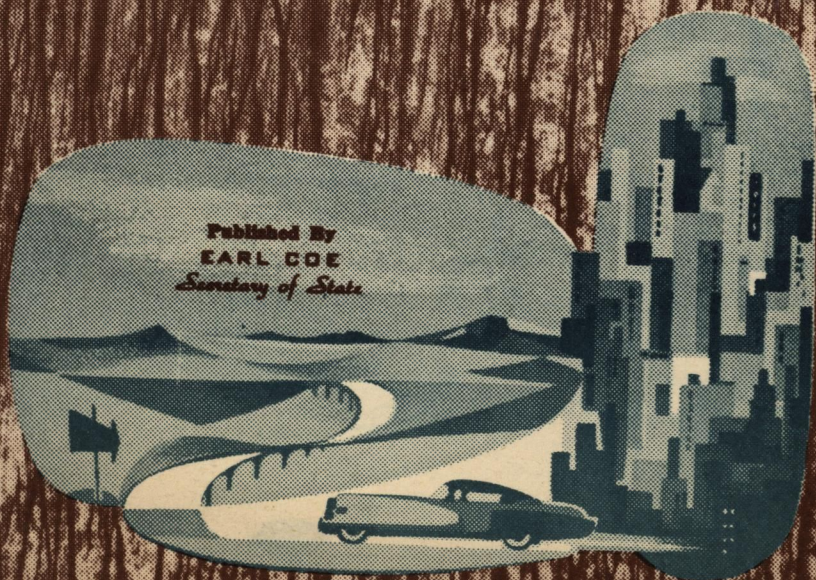
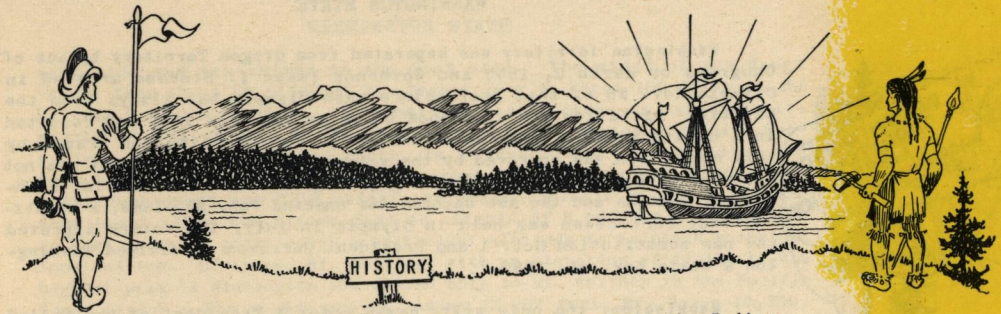




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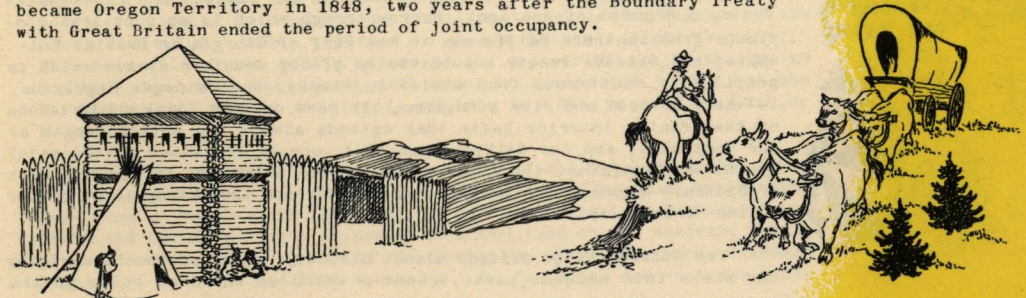
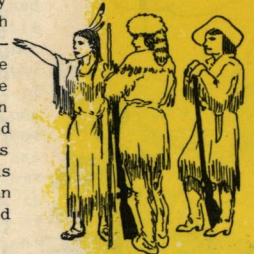




The search for the "Northwest Passage" from Europe to the Indies brought about the discovery of what is now the State of Washington. In the 16th century Spanish sailing expeditions began to work their way north from California, but it was not until the latter part of the 18th century that the first white men, the Spaniards Heceta and Quadra, landed on Washington's coast in 1775. By this time the British were close upon the heels of Spanish explorers and by the 1790's Englishmen were seriously contesting the claims of Imperial Spain. In 1792 Captain George Vancouver explored Puget Sound very thoroughly, claiming all land for Britain and naming the principal landmarks (previous Spanish names largely disappeared except for Juan de Fuca Strait, the San Juan Islands and a few other place names). The year 1792 also saw the first American landings when Captain Robert Gray discovered the Columbia river, named after his ship, and Grays Harbor called later after himself.

The first overland expedition was that of Lewis and Clark who reached the mouth of the Columbia late in 1805. This was followed in 1811 by the overland Astor party, which found Astor's sailing expedition already constructing Fort Astoria when they arrived at the mouth of the Columbia. British overland fur-trading parties reached northeastern Washington via Canada in 1810, but did not succeed in reaching the Coast ahead of the Astorians. Following the War of 1812, Joint Occupancy of the "Oregon Country" was made official by the treaty of 1818 and in the next two decades the great British fur-trading monopoly, the Hudson's Bay Company, consolidated their interests so well as to freeze out all American competition. Fort Vancouver, at the present site of Vancouver, Washington, on the lower Columbia, became the capital of the British fur-trading empire in the Pacific Northwest.

It remained for the land-hungry American pioneer home-makers, not American business interests, to wrest Oregon from the British. Following the brief American missionary period of the 1830's, more American families arrived at the lower Columbia each year until the "Great Migration" of nearly 1000 men, women and children in 1843 finally turned the tide for the United States in so far as occupancy of the soil was concerned. In that year a completely unofficial, but none-the-less effective Provisional Oregon Government was set up by the American settlers. This Provisional Government functioned with amazing success, considering the enormous difficulties involved, until the Oregon Country became Oregon Territory in 1848, two years after the Boundary Treaty with Great Britain ended the period of joint occupancy.



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Washington Territory was separated from Oregon Territory by act of Congress on March 2, 1853 and Governor Isaac I. Stevens arrived in Olympia Nov. 28 of that year, since when Olympia has always been the Capital. Agitation for statehood began as early as 1867 and resulted in a constitutional convention in 1878. The constitution framed by this convention was approved by the voters of the Territory, but was not accepted by Congress. Finally an enabling act for statehood for Washington, Montana and the two Dakotas was enacted Feb. 22, 1889; a constitutional convention was held in Olympia in July; the voters approved the new constitution Oct. 1 and President Harrison proclaimed Washington a state Nov. 11, 1889.

Washington, the only state named after a President of the United States, occupies the extreme northwestern corner of the country. It is bounded on the west by the Pacific Ocean, on the north by British Columbia, on the east by Idaho and on the south by the Columbia river and the State of Oregon. The northern boundary is at the 49th parallel, which also forms the boundary between Canada and Idaho, Montana, North Dakota and Minnesota. The 123rd meridian, passing just west of Olympia, the State Capitol, lies midway between the coast of Maine and the western end of the Aleutian Islands. Washington is popularly known as "The Evergreen State," typifying its vast forests of fir, pine and hemlock.

The State has a land area of 66,977 square miles and a water area of 1,215 square miles, giving it a total area of 68,192 square miles, larger than all of New England with Delaware added. Ranking 19th in size among the states, it is slightly smaller than Missouri and is 10,000 square miles larger than Georgia, the next smaller state. While the general Pacific coastline of Washington is only 180 miles long, the inland tidal water line extends for 2,846 miles about 2,000 miles of which constitutes the shoreline of Puget Sound. The greatest width of the State, from the Columbia river to the Canadian line is 238 miles and the greatest length east to west is approximately 370 miles.

TOPOGRAPHY

The topography of Washington is made up of segments of several of the major topographical divisions characterizing the western margin of the North American Continent. These divisions take a north and south course and it is possible for a number of them to be included in any profile drawn across the State from east to west. A traveler following the Columbia river from British Columbia to the Pacific may observe at least five of these topographic provinces, all of which are only smaller sections of larger areas extending far to the north and south of the State's borders.

Beginning at the sea coast and going inland, the more important geographical features of the State and the larger topographic provinces to which they belong are as follows: The Olympic Mountains and the Willapa Hills, a part of the comparatively low but extended mountain range forming a rampart or barrier along the Pacific from lower California to the islands of British Columbia and Alaska; the Puget Sound Basin, a segment of the long, narrow trough which is more or less continuous from southern California to the Gulf of Georgia in British Columbia; the Cascade range, a subdivision of the mountain system which is practically continuous from Mexico to Alaska; the Okanogan Highlands, Columbia Plateau and Blue Mountains, all more or less local subdivisions of the greater interior basin that extends almost the entire length of the continent; and the Selkirk Mountains, one of the minor divisions of the Rocky Mountains, the continental divide being not far to the east of Spokane, Washington's second largest city and the metropolitan center of the "Inland Empire."

