguments and he would just sort of total up the objective or tangible factors. He didn't pay much attention to the intangibles."

By the time he graduated from Willamette, Packwood had been president of the Young Republicans on campus and worked on Hatfield's first statewide campaign. While others were there for fun, college classmate Dr. Robert V. Bain recalls that Packwood was there to learn everything he could about running a campaign.

He learned fast. After attending New York University's law school on a scholarship — and developing his lifelong appreciation for the Jewish community — he returned to Oregon to make his move into Republican politics.

It is March 3, 1989 — Packwood's night. He has slipped away from the crowds at the Dorchester Conference 25th anniversary party. He wears jeans and a Republican Party sweatshirt and leans his folding chair back, angling his knee on the table. Outside, throngs of party regulars stand ready to drink a toast in his honor — to the man who devised the Dorchester Conference 25 years ago.

Packwood has an empty beer can in one hand, his chief of staff Elaine Franklin by his side, and contemplates a lingering question about his future. He asks Franklin to bring more beer. She casts a questioning look and leaves, returning with two. Here, he is far from the Potomac and closer to his vulnerabilities.

Relaxed and casual, he confronts his future beyond the party ranks.

Packwood frankly misses his role as Finance Committee chairman. Being a member is not the same; he no longer sets the agenda or chooses the witnesses. He wants the job back. Meanwhile, he has focused on his log-export bill. Traveling the state, Packwood is again the coalition man trying to draw together environmentalists and timber interests, without alienating anyone. To environmentalists, he explains how the bill will save trees. To loggers, he explains how it will keep work at home.

Always he knows he must straddle the election hurdle.

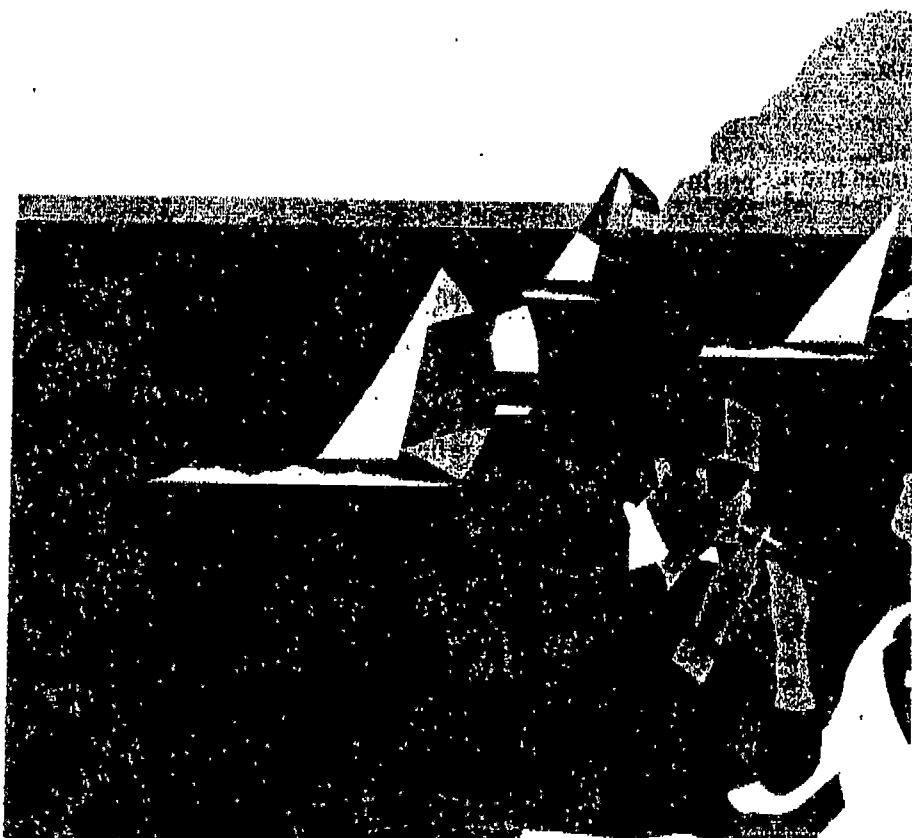
"I'm not worried in the sense that you say worry," he reflects. "But every now and then there are things that sweep over you and there's nothing you can do about it, and you win or lose for reasons that are not your fault."

History will be the final judge, Packwood concludes. In the meantime he is a man secure in his calling and glad to be among the people who talk his language. He leaves the room and strides smiling into the center of the Dorchester Conference, standing on a makeshift podium. Fellow Republicans gather around him, waiting for him

SURGEON GENERAL'S WARNING: Smoking By Pregnant Women May Result in Fetal Injury, Premature Birth, And Low Birth Weight.

**Kent
Ultra Lig**

**The choice
is taste.**



Republicans gather around him, waiting for him to blow out the candles on the cake marking Dorchester's 25th year.

Standing there, in the middle of Oregon's Republican party, rocking on his sneakers, he looks at home. He is grinning. He raises his champagne in a toast to another 25 years. **NW**

8

DOUG GAMBLE

91 SEP 10 P2:19

Sept. 10/91

424 - 36th Place
Manhattan Beach, CA 90266
(213) 546-6409

TO: CHRISTINA MARTIN

PORTLAND, OREGON FUNDRAISER (Beth Hinchliffe)

✓ IT'S GOOD TO BE HERE IN PORTLAND, BUT IF YOU HAD TO BORROW A NAME FROM A PLACE IN MAINE, "KENNEBUNKPORT" HAS A NICE RING TO IT.

✓ I'M NOT USED TO BEING UP THIS EARLY WITHOUT A TEE-OFF TIME.

✓ I'M GLAD TO SEE WE HAVE A QUORUM HERE THIS MORNING. I'M SURE BOB PACKWOOD WOULD HATE TO SEE ANYONE BROUGHT IN IN HANDCUFFS.

BOB HAS BEEN A GREAT SENATOR FOR THIS LUMBER STATE. WHEN YOU HEAR THE CRY OF "TIMBER" YOU CAN'T BE SURE IF IT'S A LUMBERJACK BRINGING DOWN ANOTHER TREE OR BOB FELLING ANOTHER DEMOCRAT.

PORTLAND IS KNOWN AS THE "CITY OF ROSES," AND I'M SURE THEY'LL CONTINUE TO GROW IN GREAT PROFUSION AS LONG AS THERE ARE SO MANY IN THE OTHER PARTY TO PROVIDE THE FERTILIZER.

✓ I'LL REMEMBER THIS DAY NEXT SPRING WHEN I WELCOME THE TRAILBLAZERS TO THE WHITE HOUSE AFTER THEY WIN THE NBA TITLE.



City/State: PORTLAND, OR
 Event: FUNDRAISER FOR ACKWOOD
 Date: _____

OFFICE OF PRESIDENTIAL ADVANCE CONTACT SHEET

Name	Office	Phone Number
Presidential Advance Office		202/456-7565
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JOHN HERRICK	PRESIDENTIAL ADVANCE/PRESS	202/456-7565
PEGGY HAZELRIGG	PRESIDENTIAL ADVANCE	202/456-7565
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CHRIS BAILEY	O.C.C.	503 235 7580
JEFFREY A. BLOSSER	O.C.C.	503 235-7375
Seiz Dickense	FH	731-7828
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ED RAHAL	NRSC	Marriott 226-7600 office 684-6231
★ Claire Franklin	Packwood	376-3370 H 224-2763
Mavis Skinner	- Packwood S. Cent. Council	635-1577(H) 684-6231(W) 503-684-6231(W)
Helen J Pennington	W.H. House Comms	202-557-5000
Peter J Varlien	White House Communications	202 257-5000
MATT EVANS	Packwood	3326-3370 H 297-7238
Tim Lee	Salute Chairman	624-0494

"Tulsa, Oklahoma . . . would have been a real town even if its people weren't greasy rich with oil, for it is founded on the spirit of its people."

Will Rogers, 1923
Quoted in *Travel/Holiday*
August, 1981

Other Cities and Places

Claremore:

[When a six-story hotel in Claremore, Okla., was named after him]: "I know now how proud Christopher Columbus must have felt when he heard they had named Columbus, Ohio after him."

Will Rogers
The Best of Will Rogers
1979

Muskogee:

"We don't smoke marijuana in Muskogee
We don't take our trips on LSD
And we don't burn our draft cards down at the
courthouse

Like those hippies out in San Francisco do,
I'm proud to be an Okie from Muskogee!

And I'm proud to be an Okie from Muskogee;
A place where even squares can have a ball.
We still wave Ol' Glory down at the Court House,
White lightning's still the biggest thrill of all.
In Muskogee, Oklahoma, U.S.A."

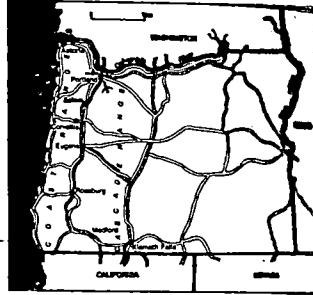
Merle Haggard and Roy Edward Burris
"Okie from Muskogee"
1969

* * *

"This Muskogee is really a parking space for cars entering Claremore. Of course, if you want to drive on into the town of Claremore proper, it's only 60 miles through the suburbs from here."

Will Rogers
The Illiterate Digest
1924

OREGON



Capital: Salem
Became a territory: Aug. 14, 1848
Entered the union (with rank): Feb. 14, 1859 (33)
State motto: The Union
State flower: Oregon grape
State bird: Western meadowlark
State song: "Oregon, My Oregon"
State tree: Douglas fir
Nickname: Beaver State
Origin of state name: No one is certain; it was first used by Jonathan Carver in 1778, and most authorities believe it comes from the writings of Major Robert Rogers, an English army officer

Oregon was among the first areas of America sighted and explored. Spanish and English seamen are thought to have been there in the 1500s and 1600s. Capt. James Cook charted the coast in his quest for the mythical Northwest Passage across the continent. And Capt. Robert Gray discovered a torrential river there in 1792 and named it after his ship, the *Columbia*.

But Oregon's remoteness from the East Coast heart of early American civilization kept development out until Lewis and Clark brought back glowing tales of the territory after their 1805 visit. John Jacob Astor set up a fur depot here in 1811, and in 1846 the United States resolved all British claims to the area and made it a U.S. territory.

At the same time, the Oregon Trail began shuttling settlers into the moist, richly forested area, which soon became a major population center.

Today Oregon prides itself on having the largest reserve of standing timber in the country, supporting a lumber processing industry whose annual revenues exceed \$5 billion. It also sports one of the world's largest salmon fishing centers around Astoria on the Columbia River.

The state's huge supply of fast-moving water has provided for highly successful agriculture, particularly orchards, and permitted a huge supply of hydro-

electric power. The rivers and the networks of the Columbia and Willamette on the snow-covered peaks of Oregon one of the most scenic spots in America. Oregon people are characterized by outsiders who, when they are homing in on the great state, they are a little like travelers. They don't talk too much, but they are as long as you don't get to

THE LANDSCAPE

"Long before, another someone had looked at the landscape of Oregon and had cried 'another England.'"

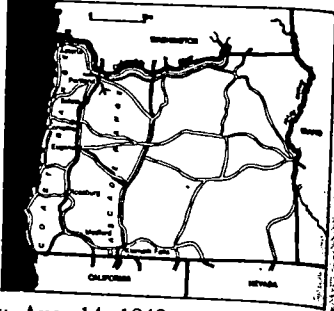
"It takes centuries for someone to fully appreciate the beauty of Oregon."

"Oregon's climate is a body curse it nor good. The winter rains are beautiful. The summers are smoky haze which hides nature's miracle."

"Packed tight in a car, I closed my eyes and I was high above Cougar Lake, like a cathedral."

"What he [Thoreau] meant by 'genetic nature'; and he meant London."

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electric power. The rivers also form one of the great scenic networks of the American west. In tandem with the snow-covered peaks of the Cascades, they make Oregon one of the most popular outdoor recreation spots in America.

Oregon people are clannish. They feel encroached upon by outsiders who, hungering for the good life, are homing in on the good life they already have. They are a little like transplanted New Englanders. They don't talk too much and they'll tolerate you as long as you don't get too much underfoot.

THE LANDSCAPE

"Long before, another traveler who was far from home had looked at the green tapestry that was Oregon and had cried 'here, across the world, is another England.' "

Vivian Bretherton
The Rock and the Wind
1942

"It takes centuries for a people to realize and sufficiently love the beauty of places such as Oregon."

Pearl S. Buck
America
1971

"Oregon's climate is not bad enough to make anybody curse it nor good enough to make anybody love it. The winter rains just barely fail of being execrable. The summers would be divine if it were not for the smoky haze which hangs over the landscape and hides nature's miracles."

Charles H. Chapman
These United States
1924

"Packed tight in a New York City subway, I have closed my eyes and imagined I was walking the ridge high above Cougar Lake. That ridge has the majesty of a cathedral."

William O. Douglas
Of Men and Mountains
1950

"What he [Thoreau] sought was [of] the most energetic nature; and he wished to go to Oregon, not to London."

Ralph Waldo Emerson
"Thoreau"
1862

"Day after day, I sit on my terrace and watch the rain, and I just stare and think dark thoughts. All around me, my neighbors stare at the rain and look as if they were listening to Beethoven's 'Pastorale.' "

A Eugene woman, transplanted from Iowa
Quoted by Philip Hamburger
An American Notebook
1965

"Slashes of pure white beach with the surf foaming over high promontories, battered headlands, secret coves and little inlets, gaunt rock shapes in the water, sea lion herds, lighthouses, dramatic waterfalls—such are the images of this long stretch of land's end by the Pacific."

Neal R. Peirce
The Pacific States of America
1972

"Two-thirds of Oregon's land area lies east of the Cascades, but the region is home for only 12 percent of the population. Here the mountains have cut off most of the moisture coming in from the Pacific, and aridity spells the terms of existence. This is tough, hard uplands terrain of mountains and plateaus."

Neal R. Peirce
The Pacific States of America
1972

"The great pine stands and undulating wheat country closer to Washington give way to the brutal wasteland of high desert, with its sagebrush, dry lakes, and lava beds, in the southeast. Distances are immense, the population sparse in the extreme, and a living eked out through wheat, lumber, or livestock."

Neal R. Peirce
The Pacific States of America
1972

PEOPLE

"Oregonians . . . tend to be small-townish, middle-of-the-roadish, and Waspish. They are also fairly prudish about some things. Last Tango in Paris [a movie with controversial sex scenes] is not advertised in the big family newspapers, and when the society columns mention a cocktail party, it is usually called a reception."

