

Rhode Island Department of Economic Development

A Historic Textile Mill Stands at Slater Mill Historic Site in Pawtucket

RHODE ISLAND is the smallest state in the Union. It covers only 1,210 square miles (3,140 square kilometers), and is a little more than half the size of Delaware, the second smallest state. In spite of its size, Rhode Island is an important industrial state. It ranks high among the states in textile and jewelry production. Rhode Island's official nickname is *Ocean State*. But because of its size, it has traditionally been called *Little Rhody*. Providence is the capital and largest city of Rhode Island.

Rhode Island lies on beautiful Narragansett Bay, an arm of the Atlantic Ocean. The bay makes the state a leading vacationland. Thousands of tourists come to Rhode Island each summer to enjoy boating, fishing, and other water sports. Naval installations along Narragansett Bay include the Newport Naval Underwater Systems Center and the Naval War College.

Narragansett Bay almost cuts Rhode Island in two. The bay extends 28 miles (45 kilometers) inland from southern Rhode Island. The state has 36 islands, most of which are in the bay. Aquidneck, the largest island, was officially named *Rhode Island* in 1644. Towns on the mainland were called *Providence Plantations*. As a result, Rhode Island's official name is *State of Rhode Island and Providence Plantations*. Thus, the smallest state has the longest official name.

About 65 per cent of Rhode Island's people live in the Providence metropolitan area. Only California and New Jersey have a greater percentage of urban residents. About a sixth of Rhode Island's people live in Providence itself, second to Boston among New England's largest cities.

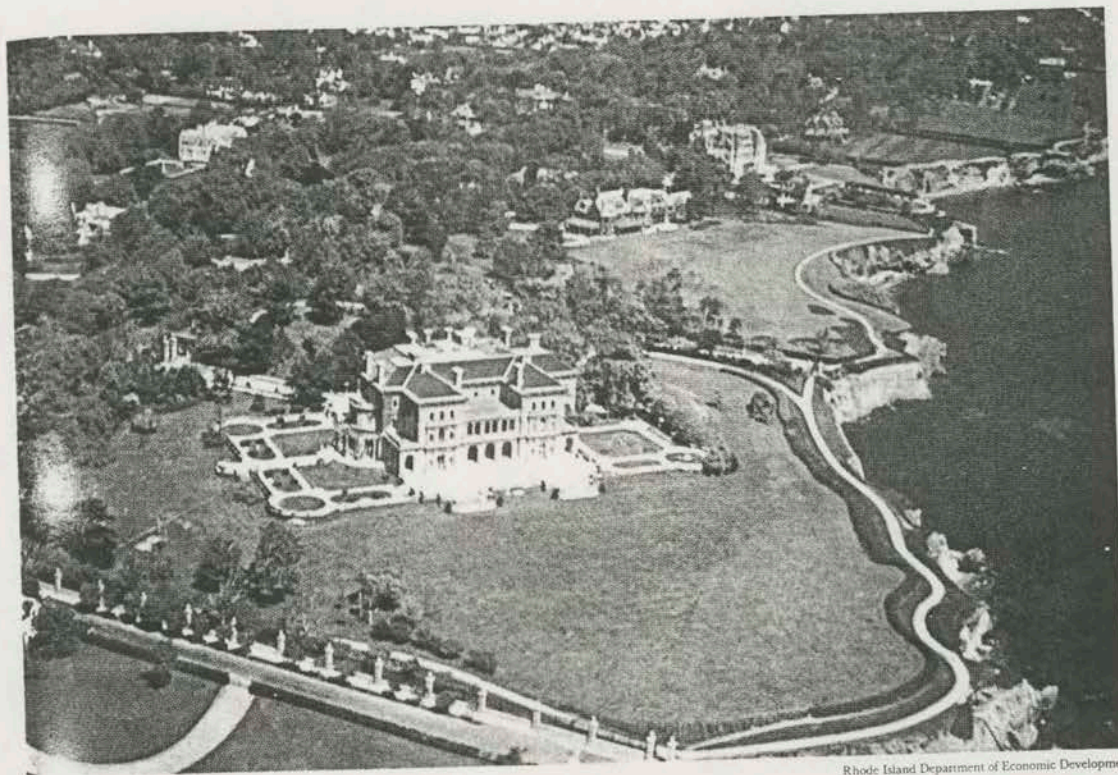
The people of Rhode Island have played important parts in the history and industrial development of the United States. Roger Williams, who founded Providence in 1636, worked for religious and political freedom. Under his leadership, Rhode Islanders gained fame for their love of personal liberty. In 1776, Rhode Island became the first of the 13 original colonies to formally declare independence from Great Britain. But it was the last colony to ratify the U.S. Constitution. Rhode Island delayed ratification for three years—until 1790—when the Bill of Rights was ready to be added to the Constitution.