The Cascade Range extends almost directly north and south, dividing the State into unequal parts, about a third of the area being on the

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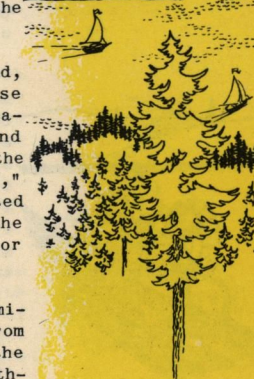
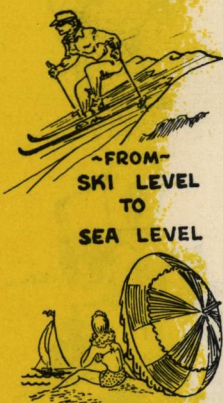
west side and two-thirds on the east side. The width of the Range varies from about 60 miles at the Oregon line to about 100 miles at the British Columbia border. The summit of the Cascades is extremely irregular and is crossed by few readily accessible passes, of which Snoqualmie, the main traveled route, is at 3000 feet. Other passes are from 4,000 to 6,000 feet, with the crest averaging around 6,000 feet. Great ruggedness and bold relief are characteristic of the Range and some peaks along the divide rise to heights of 8,000 feet. Five more or less isolated peaks reach a sufficient altitude to maintain perpetual snow and ice. Of these, Mt. Rainier, with an elevation of 14,408 is the highest peak in Washington and second only to Mt. Whitney in the Pacific Coast states. The others are Mt. Adams 12,307 feet, Mt. Baker 10,750, Glacier Peak 10,436 and St. Helens 9,671.

In only one place on the entire Pacific slope has nature breached the mountain barrier to the sea and this is where the mighty Columbia River flows through the Cascade Range. The Columbia is the largest river flowing into the Pacific and is the second largest river in the United States in annual run-off. For 750 miles, or the greater part of its total length of 1,210 miles, it flows through Washington and along the State's southern border, falling 1,288 feet in this distance. Due to this rate of fall and its enormous volume of flow, the Columbia has by far the greatest amount of potential hydroelectric power of any river in the country. Not less than 40 percent of such potential power is in the Columbia drainage area and 22% is in Washington. Mean annual flow at the Dalles is approximately 205,000 second feet, which is about eight times the mean flow of the Colorado at Yuma and nearly double that of the Nile at Assuan. Peak annual flow during the past decade has been 428,000 second feet.

Puget Sound is one of the most remarkable inland seas in the entire world, having very few equals and no superiors either as a land-locked salt-water harbor or as a superb scenic wonderland. Beginning at the western end of the Strait of Juan de Fuca, approximately 75 miles from the Pacific, it stretches for over 100 miles southward into the heart of the State. No conception of its entire shoreline is conveyed by these figures, however. Its windings, bays, inlets, islands and narrows present numberless variations and to explore them all would require a journey of nearly 2000 miles. The depth of water throughout Puget Sound, its boldness of approach and freedom from treacherous reefs, shoals and other hazards of navigation create an unsurpassed series of deep-water shipping lanes leading not only to the great ports of Seattle and Tacoma, but also to the important shipping centers of Bellingham, Everett and Olympia as well as other smaller ports. Only the New York City district has a larger registration of small pleasure craft than the Puget Sound area.

In the Olympic Mountains, lying between the ocean and Puget Sound, the primary coast range reaches a height and magnificence nowhere else approached on the continent's Pacific rim. Rising almost from the seashore to elevations up to 8,000 feet, these exceedingly rugged and precipitous peaks are reminiscent of the most spectacular reaches of the Rocky Mountains. Often referred to as the Nation's "last frontier," this area will always remain as one of the most primitive in the United States. Its inner vastnesses will never be accessible to any but the hardy traveler who is willing to explore his native land on foot or horseback.

In great contrast to the western slope of the Cascades is the semi-arid Columbia Basin area of central Washington. Elevation varies from less than 1,000 feet in the southern portion at the confluence of the Snake and Columbia rivers to more than 2,000 feet on the western, northern and eastern edges formed by the foothills of the Cascades, Okanogan Highlands, Selkirks and Blue Mountains. On the north and west the Basin



is enclosed by the "Big Bend" of the Columbia River, in the south by the Snake, and rises precipitously from the canyons formed by the two rivers. The northcentral part of the Basin is distinguished by spectacular dry coulees and canyons, the former beds of prehistoric glacial streams of great size.

CLIMATE

The climate of Western Washington, and especially of the Puget Sound area, is similar to that of the British Isles, Seattle having about the same annual rainfall as London, though less fog. With the exception of the "rain belt" on the ocean side of the Olympic Mountains, where precipitation exceeds 100 inches a year, annual rainfall in the western portion of the State generally averages from 30 to 50 inches. Heavy snowfall in the Cascade Mountains assures stream flow throughout the summer and provides storage water for irrigation in eastern Washington. Mean annual temperature in western Washington averages between 50 and 55 degrees, with Seattle recording 51 degrees. The January average at Seattle is 39.5 degrees and the July average, 63.1. Winter range in temperature is very slight and a summer range of up to 27 degrees assures cool nights.

The Eastern Washington climate is notably dryer, 109 stations showing an average of 16.5 inches of rainfall. The range, however, is from around 6 inches in the driest portion to nearly 25 inches in the extreme northeastern section. Summer temperatures are considerably higher than in western Washington, but a range of up to 50-odd degrees between night and day provides relief during the hottest periods and produces a July mean temperature of as low as 70 degrees in Spokane and 72 in Yakima. Winter temperatures are also much colder than west of the Cascades, but there are no prolonged periods of zero weather and in most sections of eastern Washington the winters seldom record readings that low.

Two factors probably influence the Washington climate more than any others, the Japanese current which warms the western section inspite of the northerly latitude, and the Rocky Mountains which shut off the severe winter storms of the northern mid-continental area. In western Washington the winters are extremely mild and almost no stoppage of ordinary outdoor activities occurs. Boating and other sports are carried on throughout the year and in the higher altitudes the skiing season extends from November through May, with summer skiing possible on the highest peaks. Violent weather disturbances causing loss of life and property are practically unknown throughout the State. Only in parts of northwestern Europe, in New Zealand, and in southern Chili and Argentina can there be found the same remarkable degree of equability of climate that one obtains in Washington.

The river bottoms draining the western part of the State provide most of the better arable soil west of the Cascades. Some of these bottom lands are exceedingly fertile and grow world-famous yields per acre. Much of the bench land, though lighter and less fertile, is also suitable for a wide variety of crops, but by far the greater portion of the area is forest land. In eastern Washington the arable soil is largely a decomposed basalt known as volcanic ash which is rich in mineral food elements. In central Washington, irrigation together with the addition of nitrogen creates some of the richest agricultural land in the United States.

STATE GOVERNMENT

Washington's government functions under the original constitution of 1889, the year of statehood. While this constitution has been amended 24 times, with the exception of the initiative, referendum and recall, adopted in 1912, no basic change has been made in the structure of the State's government. Provision is made in the constitution for 8 elec-

tive state officials including the Governor. These officers are elected in the presidential years for four-year terms, as is the Insurance Commissioner, added by the Legislature in 1907. The other elected officers are Lt. Governor, Secretary of State, Auditor, Treasurer, Attorney General, Commissioner of Public Lands and Superintendent of Public Instruction. In addition, the Governor appoints the heads of 22 major administrative departments as well as the members of a number of miscellaneous boards and commissions.

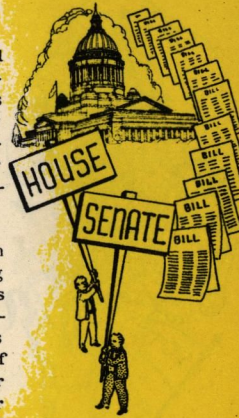
The Senate of the Legislature is now composed of 46 members, each from a separate district, elected for four-year terms, half retiring every two years. The House of Representatives is composed of 99 members elected from 46 districts. Both houses are elected under the apportionment act of 1930 (an Initiative Measure) according to population as provided for in the Constitution. The Lt. Governor acts as president of the Senate whose members also elect a president pro-tem. The Speaker of the House is elected by the members and need not himself be a member but in practice has always been so. The regular biennial sessions of the Legislature meet in January of the odd-numbered years and are limited to 60 days by the Constitution. The governor may call a special session, stating the purpose of the session.