E.J. Kahn, Jr.
The New Yorker
Feb. 25, 1974

WAY OF LIFE

"Thus far the [state's] inferiority complex has been too much for Oregon's idealists. Some of them it has killed outright with the deadly sickness of hope deferred, some have wearied of the everlasting fight and compromised with the second rate for the sake of peace and a living, some go to San Francisco and New York for a breath of the keen air of freedom, but there are some, too, who will not die and who will not run away from the tournament."

Charles H. Chapman
These United States
1924

* * *

"It used to be a saying in Oregon that people who lived there could change their whole order of life—climate, scenery, diet, complexions, emotions, even reproductive faculties—by merely moving a couple of hundred miles in any direction inside the state."

H.L. Davis
Kettle of Fire
1953

* * *

"Oregon was settled by New Englanders in the first instance, and has a native primness, a conservatism, much like that of New Hampshire or Vermont."

John Gunther
Inside USA
1947

* * *

"This state [Oregon] is like one giant suburb."

Robert Kennedy
Quoted by Jules Witcover
85 Days
1969

* * *

"Oregon is only an idea. It is in no scientific way a reality."

Philip Wylie
Generation of Vipers
1942

HISTORY AND POLITICS

"An empire to be lost or won!

And who four thousand miles will ride
And climb to heaven the Great Divide,
And find the way to Washington,
Through mountains, canyons, winter snows,

O'er streams where free the north wind blows?
Who, who will ride from Walla-Walla
Four thousand miles for Oregon?"

Hezekiah Butterworth
"Whitman's Ride for Oregon"
1843

* * *

[On annexing Oregon territory]: "If declaring our own to be our own brings England, beak, talons and all, on Oregon, let her come. . . . Let England dare to stoop from her lofty pose on Oregon; if she does, she will never, never, resume that pose again. Her flight hence will be slow and unsteady, with her wings clipped, and her talons harmless."

Edward Hennegan
Speech in the U.S. Senate
1844

* * *

"That the state of Oregon, with two million people, or roughly one percent of the national population, should have got the jump on most of the rest of the country in perceiving an energy crisis does not especially surprise Oregonians. In the last seven years, they have become accustomed to all sorts of innovative and bizarre goings-on. They have laws so progressive that, by comparison, many other states look doddering."

E.J. Kahn Jr.
The New Yorker
Feb. 25, 1974

* * *

"The emigration to Oregon, up to [18]45, had been much larger than that to California, and its problems of travel were almost identical. In fact, the two trails were the same for more than half the distance, and many people set out for one objective and then shifted to the other. When at a campfire, two men shared their experiences and both gained knowledge, neither was much concerned that the one might be leading toward the Columbia and the other toward the Sacramento."

George R. Stewart
The California Trail
1962

CITIES, TOWNS AND REGIONS

Portland

"In the early 20s—largely because so many Southerners had moved in—Oregon was, in fact, strange as

any seem, the strongest Ku Klux Kl
outside the solid South, and ha
show. Agitation against the nisei
son than anywhere else in the Wes
ice department for years maintain
that in Los Angeles; Portland v
of the main Nazi centers in the
Portland and I heard more and more bi
there than in any other northern

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we reached Portland, which is a
possessing the electric light of cou
course devoid of pavements, and
about 100 miles from the sea at wh
can load. It is a poor city that can
equal on the Pacific coast. Portland
pines which run down from a 1,000
up to the city."

* * *

"In Portland I have a genuine sen
The whole atmosphere is genuiti
could feel this way in no other pla
Rich
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* * *

"If any West Coast city could i
monopoly on propriety and an
things as they are,' it is Portland,
wealth, discreet culture, and caut

The Pacific

* * *

"In many ways it [Portland] is a l
green valley of the Willamette ju
at the Columbia, a city with 7,00
including wilderness areas and
within its very borders, a city w
Portlanders get an almost magic
the east."

The Paci

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Hezekiah Butterworth
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OWNS
ONS

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it may seem, the strongest Ku Klux Klan state in the
Union outside the solid South, and hangovers of this
still show. Agitation against the nisei was fiercer in
Oregon than anywhere else in the West; the Portland
police department for years maintained a 'red squad'
like that in Los Angeles; Portland was considered
one of the main Nazi centers in the country by the
FBI, and I heard more and more bitter anti-Negro
talk there than in any other northern city."

John Gunther
Inside USA
1947

"... we reached Portland, which is a city of 50,000,
possessing the electric light of course, equally of
course devoid of pavements, and a port of entry
about 100 miles from the sea at which big steamers
can load. It is a poor city that cannot say it has no
equal on the Pacific coast. Portland shouts this to the
pines which run down from a 1,000-foot ridge clear
up to the city."

Rudyard Kipling
From Sea to Sea
1899

"In Portland I have a genuine sense of belonging.
The whole atmosphere is *gemutlich*. I am sure I
could feel this way in no other place."

Richard L. Neuberger
Saturday Evening Post
Aug. 12, 1950

"If any West Coast city could be said to have a
monopoly on propriety and an anxiousness to 'keep
things as they are,' it is Portland, a town of quiet old
wealth, discreet culture, and cautious politics."

Neal R. Peirce
The Pacific States of America
1972

"In many ways it [Portland] is a lovely city, set in the
green valley of the Willamette just below its juncture
at the Columbia, a city with 7,000 acres of parkland,
including wilderness areas and miles of rustic trails
within its very borders, a city where, on a clear day,
Portlanders get an almost magic view of Mt. Hood to
the east."

Neal R. Peirce
The Pacific States of America
1972

"It's a paradise on earth [Portland]. At least, that's
what people in Portland said."

Ernie Pyle
Home Country
1947

The Willamette Region

"Always get the skin rash up here. And athlete's foot
all the way to the ankle. The moisture. It's certainly
no wonder that this area has two or three natives a
month take that one-way dip—it's either drown your
blasted self or rot."

Ken Kesey
Sometimes a Great Notion
1963

"Metallic at first [a Willamette valley river], seen
from the highway down through the trees, like an
aluminum rainbow, like a slice of swallow moon.
Closer, becoming organic, a very long smile of water
with broken and rotting pilings jagged along both
gums, foam clinging to the lips. Closer still, it
flattens into a river, flat as a street, cement-gray with
a texture of rain."

Ken Kesey
Sometimes a Great Notion
1963

"The falls [at Willamette] splashed white in the
sunrise, then the river pounded past cabins, past
trees, past the new capital city, a river silent as it
eddied toward the baby settlement of Portland."

Lucia Moore
The Wheel and the Hearth
1953

"Moving westerly from the Cascades, one comes
immediately on the Willamette Valley, the heartland
of Oregon. The valley stretches 180 miles south from
Portland and some 60 miles across, abutting the
Coastal Range on the west; within it is Oregon's
breadbasket and some of its great timber stands."

Neal R. Peirce
The Pacific States of America
1972

* * *

"About halfway down the state the Willamette Valley stops, and one is in rough territory of mountains, timber stands and farm valleys between the Cascades and Coastal Range down to the California border."

Neil R. Peirce

The Pacific States of America
1972

Other Cities, Towns and Regions

The Columbia River:

"Next morning brought a gray, impending sky that was reflected in the great river [Columbia] of the West. The stream was as smooth as ever I had witnessed but I knew that sky too well by now to believe that the Columbia could long be quiet."

Nard Jones

Scarlet Petticoat
1941

Crater Lake:

"It [Crater Lake in 1885] is unique in all the world. The day is coming when people of all nations will arrive to view its grandeur, then return to their homes to ponder that such things can be."

William Gladstone Steel, writing in 1885

Quoted in *Scenic Wonders of America*

Eugene:

"... Eugene [especially] benefits from its location in the heart of great fir and cedar forest belts, its lumber and new industries springing up from diversification of timber use."

Neal R. Peirce

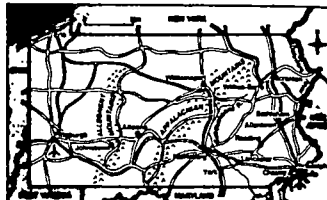
The Pacific States of America
1972

Klamath:

"... so out of Klamath, the lakes red, and a thread of silver river in the desert."

Thomas Wolfe
A Western Journal
1938

PENNSYLVANIA



Capital: Harrisburg

Entered the union (with rank): Dec. 12, 1787 (2)

State motto: Virtue, liberty and independence

State flower: Mountain laurel

State bird: Ruffed grouse

State song: None

State tree: Hemlock

Nickname: Keystone State

Origin of state name: In honor of William Penn, father of the state's founder, William Penn; the name means "Penn's forest"

Pennsylvania is a bridge. In colonial times it was the centermost of the 13 colonies, the natural meeting place and trading ground. After expansion it became a bridge to the west, stretching all the way into the Alleghenies and the Ohio River Valley.

Originally Pennsylvania was designed by founder William Penn as a model colony where all good people could live together in peace and freedom. Penn's promise to his colonists that "you shall be governed by laws of your own making" was a strong prophecy of American expectations. Penn's fairness extended to Pennsylvania's Indians, who were treated much more evenhandedly there than anywhere else on the continent.

Because of the state's reputation for tolerance, many religious immigrant groups came here. Today Mennonites, Dunkards and Amish still practice lifestyles they brought with them from the Old World.

Peaceful Pennsylvanians were also responsible for fledgling America's first insurrection, the Whiskey Rebellion, which took place when feisty Scots-Irishmen of the western reaches of the state rebelled at having to pay tax on their liquor. They didn't want to trade British overseers for American ones.

In the Civil War, Pennsylvania was site of the most crucial battle, Gettysburg, which brought to an end the Confederacy's ability to invade the North, and the greatest speech, Lincoln's 266-word Gettysburg Address, perhaps the best piece of writing ever accomplished by a president.

Pennsylvania's midsection today is a fertile expanse of small farms winding around the towns and

ories of this primarily Pennsylvania is steel cour... city, as its focus. C... product of western Penns

THE LANDSCAPE

The Conemaugh Viaduct... arch with a span of 80... description written in 1... scarcely be surpassed in... proportions of the design... eternal foundation upon... it was destroyed in... flood."

*
"So I remember you, rip... horses, Valley of cold, sw... limestone floors. . . ."

*
"There is no part of An... the soil fit as they seem"

"The architectural feat... Pennsylvania as retained... it apart from all other A

"Unquestionably this s... ylvania] is the best or

"When you are no lon... probably no longer in

"But what moved me... nia as a boy, and st

highlighted some
interesting ones.

but I've

Sept. 19...

wonderful on
Nothing too

Beth -

September 19

Holidays

Chile	Armed Forces Day
St. Christopher and Nevis	Independence Day Commemorates independence from Great Britain.

(Continues...)

Birthdates

- | | | | |
|-------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 1551 | Henry III , King of France, 1574–89; last king of the House of Valois . [d. August 2, 1589] | 1907 | Lewis F. Powell, Jr. , U.S. jurist, lawyer; Associate Justice, U.S. Supreme Court, 1972– |
| 1802 | Lajos Kossuth , Hungarian statesman, patriot; President of Hungary, 1848–49; imprisoned in Turkey, 1849–51; lived in exile in U.S. and England, 1851–94. [d. March 20, 1894] | 1909 | Ferdinand Porsche , Austrian auto manufacturer, author; President, F. Porsche KG, Stuttgart, 1972–; wrote <i>We at Porsche</i> , 1976. |
| 1851 | William Hesketh Lever, 1st Viscount Leverhulme , British manufacturer; founded Lever Brothers, Inc., a soap manufacturer; established Port Sunlight, a model community for Lever Brothers employees. [d. May 7, 1925] | 1911 | William (Gerald) Golding , British novelist; author of <i>Lord of the Flies</i> , 1954; Nobel Prize in Literature, 1984. |
| 1867 | Arthur Rackham , British artist; renowned for his book illustrations, especially for Grimm's <i>Fairy Tales</i> . [d. September 6, 1939] | 1912 | (Elbert) Clifton Daniel, Jr. , U.S. journalist, foreign correspondent; editor, <i>The New York Times</i> ; married to Margaret Truman, daughter of former U.S. president Harry S. Truman. |
| 1879 | Irvin Ferdinand Westheimer , U.S. businessman; credited with the idea for Big Brothers, 1903; started Big Brothers organization, Cincinnati, 1912. [d. December 29, 1980] | 1914 | Frances Farmer , U.S. actress; stage and film star who spent most of the 1940's in mental institutions; her life was portrayed by Jessica Lange in <i>Frances</i> , 1983. [d. August 1, 1970] |
| 1894 | Rachel (Lyman) Field , U.S. author of New England novels and children's books: <i>Hitty</i> , <i>Her First Hundred Years</i> , <i>Time Out of Mind</i> , <i>All This and Heaven Too</i> , <i>And Now Tomorrow</i> . [d. March 15, 1942] | | Rogers C. B. Morton , U.S. politician; U.S. Congressman, 1962–71; U.S. Secretary of the Interior, 1971–75; U.S. Secretary of Commerce, 1975–76. [d. April 19, 1979] |
| 1895 | J(oseph) B(anks) Rhine , U.S. psychologist; pioneer in research on extrasensory perception and psychic phenomena ; author of <i>New Frontiers of the Mind</i> , 1937. [d. February 20, 1980] | 1915 | Oscar Handlin , U.S. historian; Pulitzer Prize in history, 1952. |
| 1904 | Bergen Evans , U.S. grammarian, educator, critic; author, with his sister, Cornelia, of <i>Dictionary of Contemporary American Usage</i> , 1957. [d. February 4, 1978] | 1926 | Lurleen Burns Wallace , U.S. governor; succeeded husband George Wallace to become first woman governor of Alabama, 1967. [d. May 7, 1968] |
| 1905 | Leon Jaworski , U.S. lawyer; Watergate Special Prosecutor, 1973–74. [d. December 9, 1982] | 1927 | Harold Brown , U.S. government official; President, California Institute of Technology, 1969–77; U.S. Secretary of Defense, 1977–81. |
| | | 1930 | Rosemary Harris , British actress; Tony Award for <i>Lion in Winter</i> , 1966. |
| | | 1932 | Mike Royko , U.S. journalist; Pulitzer Prize in commentary, 1972. |

(Continues...)

Religious Calendar

The Saints

St. Januarius, Bishop of Benevento, and his Companions, martyrs. Januarius is patron of Naples. Januarius also called **Gennaro**. [d. c. 305] Optional Memorial.

St. Peleus and his Companions, martyrs. [d. 310]

St. Sequanus, abbot. Also called **Seine**. [d. c. 580]

St. Goericus, Bishop of Metz. Also called **Abbo**. [d. 647]

St. Theodore, Archbishop of Canterbury. First bishop of all England. [d. 690]

St. Mary of Cerevellon, virgin. [d. 1290]

SS. Theodore, David, and Constantine. Theodore also called *the Black*. [d. 1299, 1321]

St. Emily de Rodat, virgin and foundress of the Congregation of the Holy Family of Villefranche. Also called **Emilie**. [d. 1852]

The Beatified

Blessed Alphonsus de Orozco, Augustinian friar. Also called **Alonso**. [d. 1591]

1933 **David McCallum**, Scottish actor; known for his role as **Illya Kuryakin** on the television series, *The Man from U.N.C.L.E.*, 1964-67.