Samuel Slater, an English machinist who settled in Rhode Island, helped establish the American textile industry. In the late 1700's, he built the first cotton spinning mill driven by water power. Nehemiah and Seril Dodge, Rhode Island brothers, started the jewelry industry in America. Rhode Islanders also were prominent in the boatbuilding, fishing, shipping, and whaling industries.

RHODE ISLAND



OCEAN STATE



Rhode Island Department of Economic Development

Cliff Walk Winds Past *The Breakers*, the Cornelius Vanderbilt Estate in Newport

Rhode Island (blue) ranks as the smallest of all the 50 states. It is one of the New England States (gray).



Facts in Brief

Capital: Providence.

Government: *Congress*—U.S. senators, 2; U.S. representatives, 2. *Electoral Votes*—4. *State Legislature*—senators, 50; representatives, 100. *Counties*—5 (no county governments). *Cities and Towns*—39 with local governments.

Area: 1,210 sq. mi. (3,140 km²), including 158 sq. mi. (408 km²) of inland water but excluding 14 sq. mi. (36 km²) of coastal water; 50th and smallest in size among the states. *Greatest Distances*—north-south, 48 mi. (77 km); east-west, 37 mi. (60 km). *Coastline*—40 mi. (64 km).

Elevation: *Highest*—Jerimoth Hill, 812 ft. (247 m) above sea level. *Lowest*—sea level along the Atlantic Coast.

Population: 1980 *Census*—947,154; 40th among the states; density, 781 persons per sq. mi. (302 per km²); distribution, 87 per cent urban, 13 per cent rural. 1970 *Census*—949,723.

Chief Products: *Agriculture*—greenhouse and nursery products, milk. *Fishing Industry*—flounder, lobsters. *Manufacturing*—jewelry and silverware, fabricated metal products, nonelectric machinery, textiles, primary metals. *Mining*—sand and gravel, stone.

Statehood: May 29, 1790, the 13th state.

State Abbreviations: R.I. (traditional); RI (postal).

State Motto: *Hope*.

State Song: "Rhode Island." Words and music by T. Clarke Brown.

The contributors of this article are William D. Metz, Professor of History, Emeritus, at the University of Rhode Island; John J. Monaghan, Jr., Managing Editor of the Providence Evening Bulletin; and Marion I. Wright, Professor of Geography at Rhode Island College.

RHODE ISLAND / Government

Constitution of Rhode Island was adopted in 1842. It became effective on May 2, 1843. Until then, a royal English charter of 1663 served as Rhode Island's constitution. An *amendment* (change) to the state Constitution may be proposed by the Rhode Island legislature or by a constitutional convention. To become law, amendments proposed in the legislature need the approval of a majority of the legislators twice—once before and once after an election. The amendments are then submitted to the people in a regular election. Three-fifths of those voting must approve the amendments. To call a constitutional convention, a majority vote by the legislators and voters is needed. Amendments proposed by a constitutional convention require the approval of a majority of the voters in a regular election.

Executive. The governor of Rhode Island holds office for two years and may be reelected any number of times. The governor receives a yearly salary of \$49,500. The state has no official residence for its governor. For a list of all the governors of Rhode Island, see the *History* section of this article. Rhode Island voters also elect the lieutenant governor, attorney general, secretary of state, and state treasurer to two-year terms. The governor, with the state senate's approval, appoints most other key executive officials. These officials include the directors of administration, business regulation, employment security, health, labor, natural resources, public works, and social welfare.