The State's highest judicial body is a Supreme Court of nine members, three of whom are elected each two years for six-year terms on a non-partisan ballot. This is an appellate court except in cases of habeas corpus, quo warranto and mandamus to all state officers. The principal court of original jurisdiction is the Superior Court organized into 26 judicial districts each including from one to three counties and from one to several judges depending on population. Judges of the Superior Court are elected for four-year terms on a non-partisan ballot.

County Government is vested in a number of elected officials, all chosen for four-year terms on the off-presidential years with the exception of the staggered terms of the three county commissioners. The other county officials are Auditor, Clerk, Prosecuting Attorney, Treasurer, Assessor, Coroner, Sheriff and Supt. of Schools. In the case of the smaller counties the offices of prosecutor and coroner may be combined. Counties are classified according to population from class A-- (King, Pierce and Spokane) through 1 to 9 and a schedule of salaries has been set up by the Legislature. The Legislature has passed enabling acts permitting combinations of two or more counties for the financing and administration of such services as joint health and library districts under the supervision of the state agencies concerned. State aid is given to both counties and cities through legislative action apportioning funds for schools, libraries, health, roads and other services.

There are now 243 municipalities incorporated in the State which are classified as 4th to 1st class cities depending on population. Features of government vary depending upon classification, but all cities above 4th class may choose between the mayor-council and commission forms of government. The Legislature has provided for several other forms of "municipal corporations" such as port districts, water districts, etc. County and city governments are the creatures of the Legislature and enjoy only such autonomy as is granted to them.

The State has nine votes in the electoral college. Washington is represented in Congress by seven congressmen in addition to its two senators. The congressmen are elected from 6 districts, four of which are on the west side of the Cascades and two on the east side. Due to the failure of the 1953 Legislature to redistrict, Washington's new congressman will still be elected at large.



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POLITICAL TREND

Washington, like most of the nation, went Republican in 1952, though there were notable exceptions. Eisenhower carried the state, but incumbent Republican Senator Harry Cain lost to Democratic Congressman Henry M. Jackson. The State Legislature shows: Senate - 25 Republicans, 21 Democrats; House of Representatives - 57 Republicans, 42 Democrats.

State officers are: Governor, Arthur B. Langlie; Lt. Governor, Emmett T. Anderson; Secretary of State, Earl Coe; Treasurer, Charles R. Maybury; Auditor, Cliff Yelle; Attorney-General, Don Eastvold; Superintendent of Public Instruction, Pearl Wanamaker; Land Commissioner, Otto Case; Insurance Commissioner, William A. Sullivan.

Several long-time state office holders went down in defeat during the 1952 campaign. Most notable were Victor A. Meyers, who lost the Lieutenant Governorship to Emmett T. Anderson after holding office for twenty years, and Smith Troy, Attorney-General, beaten by State Senator Don Eastvold in one of the bitterest campaigns in state history.

POPULATION

The official U. S. Census of 1950 gave the population of Washington State as 2,378,963, a gain of 37.02 percent over the 1940 figure of 1,736,191. Un-official figures compiled by the State Census Bureau in 1952 gave the population of the State's larger cities as follows: Seattle, the largest city and chief port, 477,000; Spokane, 170,000 and Tacoma 145,000. Washington reached a 25% increase in population early in 1945 due to war workers, increased military personnel and a higher than pre-war birthrate were contributing factors. Now the Korean war is causing more and more people to come west and find employment as the employment figures show a full employment. To help alleviate that situation, recruiting teams from the state's larger industries are seeking out-of-state labor. Bremerton, home of the Puget Sound Navy Yard has a population of 33,200; Vancouver more than doubled her population since 1940 and now has 42,000. Yakima has a population of 40,000, Bellingham and Everett with populations of 34,500 and 34,600. Richland, the "Atomic Energy City" has a population of nearly 25,000. It is a United States Government-owned area as it was disincorporated as a Washington municipality in December, 1948.

EDUCATION

"It is the paramount duty of the State to make ample provision for the education of all children residing within its borders, without distinction or preference on account of race, color, caste, or sex," Article IX of the State Constitution declares. Section 2 of the same Article goes on to say that the Legislature shall provide for a general and uniform system of public schools and that the public school system shall include common schools and such high schools, normal and technical schools as the Legislature may establish.

The educational attainments of the American people are advancing steadily according to the 1950 census by the United States Bureau of Census. Every state in the Union shared in this improvement. The West as a whole had the best record of gains. Washington has widened its lead more than any other state in the Union in the number of years of school completed by residents of the State.

There are five state-supported institutions of higher learning: The University of Washington at Seattle; Washington State College at Pullman and three state colleges of education at Bellingham, Ellensburg and Cheney. The 1945 Legislature established at the University of

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Washington the first schools of medicine and dentistry in the State. There are also nine public junior colleges which have been merged with the public school system as extended secondary schools. These are located in Centralia, Vancouver, Everett, Aberdeen, Longview, Bremerton, Mount Vernon, Wenatchee and Yakima.

Of the private colleges the largest are Seattle University at Seattle and Gonzaga University at Spokane; Whitman College at Walla Walla, the oldest college in the State, College of Puget Sound at Tacoma, Pacific Lutheran College, Tacoma, and St. Martin's College at Lacey.

In 1952 there were 1,113 elementary schools in the State. There were 88 junior high schools and 278 senior high schools. The school enrollment in October, 1952 was 450,115. It is estimated that school enrollments will increase more than 46,000 during the next two years. The rising birth rate during recent years and the number of in-migrants to the State due to the reactivation of war industries are reasons for this increase. With these known facts it will mean the construction of more schools and a greater need for additional teachers.

Between 1940 and 1950 Washington advanced more than any other state in the Union in the median number of years of schooling completed by persons 25 years old and over, progressing from 9.1 years in 1940 to 11.2 years in 1950. Utah, California and Nevada are the only states that outranked Washington. U. S. Bureau of the Census Report 1950.

AGRICULTURE

Washington agriculture is outstanding for the quality and diversity of its production and in this respect is not excelled or even equalled by any other state. The state ranks first in apples, producing from 25 to 30 million bushels per year, or from 20 to 25 percent of the total U. S. crop. Our state also ranks first in the production of hops, dry peas and raspberries; second in pears, apricots, cherries, filberts, and green peas for processing; third in hay, asparagus and green peas for fresh market; fourth in grapes, prunes, cranberries, peppermint oil and cabbage for kraut; fifth in wheat and vegetable seeds; and among the first ten states in peaches, strawberries, snap beans for processing, celery, cantaloups, sweet corn for processing, sugar beets, onions, turkeys, cauliflower, carrots and green lima beans for processing.

Wheat is our most valuable single crop, bringing farmers over \$150,000,000 annually. Milk is the second most valuable item bringing dairy farmers from 85 to 100 million dollars annually. Apples, the third ranking product brought our farmers over \$60,000,000. Cattle and calves rank next with a yearly value of approximately \$50,000,000, followed by hay \$40,000,000 and eggs \$35,000,000.

While these figures clearly indicate that farming is big business, they do not tell the whole story. Agriculture is actually a billion dollar business in the State is evident when value is added of all the processed agricultural products--the flour and cereals, the canned and frozen fruits and vegetables, the meat, dairy and poultry products. Our processing industries have expanded tremendously during the past ten years. Washington now produces nearly 20 percent of all the canned and frozen fruits and vegetables sold in the U. S.

New land in the Roza and Pasco irrigation projects has proven ideal for the production of high quality seed stock for many grasses and legumes. The demand for high quality seed exceeds the supply that is now available so this should grow into a major crop in the near future. The Columbia Basin Project was scheduled to begin production in 1952 which will also add much to the farm income for the state. It has been said that we are engaged in more than 200 kinds of farming. Due



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to Washington diversification that our soils and climate make possible, the outlook for farmers is very bright.

RECLAMATION

1952 was an important year for Washington's Columbia Basin Project. Water was available for the first 925 farms, comprising almost 66,000 acres--the first installment of a total of 500,000 acres to be irrigated by 1959. An assessment of accomplishments shows over 400 farms actually used water this year and approximately 385 farms raised 27,000 acres of crops, well above Bureau of Reclamation estimates of 24 percent utilization during a project's first season. Crops were valued at \$4,700,000.

This year another 807 new farms with 60,000 acres will receive water for the first time. Total land in crops should be about three times as great as last year. The constant influx of settlers means new and expanding markets in the Basin area, each farm representing from \$10,000 to \$20,000 of investment in buildings and equipment. New processing plants also will be needed to handle the increasing production of farm products from an area that recently consisted mainly of sagebrush and sand.