1934 **Brian Epstein**, British manager; handled the rock group, *The Beatles*, 1961-67. [d. August 27, 1967]

1936 **Al Oerter**, U.S. discus thrower; gold medalist, four consecutive Olympics, 1956-68.

1940 **Paul Williams**, U.S. singer, composer.

1941 **Cass Elliott**, U.S. singer; member of *The Mamas and the Papas*. [d. July 29, 1974]

1943 **Joseph Leonard (Joe) Morgan**, U.S. baseball player; second baseman; considered the National League's most complete player during his peak in the 1970's.

1945 **Jane Blalock**, U.S. professional golfer.

Freda Payne, U.S. singer; hit record, *Band of Gold*, 1970.

1948 **Jeremy Irons**, British actor; appeared in the television series, *Brideshead Revisited*; starred in the film, *The French Lieutenant's Woman*, 1981; Tony Award for *The Real Thing*.

Historical Events

1370 **Black Prince of England** sacks **Limoges, France (Hundred Years' War)**.

1783 First balloon to carry a cargo (a sheep, a duck, and a rooster) makes its ascent in France.

1881 U.S. President **James Garfield** dies two months after being shot; Vice-President **Chester A. Arthur** becomes president.

1914 **Reims Cathedral** is badly damaged by German bombardment (**World War I**).

1928 The cartoon character later to be known as **Mickey Mouse** is introduced in a **Walt Disney** animated feature called *Steamboat Willie*.

1941 German troops conquer **Kiev**, capital of the Ukrainian S.S.R. (**World War II**).

1955 Argentine President **Juan Perón** resigns and goes into exile after his government is overthrown.

1957 First underground **atomic explosion** is set off near Las Vegas, Nevada.

U.S. **bathyscaphe Trieste** reaches record depth of 3,200 meters in Mediterranean.

1961 **Jamaica** votes to secede from the West Indies Federation.

1966 **Guyana** is admitted to the United Nations.

1970 *The Mary Tyler Moore Show* makes its television debut.

1973 **India** and **Pakistan** begin an exchange of the more than 250,000 persons isolated by the 1971 war.

1983 **St. Kitts-Nevis**, Great Britain's oldest Caribbean colony, becomes independent.

1986 U.S. health officials announce the successful test results of **azidothymide (AZT)**, a drug that adds months to the lives of some **AIDS** patients.



DIEFENBAKER, JOHN: BIRTH ANNIVERSARY. Sept 18. Canadian lawyer, statesman and Conservative prime minister (1957-1963). Born at Normanby Township, Ontario, Canada, on Sept 18, 1895. Died at Ottawa, Canada, Aug 16, 1979. Diefenbaker was a member of the Canadian Parliament from 1940 until his death.

GOLDEN ASPEN MOTORCYCLE RALLY. Sept 18-22. Ruidoso, NM. Trade show, bike shows, riding tours and skill events. Sponsor: Golden Aspen Rally Assn, PO Box 2427, Ruidoso, NM 88345.

IRON HORSE OUTRACED BY HORSE: ANNIVERSARY. Sept 18. In a widely celebrated race, the first locomotive built in America, the Tom Thumb, lost to a horse, on Sept 18, 1830. Mechanical difficulties plagued the steam engine over the nine-mile course between Riley's Tavern and Baltimore, MD, and a boiler leak prevented the locomotive from finishing the race. In the early days of trains, engines were nicknamed "Iron Horses."

JOHNSON, SAMUEL: BIRTH ANNIVERSARY. Sept 18. English lexicographer and literary lion, creator of the first great dictionary of the English language (1755) and author of poems and essays. Less well known is his novel *Rasselas: Prince of Abyssinia* (1759) written to pay for his mother's funeral. It begins with what has been called "the most beautiful sentence ever written": "Ye who listen with credulity to the whispers of fancy, and pursue with eagerness the phantoms of hope; who expect that age will perform the promises of youth, and that the deficiencies of the present day will be supplied by the morrow; attend to the history of Rasselas, Prince of Abyssinia." Johnson was born at Lichfield, in Staffordshire, England, Sept 18, 1709, and died at London, England, on Dec 13, 1784.

READ, GEORGE: BIRTH ANNIVERSARY. Sept 18. Lawyer and signer of the Declaration of Independence, born at Cecil County, MD, Sept 18, 1733. Died on Sept 21, 1798.

SPACE MILESTONE: SOYUZ 38 (USSR). Sept 18. Launched on Sept 18, 1980, Cosmonauts Arnaldo Tamayo Mendes (Cuba) and Yuri Romanenko docked at Salyut 6 for week-long mission, returning to Earth Sept 26.

STORY, JOSEPH: BIRTH ANNIVERSARY. Sept 18. Associate justice of the US Supreme Court (1811-1845) was born at Marblehead, MA, on Sept 18, 1779. "It is astonishing" he wrote a few months before his death, "how easily men satisfy themselves that the Constitution is exactly what they wish it to be." Story died on Sept 10, 1845, having served 33 years on the Supreme Court bench.

US AIR FORCE ESTABLISHED: BIRTHDAY. Sept 18. The US Air Force became a separate military service on Sept 18, 1947. Responsible for providing an Air Force that is capable, in conjunction with the other armed forces, of preserving the peace and security of the United States, the department is separately organized under the Secretary of the Air Force and operates under the authority, direction and control of the Secretary of Defense.

YOM KIPPUR OR DAY OF ATONEMENT. Sept 18. Holiest Jewish observance. A day for fasting, repentance and seeking forgiveness. Hebrew calendar date: Tishri 10, 5752.

BIRTHDAYS TODAY

Frankie Avalon, singer, actor, born at Philadelphia, PA, Sept 18, 1940.

Robert Blake (Michael Gubitosi), actor, born at Nutley, NJ, Sept 18, 1938.

Enrico Brazzi, actor, born at Bologna, Italy, Sept 18, 1916.

Julia Fichandler, theater producer, director, born at Boston, MA, Sept 18, 1924.

Alan Sandberg, baseball player, born at Spokane, WA, Sept 18, 1909.

Bill Warden, actor, born at Newark, NJ, Sept 18, 1920.



SEPTEMBER 19 — THURSDAY

262nd Day — Remaining, 103

BATTLE OF CHICKAMAUGA ANNIVERSARY. Sept 19. Battle fought Sept 19-20, 1863, Chickamauga, GA.

BROUGHAM, HENRY PETER: BIRTH ANNIVERSARY. Sept 19. Scotch jurist and orator born at Edinburgh, Scotland, Sept 19, 1778. Died at Cannes, France, May 7, 1868. Brougham carriage named after him. "Education," he said, "makes a people easy to lead, but difficult to drive; easy to govern, but impossible to enslave."

CARROLL, CHARLES: BIRTH ANNIVERSARY. Sept 19. American Revolutionary leader and signer of the Declaration of Independence, born at Annapolis, MD, Sept 19, 1737. Died (the last surviving signer of the Declaration) Nov 14, 1832.

CORN ISLAND STORYTELLING FESTIVAL. Sept 19-21. Louisville, KY. Festival includes a "Storytelling Cruise" on the *Belle of Louisville*, an "olio," or mixture of tales at the Louisville Water Tower, "Fest of Storytelling" featuring events at Locust Grove historical home, and "ghost tales" told at Long Run Park. Info from: Joy Pennington, Pres, Intl Order of EARS, Inc, 12019 Donohue Ave, Louisville, KY 40243.

ETHNIC FOOD AND OPEN AIR MARKET. Sept 19. Orange City, IA. Celebrate a variety of heritages with music and dance, crafts, collectibles and ethnic foods in a European market setting. Info from: Chamber of Commerce, 125 Central Ave SE, Orange City, IA 51041.

FESTIVALS ACADIENS. Sept 19-22. Girard Park, Lafayette, LA. To celebrate the Cajun lifestyle. Festival includes Festival De Musique Acadienne, Downtown Alive!, Culinary Classic, Bayou Food Festival, The RSVP Senior Fair and Craft Show, Louisiana Native Crafts Festival, and Acadiana Fair and Trade Show. Info from: Lafayette Convention and Visitors Commission, Box 52066, Lafayette, LA 70505.

INTERNATIONAL BANANA FESTIVAL. Sept 19-21. Fulton, KY. Celebrates the days when 70% of all bananas were dispatched from Fulton and South Fulton. Info from: Intl Banana Festival, Vicki Pulley, Exec Secy, PO Box 428, Fulton, KY 42041.

Sept ☆ ☆ Chase's Annual Events ☆ ☆ 1991

JAMESTOWN BURNED BY BACON'S REBELLION: ANNIVERSARY. Sept 19. Prior to the restoration of Charles II to the throne, the Virginia colony was a land of small farmers where every adult male could vote. The men surrounding Charles II began to look at the colonies as an avenue to make money and Virginia Governor Sir William Berkeley, strongly allied with the king, adopted new laws to facilitate these efforts. A law was passed allowing only property holders to vote, heavy taxes were levied to build up the town of Jamestown, and the cost of freight was raised while the cost of tobacco was lowered. Worsening economic factors and the decline of self-government created an atmosphere of discontent that exploded when the frontier of the colony was attacked by Indians and the governor refused to defend the settlers. Nathaniel Bacon was elected the leader by the frontier farmers and his troops successfully defeated the Indians. Governor Berkeley denounced Bacon and his followers as rebels and they then descended on Jamestown, forcing the governor to call an election, the first in fifteen years. The Berkeley laws were repealed and election and tax reforms were instituted. Bacon was granted a commission to lead a force against the Indians, but on his leaving Jamestown he was again renounced as a rebel. Bacon returned to Jamestown and burned the town on Sept 19, 1676. Berkeley fled to the eastern shore and Bacon became the ruler of Virginia until his death from illness a short time afterward. With his death the rebellion collapsed, Berkeley returned to power and Bacon's followers were hunted down, some executed and their property confiscated. Berkeley was replaced the next year and peace was restored.

LODI GRAPE FESTIVAL AND HARVEST FAIR. Sept 19-22. Festival grounds, Lodi, CA. County fair featuring competitive exhibits in art, photography, floriculture, viticulture, agriculture, home arts and crafts; commercial exhibits, concessions, carnival, live entertainment, grape stomps and a parade. Info from: Graeme A. Stewart, Festival Mgr, Box 848, Lodi, CA 95241.

LUYTS, JAN: BIRTH ANNIVERSARY. Sept 19. Dutch scholar, physicist, mathematician and astronomer, Jan Luyts was born at Hoorn in western Netherlands on Sept 19, 1655. Little remembered except for his books: *Astronomica Institutio* . . . (1689), and *Introductio ad Geographiam* . . . (1690).

MEXICO CITY EARTHQUAKE: ANNIVERSARY. Sept 19-20. Nearly 10,000 persons perished in the earthquakes (8.1 and 7.5 respectively, on the Richter Scale) that devastated Mexico City Sept 19 and 20, 1985. Damage to buildings was estimated at more than \$1 billion, and 100,000 homes were destroyed or severely damaged.

POWELL, LEWIS F., JR: BIRTHDAY. Sept 19. Retired associate justice of the Supreme Court of the United States, nominated by President Nixon on Oct 21, 1971. (Took office on Jan 7, 1972.) Justice Powell was born at Suffolk, VA, on Sept 19, 1907. In 1987, he announced his retirement from the Court.

ST. CHRISTOPHER (ST. KITTS) AND NEVIS: NATIONAL DAY. Sept 19. National holiday is observed today.

ST. JANUARIUS (GENNARO): FEAST DAY. Sept 19. Fourth-century bishop of Benevento, martyred near Naples, Italy, whose relics in the Naples Cathedral are particularly famous because on his feast days the blood in glass vial is said to liquefy in response to prayers of the faithful. In Sept 1979, the Associated Press reported that some 5,000 persons gathered at

the cathedral at dawn, and that "the blood liquefied after 60 minutes of prayers." This phenomenon is said to occur also on the first Saturday in May.

SUNFEST. Sept 19-22. Ocean City, MD. To celebrate beginning of second season in Ocean City resort. Promotes musical talent, food, arts and crafts. Info from: PR Office, PO Box 158, Ocean City, MD 21842.

TITAN II MISSILE EXPLOSION: ANNIVERSARY. Sept 19. The third major accident involving America's most powerful single weapon occurred near Damascus, AR, Sept 19, 1980. The explosion, at 3 AM, came nearly eleven hours after fire had started in the missile silo. The multi-megaton nuclear warhead (a hydrogen bomb) reportedly was briefly airborne, but came to rest a few hundred feet away. One dead, 21 injured in accident. Previous major Titan Missile accidents: Aug 9, 1965, near Searcy, AR (53 dead); and Aug 24, 1978, near Rock, KS (2 dead, 29 injured).

VIRGINIA STATE FAIR. Sept 19-29. Richmond, VA. The pride of Virginia's industry of agriculture can be seen in more than 3,000 exhibitions, competitions and shows. Info from: State Fair of Virginia, PR Manager, Box 26805, Richmond, VA 23261.

BIRTHDAYS TODAY

- Clifton Daniel**, journalist, born at Zebulon, NC, Sept 19, 1912.
- William Golding**, author, born at Cornwall, England, Sept 19, 1911.
- Joan Lunden**, broadcast journalist, born at Sacramento, CA, Sept 19, 1951.
- Randolph Mantooth**, actor, born at Sacramento, CA, Sept 19, 1945.
- Lewis Franklin Powell, Jr**, Associate Justice of the US Supreme Court (retired), born at Suffolk, VA, Sept 19, 1907.
- Mike Royko**, journalist, author, born at Chicago, IL, Sept 19, 1932.
- Twiggy (Leslie Hornby)**, actress, model, born at London, England, Sept 19, 1949.
- Adam West**, actor, born at Walla Walla, WA, Sept 19, 1928.
- Paul Williams**, singer, composer, born at Omaha, NE, Sept 19, 1940.



SEPTEMBER 20 — FRIDAY

263rd Day — Remaining, 102

ALOHA WEEK FESTIVALS. Sept 20-29. Oahu, Hawaii. (Also Sept 27-Oct 5, Hawaii; Oct 5-12, Molokai; Oct 12-19, Kauai; Oct 4-18, Maui.) Celebration of Hawaiian culture, traditions and customs. Info from: Aloha Week Festivals, Mary Lou Foley, Exec Dir, 750 Amana St, Ste 111, Honolulu, HI 96814.