Legislature of Rhode Island is called the General Assembly. It consists of a 50-member Senate and a 100-member House of Representatives. Voters in each of Rhode Island's 50 senatorial districts elect one senator. Voters in each of the state's 100 representative districts elect one representative. Senators and representatives serve two-year terms.

The legislature meets annually, beginning on the first Tuesday of January. Regular and special legislative sessions have no time limit.

In 1966, the legislature *reapportioned* (redivided) the Senate and the House of Representatives. For a discus-

sion of reapportionment in Rhode Island, see *The Mid-1900's* section of this article.

Courts. The Supreme Court of Rhode Island has a chief justice and four associate justices. The General Assembly elects the justices to life terms. The Assembly chooses a chief justice from among the associate justices.

Other Rhode Island courts include a district court, a family court, and a superior court. The district court has a chief judge and 12 associate judges. The family court has 11 judges, including a chief judge. The superior court has a presiding justice and 18 associate justices. The governor, with the consent of the Senate, appoints district, family, and superior court judges to life terms. Rhode Island also has about 40 probate judges. City and town councils appoint these judges.

Local Government. Rhode Island and Connecticut are the only states that have no county governments. Five of Rhode Island's 8 cities and 10 of its 31 towns have *home rule*. That is, they can write and amend their charters without permission from the legislature. Rhode Island *towns* are similar to *townships* in other states. They are geographic districts that may include rural areas and several unincorporated villages under one government.

Most large Rhode Island cities have the mayor-council form of government. These cities include Central Falls, Cranston, Pawtucket, Providence, Warwick, and Woonsocket. East Providence and Newport use the council-manager form of government.

The town meeting is the most common form of government in Rhode Island towns. Dating from colonial days, the town meeting is one of the purest examples of democracy. Voters at annual town meetings participate directly in governmental decisions. They elect officials, approve budgets, pass laws, and decide other business.

Revenue. Taxation provides about three-fourths of the state government's *general revenue* (income). Almost all the rest comes from federal grants and other U.S. government programs. Sales and gross receipts taxes bring

Old Colony House in Newport was built in 1739. On May 4, 1776, colonists stood on the balcony to announce Rhode Island's independence from Great Britain. The building served as a hospital for French and for British forces during the Revolutionary War. Then, from 1790 to 1900, it was a meeting place for Rhode Island's General Assembly.

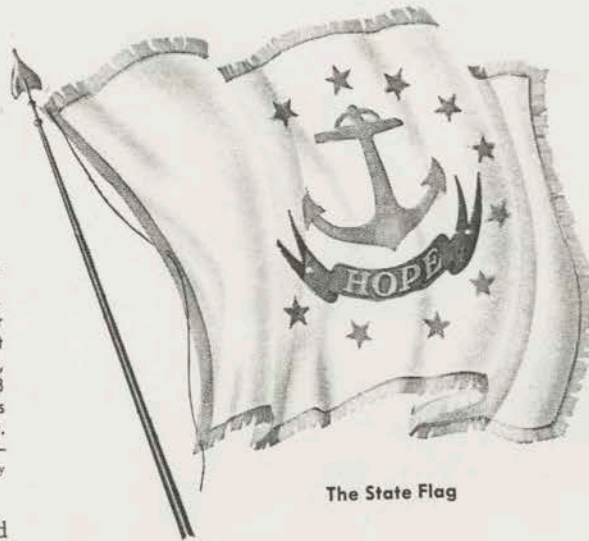




The State Seal

Symbols of Rhode Island. On the seal, the state motto, *Hope*, is printed above an anchor, a symbol of hope. The date is the year Roger Williams founded Providence, the state's first permanent white settlement. The seal was adopted in 1875. The state flag, adopted in 1877, has 13 gold stars that represent the 13 original colonies. The white field symbolizes the white uniforms worn by Rhode Island soldiers during the Revolutionary War.