Ultimately, the irrigation system may serve 1,029,000 acres, of which 50 percent lies in Grant County, 28 percent in Franklin County, 21 percent in Adams County, and one percent in Walla Walla County. Sizable withdrawals by the Atomic Energy Commission on the southwest, for security purposes, and by dry wheat farmers on the east, make the size of the total project and the completion date indefinite.

The reservoir south of Grand Coulee Dam is completed, as are the reservoir pumps. A majority of the canals and laterals are either under construction or completed. The project is a gravity flow, open canal system bringing water to the high point of each farm. It is a Federal project but from 80 to 90 percent of the land is privately owned, the remainder being sub-divided and sold to qualified applicants. Once construction is completed, three local irrigation districts will take over, repaying the Federal government an average of \$85 per acre. The basic water system is costing some \$200 to \$250 million plus distribution system. Total cost will approximate four times the repayment by the farmers, the remainder being paid out of power revenues from Grand Coulee Dam.

There were plenty of problems. Some farms were not adequately equipped, others had low soil productivity due to keep leveling, still others were not planted or irrigated early enough, and some of the richest lands had to be reseeded several times due to wind erosion over the raw land. Failures were less than two percent of plantings, however, and those with crops reported high yields and quality. Moses Lake potato growers had returns of \$1,000 per acre, and at Winchester onions brought \$600 per acre. Other crops included beans, seed peas, green peas, sugar beets, and truck crops. Sizable increases in livestock herds were made for dairy and meat production, both expected to be large income producers in the future.

The products of the Basin will, of course, depend on the choice of individual farmers. Potential production for 500,000 acres has been estimated as follows (annual value in terms of 1949 prices): milk and

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butterfat (\$13,500,000), potatoes (\$9 million), apples (\$4,500,000), beef cattle (\$4,500,000), sugar beets (\$4 million), apricots (\$2,600,000), hogs (\$2,500,000), peaches (\$2,300,000), alfalfa and clover hay (\$2 million), plus clover seed and onions, root crops, cull dairy cattle and eggs, all estimated at a value of over \$1 million. Several food processors are surveying prospects for canning and freezing plants in the basin. In addition, the communities are keenly interested in industrial development to supplement the agricultural base. With close proximity to cheap hydro power, they have high hopes of diversifying their local economies.

The Columbia Basin will be growing, both as a market and as a producer. Adequate roads, schools, community and recreational facilities, retail stores, office buildings, marketing and processing facilities, and domestic water systems will be needed. This area will make a major contribution to the growth of Washington and the Pacific Northwest in the next several years.

FISHERIES

Since the days of the Lewis and Clark expedition, the fishery resources of Washington has been described in superlative terms. Fishing as an industry began with the coastal Indians, who depended on marine life for much of their sustenance. Commercial fishing by the white settlers originated in 1825, when the Hudson Bay Company established Fort Vancouver and placed the drying and smoking of salmon on a business basis. The native oyster beds were discovered in Willapa harbor in 1850. The first salmon cannery in the Pacific Northwest, the second in the United States was built in 1866 at Eagle Cliff on the Columbia River.

Now Washington is one of the three leading states in value of its fisheries resources, following California and Massachusetts, but including its participation in the Alaska Fisheries, it is first. The great bulk of the Alaskan operations have their headquarters in Seattle and not less than 75 percent of all persons engaged in these fisheries are residents of the State. No other state has such a great variety of seafood products as does Washington. The most important salmon and halibut fishing grounds are now protected by agreement with Canada and the international halibut and salmon fishing commissions have stabilized the halibut fisheries and are making progress with the salmon. The State Fisheries Department has also conducted a vigorous program of conservation both in salmon and shellfish, with notably successful results. The valuable Columbia river salmon runs threatened by construction of hydroelectric dams, has apparently adjusted to the fish ladders installed at Bonneville and the fish planting program below Grand Coulee dam. Seattle is the world's greatest halibut port. Washington is well known for its wonderful oysters both Pacific and Olympia, also its clams, crab and shrimp.

There were 181,831,610 pounds of fish and shell fish landed in Washington (excluding Alaska) during 1949 when the peak in quantity of fisheries products was reached, bringing the State's fishermen more than \$30,941,000.00.

MINERAL PRODUCTION

During 1948 Washington produced \$50,498,000 worth of mineral products. Of the basic metals Aluminum is most directly affected by the armament expenditures and over 50% of the Aluminum is produced in the States of Oregon and Washington. Washington produced 191,330 short tons with a value of \$67,411,000. Spokane is the home of 2 of the nations largest Aluminum producing facilities. One is the big reduction plant at Mead and the other is the 53 acre rolling mill at Trentwood they have a monthly payroll of \$1,000,000 a month. The plants are the third largest employer in the State, employing 3,600 men and women.

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There was 70,075 troy ounces of gold produced which amounted to \$2,452,625 this was an increase over the 1947 figures which were 34,965 ounces which brought \$1,223,775. In 1948 there was 1,210,000 tons of coal mined at a value of \$7,732,000; over 11 million pounds of copper valued at \$2,458,610; lead a little over 7,000 tons at a value of \$2,558,626; Sand and gravel brought \$6,657,129; stone, \$6,382,462; zinc \$3,361,708 and the silver produced amounted to \$340,246.

Metallic minerals accounted for approximately \$11,171,715 or 22.1 percent of the State's total production in 1948; industrial minerals accounted for approximately \$39,326,285 or 77.9 percent. In 1946, the latest year for which complete data was available, Washington was 31st in rank with 0.43 percent of the total United States mineral output.

Substantial quantities of copper, lead and zinc are mined in the State and most of the gold and silver is recovered from these mining operations. One of the world's largest smelters is located at Tacoma. Ores from all parts of the Pacific Northwest and from such distant points as Australia, South America and Africa come here to be refined.

Minerals are divided into two groups: metallic and non-metallic. The metallic minerals are those having a metal content. The non-metallic or industrial minerals, on the other hand, are not used as a source of metals but are employed, after possibly some beneficiation or treatment, in nearly their original condition. Minerals or mineral aggregates are produced from all counties in the State, as at least sand, gravel, and common stone are obtained in what are usually considered as no-mining counties. Actually, minerals constitute one of Washington's most valuable resources and the average citizen when informed of the volume and value of the State's mineral production is astonished to know the facts. The index of mineral occurrences in Washington is a very impressive one, the list comprising more than 60 different minerals and including a number of the rare alloy metals such as tungsten and molybdenum. While all known occurrences may not prove to be commercially important, there is much further exploratory work to be done to determine the full extent of the State's mineralization.

The Division of Mines and Geology under the Department of Conservation and Development have a division for mineral identification and specimens submitted have endless variety, covering the whole gamut of metallic and non-metallic minerals, rocks and aggregates. Much of the material proves to have no value, but occasionally worth-while discoveries are made. Some prospectors regularly submit samples so as to maintain a check on the progress of their work. At the present time with the increased interest in uranium minerals many samples have been received for radioactivity tests. Several displays of minerals are maintained in the offices of the Division of Mines and Geology which are housed in the Transportation Building at Olympia.

FOREST LANDS

Washington has a total forest area of 24,100,000 acres, or 56 percent of its total land area. Of this forest land, 20,400,000, or 85 percent is in commercial forests whereas only 74 percent of the total United States forest land is so classified. Approximately 13,400,000 acres of forest land is west of the Cascades and 10,700,000 to the east, or 85 percent of the total area on the west side and 39 percent on the east side. About 47 percent of the State's forest land is occupied by coniferous saw-timber and 25 percent by second growth conifers. In western Washington 55 percent of the forest land and 46 percent of the area of saw-timber is privately owned; in eastern Washington 32 percent of both forest land and saw-timber acreage is privately owned. Approximately 6 percent of the total forest land and 8 percent of the saw-timber acreage is owned by the State.

WASHINGTON STATE

Douglas fir is the predominant forest species in Western Washington and stands in which this species comprises 60 percent or more of the timber volume, occupying 45 percent of the commercial coniferous forest area. In eastern Washington ponderosa pine predominates and stands in which this species comprises 20 percent or more of the volume occupy 56 percent of the commercial coniferous forest area. Washington ranks second in the United States in saw-timber volume, being exceeded only by Oregon. Of the State's total volume of 290 billion board feet, 38 percent is Douglas fir, the most important commercial tree in America. Next in importance is the western hemlock (28%) which was designated as the State Tree by the 1947 Legislature, the Douglas fir having been pre-empted by Oregon.

Few things are more familiar to the people of the Pacific Northwest than the cutting and logging of timber. Most of our pioneer farms were hewed out of the forest to start with; and the timber on their wood lots usually helped pay for the clearing and improvement of the property. Although virgin forests are gradually disappearing, timber and timber-growing land still remain our greatest natural resource.