BILLIE JEAN KING WINS THE "BATTLE OF THE SEXES": ANNIVERSARY. Sept 20. Billie Jean King defeated Bobby Riggs in the nationally televised "Battle of the Sexes" tennis match in three straight sets on Sept 20, 1973.

September 1991		S	M	T	W	T	F	S
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7
		8	9	10	11	12	13	14
		15	16	17	18	19	20	21
		22	23	24	25	26	27	28
		29	30					

adoption of U.S. Constitution in 1787, subject to ratification by states.

Ben Day (see birthdays).

Zodiac sign for the day: Virgo, the virgin.

Zodiac birthstone for the day: Sardonyx, peridot (carnelian).

The day in history:

1919—U.S.S.R. invaded Poland while that nation was trying to hold Nazi Germany in World War II.

1944—Allied paratroopers dropped behind German lines in Dohoven-Arnheim air drop that resulted in one of the bitterest battles of World War II.

1948—U.N. mediator Count Folke Bernadotte was killed in Jerusalem.

The day's birthdays:

1789—Supreme Court Chief Justice Warren Burger 1907, St. Paul, Minn.; actress Anne Bancroft, New York City; writer William Carlos Williams 1883, Rutherford, N.J.; American Revolutionary War general Frederick von Steuben 1730, Magdeburg, Prussia.

Quotation of the day:

"Virtuousness is always easier than virtue, for it takes the short cut to anything."—Samuel Johnson, September 17, 1773

—————**SEPTEMBER 18**—————

Zodiac sign for the day: Virgo, the virgin.

Zodiac birthstone for the day: Sardonyx, peridot (carnelian).

The day in history:

1793—President George Washington laid cornerstone of Capitol in Washington, D.C.

1900—Chile Independence Day marks declaration of independence in Spain.

1927—Columbia Broadcasting System went on the air with radio work of 16 stations.

1955—U.N. Secretary Dag Hammarskjöld died in plane crash in Africa.

The day's birthdays:

1709—Poet Samuel Johnson 1709, Lichfield, England; actress Greta Garbo, Stockholm; jurist Joseph Story 1779, Marblehead, Mass.

Quotation of the day:

"No race that has anything to contribute to the markets of the world is long in any degree ostracized."—Booker T. Washington, September 18, 1893

—————**SEPTEMBER 19**—————

St. Januarius—believed to have been a bishop martyred at Pozzuoli near Naples about 305 A.D. Italian-American neighborhoods have carnivals for San Gennaro (Januarius) as patron saint of Naples.

Zodiac sign for the day: Virgo, the virgin.

Zodiac birthstone for the day: Sardonyx, peridot (carnelian).

The day in history:

1796—President Washington's Farewell Address, dated September 17, was published—it had not been delivered as a speech—in Philadelphia.

1846—Elizabeth Barrett Browning left her father's house on Wimpole Street in London to join Robert Browning, her secret husband of a week.

1870—Germans began siege of Paris in Franco-Prussian War.

1881—President Garfield died of July 2nd wound and was succeeded by Vice President Chester A. Arthur.

1928—Mickey Mouse made his debut in Walt Disney's animated *Steamboat Willie* cartoon premiere in New York City.

1955—Argentina's President Juan Peron ousted by a military revolt.

The day's birthdays:

Revolutionary hero Lajos Kossuth 1802, Monok, Hungary.

Quotation of the day:

"Let no man write my epitaph . . . When my country takes her place among the nations of the earth, then, and not till then, let my epitaph be written."—Robert Emmet, September 19, 1803

"I am fully alive to the fact that every nation that has ever engaged in war has always involved the sacred name of honor. Many a crime has been committed in its name; there are some being committed now. All the same, national honor is a reality, and any nation that disregards it is doomed."—David Lloyd George, September 19, 1914

—————**SEPTEMBER 20**—————

Zodiac sign for the day: Virgo, the virgin.

1717 The Presbyterian Synod first met in America, in Philadelphia
 1730 Baron Frederick von Steuben, Prussian General who served in the American Revolution, born (Memorial Day observed in the U.S.)
 1776 Presidio of San Francisco founded (California)
 1789 Mimas, Saturn's seventh moon, discovered
 1847 U.S. forces captured Mexico City and Santa Anna
 1850 San Francisco, California, partially burned
 1890 Gabriel Heatter, broadcaster, born
 1894 Battle of the Yalu in the Sino-Japanese War
 1907 Oklahoma citizens approved their state's constitution
 1908 Wright brothers' plane crashed
 1911 First transcontinental airplane flight, New York to Pasadena, California, began
 1928 Roddy McDowell, actor, born
 1929 Sterling Moss, racing-car driver, born
 1930 Ceremony held beginning the construction of Hoover-Boulder Dam
 1935 Commonwealth of the Philippines elected its first president
 1939 Russia invaded Poland
 British aircraft carrier Courageous torpedoed
 1949 Canadian Noronic burned at Toronto
 1951 French landing craft hit a mine at Cochin, China
 1952 World nonstop helicopter flight record set by Elton J. Smith
 1953 Beginning of three days of typhoon in South Korea
 1957 Malaysia joined the United Nations
 1961 End of two days of typhoon in Japan
 1967 Mt. Washington's cog railway derailed (New Hampshire)
 1968 Gaylord Perry pitched a no-hitter and San Francisco beat St. Louis 1-0
 1970 Start of Johnny Appleseed Days in Lisbon, Ohio
 1974 Jewish New Year 5735 (Rosh Hashana)

September 18th

Fair at Bury, Lancastershire, England
 Feast of St. Methodius of Olympus
 53 AD Trajan, Roman emperor, born
 96 Marcus Nerva became Emperor of Rome when Domitian was stabbed to death
 1180 King Louis VII of France died
 1663 St. Joseph of Copertino died (Feast Day)
 1679 New Hampshire colony separated from Massachusetts
 1705 Privateers took over New York City for a day before the British artillery drove them out

1709 Samuel Johnson, English writer, born
 1733 George Read, signer of the Declaration of Independence, born
 1769 First piano, a spinet, manufactured in America
 1784 Last volume, number 181, of the second edition of Encyclopaedia Britannica published
 1786 King Christian VIII of Denmark and Norway born
 1793 Philadelphia Journal or Weekly Advertiser ceased publication
 President George Washington laid the cornerstone for the U.S. Capitol
 1845 Nord de France, transportation company, founded
 1851 The New York Times began publication as The New York Daily Times
 1870 Germans began besieging Paris in the Franco-Prussian War
 1872 King Charles XV of Sweden died
 1877 Sam Bass and his gang held up a Union Pacific express train at Big Springs, Nebraska
 1905 Greta Garbo, actress, born
 1906 Hong Kong hit by a typhoon
 1914 Francis H. Leggett wrecked in the Columbia River
 1931 Mukden Incident (Japanese troops overran the garrison in Manchuria)
 1951 Gelett Burgess, author of "I never saw a purple cow . . .", died
 1959 Vanguard III launched
 1961 Dag Hammarsjkold, United Nations Secretary-General, killed in a plane crash
 1962 Tiros VI, weather satellite, launched
Burundi, Jamaica, and Rwanda joined the United Nations, along with Trinidad and Tobago
 1968 Ray Washburn pitched a no-hitter and St. Louis beat San Francisco 2-0
 1972 Yom Kippur

September 19th

Battle of Britain commemoration
 Fair at Cardiff, Wales
 Harvest festival at Laguna Pueblo, New Mexico
 Fair at Sutton Coldfield, Warwickshire, England
 Feast of St. Januarius or Gennaro
 690 AD St. Theodore of Canterbury died (Feast Day)
 1180 Philip II became King of France
 1356 England defeated the French at Poitiers and captured John, their King
 1551 King Henry III of France born
 1703 Charles VI, Holy Roman Emperor, proclaimed King of Spain

1734 French defeated the army of the Holy Roman Empire at Guastally, Italy, in the war over the Polish succession
1737 Charles Carroll, signer of the Declaration of Independence, born
1757 Elizabeth, Empress of Russia, suffered a fainting fit
1760 Last French military man in Michigan surrendered to the British
1775 Benedict Arnold and the American forces began their trek to attack Quebec
1777 First Battle of the Stillwater fought
1783 Hot-air balloon flight took place, with animal passengers, at Versailles, France
1790 Holy Roman Emperor Francis II married Marie Theresa
1796 Washington made his farewell address as President
1799 Rene Auguste Caillie, French explorer, born
1803 Robert Emmet executed in Ireland for treason by the British
1852 St. Emily de Rodat died (Feast Day)
1864 Union Cavalry victory at Winchester, Virginia
1881 James A. Garfield, U.S. President, died of an assassin's bullet received in July
1890 Ertogul, a Turkish frigate, foundered off Japan
1894 Rachel Field, novelist-poet-playwright, born
1899 Dreyfus pardoned by public demand in France
1904 Bergen Evans, educator-author, born
1926 "Duke" Snyder, baseball player, born
1928 Mickey Mouse made his acting debut in the cartoon feature "Steamboat Willie" by Walt Disney
1942 Conde Nast, publisher, died
1944 Russia signed an armistice with Finland
1947 End of four days of typhoon flooding in Japan
1955 Juan Peron deposed as President of Argentina Tampico, Mexico, hit by a hurricane
1957 First U.S. underground nuclear explosive tested
1959 Three-day typhoon in South Korea ended
1965 Winston Churchill Memorial unveiled in Westminster Abbey, London, England
1970 Cherokee Strip celebration held at Perry Oklahoma Flax-sketching festival held at Stahlstown, Pennsylvania

just opening

September 20th

Feast of St. Eustace, invoked in fighting fires and for protection from hell

2348 BC Noah's ark uncovered
256 Alexander the Great born
331 Alexander the Great crossed the Tigris River to attack Persia

Lunar eclipse
451 AD Roman victory over the forces of Atilla the Hun at Chalons-sur-Marne, France
622 Mohammed changed the name of his city from Yathrib to Medina
833 Caliph Mu'tasim entered Baghdad
1276 John Peter Juliani crowned Pope John XXI, though there had been no John XX
1319 "The Chapter of Myton," Scots victory over the English
1410 Treaty of Arras, reuniting France and Burgundy
1519 Magellan's expedition sailed from Spain
1546 Royal College of Physicians in London received its Grant of Arms
1553 Fair held at Lyme Regis, Dorsetshire, England
1565 French Ft. Caroline in Florida taken by the Spanish
1643 First Battle of Newberry, England
1771 Mungo Park, African explorer, born
1792 French defeated the Prussians at Valmy, France
1797 U.S.S. Constitution ("Old Ironsides") launched at Boston
1808 Covent Garden Theater in London burned down
1832 Charles Carrol, signer of the Declaration of Independence, died
1840 Jose Francia, "El Supremo," Paraguaian dictator, died
1841 Horace Greeley's New Yorker weekly ceased publication
1857 Delhi, India retaken by the British
1865 Vassar College for Women opened (Poughkeepsie, New York)
1870 Patent issued for a shaving mug with drain holes in the soap compartment
Italian nationalists occupied Rome in the name of the Kingdom of Italy
Natoleon III surrendered the Papal States to Italy
1873 Bank failures in New York City caused a financial panic
1878 Upton Sinclair, author, born
1915 Igor Cassini, columnist "Cholly Knickerbocker," born
1917 Quebec Bridge in Canada completed
Transcaucasia, Russia, declared itself a republic
1918 Americans captured St. Mihiel salient
1928 End of two weeks of hurricane in southern Florida
1932 English Methodist sects united
1934 Sophia Loren, actress, born
1947 Fiorello LaGuardia, New York City Mayor, died
1957 Jean Sibelius, composer, died

May 31. And while there is additional work to be done, I think Jim Baker's meetings represent a major step forward. This breakthrough should allow us to reach the important goal that we set in Malta: completing the major substantive elements of an historic strategic arms reduction treaty. In addition, we will be able to conclude other arms control measures with the Soviets, including an agreement on dramatic reduction in chemical weapons, as well as technical and commercial agreements. I am confident that the progress that we have made will allow this summit to be another solid step forward in the vital U.S.-Soviet relationship.

Today, as perhaps never before in history, freedom is prevailing throughout the world because freedom works. Freedom is not only right, it's practical. It's not only good, it is better. And it is because of the indomitable spirit of man that the day of the dictator is over. But there are also many extraordinary men and women to be found right here at home, like Felicitas Atabong, a student from Cameroon, who tonight will receive a degree in computer science. She just turned 19. And then there's Maggie Taylor, who graduates tonight with a bachelor of fine arts degree at the age of 70, or Irene Burnside, a nurse whose experience goes back to the Army Nurse Corps in the Pacific theater of World War II. And tonight she earns her Ph.D. in nursing with a speciality in gerontology.

But like them, you—all of you—have spent years learning, and now is the time as you leave this great university to spend your life doing. Make your Czech or Polish lessons work for the Citizens Democracy Corps. Put your Spanish in service of the Peace Corps. Or work with VISTA right here in our precious United States of America. Care for the AID babies. Love every child, in the hospital corridors of your own backyard in Austin to the beleaguered clinics of Central Africa. But whatever you do, live a life of adventure and meaning so brilliant that, like a Roman candle, it lights up the world. Dazzle us. Astonish us. Be extraordinary.

Once again, it is a delight to be back. God bless all of you graduates of this great university, and may God bless the United States of America. Hook 'em, 'Horns! Thank

you very, very much. Thank you. Thank you all.

Note: The President spoke at 8:20 p.m. at the Neuhaus-Royal Athletic Complex on the campus of the university. In his remarks, he referred to Rita Clements, wife of Gov. William P. Clements, Jr.; Beryl Pickle, wife of Representative J.J. Pickle; Louis A. Beecherl, Jr., and Hans Mark, chairman of the board of regents and chancellor, respectively, of the university system; and William H. Cunningham, president of the university. The President also referred to the city's annual celebration of the birthday of Eeyore, a character from the children's stories of Winnie-the-Pooh by A.A. Milne.

Remarks at the Dedication Ceremony for the Police Memorial in Portland, Oregon

May 20, 1990

Thank you, Chief Walker, and I just want to repeat what I told you: I've been looking forward very much to being here today, pay my respects to so many. And thank you for doing the introduction. Wonderfully brief—a wonderfully brief introduction. [Laughter]

And let me just say what a pleasure it is to have Bill Bennett with me. He is our leader in the Federal Government, all across the Federal Government, in the fight against narcotics. And in my view, he is doing not only a job of sacrifice but an outstanding job for our country, and we ought to be very, very grateful to him.