Flag and flower illustrations, courtesy of Eli Lilly and Company



The State Flag

in the largest part of the state's revenue. Rhode Island also has state income taxes on individuals and corporations. In addition, the state collects taxes on alcoholic beverages, cigarettes, corporation income, gasoline, horse racing, inheritances, insurance, and public utilities. The state also receives revenue from license and motor vehicle registration fees.

Politics. Rhode Island became a Republican state shortly before the Civil War. Most Rhode Island voters favored the antislavery and pro-Northern policies of the Republican Party. The growth of cities, usually favorable to the Democratic Party, helped Rhode Island become a two-party state during the 1920's.

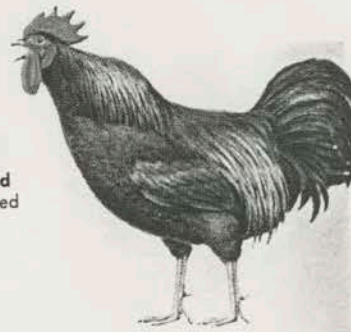
Rhode Island voters supported the Republican presidential candidate in every election from 1856 to 1908. They voted for Woodrow Wilson, a Democrat, in 1912, but supported Republicans in the next three elections. Since 1928, the state has voted Democratic in all presidential elections except 1952, 1956, 1972, and 1984. For the state's electoral votes and voting record in presidential elections, see **ELECTORAL COLLEGE** (table).

In state and congressional elections, the people of Rhode Island usually voted for Republicans from the 1860's to the 1920's. Since the 1920's, they have generally favored Democratic candidates for the state legislature, the governorship, and the U.S. Congress.

The State House is in Providence, the capital of Rhode Island since 1900. Earlier capitals were Newport, East Greenwich, Bristol, South Kingstown, and Providence (at the same time, 1663-1854); and Newport and Providence (at the same time, 1854-1900).

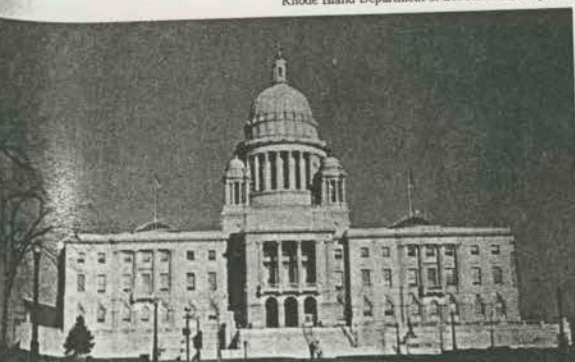
Rhode Island Department of Economic Development