In order to maintain our forests for the future the State Legislature passed a Forest Practice Act in 1945 and it went into effect on January 1, 1946. The Forest Practices Act is administered by the Division of Forestry under the supervision of each of its District Forest Wardens located in the forest counties of the State.

The objective is to see to it that all forest land has a growing crop of trees. To do this a district warden determines what seed trees are left or that the operator guarantees planting if at the end of five years an area does not seed naturally. The Act has been in effect five years and field men are now examining the areas which have been operating under this law. It is felt that the seed blocks and trees left for the natural seeding is doing the job for which it was intended.

Under this modern Forest Practice Act Washington will continue to be a leading forest product state. The District Forest Wardens can keep a close check on logging operations and they set up a protection system against fire the greatest enemy to forest land.

In the Douglas Fir region of Washington there are 2,103,278 acres in tree farms. There are also tree farms in the Ponderosa region of eastern Washington and in the mixed pine region of the northeastern part of the State. Yes, trees are just as much a crop as wheat or apples and trees will grow on land that is not suitable for farm crops. Trees can be our most lasting natural resource through the carrying out of the Forest Practices Act which is being efficiently handled by the Division of Forestry which is under the Department of Conservation and Development.

GAME AND WILDLIFE

The State abounds in native flowering plants, shrubs and trees and the most magnificent of the flowering shrubs, the coast rhododendron, is the State Flower. Of the perennial plants lupin is especially noticeable in the spring and of the trees the dogwood blooms everywhere throughout the forested and cutover areas. The alpine meadows of the higher altitudes are carpeted with a profusion of many-colored flowers during the month of July, beginning with the avalanche lilies and ending with Indian paintbrush and mountain heather.

Washington is one of the finest game areas in the United States. Mention is made in the journals of the Lewis and Clark Expedition of 1805-06 of the great variety of animal and bird life and the conservation measures of the State and Federal Governments have notably succeeded in maintaining the game population. More than 354,000 big-game

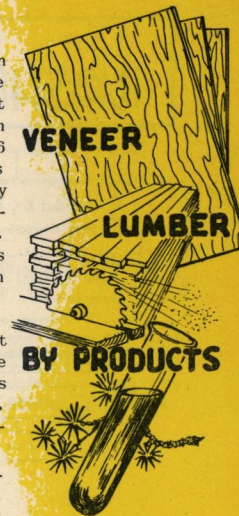
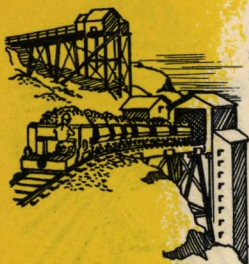
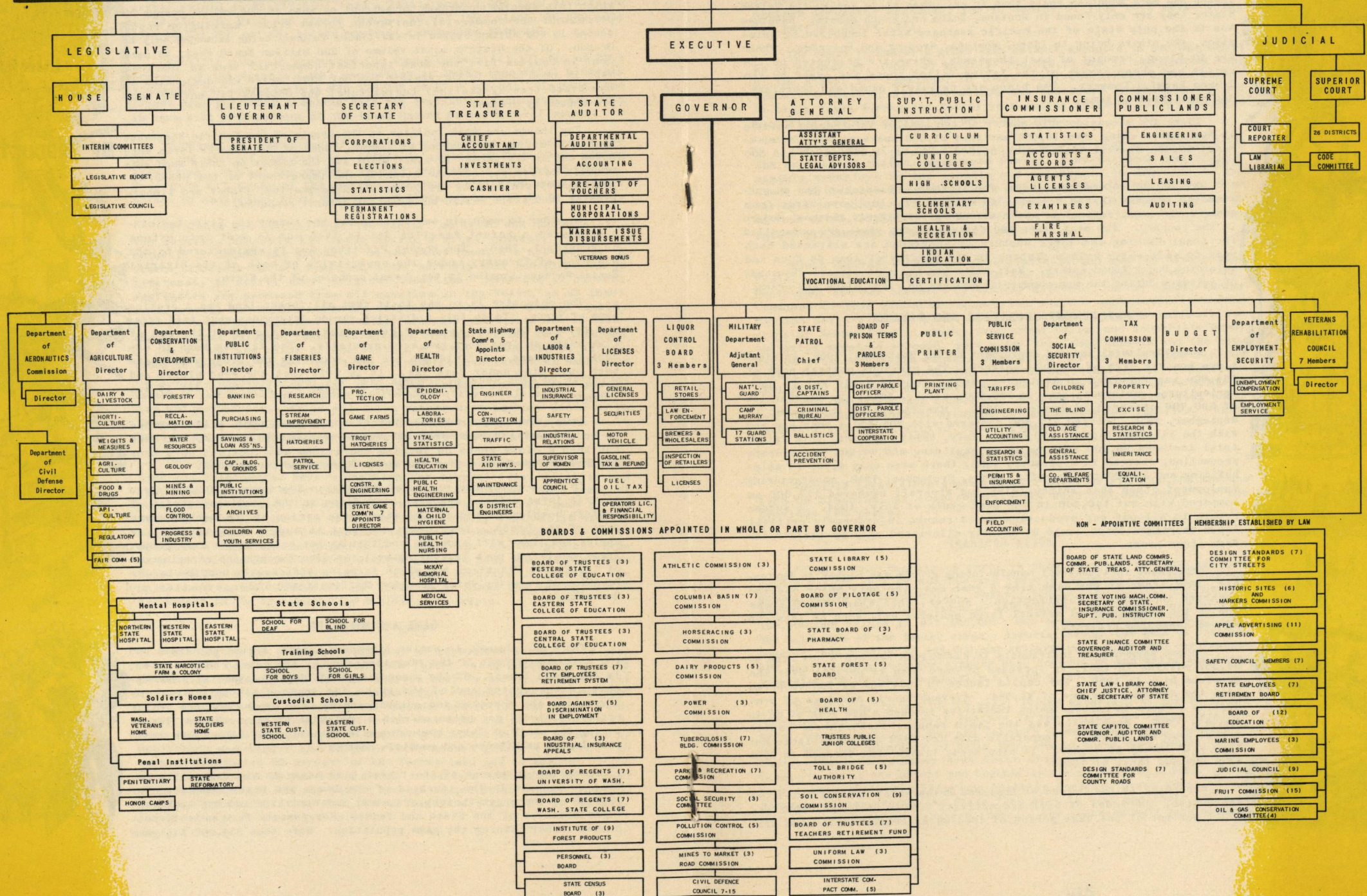


DIAGRAM OF WASHINGTON STATE GOVERNMENT

THE PEOPLE STATE CONSTITUTION



WASHINGTON STATE

animals forage on the State's meadows and roam its windfalls. Of these according to the latest game estimate, there are approximately 100,000 mule deer; 170,000 Black Tailed deer; 30,000 White Tailed deer; 30,000 elk, 18,000 black bear; 7 grizzlies and 6,000 mountain goats. Washington has more mountain goats than in any other state and in the United States they are only found in Montana, Idaho and South Dakota. Washington is the only state of the Pacific seaboard still inhabited by grizzlies, the others being in Idaho, Montana, Wyoming and Colorado. There are 10 bison, remnant of past thousands, which are protected on the cattle and sheep ranges of the Yakima Valley these are owned by the Gibson Packing Company. The bison are privately owned and therefore, not classified as game.

There are a considerable number of the smaller fur-bearing animals in Washington among them 18,000 martens; 21,000 beavers; 100,000 muskrats; 40,000 skunks; 15,000 mink; 25,000 weasels; 1,000 otter and 500 fox.

One of the top-ranking states for sportsmen, Washington has an outstanding program in the propagation of game fish and game birds from state hatcheries, several of which are among the largest and most modern in the country. The many lakes and streams of the state are unexcelled for trout fishing and large numbers of sportsmen are attracted each year to salt-water salmon fishing in the Straits of Juan de Fuca and adjoining Puget Sound waters. Salt-water beaches also attract thousands of amateurs during the non-commercial seasons on razor clams and crabs.

EMPLOYMENT, BUSINESS AND FINANCE

Nonagricultural insured employment during September, 1952, attained a new postwar high of 766,000 workers. The previous postwar peak of 754,000 was recorded in September, 1951. During World War II non-agricultural employment rose to 780,900 in July, 1944; the postwar low of 590,700 occurred in January, 1950. Manufacturing employment in September, 1952, totaled 212,800 compared with 205,400 a year ago and with the all-time high of 280,000 in July, 1944. However, this latter total included 95,200 workers in shipbuilding and 44,200 in aircraft production, whereas in September, 1952, there were only 4,700 in shipbuilding and 30,800 in aircraft. Hence, September, 1952, manufacturing employment other than shipbuilding and aircraft numbered 177,300 as compared with but 140,600 in the peak month of July, 1944. A sudden return to all-out war production would result in extremely critical labor shortages which could be totally alleviated only by immigration from other areas.