And also, one of our great Congressmen is here, Denny Smith, one of the people I count on in Washington in our efforts to fight crime, and also Secretary of State Roberts and Attorney General Frohnmayer, my great friend who is doing a fine job in this law enforcement field—has been for years—out front long before its time.

And Mayor Clark and friends, relatives, and all of us who are admirers of Portland's finest, it's a privilege to be with you and to officially dedicate a monument that embodies integrity, sacrifice and, above all, courage—just plain courage—qualities that

define the essence of the United States. There is no man that has lived his life for his friends and family today laid down today to thank an American.

There will be a Police Memorial in Portland, Oregon. It will be 26 to 68. Yet the police and masonry, a life was precious indeed. Eeyore. They left and children are

The first to die, died in 1862. Trying to break of his day, his Six years ago, land's last police duty. He knew he was to defend the system of law.

Achieving rival these 21 selves and the in a job where inhumanity to man's fidelity. Enabled law enforcement heroes of the must salute how?

First, in the calling what well. They crime. They knew not Hollywood cruelty of quiet, gentle

Second, laws which of crime are of a societal our answer: citizens are reject those hard on crime

One year: itol Hill officials a

package to combat violent crime. One year later, Congress has addressed part of the problem by providing the new Federal troops we asked for: new agents to arrest violent criminals, new prosecutors to convict them, and new prisons to hold them. But our job isn't finished; it's just begun.

So, today, I call on the United States Congress to pass the major part of the Violent Crime Act, legislation that will back up our new lawmen with new laws, laws that are fair, fast, and final. Fair: an exclusionary rule designed to punish the guilty and not good cops who've acted in good faith. Fast: we need habeas corpus reforms to stop the frivolous appeals that are choking our courts. And final: fair, constitutionally sound death penalty provisions.

I hope by now the country knows my belief; I hope you know my belief: For anyone who kills a law enforcement officer, no legal penalty is too tough. And that goes for drug kingpins who threaten a Federal witness, a juror, or a judge. We want Congress to enact the steps needed to expand the death penalty not sometime, not someplace, but across our great country, America. And I mean now.

The Violent Crime Act will achieve these reforms. And yet for the past year it's gathered dust in the House, spawned weak imitations in the Senate. America deserves better, and so do the 163 police officers who died last year. And tomorrow the Senate begins debate on our crime legislation, and I call on it to honor the memory of police, both living and dead.

Now, I know some say there are reasons for crime, and I say there's never an excuse. And, yes, we support programs for rehabilitation and recovery—we should. We do. We support education, the goal of which is to keep people off drugs and away from crime. And we support counseling and other steps to prevent crime. But we cannot and we must not neglect law enforcement. When it comes to understanding, I say let's have a little more understanding and caring for the victims of crime and certainly for our law enforcement officers. And that is why our Violent Crime Act is based on three principles: Criminals must understand that if they commit crimes they will be caught; and if caught, they will be

define the essence of law enforcement officers and of the United States of America as well. In the Bible we read: "Greater love hath no man than this, that a man lay down his life for his friends." The men we salute today laid down their lives for us. We meet today to thank them on behalf of every American.

There will be 21 names on the Portland Police Memorial, names like McCarthy, Owens, Palmer. They ranged in age from 26 to 68. Yet their story eclipses mere stone and masonry, as striking as they are. Each life was precious; each life very, very precious indeed. Each loss, searing and individual. They left behind fathers and mothers and children and wives.

The first to give his life, Thomas O'Connor, died in 1867. He was shot in a saloon, trying to break up a brawl. Like other cops of his day, his task was to civilize society. Six years ago, Stanley Pounds became Portland's last police officer killed in the line of duty. He knew, as we do, that our task must be to defend civility through America's system of law.

Achieving this will require character to rival these 21 policemen who gave of themselves and their lives, cops who knew that in a job where one sees too often man's inhumanity to man one could also prove man's fidelity to honor. They, like the disabled law enforcement officers here, are heroes of the great Pacific Northwest. We must salute them, remember them. But how?

First, in the most elemental sense, by recalling what they stood for—and against, as well. They were men of peace, fighting crime. They stood for good, against evil. They knew that black and white hats were not Hollywood fiction. They despised the cruelty of thugs who brutalize America's quiet, gentle, decent people.

Second, we can honor them by enacting laws which free our country from the fear of crime and drugs. When we ask what kind of a society the American people deserve, our answer is a nation in which law-abiding citizens are safe and feel safe. We must reject those who soft-pedal the need to be hard on crime.

One year ago this week, I stood on Capitol Hill before a group of law enforcement officials and announced my comprehensive

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prosecuted; and if convicted, they will be punished. By taking hoods off the streets, we can, and must, take back the streets.

Already, we've acted administratively to ensure no deals when criminals use a gun. Our Violent Crime Act goes still further. Remember, it does no good to send law troops into battle wearing handcuffs. And so, I urge the Senate and, in coming weeks, the House to act quickly and build America up by opposing those who would tear America down. Together, let's pass this bill and help win our war on crime.

Yet I was talking to the attorney general coming in here. Our war on the Federal level alone isn't going to get the job done—can't be won on the Federal level alone. Here in this great State, here in Oregon, as elsewhere, you know that crime is personal; it's not remote. And so, led by Denny Smith, your outstanding Congressman, you founded Oregonians Against Crime, a citizens' crime-fighting group of 115,000 law-abiding Oregonians. We can honor the heroes of the great Pacific Northwest by doing nationally what you're doing locally.

Oregonians Against Crime successfully passed the anticrime initiative that requires repeat, violent career criminals to serve their full sentences behind bars—no parole, no temporary leave, no time off for good behavior, no weekend passes, none of this mumbo jumbo which blames the failings on the TV or on the schools or other scapegoats of society for the evil of certain individuals.

This initiative, supported by close to 1 million Oregonians, the highest vote total in this State's history, led the Oregon Legislature last year to pass a full slate of anticrime legislation, from more prison cells to tougher sentencing. You have shown the way, and every State in our country should follow. So, I call on all legislatures to boost local law enforcement through new prosecutors, police, and new prisons and by toughening crime laws at the State level, including the death penalty for the killing of local enforcement officers.

This brings me then to the final way we can honor the heroes of the great Pacific Northwest. We must tell their story to generations yet unborn, like the story of two men who are with us today. One is Sergeant Earl Johnson, shot and blinded while

trying to cover his fellow officers. The other, Stanley Harmon, shot by a drug addict, now a paraplegic. To you, to your colleagues: a grateful nation salutes you.

Nothing we can say here can equal the sacrifice of Americans like these. What we can do is ensure that that sacrifice was not in vain. So, let us honor the men of this memorial, acting not only through words but deeds, to ensure a future as great as America herself. This memorial will be a monument to a nation that is right-minded and resolute, a people at once unafraid and free. It's my great privilege to now open the tribute to the greatest heroes any country could have: the Portland Police Memorial.

God bless them, and God bless the United States of America. Thank you all very, very much.

Note: The President spoke at 4:35 p.m. at Memorial Coliseum. In his remarks, he referred to William J. Bennett, Director of National Drug Control Policy, and Barbara Roberts and David Frohnmayer, Oregon Secretary of State and Attorney General, respectively. Mr. Frohnmayer is the Republican gubernatorial candidate.

Exchange With Reporters During a Meeting With Representative Denny Smith in Portland, Oregon

May 20, 1990

Northern Spotted Owl

Q. Hi, how are you? What are you going to do with—

The President. I'm not taking any questions here. This is what they call a photo opportunity, and I'm not taking questions, especially on Sunday. Denny might.

Q. Denny, you're making some announcement after this, can you clue us in to what it might be?

Representative Smith. Well, it depends on how hard I'm able to twist his arm.

Q. What might it be?

Representative Smith. We've got a real big problem here with the timber supply because of the threatened and endangered

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May 20, 1990

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species of the spotted owl, and it's important we get a fair hearing and get the opportunity to know whether we're going to have any jobs in the forest industry here.

Q. Mr. President, what's your inclination on that?

The President. My inclination is that we have a balanced policy. There's a lot of people whose livelihood is threatened out here, and I want to hear more about it from this Congressman who's been in the lead on this subject. And I've said that before, I'll say it again at the breakfast tomorrow, and I've been saying that in terms of the environment I want to be known as an environmental President, but I also want to be one who's concerned about a person's ability to hold a job and have a job. And there's a lot at stake here on this question. One of the things I'm doing is listening very careful. I listen to the Attorney General. And Dave Frohnmayer, in whom I have great confidence, and Denny Smith—been out in front on this question a long time. So, though we had law enforcement at the last event, an area that both of them have had leadership roles in, now we've got some economic questions, and some environmental questions. And so, we're listening to find out all I can about it.

Thank you, gang, for your understanding.

Note: The exchange took place at approximately 5:20 p.m. at the Portland Hilton Hotel. Denny Smith is the U.S. Representative for Oregon's Fifth District. David Frohnmayer is Oregon State Attorney General and the Republican gubernatorial candidate. The northern spotted owl inhabits an area of the State that has been targeted for logging.

**Exchange With Reporters During a Meeting With Congressional Candidate Bob Williams in Portland, Oregon
May 20, 1990**

Northern Spotted Owl

Mr. Williams. Our position is that we support strongly what you've been saying about a balanced approach—

The President. Yeah.

Mr. Williams. —to what you have to protect the owl.

The President. Yeah, we've just simply got to find a way not to throw any of these people out of work. We have it in this question. We have it in other areas—the Clean Air Act. And I've just determined to come down on the side of the people, but—

Q. Mr. President, what about the owl?

Q. What about the owl, Mr. President?

The President. What kind of owl are you inquiring about?

Q. The owl that they say is endangered.

The President. That's the spotted one.

Q. The cute little ones.

The President. The spotted owl. I'm interested in the owl, very much so, and I'm also interested in jobs and the American family. So, we've got a real serious problem here, but we'll find a balanced approach. That's the one you're talking about, Sandy [Sandy Gilmour, NBC News].

Q. Yes, sir, same owl.

Q. What are you going to do with President Gorbachev? Are you taking him up to Camp David?

The President. Jessica [Jessica Lee, USA Today], this is a bona fide photo opportunity, where I take questions only on the one subject that these guys want to talk about because we're not throwing this open to yet another press conference. Okay?

Q. Mr. President, are you going to change the threatened, endangered species act?

The President. Well, we're trying to find out what is the right thing to do. I'm not sure I know the answer to that yet. Except I do know the answer is we've got to be concerned about the human equation as well as the environmental equation. And I care about the working men and women of this country and what some of these changes mean to their families. So, we're trying to sort this out, and it is not easy, believe me.

Thank you all.

Note: The exchange took place at approximately 6:10 p.m. at the Portland Hilton Hotel. Mr. Williams is a candidate for the U.S. Congress in Washington State. The northern spotted owl inhabits an area of Oregon that has been targeted for logging.

May 21 / Administration of George Bush, 1990

**Remarks at a Fundraising Breakfast for
Gubernatorial Candidate David
Frohnmayr in Portland, Oregon
May 21, 1990**

Thank you very, very much, Dave, for that wonderful introduction. It's great to be here this morning. It's good to see you, my old friend, Governor Vic Atiyeh, and of course Representative Denny Smith, one of our anticrime leaders in the United States Congress. To Lynn Frohnmayr, Dave's strong right hand, I know she's one of the mainstays of this campaign. I had my picture taken with her family. I think half the audience—this half—is all Frohnmayers. [Laughter] But nevertheless, that's okay. We Bushes understand that. [Laughter] Thank you, Lynn, for all you do in this cause.

Oregonians have a wonderful way of making you feel at home. We had a receiving line for some who have done an extraordinary amount for this successful event. I said to one most attractive young couple, I said, "Where are you all from?" He said, "Well, we're from eastern Oregon. We're in the frozen vegetable business, but we don't do broccoli." [Laughter] So, I was very grateful for that—[laughter]—sensitivity there.

I did want to single out the man who's doing so much to lead the crusade, the fight against narcotics: Bill Bennett. We had a marvelous event yesterday where we were both privileged to honor the police in Portland. Sometimes, we take for granted their service to communities like Portland—their law enforcement people. So, Bill Bennett was with me, and you should know of the confidence I have in him and the gratitude I feel for him every day for leading this all-important national fight against narcotics.

And of course, it's always a pleasure to join your dynamic Republican leadership: My old friend Craig Berkman, the chairman; and Marylin Shannon; Don Wyant; Frohnmayr finance chairman, always dependable, Claris Poppert; Colonel Morelock. And of course, I want to congratulate and pay my respects to and once again say hello to Norma Paulus. Congratulations on your great victory. And I know Norma Paulus will be an outstanding superintendent of public instruction. When it comes to

education, I believe you'll make a great team with the next Governor of Oregon, Dave Frohnmayr. I think it's going to be good for this State.

You know, Dave is a Texan. If I was wearing that hat, I'd take it off to the Blazers. Couldn't go home to Texas if I did, but nevertheless, I want to salute them. And really, it is great to be back here in Oregon and a beautiful State. So much to do outdoors. I'd love to get in some fishing while I'm here. The way I fish, we don't have 3 weeks to spare, however. [Laughter] But I do remember my last trip with some wonderful adventure, going down one of your most beautiful rivers. But I'm not here today to tell fish stories. I'm here to talk for a few minutes about the future of this State, the future of our great country.

This November, there's going to be an election to decide what kind of Governor will lead Oregon into the 1990's. And I can tell you one thing: Oregon doesn't need a Governor who needs on-the-job training. Oregonians want Dave Frohnmayr, and I'm encouraged by the strong surveys and by the spirit of his campaign.

Dave's a family man. In fact, as I said, I just met three of his five kids—Katie, Mark, and Kirsten—and believe me, I know campaigners when I see them. One of them, Kirsten, is even one step ahead of her old man—her father. [Laughter] She was just elected president of her high school student body. And I know how proud Dave is of her and of all of his children.

Dave is a family man and more: a native Oregonian; Rhodes Scholar; degrees from Harvard, Oxford, and Berkeley—awesome combination there; professor of law; 49 years old; 6 years in the State house of representatives; and now in his 10th year as attorney general of this State. 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. [Laughter] I wish I could stick around and see what's next.

We all have an idea of what's next. After a decade as a law professor, another decade in public life, Dave has emerged as a leader in educational excellence. Now the time has come for us to support him, to help him

become an education our administrative education one of September, the me at an educational ville, Virginia, to for America—no but to set education. And in my State announced those students' performance rate, produce a make our school children start self programs like H by the year 200 the world in n ment.

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become an education Governor. Like Dave, our administration has made excellence in education one of the top priorities. Back in September, the Nation's Governors joined me at an education summit in Charlottesville, Virginia, to set new education goals for America—not to dictate to the States, but to set educational goals for America. And in my State of the Union Address, I announced those goals: to better assess students' performance, increase our graduation rate, produce a nation of literate adults, and make our schools drug-free, assure that all children start school ready to learn through programs like Head Start, and ensure that by the year 2000 our students are first in the world in math and science achievement.