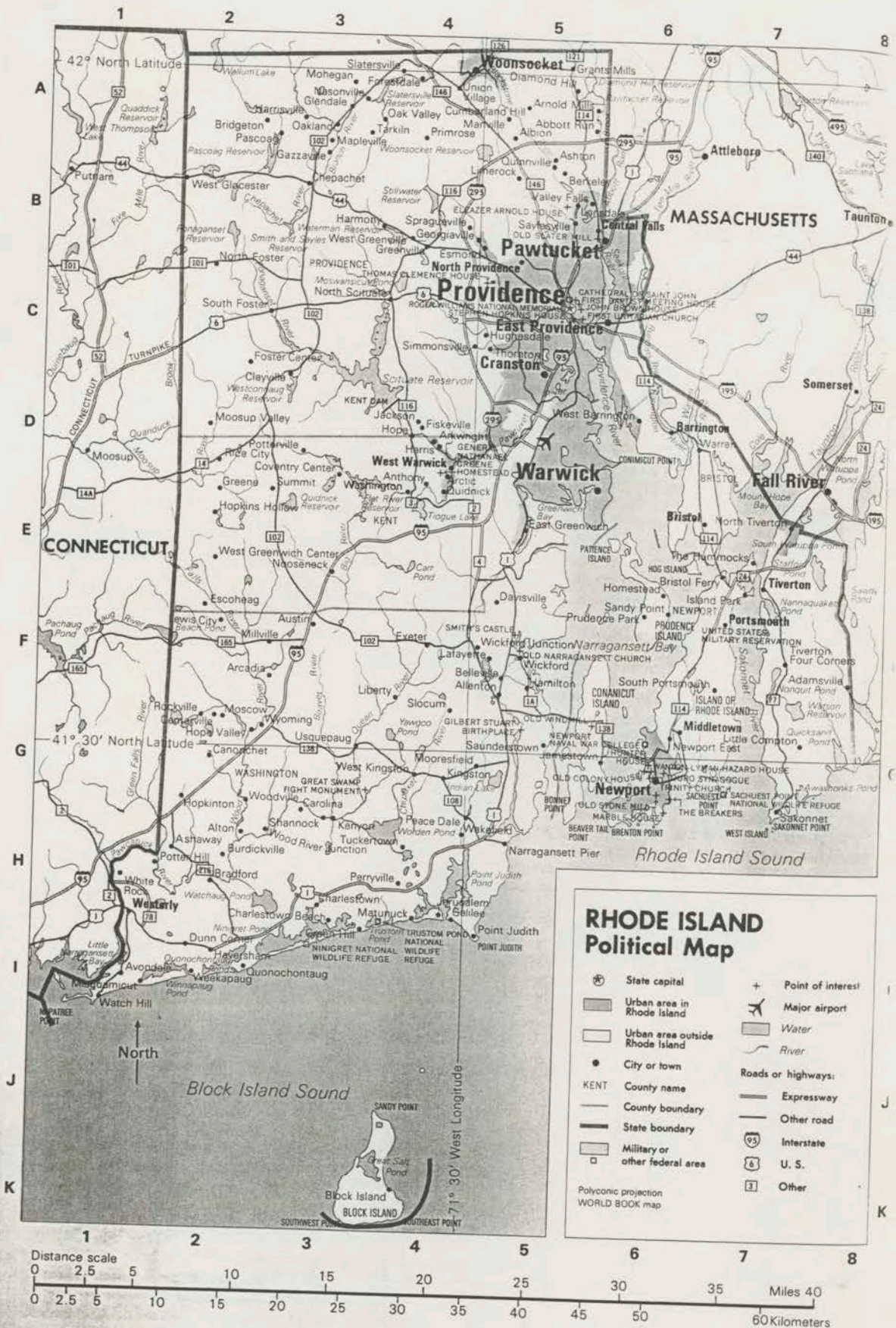
The State Bird
Rhode Island Red



The State Flower
Violet

The State Tree
Red Maple





RHODE ISLAND/People

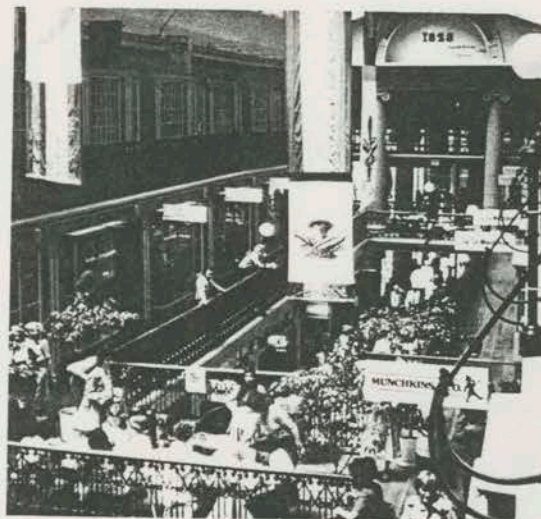
The 1980 United States census reported that Rhode Island had 947,154 people. The population had decreased less than one per cent from the 1970 census figure, 949,723.

Rhode Island has only eight cities. The other 31 communities in the state are called towns. The cities, in order of size, are Providence, Warwick, Cranston, Pawtucket, East Providence, Woonsocket, Newport, and Central Falls. See the separate articles on Rhode Island cities listed in the *Related Articles* at the end of this article.

About a sixth of Rhode Island's people live in Prov-

idence. About 65 per cent of the people live in the Providence metropolitan area (see METROPOLITAN AREA). For the populations of metropolitan areas that lie either entirely or partly in the state, see the map index of *Rhode Island*.