Employment in almost all manufacturing groups was higher in September, 1952, than at the same time a year ago; the only major decline occurred in contract construction. However, this slack which arose due to the completion of several large projects will soon be taken up by new scheduled projects.

Income payments to individuals in Washington reached a new high of \$4,257 million in 1951, an increase of more than 11 percent over the previous high in 1950. Per capita income in 1951 was \$1,755 compared with the national average of \$1,584. Average hourly earnings of production workers in manufacturing industries reached a new peak of \$2 in August, 1952. Washington was the tenth ranking state in per capita income payments in 1951. Comparable data for 1952 are unavailable but they will likely be higher. It also seems likely that incomes in 1953 will surpass those of 1952.

According to the Bureau of Business Research of the University of Washington, the index of business activity during December, 1952 was 273.7 percent of the base period of 1935-39 as compared with the all-

WASHINGTON STATE

time high of 245.8 reached during 1950. During the peak war production year of 1944 the index reached 176.9. The index figure for the Inland Empire region (Spokane) was 279.0 and the Lower Columbia region (Portland) was 269.6. Probably the most significant measure of activity in business was bank debits, the total of checks and other charges against depositor accounts, for 12 months of 1952 this measure was 5.8 percent above 1951.

The State Treasurer's gross cash balance amounted to \$90,603,369.91 as of October 31, 1952, of which \$7,736,818.73 was in the General Fund of the State, the remainder in trust, self-sustaining and permanent funds. A total of \$141,757,231.78 was collected in sales and gross receipts taxes during the fiscal year ending April 30, 1952, compared with \$132,106,090 during the preceding year.

The balance of \$7,736,818.73 in the General Fund was earmarked for the payment of called registered General Fund warrants and regular monthly transfers to the schools and colleges. In addition to the above, on October 31, 1952, there were \$58,388,540 in General Fund Warrants not called. In other words, instead of a balance in the General Fund of \$7,736,818.73 the General Fund was actually in debt approximately \$47,000,000 on October 31, 1952.

South Central Washington is the site of the Hanford Atomic Bomb Project. Built during the war by the Du Pont Company for the War Department and now operated by General Electric for the Atomic Energy Commission, this gigantic engineering project cost several hundred million dollars and involved the appropriation of some half-million acres of Benton County. Power from Grand Coulee and Bonneville dams, unlimited supplies of cold, pure water from the Columbia and the isolation from population centers were among the chief reasons for the selection of this site for the birth of the Atomic Era. Production employment currently is about 7,800 and will be stepped up to 9,000 as new plant facilities are completed. Meanwhile, 300 residential units are under construction at Richland to accommodate new families. Richland is a government city of 21,809 population.

SOCIAL SECURITY

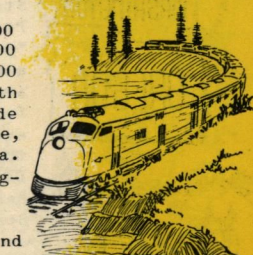
The 1953 Legislature appropriated a total of \$188,500,000 for the 1953-55 biennium, as compared with the \$183,000,000 spent for the previous two years.

TRANSPORTATION

EXPORTS from Washington ports in 1949 amounted to 1,632,600,000 pounds valued at \$104,400,000 and imports amounted to 2,600,400,000 pounds valued at \$63,000,000. Seattle led in exports with 673,700,000 pounds which had a total value of \$49,400,000, but Tacoma trailed with 582,800,000 valued at \$41,800,000 but this figure does not include the valuation of the tanker cargo. Imports through the port of Seattle, however, had a value of \$29,600,000 compared to \$26,900,000 for Tacoma. Our next ranking port for exports both in tonnage and value was Longview with 166,000,000 pounds with a value of \$5,200,000.

Puget Sound is one of the great inland waterways of the world and contains two of the finest harbors in the United States or anywhere else, Seattle's Elliott Bay and Tacoma's Commencement Bay. Washington ports have the advantage of being from one to three days nearer to Far Eastern ports than other West Coast shipping centers via the Great Circle Route to the Orient and Seattle is the gateway to Alaska. Three transcontinental railroads--the Northern Pacific, Great Northern and Milwaukee lines--cross the State from east to west and there are connections with two more western lines to the south as well as the Cana-

BANK



dian railways to the north. Excellent connections are also made with major airlines throughout the United States, to Alaska, Hawaii and the Orient.

TOURIST SURVEY

A summary of Washington Tourist Survey for the year 1952 conducted by the Bureau of Economic and Business Research of the State College of Washington in cooperation with the Department of Highways of the State of Washington and other agencies reveals the importance of tourist trade in the economic life of the State. This survey was based on a questionnaire distributed to out-of-state tourists only. A total of 3,380,000 out-of-state visitors were registered, an increase over the previous year. They spent 13 percent more than in 1951, a total of \$134,500,000.

Washington industries shared the tourist income dollar in these ratios: Food, 31 cents; transportation, 25 cents; lodging, 20 cents; clothing 7 cents; entertainment, 6 cents and miscellaneous items, 11 cents.

Nearly half, or 45 percent, came from the other two Pacific Coast states, with the North Central states providing 21 percent. The remainder were evenly divided throughout the rest of the nation. Ninety-six percent traveled by automobile and the average length of the trip in the state was 618 miles.

RECREATION

Washington is located in the heart of the "Evergreen Playground" comprising Oregon, Washington and British Columbia. Among its outstanding tourist attractions are two of the country's most spectacular National Parks, Mt. Rainier and Olympic. Mt. Rainier, established in 1899, includes 241,782 acres and is the 8th largest in the country. Rising to a height of 14,408 feet, Mt. Rainier is the 3rd highest peak in continental United States. It has the largest glacier system of any single mountain peak, 28 in all, some of which are of great size and comprising more than 40 sq. miles of ice from 50 to 500 feet thick. Paradise Inn is the principal resort, open to summer tourists from June to September and used by many thousands during the winter skiing season.

Olympic National Park, first established as a National Monument in 1909 and created a park in 1938, has an area of 835,411 acres and is the 3rd largest in the U. S. Located in the extreme northwest corner of the State, this park occupies the entire central portion of the Olympic Peninsula and the Olympic Mountains. Destined to be maintained as a "primitive" area, the park is a spectacular expanse of rugged peaks, alpine meadows, mountain lakes, deep canyons and broad valleys supporting a forest growth unequalled anywhere in the country. The "rain forests" on the western slope of the Olympics, where winter rainfall averages 140 inches, are especially remarkable in the temperate zone for their tropical luxuriance and the enormous size reached by the Douglas fir, western hemlock, Sitka spruce, western red cedar and silver fir. Headquarters of the Park are at the city of Port Angeles on Juan de Fuca Strait and the principal resort area is on Crescent Lake.

The Washington State Parks and Recreation Commission maintains a system of 79 State Park Areas comprising 60,000 acres, some of which are highly developed for tourist convenience and all of which are being developed as rapidly as funds are available. Dry Falls State Park is at the site of a unique geological wonder. Here melting glaciers created a prehistoric Columbia river of such enormous size that the equivalent of fifty Niagras flowed over a rim five miles in extent in a shear drop of more than 400 feet. The upper Grand Coulee extends from Dry Falls to the site of Grand Coulee Dam in the present bed of

the Columbia and below the Falls the lower Grand Coulee extends south for another 25 miles before merging in the Columbia Basin Irrigation area. Grand Coulee Dam is, of course, the principal single tourist attraction in Washington, now rivaling Mt. Rainier, and 150-mile Roosevelt Lake behind the dam is being developed by the Department of the Interior as a major recreational area.

It is impossible in a short space even to begin to do justice to the many other recreational attractions of Washington. In addition to Mt. Rainier there are the equally attractive playgrounds surrounding Mt. Baker, Mt. Adams and Mt. St. Helens, while in between there are the millions of acres of National Forests with their numerous developed camping sites. Of the other state parks, mention should be made of Mt. Spokane and Moran State Park. Mt. Spokane is eastern Washington's most highly developed ski area as well as summer playground. Moran Park is in the heart of the San Juan Islands which are unexcelled as a yachting area and from 2,400-foot Mt. Constitution, within the park, the visitor has a panoramic view which for variety of scene probably cannot be duplicated anywhere else in the world. Hundreds of islands are spread out at the viewer's feet; the Cascades, the Olympics and the British Columbia mountains are on all sides; towering Mt. Baker and Mt. Rainier are to the east and south; Juan de Fuca Strait, the Straits of Georgia and Puget Sound with all their bays, inlets and narrows stretch in endless variety to merge with the distant horizon.