The author John Ruskin once wrote: "Education is leading human souls to what is best and making what is best out of them." By teaching our young people well, we ensure a bright future for them in commerce or public service or medicine, high-tech industries. We make the best out of America, and 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.

Part of protecting this legacy also means keeping America safe. Dave has served this State as attorney general, protecting our schools and streets from the violence of drugs and crime. During that time, he's won six out of seven cases that he's argued before the United States Supreme Court, the best record of any attorney general in the country.

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 that are threatening our neighborhoods. We need Dave's take-charge attitude to take back the streets of America.

But we will also need a strategy that involves both the State and the Federal levels. So, I've asked Congress to pass tougher laws, stiffer penalties, and increase prosecutorial powers in the Violent Crime Control Act. The U.S. Senate will take up these proposals this afternoon. So, let us call on the Senate to take the next step and protect Americans with tougher laws.

Just last week my administration also sent to the Hill new proposals to stop drugs and drug smugglers from breaching our borders, to stop them cold. We've called for more border patrol agents, extending general arrest authority so they can enforce our drug laws. We're also proposing legislation that will permit Federal judges to more swiftly deport criminal aliens convicted of drug felonies. And we will also seek the power to order airborne planes suspected of drug smuggling to land. So, our message to those who traffic in human misery is clear: Keep out of America.

To those who ask if our measures are too harsh, I say that the threat to many Americans, especially those living in the inner city, is too great. Or as Benjamin Rush, a signer of the Declaration of Independence, wrote: "There are two doors to the temple of tyranny. One is government so strong that it can do whatever it pleases without regard to justice, and the other is government so weak that it cannot protect the public from the worst among themselves."

But there is another side to the drug problem, a personal side, and so, that is why Dave seeks the same approach for Oregon that I seek for all of America: to expand the drug treatment programs. And since I took office, my administration has proposed a 68-percent increase in drug treatment funding; and now we're asking Congress, through our new legislation, to help make those dollars work better. And we want the States to develop drug treatment plans so that the right kind of treatment reaches the people who need it, especially pregnant women and drug-affected newborns.

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. And that's another reason why I need Dave Frohnmayer as Oregon's next Governor.

Oregonians also want a Governor who understands this beautiful State. From the Snake River to the Pacific coast, Dave knows and loves Oregon, knows and loves its precious environment. As an outdoorsman, he's deeply concerned, as I am, about preserving and protecting our environment.

It's going to take a lot of work to protect this great planet and its wildlife without throwing hard-working citizens out of a job. I reject those who would totally ignore the economic consequences on the spotted owl decision. The jobs of many thousands of people—it's a human equation—the jobs of many thousands of Oregonians and whole communities are at stake. But I also think that we ought to reject those who don't recognize their obligation to protect our delicate ecosystem. Common sense tells us to find a needed balance. And together, I am convinced that we can work to find that balance.

We also need to find a balance when it comes to clean air. I am committed to a cleaner environment, and that's why I've proposed the first major revisions in the Clean Air Act in more than a decade. I want Congress to pass a bill that will sharply cut acid rain, smog, toxic pollutants, but Congress has got to respect another kind of delicate ecology: that of jobs and opportunity. So, I call on the House not to keep America waiting for cleaner air, to pass a reasonable clean air bill in line with the compromise that we hammered out with those Senate leaders—both sides of the aisle—not another bill that consumers and workers cannot afford.

Here in Oregon, you have a strong Republican team that we need to send back to the United States Capitol. I just can't tell you how much I enjoy working with your friend and mine, Senator Mark Hatfield—very important that he be reelected—and the Smith duo, Bob and Denny. Denny, who is with us here this morning, is a key member of our administration's efforts on Capitol Hill. All of these leaders, along with our own Bob Packwood, are tackling the problems of crime and drugs, the environment, and education. But this great team really needs a Governor back home to get the job done right.

You know, at my invitation, Dave came to the White House last fall to talk about these issues and other issues. Maybe he popped in to see his brother—and I might say, I am very proud of John Frohnmayer and what he's trying to do for this country.

But anyway, Dave's a forceful and passionate spokesman for the people of this great State. He's a fighter. He believes in

the people of Oregon. He believes in the principles this State has stood for since Thomas Jefferson sent Meriwether Lewis and William Clark on their noble expedition across the unknown wilderness. They spent the winter of 1805 near the mouth of the great Columbia River, where a memorial still stands in their honor. And it was 87 years ago today that another great leader and outdoorsman, President Theodore Roosevelt, laid the cornerstone of that memorial and spoke to the people of Oregon: "Let us carry on the task that our forefathers have entrusted 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." Those are the words of one of the great conservation Presidents.

Well, Dave Frohnmayer is a man of integrity, achievement, and honor; a man who will leave Oregon an even mightier heritage than the one left to him. I'm proud to say that he's got a good friend in Washington pulling for him on election night. So, let's keep Oregon great; let's keep it Republican; and this November, let's make Dave Frohnmayer the next Governor of this great State.

Thank you all, and God bless you. And now you can have your breakfast. Thank you very much.

Note: The President spoke at 8 p.m. in the Grand Ballroom of the Portland Hilton Hotel. In his remarks, he referred to David Frohnmayer's wife, Lynn; William J. Bennett, Director of National Drug Control Policy; Craig Berkman, Oregon Republican Party chairman; Marilyn Shannon and Don Wyant, Oregon's Republican national committeewoman and committeeman; Lt. Col. Mervin L. Morelock, divisional commander of the Salvation Army; and John Frohnmayer, Chairman of the National Endowment for the Arts. The President also referred to the Portland Trail Blazers basketball team, who had recently eliminated the San Antonio Spurs from the National Basketball Association playoffs, and the northern spotted owl, which inhabits an area of Oregon that has been targeted for logging.

**Remarks to
Enhancement
in Portland,
May 21, 1990**

Well, good you for comin here to salu You've got th that motto, "I while organiz daily Point of the entire cou

Back in 198 real little one even been th as a summer today it's a f to the total c young people provided wit drugs and cri school hours study skills; personal resp employment tips once bleak, ment, look for promise, limit

And Self E these young or a job bu more, a sense group teache selves and to these youngs them, there them.

So, keep up adults conne have my prof of our countr stay in there got great an

Thanks fo Thank you al

*Note: The P
Portland Inte*

Remarks to Members of Self Enhancement, Incorporated in Portland, Oregon

May 21, 1990

Well, good morning everybody. Thank you for coming out. I'm just delighted to be here to salute Self Enhancement, Inc. You've got the sign right there. And I love that motto, "Life has options." This worthwhile organization was selected as our 69th daily Point of Light, setting an example for the entire country.

Back in 1981—some of you guys were just real little ones then, some might not have even been there—Self Enhancement began as a summer camp for student athletes, and today it's a full-service program dedicated to the total development of disadvantaged young people. Some 700 young people are provided with a positive alternative to drugs and crime and their activities during school hours and after school to improve study skills; expand knowledge; and learn personal responsibility, communication, employment tips. Youngsters whose future was once bleak, can, thanks to Self Enhancement, look forward to futures bright with promise, limited only by their dreams.

And Self Enhancement is providing what these young people need most: not money or a job but something worth so much more, a sense of dignity and self-worth. This group teaches them to believe in themselves and to care about themselves. Once these youngsters find the greatness within them, there can be absolutely no stopping them.

So, keep up the great work. To all of you adults connected with this program, you have my profound thanks and the gratitude of our country, and to all you kids involved, stay in there and get the job done. You've got great and exciting lives ahead of you.

Thanks for coming out to say hello. Thank you all very much.

Note: The President spoke at 8:53 a.m. at Portland International Airport.

Remarks to Oakwood Community Members in Los Angeles, California

May 21, 1990

Well, it's a beautiful day, and I'm delighted to be here. Thank you, Foster Webster, for inviting me into your home today. I'm pleased to have with me today Director Bill Bennett, who's doing such an outstanding job leading our country's fight against drugs. And of course, another leader in that fight, your own great United States Senator, Pete Wilson. But here in Los Angeles you also have a talented and dedicated chief of police, a man I respect greatly, Daryl Gates, with us here today—doing a great job and doing it right.

I also want to mention Jim Hahn with us, your city attorney, and your city councilperson Ruth Galenter, here today. Thank you to the community of Oakwood for this welcome and for the extraordinary example of neighborhood unity and dedication which you set for us all. You're truly a Point of Light. Daryl Gates says that's no point of light: this is a beacon of light for the entire country, leading others out of the darkness.

The world which we see now from Mr. Webster's front yard is a good one. Carved on the face of this community is a message of family and future. We see a neighborhood united no longer out of fear but out of strength. This world is one of hope, but the world of this community's memory is not. This vivid world which still haunts many here was a cruel one, one whose inhumanity and hopelessness dominated their lives, where drugs and crime made them prisoners of fear.

And it's from this shattered world that the members of the Oakwood neighborhood crafted a new dream. They wanted to be free in their own homes. So, working with the police, they decided to reclaim their streets, to reclaim their children, to reclaim their future. And they are succeeding.

The first time some neighbors met with the police to discuss what they could do, two police cars were parked outside a resident's home while the officers talked with the people inside. But on the corner across the street, in defiant mockery of the police, drug dealers continued to sell their poison.

morrow unashamed and unafraid. They're ready for this great, new era of opportunity.

And, once again, I want to refer to these young people who are with us and these young people all over the country. I didn't get to finish last night what I was going to say. We ran out of time.

What I had already said is that all across this country in high schools, in schools on college and university campuses, and among younger people who have finished education and started out into life—seen them all across this country—and, believe me, to the rest of you, or of those other generations, these young people today are very special. Yes, you are. And you know what? The responsibility—and this is what I was going to say last night—the responsibility of my generation and those generations between mine and yours, our responsibility is to see that you grow up in the same kind of country that we grew up in, a country of hope and opportunity. And our job is to hand you an America that is free in a country—or a world that is at peace.

Remarks at a Reagan-Bush Rally in Medford, Oregon October 22, 1984

The President. Thank you, Governor Atiyeh, ladies and gentlemen here on the dais, and all of you out there, thank you for a most heartwarming reception. It's great to be back in the beautiful State of Oregon, and it's great to be back in the proud town of Medford.

You know, there's something healthy about this part of the country where so many live so close to the land, growing fruit and farming, mining, lumbering. It's a life that produces qualities like character and self-reliance. Indeed, I can think of a few liberal Democrats that I wish, could come here to see it, and then stay. No, no—now wait a minute, you're right—that wouldn't be fair to the people of this good town.

But a special greeting to your outstanding Governor, Vic Atiyeh, your fine Senators, Mark Hatfield and Bob Packwood, and to your skilled and dedicated Members of the

Audience. 4 more years! 4 more years! 4 more years!

The President. And now I—

Audience. 4 more years! 4 more years! 4 more years!

The President. All right.

Audience. 4 more years! 4 more years! 4 more years!

The President. All right.

Audience. 4 more years! 4 more years! 4 more years!

The President. And now—

Audience. 4 more years! 4 more years! 4 more years!

The President. All right. And now, I know this may gall our opponents, but I think the people agree with this when I say, you ain't seen nothin' yet.

Thank you very much. God bless you all

Note: The President spoke at 2:39 p.m. at the San Diego County Administration Center.

Following his remarks, the President traveled to Medford, OR.

Congress, Bob Smith and Denny Smith. Believe me, we couldn't have accomplished all we have without the help of determined Republicans like Denny and Bob in the House, and a Republican majority—including Mark and Bob—in the Senate.

Recently, these fine Members of the Congress played a central role in passing a vital piece of legislation—the timber relief bill. The timber industry here in the Pacific Northwest has seen more than its share of hard times. And this legislation will enable the industry to gain the full benefits of our economic expansion. For thousands, this bill will mean more jobs, more opportunity, and renewed hope. And I'm happy to tell you that just a few days ago, last week, I signed that timber bill into law.

You know, Abe Lincoln said that we must disenthral ourselves with the past, and then we'll save our country. Well, 4 years ago

that's what we did. We made We got out from under the thernment which we'd hoped our lives better, but which wou our lives for us. The power of Government had, over the dec great chaos—economic chaos, international chaos. Our leader: rudderless, without a compass.

Four years ago we began to certain fixed principles. Our Ne freedom, and common sense w stellations. We knew that ec dom meant paying less of th family's earnings to the Govern we cut personal income tax rat cent. We knew that inflation thief, was stealing our saving highest interest rates since th were making it impossible fo own a home or start an enl knew that our national military been weakened, so we decide and be strong again. And thi would enhance the prospects the world. It was a second Ame tion—and it's only just begun.

But what already has come o A great renewal. America is b reemergent on the scene—po renewed spirits, powerful in i powerful in the world economy ful in its ability to defend itself the peace.

But now, 4 years after our e small voices in the night are s call to go back, go backward to confusion and drift—

Audience. No!

The President. All right. And have us go back to the days of t ity, and taxes.

Audience. No!

The President. Now, my o year is known to you—

Audience. Boo-o-o!

The President. —but perh gain great insight into his leac ties and his philosophy if we t his record.

To begin with, his grasp of well demonstrated by his econ tions. Just before we took offic nent said that our economic pro

that's what we did. We made a great turn. We got out from under the thrall of a government which we'd hoped would make our lives better, but which wound up living our lives for us. The power of the Federal Government had, over the decades, created great chaos—economic chaos, social chaos, international chaos. Our leaders were adrift, rudderless, without a compass.

Four years ago we began to navigate by certain fixed principles. Our North Star was freedom, and common sense were our constellations. We knew that economic freedom meant paying less of the American family's earnings to the Government, and so we cut personal income tax rates by 25 percent. We knew that inflation, the quiet thief, was stealing our savings. And the highest interest rates since the Civil War were making it impossible for people to own a home or start an enterprise. We knew that our national military defense had been weakened, so we decided to rebuild and be strong again. And this, we knew, would enhance the prospects for peace in the world. It was a second American revolution—and it's only just begun.

But what already has come of our efforts? A great renewal. America is back—a giant, reemergent on the scene—powerful in its renewed spirits, powerful in its economy, powerful in the world economy, and powerful in its ability to defend itself and secure the peace.

But now, 4 years after our efforts began, small voices in the night are sounding the call to go back, go backward to the days of confusion and drift—

Audience. No!

The President. All right. And they would have us go back to the days of torpor, timidity, and taxes.

Audience. Nol

The President. Now, my opponent this year is known to you—

Audience. Boo-o-o!