About 90 per cent of Rhode Island's people were born in the United States. They include descendants of settlers from Canada and many European countries. Roman Catholics make up the state's largest religious body. Other large religious groups in Rhode Island include Baptists, Episcopalians, Jews, and members of the United Church of Christ.

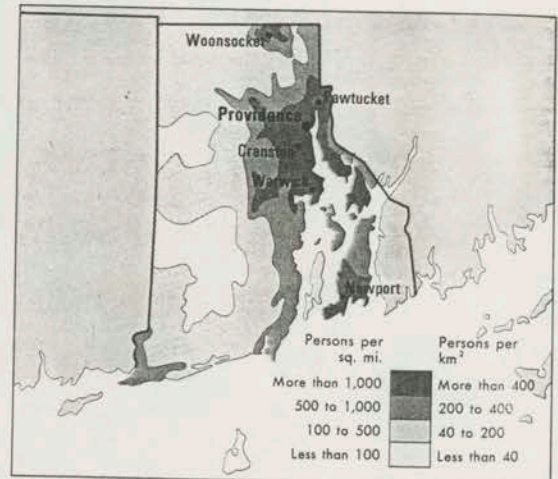


Rhode Island Department of Economic Development.

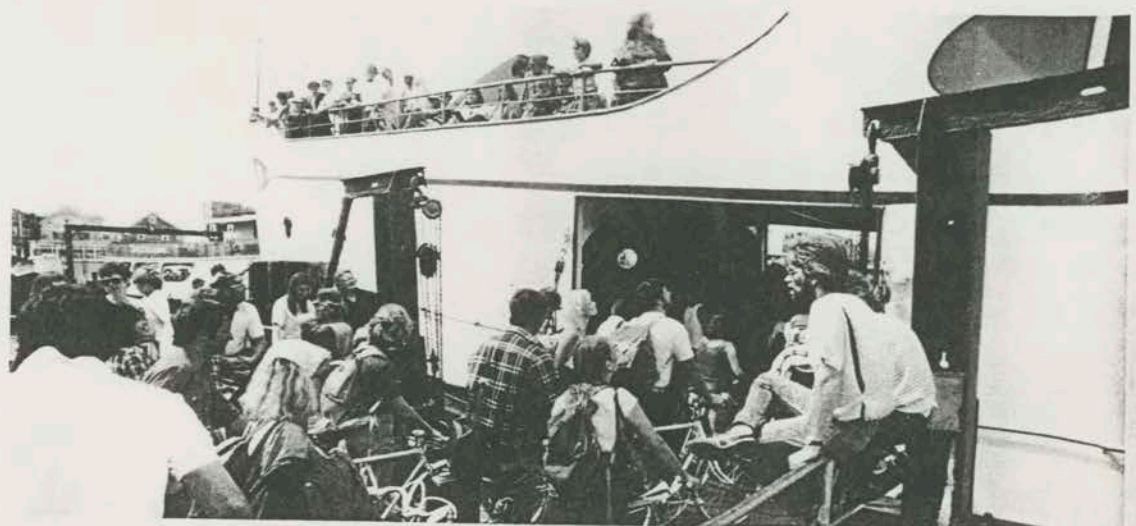
A Multi-Level Shopping Mall in Providence features many shops in an attractive setting. About 65 per cent of the people of Rhode Island live in the Providence metropolitan area.

Population Density

Eastern Rhode Island is far more heavily populated than the west. About two-thirds of the state's people live in the Providence metropolitan area, in the east.



WORLD BOOK map; based on U.S. Bureau of the Census data.



Bicyclists Board a Ferry at Block Island, a popular Rhode Island recreation area. The ferry travels across the 10 miles (16 kilometers) of water that separate Block Island from the mainland.

© Robert Perron, Photo Researchers

RHODE ISLAND / A Visitor's Guide

Thousands of vacationers visit Rhode Island's coastal resorts each year. The resorts offer swimming, boating, fishing, and beautiful scenery. Rhode Island's leading resort centers include Block Island, Narragansett Pier, Newport, and Watch Hill. Tourists also can visit many historic sites, colonial buildings, and old churches.