The Recreation Division of the State Parks created in 1947 and which was staffed in 1949 is to help communities help themselves in providing facilities, programs, and leadership for local citizens.

Like the old saying "all work and no play makes Jack a dull boy" recreation is essential to modern living and does effect each of us regardless of age, income, occupation, race or nationality. There are four classes of recreation: Physical activities, Social activities, arts and crafts, music and dramatics. One kind of activity is as important as another to allow for individual choice.

Our State Parks and Recreation Commission is ready to cooperate with federal, state and local communities in planning for better recreation for our youth for they are anxious to rightly direct the child's leisure time.

This poem written by Jennie Weeks an employee of the State Parks and Recreation Commission truly describes the beauty and necessity of our State having such a department for the preservation of these things for coming generations.

Island, beach, or sparkling bay,
Mountain peak and cliff of gray--
Crystal lake or waterfall,
Meadow flow'r and forest tall--
Grotto where the mad sea pounds
Or woodland where wild life abounds.
Landmarks named in history's page;
Fossils of a by-gone age.
Secured--preserved--before too late,
Within our parks--gifts of the State.

WASHINGTON

39 Counties	U. S. CENSUS POPULATION 1950	U. S. CENSUS POPULATION 1940	County Seats	STATE CENSUS BOARD ESTIMATED POP. April 1, 1952	Land Area Sq. Miles Rank	DATE ORGANIZED
STATE	2,378,963	1,736,191	OLYMPIA-CAPITAL	16,500	66,786--19TH	1889
ADAMS	6,584	6,209	RITZVILLE	2,145	1,895--16TH	1883
ASOTIN	10,878	8,365	ASOTIN	740	627--35TH	1883
BENTON	51,370	12,053	PROSSER	2,738	1,738--21ST	1905
CHELAN	39,301	34,412	WENATCHEE	14,100	2,931--3RD	1899
CLALLAM	26,396	21,848	PORT ANGELES	11,450	1,753--20TH	1854
CLARK	85,307	49,852	VANCOUVER	42,000	633--34TH	1844
COLUMBIA	4,860	5,549	DAYTON	2,979	860--31ST	1875
COWLITZ	53,369	40,155	KELSO	8,850	1,146--25TH	1854
DOUGLAS	10,817	8,651	WATERVILLE	1,013	1,841--17TH	1883
FERRY	4,096	4,701	REPUBLIC	910	2,197--9TH	1899
FRANKLIN	13,563	6,307	PASCO	11,300	1,262--28TH	1883
GARFIELD	3,204	3,383	POMEROY	1,775	714--33RD	1881
GRANT	24,346	14,668	EPHRATA	5,872	2,691--4TH	1909
GRAYS HARBOR	53,644	53,166	MONTESANO	2,400	1,905--15TH	1854
ISLAND	11,079	6,098	COUPEVILLE	429	206--38TH	1853
JEFFERSON	11,618	8,918	PORT TOWNSEND	6,888	1,812--18TH	1852
KING	732,992	504,980	SEATTLE	477,000	2,134--12TH	1852
KITSAP	75,724	44,387	PORT ORCHARD	2,775	402--36TH	1857
KITTITAS	22,235	20,230	ELLENSBURG	8,430	2,315--8TH	1883
Klickitat	12,049	11,357	GOLDENDALE	1,950	1,912--14TH	1859

COUNTY STATISTICS

Derivation of Name	Parent County or Counties	CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT NUMBER	LEGISLATIVE DISTRICT NUMBER	NUMBER OF SENATORS	NUMBER OF REPRESENTATIVES	CLASSIFICATION OF COUNTY	Principal Products And Industries
GEORGE WASHINGTON	OREGON TERR.	6	46	46	99	A-9	BY COUNTY
JOHN ADAMS	WHITMAN	4	8 PART	1	2	7	WHEAT, LIVESTOCK WOOL
INDIAN "EEL CREEK"	GARFIELD	4	10 PART	1	2	6	GRAIN, FRUIT, LIVESTOCK
U. S. SENATOR FROM MISSOURI	YAKIMA & Klickitat	4	16 PART	1	2	3	SOFT FRUIT, VEGETABLES, MINT, GRAIN, GRAPES, HOPS
INDIAN "DEEP WATER"	KITTITAS & OKANOGAN	5	12	1	2	4	APPLES, SOFT FRUIT, COPPER, FOREST PRODUCTS
INDIAN "BRAVE PEOPLE"	JEFFERSON	2	24 PART	1	3	4	FOREST PRODUCTS, DAIRY- ING, FISHERIES, MINERALS
CLARK OF LEWIS & CLARK EXPED.	FIRST COUNTY IN THE STATE	3	17	1	3	2	FOREST PRODUCTS, DAIRY- ING, POULTRY, ALUMINUM & FRUITS
COLUMBIA RIVER	WALLA WALLA	4	10 PART	1	2	7	WHEAT, CANNING PEAS, WOOL
INDIAN TRIBE	LEWIS	3	18 PART	1	2	3	FOREST PRODUCTS, ALUMI- NUM, DAIRYING & MINT
U. S. SENATOR, ILL.	LINCOLN	5	1 PART	1	2	6	WHEAT, APPLES, LIVESTOCK
FIRST GOVERNOR	STEVENS	5	8 PART	1	2	8	MINING, LIVESTOCK & DAIRYING
BENJAMIN FRANKLIN	WHITMAN	4	16 PART	1	2	5	WHEAT, LIVESTOCK, WOOL
JAMES A. GARFIELD	COLUMBIA	4	10 PART	1	2	8	WHEAT, LIVESTOCK, FRUITS
U. S. GRANT	DOUGLAS	4	13 PART	1	2	4	WHEAT, LIVESTOCK, FRUITS
CAPTAIN GRAY	LEWIS	3	21 and 19 PART	1	3	3	FOREST PRODUCTS, FISH- ERIES, DAIRYING AND CRANBERRIES
CONSISTS OF ISLANDS	KING	2	38 PART	1	3	7	POULTRY, DAIRYING & VEGETABLE SEEDS
THOMAS JEFFERSON	LEWIS	2	24 PART	1	3	6	FOREST PRODUCTS, FISH- ERIES AND DAIRYING
VICE PRESIDENT WM. R. KING	LEWIS	1	31-46	12	24	A	MANUFACTURING, FOREST PROD. DIVERSIFIED FARM- ING, FISH AND COAL
INDIAN "BRAVE"	KING	1	23	1	2	2	POULTRY, DAIRYING, NAVY YD.
INDIAN "GRAY GRAVEL BANK"	YAKIMA	4	13 PART	1	2	4	COAL, POTATOES, LIVESTOCK, FOREST PRODUCTS
INDIAN TRIBE	WALLA WALLA	4	16 PART	1	2	5	LIVESTOCK, WHEAT, HAY, PEARS

WASHINGTON

39 Counties	U. S. CENSUS POPULATION 1950	U. S. CENSUS POPULATION 1940	County Seats	STATE CENSUS BOARD ESTIMATED POP. April 1, 1952	Land Area Sq. Miles Rank	DATE ORGANIZED
LEWIS	43,755	41,393	CHEHALIS	5,639	2,447--6TH	1845
LINCOLN	10,970	11,361	DAVENPORT	1,453	2,300--7TH	1883
MASON	15,022	11,603	SHELTON	5,250	967--30TH	1854
OKANOGAN	29,131	24,546	OKANOGAN	2,013	5,294--1ST	1888
PACIFIC	16,558	15,928	SOUTH BEND	1,857	925--29TH	1851
PEND OREILLE	7,413	7,156	NEWPORT	1,437	1,406--26TH	1911
PIERCE	275,876	182,081	TACOMA	145,000	1,676--23RD	1852
SAN JUAN	3,245	3,157	FRIDAY HARBOR	783	172--39TH	1873
SKAGIT	43,273	37,650	MOUNT VERNON	5,370	1,735--22ND	1883
SKAMANIA	4,788	4,633	STEVENSON	715	1,676--34TH	1854
SNOHOMISH	111,580	88,754	EVERETT	34,600	2,100--13TH	1861
SPOKANE	221,561	164,652	SPOKANE	170,000	1,763--19TH	1864
STEVENS	18,580	19,275	COLVILLE	3,503	2,486--5TH	1863
THURSTON	44,884	37,285	OLYMPIA	16,500	717--32ND	1852
WAHIAKUM	3,835	4,286	CATHLAMET	616	269--38TH	1854
WALLA WALLA	40,135	30,547	WALLA WALLA	25,100	1,288--27TH	1854
WHATCOM	66,733	60,355	BELLINGHAM	34,500	2,151--11TH	1854
WHITMAN	32,469	27,221	COLFAX	3,057	2,167--10TH	1871
YAKIMA	135,723	99,019	YAKIMA	40,000	4,273--2ND	1865