The President. —but perhaps we can gain great insight into his leadership abilities and his philosophy if we take a look at his record.

To begin with, his grasp of economics is well demonstrated by his economic predictions. Just before we took office, my opponent said that our economic program is, ob-

viously, murderously inflationary. Now, that was just before we lowered inflation from above 12 percent to 4.

And just after our tax cuts, he said the most he could see was an anemic recovery. That was before our economy created more than 6 million new jobs in 21 months, and just before nearly 900,000 businesses were incorporated in less than a year and a half.

My opponent said that our policies would deliver a misery index the likes of which we haven't seen in a long time. And there was some truth in that. You know, you get the misery index by adding the rate of unemployment to the rate of inflation, and they invented that for the 1976 campaign. And they said that Jerry Ford had no right to seek reelection because his misery index was all of 12.6. Now, they didn't mention the misery index in the 1980 election because it had gone up to more than 20. And they aren't talking too much about it in this campaign, because it's down to 11.

My opponent said that decontrol of oil prices, which is one of the first things we did, would cost American consumers more than \$36 billion a year. Well, we decontrolled oil prices, and the price of gas went down 8 cents a gallon. And they're still headed down.

Now, you know, it's just occurred to me that maybe all we have to do to get the economy in absolutely perfect shape is to get my opponent to predict absolute disaster. [Laughter]

He says he cares about the middle class, but he boasts, "I have consistently supported legislation, time after time, which increases taxes on my own constituents." Doesn't that make you want to be a constituent of his? [Laughter]

No, he's no doubt proud of the fact that he voted 16 times as a United States Senator to raise your taxes. And this year he's outdone himself. He's already promised, of course, to raise your taxes. But if he is to keep all the promises he's made to this group and that, we will have to raise taxes by the equivalent of \$1,890 for every household. That's more than \$150 a month. It's like having a second mortgage. And after the Mondale mortgage, we'd be sure to see more than a few foreclosures.

His economic plan has two basic parts: raise your taxes, and then raise them again. [Laughter] But I've got news for him: The American people don't want his tax increases, and he isn't going to get his tax increases.

His tax plan would bring recovery to a roaring halt. But I'll give it this: His plan did give me an idea for Halloween. If I could find a way to dress up as his tax program, I could scare the devil out of all my neighbors. [Laughter]

The difference between us is simply this: He sees an America in which every day is tax day, April 15th. We see an America in which every day is the Fourth of July, Independence Day. What we want is to lower your and everybody else's taxes, so that your families will be stronger, our economy will be stronger, and America will be stronger.

But I'm not finished here. I'm proud to say that during these last 4 years, not one square inch of territory has been lost to Communist aggression. And the United States is more secure than we were 4 years ago. I know they were complaining because they thought maybe I was speaking too harshly to the Russians, but on the other hand, maybe we got their attention.

But there's so much more to say about our opponent. His grasp of foreign affairs is demonstrated by the following: Sometime back, he said the old days of a Soviet strategy of suppression by force are over—and that was just before the Soviets invaded Czechoslovakia. And after they invaded Afghanistan, he said, "It just baffles me why the Soviets these last few years have behaved as they have." [Laughter] But then there's so much that baffles him. [Laughter]

One year ago we liberated Grenada from Communist thugs who had taken that country over in a coup. And my opponent called what we did a violation of international law that erodes our moral authority to criticize the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan.

Audience. Boo-o-o!

The President. Well, still, I'll say this: His administration did mete out strong punishment after Afghanistan. Unfortunately, they punished the American farmer, not the Soviet Union.

My opponent supported the grain embar-

go and spoke out for it often. He even questioned the patriotism of a Senator from his own party when that Senator called that embargo just what it was—unworkable and unfair. Now he seems to have changed his tune. He says he privately opposed the embargo—very privately. [Laughter] As a matter of fact, he has, in the last several months, claimed that he opposed a number of the administration's policies when he was Vice President. But as Jody Powell, who was also in that administration, said, "I guess I was out of the room every time it happened." [Laughter]

After the Sandinista revolution in Nicaragua, Mr. Mondale praised it, saying, "Winds of democratic progress are stirring where they have long been stifled." But we know that the Sandinistas immediately began to persecute the genuine believers in democracy and to export terror. They went on to slaughter the Miskito Indians, abuse and deport church leaders, slander the Pope, and move to kill free speech. So, why isn't my opponent speaking out now about those winds of democracy?

More recently, he failed to repudiate the Reverend Jesse Jackson, when he went to Havana, stood with Fidel Castro, and cried: "Long live Cuba! Long live President Fidel Castro! Long live Che Guevara!"

Audience. Boo-o-o!

The President. I could say of his economic program that he will either have to break his promises or break the bank. But I won't say it, because Senator John Glenn, a Democrat, already has said it. I could call his economic program a collection of old and tired ideas held together by paralyzing commitments to special interest groups. But I won't, because Senator Gary Hart, a Democrat, has already said that. I could predict that he will create deficits more than twice what they are now. But I won't, because Senator Fritz Hollings, a Democrat, has already said that.

Now, if on political issues my opponent dares to be wrong, on domestic policy issues he has the courage to be cautious. A line-item veto to help control wild government spending—no, he says, that's not part of the liberal agenda. Well, as Governor of California I had the line-item veto. Your Governor

has a line-item veto. Filibusters in the United States can veto. And you know that. And it would work at the state level. And we can get them off the job.

He's long opposed helping the most economic neighborhoods in the country. A few weeks ago, he said he'd help them, why does he? Tip O'Neill, to stop blocking the zone bill which is buried in the House of which he's

This month an American space—the first to be launched—van made history. And a space shuttle in which scientific and medical equipment are being made. Cures for diabetes and heart disease are possible up there; advanced communication. And we support the space shuttle. I personally led the fight against it, a horrible waste and time even being put into effect.

The truth is that my opponent, if it were a television commercial, would be "Let's Make a Deal." He'd trade your prosperity behind the curtain. If his Broadway show, it would be "Promises." [Laughter] Action were a novel, it would be a happy ending if you read toward the front. [Laughter]

Now, I've probably been long here, but—

Audience. No!

The President. —but the point is we made a great deal in 1980. And we were right about the ship, stop its aim from moving again. And we've stopped sending out \$1 billion saying U.S.A. again.

Audience. 4 more years! more years!

The President. All right.

Audience. 4 more years! more years!

The President. Thank you, I talked me into it.

And let me say here that

it often. He even questioned a Senator from his state who called that policy—unworkable and is to have changed his policy. [Laughter] As he opposed a number of his policies when he was as Jody Powell, who in administration, said, "I see the room every time it [] a revolution in Nicaragua, he said, "Winds are stirring where stifled." But we know immediately began to believe in democracy. They went on to Indians, abuse and speech. So, why isn't it out now about those

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ld say of his economic either have to break the bank. But I won't John Glenn, a Democrat. I could call his collection of old and ether by paralyzing interest groups. But Gary Hart, a Democrat. I could predict it more than twice but I won't, because a Democrat, has al-

issues my opponent domestic policy issues be cautious. A line-control wild government that's not part of the Governor of California veto. Your Governor

has a line-item veto. Forty-two other Governors in the United States have a line-item veto. And you know something? It works. And it would work at the Federal level if we can get them off the dime and get it.

He's long opposed enterprise zones to help the most economically troubled neighborhoods in the country. But then a few weeks ago, he said he's for them. Well, if he's for them, why doesn't he ask his friend, Tip O'Neill, to stop blocking the enterprise zone bill which is buried in a committee of the House of which he is the Speaker?

This month an American woman walked in space—the first to do so. Kathryn Sullivan made history. And she returned to a space shuttle in which some of the great scientific and medical advances of the future are being made and will be made. Cures for diabetes and heart disease may be possible up there; advances in technology and communication. And that's why I support the space shuttle. But my opponent personally led the fight against it and called it a horrible waste and tried to keep it from even being put into effect.

The truth is that my opponent's campaign, if it were a television show, it would be "Let's Make a Deal." [Laughter] You get to trade your prosperity for whatever is behind the curtain. If his campaign were a Broadway show, it would be "Promises, Promises." [Laughter] And if his administration were a novel, it would only have a happy ending if you read it from the back toward the front. [Laughter]

Now, I've probably been going on too long here, but—

Audience. No!

The President. —but the point is, the point is we made a great turn in the road in 1980. And we were right to take command of the ship, stop its aimless drift, and get moving again. And we were right when we stopped sending out S.O.S. and started saying U.S.A. again.

Audience. 4 more years! 4 more years! 4 more years!

The President. All right.

Audience. 4 more years! 4 more years! 4 more years!

The President. Thank you. Well, you talked me into it.

And let me say here that the 1984 elec-

tion isn't just a partisan contest. I was a Democrat once, for a great part of my life. And I always respected that party. But in those days, its leaders weren't in the "blame America first" crowd. Its leaders were men like Harry Truman, men who understood the challenges of the times. They didn't reserve all their indignation for America. They knew the difference between freedom and tyranny, and they stood up for the one and they damned the other.

To all the good Democrats who respect that tradition, I say, "You are not alone; you're not without a home." We're putting out our hands, and we're asking you—and I hope there are many in the crowd—come walk with us down this new path of hope and opportunity and, in a bipartisan way, we'll save this country.

Audience. 4 more years! 4 more years! 4 more years!

The President. Thank you. All right. Okay. All right.

And now, let me say something—I got interrupted trying to say this last night, ran out of time—[laughter]—to the young people of our country. [Applause] Look at that! Let me say that nothing, nothing has touched our hearts more than your wonderful support, all across this country. And you, you are what this election is all about. It's your future that we care so much about.

I didn't get a chance to say it last night, but my next line was going to be: Your generation is something special. You're truly something new on the scene. Your idealism and your love of country are unsurpassed. And I consider it our highest duty to make certain that you have an America that is every bit as full of opportunity, hope, confidence, and dreams as we had when we were your age.

All of us together are part of a great revolution, and it's only just begun. We'll never stop. America will never stop. We never give up. We'll never give up on our special mission.

There are new worlds on the horizon, and we're not going to stop until we all get there together. America's best days are yet to come. You ain't seen nothin' yet.

Audience. 4 more years! 4 more years! 4 more years!

Oct. 22 / Administration of Ronald Reagan, 1984

The President. Thank you. Thank you all very much. Thank you for your wonderful hospitality and the warmth of your greeting. Thank you for your support. And God bless, God bless you. Thank you very much.

Note: The President spoke at 5:45 p.m. in

the main terminal at the Medford-Jackson County Airport.

Following his remarks, the President traveled to Portland, OR, and the Westin Benson Hotel, where he remained overnight.

Remarks at a Reagan-Bush Rally in Portland, Oregon October 23, 1984

The President. Thank you, thank you very much.

Audience. 4 more years! 4 more years! 4 more years!

The President. Thank you, thank you. I hadn't thought about it, but you've talked me into it.

Thank you very much. Governor, thank you for a very kind introduction—

Audience member. [Inaudible]

The President. —and all of you for a warm welcome.

Audience member. [Inaudible]

The President. You know what? You know what? I may just let Mondale raise his taxes. [Laughter]

It's wonderful to be in Oregon, and it's wonderful to be in the City of Roses. And it's especially good to be at the University of Portland, home of the mighty Pilots. This unique, new center is a tribute to the great spirit of voluntarism that's exemplified by the Chiles Foundation.

I want to thank you right off for sending such fine representatives to Washington—Senators Mark Hatfield and Bob Packwood, Congressmen Bob Smith and Denny Smith, who is with us here. They've all helped us so much, and we're hoping that they'll stay in Washington for a long time. And they need company, so we hope that you will send your fine candidates there to be with them. And may I say, you have one of the best Governors in the country in Vic Atiyeh.

I feel very much at home here, partly because during the Republican convention, one of your State officials offered to change the name of your State to "Oreagan." But I'm told that your city has had an interest-

ing history with regard to names; that when the first settlers came here from the East, they saw its possibilities as a beautiful port. They cleared the area around here, cut down the trees, and made a tomahawk claim of the area. And then they chose to call it their own. And one of the main settlers insisted the city be called Boston. Another insisted it be called Portland, after Portland, Maine. And they settled it in a very gentlemanly manner. They flipped a coin. [Laughter] And so, Portland was born.

I'm involved, as you probably have heard, in kind of a contest now. It won't be settled by the toss of a coin—[laughter]—it'll be settled by the wisdom of good people like yourselves.

As your Governor told you—and I've been thinking, too, of what has been accomplished in these past 4 years, and what we had to overcome to get where we are. And it reminded me that in 1862 Abe Lincoln gave us some enduring advice. Abe Lincoln said, we must disenthral ourselves with the past—and then we will save our country. Well, 4 years ago, that's what we did. We made a great turn. We got out from under the thrall of a government which we had hoped would make our lives better, but which wound up living our lives for us.

The power of the Federal Government had, over the decades, created great chaos—economic chaos, social chaos, international chaos.

Audience member. What about the deficit?

The President. Our leaders were adrift. rudderless, without a compass. And 4 years ago, we began to navigate by certain fixed

principles. Our North Star and common sense was our

We knew that economic freedom was paying less of the American dream to the Government. And we knew that personal income tax rates were too high.

We knew that inflation, that was stealing our savings, and that interest rates since the Civil War were making it impossible for people to buy a home or start an enterprise.

We knew that our national sense had been weakened, so we knew we had to rebuild and be strong again. We knew that our national sense would enhance the peace in the world. It was a great American revolution, and it's only just beginning.

But what already has come is a great renewal. America is reemerging on the scene—renewed spirits, powerful in the world economy, powerful in its ability to defend its peace.

But now, 4 years after our small voices in the night are calling to go back, go backward—confusion and drift, the days of inflation, of high interest rates, of high taxes.

My opponent this year is trying to take away from me, but perhaps we can gain a great deal from his leadership abilities and philosophy if we take a look at his record.

To begin with, his grasp of the economy is well demonstrated by his election. Just before we took office, my opponent said our economic program was sound, but just before we lowered inflation from 12 percent to 4 percent.

Then, just after our tax cuts, he said that he could see was a recovery; and that was right because the economy created more than 6 million jobs in 21 months and just before we lowered inflation from 12 percent to 4 percent, nearly 900,000 businesses were created in less than a year and a half.

Now, my opponent said that he would deliver a misery index which we haven't seen for 40 years. Well, now, there was some recovery. You know, you get the misery index by adding up the unemployment rate and the inflation rate. Now, they invent

edford-Jackson

President traveled the West remained over-

times; that when from the East, a beautiful port. Found here, cut like a tomahawk when they chose to of the main settled Boston. And Portland, after settled it in a They flipped a Portland was born. Probably have heard, won't be settled [laughter]—it'll be good people like

like you—and I've has been accomplishes, and what we here we are. And 1862 Abe Lincoln vice. Abe Lincoln ourselves with the save our country. What we did. We got out from under the way in which we had lives better, but not lives for us. Federal Government was created great social chaos, inter-

at about the deflators were adrift, to pass. And 4 years ago by certain fixed

principles. Our North Star was freedom, and common sense was our constellation.