COUNTY STATISTICS

Derivation of Name	Parent County or Counties	CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT NUMBER	LEGISLATIVE DISTRICT NUMBER	NUMBER OF SENATORS	NUMBER OF REPRESENTATIVES	CLASSIFICATION OF COUNTY	Principal Products And Industries
CAPTAIN LEWIS OF LEWIS & CLARK	VANCOUVER DISTRICT	3	20	1	3	3	DAIRYING, POULTRY, HAY MINERALS, COAL, FOREST PRODUCTS
ABRAHAM LINCOLN	SPOKANE	5	8 PART	1	2	6	WHEAT, LIVESTOCK, HAY
FIRST SECRETARY WASHINGTON TERR.	THURSTON	3	24 PART	1	3	5	FOREST PRODUCTS, FISHERIES, DAIRYING AND POULTRY
INDIAN "RENDEZVOUS"	STEVENS	5	1 PART	1	2	4	APPLES, MINING, FOREST PRODUCTS, LIVESTOCK
PACIFIC OCEAN	LEWIS	3	19 PART	1	2	5	FOREST PRODUCTS, FISH- ERIES, DAIRYING, CRAN- BERRIES
FRENCH "EAR BOB"	STEVENS	5	2 PART	1	2	7	MINING, FOREST PRODUCTS DAIRYING
PRESIDENT PIERCE	LEWIS	6	25-30	5	10	A	FOREST PROD., MANUFAC- TURING, SMELTING, DAIRYING, BERRIES
PRINCIPAL ISLAND	WHATCOM	2	40 PART	1	3	9	FISHERIES, DAIRYING, POULTRY, TRUCK CROPS
INDIAN TRIBE	WHATCOM	2	40 PART	1	3	3	DAIRYING, POULTRY, BER- RIES, FISHERIES, VEGETABLES
INDIAN "SWIFT RIVER"	CLARK	3	16 PART	1	2	8	FOREST PROD., FRUITS, LIVESTOCK
INDIAN TRIBE	ISLAND	2	39 AND 38 PART	1	2	2	FOREST PROD., DAIRYING FISH, VEGETABLES, BERRIES
INDIAN "CHIEF OF SUN"	WALLA WALLA	5	3-7	5	10	A	MANUFACTURING, MINING, WHEAT, FOREST PROD. DRY PEAS
GOVERNOR STEVENS	WALLA WALLA	5	2 PART	1	2	4	MINING, DAIRYING, LIVE- STOCK, HAY, GRAIN
FIRST DELEGATE TO CONGRESS FROM ORE. TERRITORY	LEWIS	3	22	1	2	3	FOREST PROD., DAIRYING, POULTRY, OLYMPIA OYSTERS
INDIAN CHIEF	LEWIS	3	18 PART	1	2	8	FOREST PROD. DAIRYING, AND SALMON
INDIAN "MANY WATERS"	SKAMANIA & CLARK	4	11	1	2	3	WHEAT, FRUITS AND VEGETABLES
INDIAN "NOISY WATERS"	ISLAND	2	41-42	2	4	3	DAIRYING, FOREST PROD., BERRIES, COAL & FISH
MARCUS WHITMAN	STEVENS	4	9	1	2	4	WHEAT, LIVESTOCK, DRY PEAS
INDIAN TRIBE	WALLA WALLA	4	14-15	2	5	1	APPLES, PEARS, PEACHES, CHERRIES, APRICOTS, GRAPES, & TRUCK & FIELD CROPS

OFFICIAL LIST Federal & State Elective Officials

WASHINGTON CONGRESSIONAL DELEGATION

United States Senators

1. Warren G. Magnuson (D) (Term expires January, 1957)	} Official Address: Senate Office Bldg., Washington, Dist. of Columbia
2. Henry M. Jackson (D) (Term expires January, 1959)	}

United States Representatives (Terms expire January, 1955)

Congressman-at-Large---Don Magnuson (D)	} Official Address:
1st District---Thomas M. Pelly (R)	}
2nd District---Jack Westland (R)	}
3rd District---Russell V. Mack (R)	} House Office Bldg., Washington, Dist. of Columbia
4th District---Hal Holmes (R)	}
5th District---Walt Horan (R)	}
6th District---Thor C. Tollefson (R)	}

- STATE OFFICERS -

(Official address of State Officers is Olympia, Washington)
(Terms expire January, 1957)

GOVERNOR, Arthur B. Langlie (R), ---Assistant to the Governor, Fred C. Koch
LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR, Emmett T. Anderson (R)
SECRETARY OF STATE, Earl Coe (D), ---Assistant Secretary of State, Ray J. Yeoman---
Deputy Secretary of State, Kenneth N. Gilbert
STATE TREASURER, Charles R. Maybury (R), ---Assistant Treasurer, Homer R. Jones---
Deputy Treasurer, George B. Howe
STATE AUDITOR, Cliff Yelle (D), ---Asst. Auditor, Frank Keister---Deputy Auditor, Clem Yelle
ATTORNEY GENERAL, Don Eastvold (R), ---Chief Assistant Attorney General, Bernard Lonctot
SUPT. PUBLIC INSTRUCTION, Pearl A. Wanamaker (N.P.)
COMMISSIONER OF PUBLIC LANDS, Otto A. Case (R), ---Assistant Commissioner, John H. Robertson
INSURANCE COMMISSIONER, William A. Sullivan (D), ---Deputy Commissioner, Lee I. Kueckelhan

ADMINISTRATIVE DEPARTMENTS

(Appointive)

Offices Located in Olympia

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE	Director, Sverre N. Omdahl
DEPARTMENT OF BUDGET	Director, E. D. Brabrook
CIVIL DEFENSE	Director, D. E. Barbey, Vice Admiral, U.S.N. (Ret.)
DEPARTMENT OF CONSERVATION AND DEVELOPMENT	Director, W. A. Galbraith
DEPARTMENT OF EMPLOYMENT SECURITY	Director, L. H. Bates
STATE HIGHWAY COMMISSION (Dept. of Highways)	Director, W. A. Bugge
DEPARTMENT OF LABOR AND INDUSTRIES	Director, A. M. Johnson
DEPARTMENT OF LICENSES	Director, Della Urquhart
STATE LIBRARY COMMISSION	Librarian, Maryan E. Reynolds
LIQUOR CONTROL BOARD	Chairman, Evro M. Beckett Members: B. H. Callison, Robert L. Smith
MILITARY DEPARTMENT (National Guard)	Adjutant, Lilburn H. Stevens
STATE PATROL	Chief, James Pryde
POLLUTION CONTROL COMMISSION	Director, E. F. Eldridge
BOARD OF PRISON TERMS AND PAROLES	Chairman, Dr. Henry H. Ness Members: Frank M. Dallam, Norman S. Hayner
PROGRESS AND INDUSTRY DEVELOPMENT	Supervisor, Charles E. Johns
DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS	Director, Harold D. Van Eaton
PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION	Chairman, Jerome Kuykendall Members: E. W. Anderson, Joseph Starin
PUBLIC PRINTER	Public Printer, Clarence Ellington
DEPARTMENT OF SOCIAL SECURITY	Acting Director, George Hollenbeck
TAX COMMISSION	Chairman, Ernest C. Huntley Members: Dinsmore Taylor
VETERANS REHABILITATION COUNCIL	Director, E. B. Riley

OFFICES LOCATED IN SEATTLE

DEPARTMENT OF AERONAUTICS	Director, Charles S. Chester Department located at 905 Second Avenue Building, Seattle
ATHLETIC COMMISSION	Chairman, Leslie G. Simkins Commission located at 305 Harrison St., Seattle
DEPARTMENT OF FISHERIES	Director, Robert J. Schoettler Department located in Smith Tower, Second Ave., Seattle
DEPARTMENT OF GAME	Director, John Biggs Department located at 509 Fairview Ave., Seattle
DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH	Director, Dr. John A. Kahl Department located in Smith Tower, Second Ave., Seattle
HORSE RACING COMMISSION	Chairman, William Fitzgerald Commission located at 305 Harrison St., Seattle
STATE PARKS AND RECREATION COMMISSION	Director, John R. Vanderzicht Commission located at 100 Dexter Avenue, Seattle 9

THE STATE LEGISLATURE

SENATE -
Lieutenant Governor, Emmett T. Anderson (R), Ex-officio President of the Senate
Herbert Sieler, Chehalis, Secretary of the Senate
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES -
R. Mort Frayn (R), Seattle, Speaker of the House of Representatives
William Howard, Seattle, Chief Clerk of the House of Representatives