We knew that economic freedom meant paying less of the American family's earnings to the Government. And so, we cut personal income tax rates by 25 percent.

We knew that inflation, the quiet thief, was stealing our savings, and the highest interest rates since the Civil War were making it impossible for people to own a home or start an enterprise.

We knew that our national military defense had been weakened, so we decided to rebuild and be strong again. And this we knew would enhance the prospects for peace in the world. It was a second American revolution, and it's only just begun.

But what already has come of our efforts? A great renewal. America is back, a giant reemergent on the scene—powerful in its renewed spirits, powerful in its economy, powerful in the world economy, and powerful in its ability to defend itself and secure the peace.

But now, 4 years after our efforts began, small voices in the night are sounding the call to go back, go backward to the days of confusion and drift, the days of torpor, timidity, and taxes.

My opponent this year is known to you, but perhaps we can gain a greater insight into his leadership abilities and his philosophy if we take a look at his record.

To begin with, his grasp of economics is well demonstrated by his economic predictions. Just before we took office, my opponent said our economic program is obviously, murderously inflationary. Now, that was just before we lowered inflation from above 12 percent to 4 percent.

Then, just after our tax cuts, he said the most that he could see was an anemic recovery; and that was right before our economy created more than 6 million new jobs in 21 months and just before a record nearly 900,000 businesses were incorporated in less than a year and a half.

Now, my opponent said that our policies would deliver a misery index the likes of which we haven't seen for a long time. Well, now, there was some truth in that. You know, you get the misery index by adding up the unemployment rate and the inflation rate. Now, they invented that for

the 1976 campaign. And they said that Jerry Ford had no right to seek reelection, because his misery index was 12.6. Now, they didn't mention the misery index in the 1980 campaign, because it had gone up to more than 20 percent. And they aren't talking too much about it in this campaign, because it's down around 11.

Now, my opponent said that decontrol of oil prices would cost American consumers more than \$36 billion a year. Well, one of the first things we did was decontrol oil prices, and the price of gas went down 8 cents a gallon. And the prices are still headed down.

Now, you know, it's just occurred to me that maybe all we have to do to get the economy absolutely in perfect shape is to get my opponent to predict absolute disaster. I must say, though, he's learned some things. My opponent is concerned now about the deficit. But back during the Jerry Ford years, he proposed that the deficit should be doubled because a deficit would stimulate the economy.

Now, he says he cares about the middle class, but he boasts, "I have consistently supported legislation time after time which increases taxes on my own constituents." Now, doesn't that make you just want to be a constituent of his? [Laughter] Now, he's no doubt proud of the fact that he voted 16 times as a United States Senator to increase taxes.

This year he's outdone himself. He's already promised, of course, to raise your taxes. But if he's to keep all the promises that he's made to this group and that, he will have to raise taxes by the equivalent of \$1,890 for every household in the United States.

Audience. Boo-o-o!

The President. That's more than \$150 a month. It's like having a second mortgage. [Laughter] And after the Mondale mortgage, we'd be sure to have more than a few foreclosures.

His economic plan—

Audience. [Inaudible]

The President. His economic—you know, I know I'm no concert baritone, so I know those can't be an echo of my voice. [Laughter] All right. Okay.

Audience. 4 more years! 4 more years! 4 more years!

The President. His economic plan has two basic parts: to raise your taxes and then raise them again. [Laughter] But I've got news for him. The American people don't want his tax increases, and he isn't going to get his tax increases.

His tax plan would bring our recovery to a roaring stop. But I'll give it this: His—

Audience. [Inaudible]

The President. You know—

Audience. [Shouts and applause]

The President. Say—[applause]. Thank you.

Audience. [Shouts and applause]

The President. Say, you know, isn't that—now, there's a perfect example of where we solid citizens are—caught between the right and the left.

But I'll tell you, I got one idea from my opponent. If I could find a way to dress up in his tax program, I could go out on Halloween and scare the devil out of all the neighbors.

But he sees an America in which every day is tax day, April 15th. We see an America in which every day is Independence Day, the Fourth of July. What we want, and what we're trying to plan to do, is to lower yours and everybody's taxes so that your families will be stronger, our economy will be stronger, and America will be stronger.

But I'm not finished here. I'm proud to say that during these last 4 years, not 1 square inch of territory has been lost to the Communist nations. And the United States is more secure than we were 4 years ago.

Yet there's so much more to say about my opponent. His grasp of foreign affairs is demonstrated by the following: Sometime back, he said the old days of a Soviet strategy of suppression by force are over—that was just before the Soviets invaded Czechoslovakia. And after they invaded Afghanistan, he said, "It just baffles me why the Soviets these last few years have behaved as they have." But then there's so much that baffles him.

One year ago we liberated Grenada from Communist thugs, and my opponent called what we did a violation of international law that erodes our moral authority to criticize the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan. Well, I

will say this: His administration did mete out some strong punishment after Afghanistan. Unfortunately, they didn't punish the Soviets; they punished the American farmers.

My opponent supported the grain embargo and spoke out for it often. He even questioned the patriotism of a Senator from his own party when that Senator called that embargo just what it was—unworkable and unfair. But now he seems to have changed his tune. He says he privately opposed the embargo—very privately. As a matter of fact, he has, in the last several months, claimed that he opposed a number of the administration policies when he was Vice President. He was a real thorn in their side. But as Jody Powell, who was also a member of that administration, said, "I guess I was out of the room every time it happened."

And after the Sandinista revolution in Nicaragua, he praised it, saying, "Winds of democratic progress are stirring where they have long been stifled." But we know that the Sandinistas immediately began to persecute the genuine believers in democracy and to export terror. They went on to slaughter the Miskito Indians, abuse and deport church leaders, slander the Pope, practice anti-Semitism, and move to kill free speech. So, why isn't my opponent speaking out now?

More recently, he failed to repudiate the Reverend Jesse Jackson when he went to Havana, stood with Fidel Castro, and cried: "Long live Cuba! Long live President Fidel Castro! Long live Che Guevara!"

I could say of his economic program that he will either have to break his promises or break the bank. But I won't say it, because Senator John Glenn, a Democrat, has already said that.

Now, I could call his economic program a collection of old and tired ideas held together by paralyzing commitments to special interest groups. But I won't say that, because Senator Gary Hart, a Democrat, has already said that. Now, I could predict that he will create deficits more than twice what they are now. But I won't say that, because Fritz Hollings, a Democrat, has already said that.

Now, if on political issues my opponent dares to be wrong, on domestic policy issues

he has the courage to bring an item veto would help control government spending and end the barreling that goes on. My opponent's veto as Governor of California has a line-item veto as Governor of California. Governors in this country have line-item vetoes. But my opponent's part of the liberal agenda is that the veto will not be used to control government spending.

He has long opposed the program. This was a program we in the most economically troubled areas of the country like some in our great cities would use tax incentives to stimulate the economy in those areas. I had proposed that. But then a few years ago, he said that now he's for them. I said, "Why doesn't he speak out of the way and loose the program that's been buried in the Congressional record for over a year?"

Changed signals a little. An American woman named Kathryn Sullivan made history when she returned to a space station. Some of the great scientific advances of the future will be in space. We're learning that it's possible—that we're going to cure diabetes and heart disease. We're able to develop them up there—advances in technology. That's why I support the program. But my opponent perjured himself in the Senate against the program at all. And he cost the program a lot of money.

The truth is, my opponent's program were it a television show, would be "Let's Make a Deal." [Laughter] To trade your prosperity for a chance behind the curtain. [Laughter] My opponent's campaign were a Broadway campaign were called "Promises, Promises," the administration of which he has promised were a novel, you'd have to go back to front to get a line. [Laughter]

Now, I'll say something that at least, will agree with: I've been going on too long. But the point is we were right when

ministration did mete punishment after Afghanistan—they didn't punish the United States and the American farm-

ported the grain embargo often. He even questioned a Senator from his state who called that was unworkable and seems to have changed privately opposed the policy. As a matter of fact, last several months, I used a number of the same when he was Vice President, a thorn in their side. He was also a member of the Senate, said, "I guess I was a member of the time it happened." "The Communist revolution in China," he said, "Winds of change are stirring where they are stirring." But we know that the revolution began to persecute believers in democracy. They went on to persecute Indians, abuse and slander the Pope, and move to kill me, and isn't my opponent

able to repudiate the policy when he went to Cuba, and cried: "Give live President Fidel Guevara!"

economic program that breaks his promises or won't say it, because a Democrat, has al-

economic program a red ideas held together commitments to special interests. I won't say that, because a Democrat, has already predicted that he will have twice what they have today that, because Fritz has already said that.

issues my opponent domestic policy issues

he has the courage to be cautious. A line-item veto would help control wild government spending and end some of the pork-barreling that goes on. I had a line-item veto as Governor of California. Your Governor has a line-item veto. Forty-two other Governors in this country have line-item vetoes. But my opponent says that's not part of the liberal agenda. So, a line-item veto will not be used to help that wild spending.

He has long opposed enterprise zones. This was a program we introduced to help the most economically troubled neighborhoods like some in our great inner cities. It was to use tax incentives and to stimulate the economy in those areas. And he's opposed that. But then a few weeks ago, he said that now he's for them. Well, if he's for them, why doesn't he ask Tip O'Neill to get out of the way and loosen the program that's been buried in a committee in the House for over a year?

Changed signals a little bit—this month an American woman walked in space—Kathryn Sullivan made history. And then she returned to a space shuttle in which some of the great scientific and medical advances of the future will be made. Already we're learning that it's possible—or it looks possible—that we're going to have cures for diabetes and heart disease—that are to be able to develop them up there in the shuttle—advances in technology and communication. That's why I support the space shuttle. But my opponent personally led the fight in the Senate against having the shuttle program at all. And he called it a horrible waste.

The truth is, my opponent's campaign, were it a television show, would be called, "Let's Make a Deal." [Laughter] You'd get to trade your prosperity for the surprise behind the curtain. [Laughter] Now, if his campaign were a Broadway show, it would be called "Promises, Promises." If the administration of which he has been a part were a novel, you'd have to read it from back to front to get a happy ending. [Laughter]

Now, I'll say something that a few here, at least, will agree with: I've probably been going on too long. But the point is—the point is we were right when we made our

great turn in 1980. We were right to take command of the ship, to stop its aimless drift, and get moving again. And we were right when we stopped sending out S.O.S. and started saying U.S.A.!

Audience. U.S.A.! U.S.A.! U.S.A.!

The President. All right. Now, let me say here that the 1984 election isn't just a partisan contest. I was a Democrat once, for the better part of my life, for a long time. And I also respected that party. But in those days its leaders weren't the "blame America first" crowd. Its leaders were men like Harry Truman, men who understood the challenges of our times. They didn't reserve all their indignation for America. They knew the difference between freedom and tyranny, and they stood up for the one and damned the other.

To all the good Democrats, and I know—well, I hope, certainly, and I'm sure I know there are many among you—you are not alone and not without a hope. We're putting out our hands, and we're asking you to come walk with us down the new path of hope and opportunity.

We, together, in a bipartisan move can go forward with what has been started in this country. And to all of you young people, I want to tell you that all across this country, nothing has touched me more than your support, your enthusiasm, your patriotism. You are what this election is all about, and it's your future that we care so much about. And I've seen enough to know that your generation is really something special.

Audience. 4 more years! 4 more years! 4 more years!

The President. You're something pretty new on the scene. Your idealism and your love of country are unsurpassed—

Audience. [Inaudible]

The President. —and I consider it—

Audience. [Inaudible]

The President. You know, I got interrupted on the debate when I was trying to talk about this same subject. I'm going to finish it this time.

I consider it our highest duty—and when I say that, I'm talking about my generation, my generation and a few generations in between mine and yours—it is our duty to make certain that you have an America that

is every bit as full of opportunity, hope and confidence and dreams as we had when we were born into this America and when we grew up taking for granted that this country was a place of hope and opportunity, a place where you could dream and then make your dreams come true. And we must see, all of us together, that that is what America is going to continue to be, and that's the America we will turn over to you when it is your turn.

Audience. 4 more years! 4 more years! 4 more years!

The President. All right.

Audience. 4 more years! 4 more years! 4 more years!

The President. Thank you very much. Thank you. You know, I'll tell you a secret.

Remarks at a Reagan-Bush Rally in Seattle, Washington October 23, 1984

The President. Thank you very much.

Audience. 4 more years! 4 more years! 4 more years!

The President. All right.

Audience. 4 more years! 4 more years! 4 more years!

The President. Thank you very much. Thank you very much. I just told some people in Portland, you've talked me into that 4, and if the Capital were on the west coast, I'd go for 40.

But thank you, John, very much for that introduction. I'm thrilled to be here in Seattle, home of the Huskies. I'm glad to be here with Congressman Rod Chandler and your fine Republican candidates. Bill Ruckelshaus is here, as you've just—he's been introduced to you, but he didn't really need any introduction out here, and Governor John Spellman, who's brought this State through difficult times and will keep it going strong.

I have to tell you, John was most helpful with regard to that timber bill. He's worked with us on the creation of jobs, and he knows very well, and we all know, what Washington State's role is in creating a strong national defense. I know that one

If the Capital was on the west coast, I'd go for 40.

America will never stop. It will never give up its mission, its special mission—never. There are new worlds on the horizon, and we're not going to stop until we get them all together.

And America's best days are yet to come. And I know it galls my opponents, but you ain't seen nothin' yet.

Thank you very much for your support. Thank you all, and God bless all of you.

Note: The President spoke at 9:30 a.m. at the Earl A. Chiles Center on the University of Portland campus.

Following his remarks, the President traveled to Seattle, WA.

western Governor knows a good Governor when he sees one, and John is another one, and I think he should be there for 4 more years.

I know that the Space Needle is a symbol of your city, and it stands for a city of pride and progress, a city and a country that is upward bound. And that Space Needle also symbolizes the great contest that's now going on in this crucial election, because it stands for the future. And my opponent seems to have a grudge against the future.

Abraham Lincoln said we must disenthrall ourselves with the past—and then we will save our country. And 4 years ago, that's what we did. We made a great turn. We got out from under the thrall of a government which we had hoped would make our lives better, but which wound up living our lives for us. The power of the Federal Government had, over the decades, created great chaos—economic chaos, social chaos, international chaos.

[At this point, the President was interrupted by hecklers in the audience.]

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