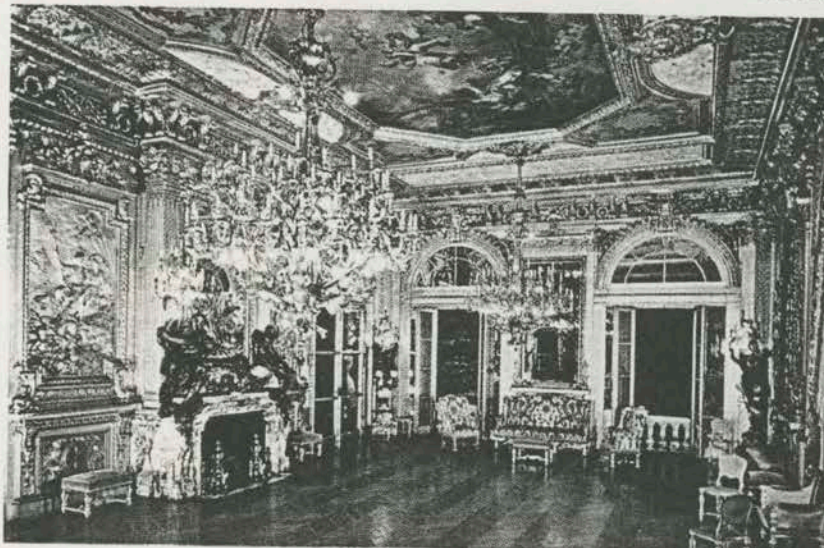
Arthur Griffin

Birthplace of Gilbert Stuart in North Kingstown



© John T. Hopf

Music Festival in Newport



F. Moscati, Town and Country

Gold Room in the Marble House in Newport

PLACES TO VISIT

Following are brief descriptions of some of Rhode Island's most interesting places to visit.

Cliff Walk, in Newport, is a 3-mile (5-kilometer) path through scenes of contrasting beauty. On one side of the walk is the rocky Atlantic coast. On the other side are many mansions. The most famous one is *The Breakers*, a 70-room house built for Cornelius Vanderbilt in 1895. A nearby mansion called *Marble House* is one of the most ornate buildings in the United States. It was built for William K. Vanderbilt in 1892.

Colonial Buildings rank among Rhode Island's most interesting landmarks. They include the *Gilbert Stuart Birthplace*, built in North Kingstown in 1751, and the

General Nathanael Greene Homestead, built in Coventry in 1770. Stuart was the foremost painter of portraits of George Washington. Greene was one of the greatest patriot leaders of the Revolutionary War. Other Rhode Island colonial buildings, with the location and original completion date of each, include *White Horse Tavern* (Newport, 1673); *Wanton-Lyman-Hazard House* (Newport, 1675); *Smith's Castle* (near Wickford, 1678); *Clemence Irons House* (Johnston, 1680); *Eleazer Arnold House* (Lincoln, 1687); *Old Colony House* (Newport, 1739); *Stephen Hopkins House* (Providence, about 1743); *Hunter House* (Newport, 1748); *Armory of the Kentish Guards* (East Greenwich, 1774); *John Brown House* (Providence,

RHODE ISLAND

Annual Events

Many of Rhode Island's most popular annual events include boat races, fishing contests, and tennis tournaments. The annual Newport Music Festival is held in late July and early August. It features Metropolitan Opera stars. Other annual events include:

January-March: New Year's Day Swim in Newport (January); St. Patrick's Day Parade in West Warwick (March).

April-June: Rhode Island Heritage Month, statewide (May); Newport-Bermuda and Newport-Annapolis Yacht Races, Newport (alternate years, June).

July-September: South County Heritage Festival in Wakefield (July); Narragansett Indian Tribe August Pow-Wow in Charlestown; Professional Tennis Tournaments in Newport (July-August); Rhode Island Tuna Tournament, Galilee (September).

October-December: Annual North Smithfield Heritage Fair (October); Oliver H. Perry Day Celebration in Newport (November); Christmas Celebration in Newport (December).



© John T. Hopf

Touro Synagogue in Newport



Rhode Island Department of Economic Development

Rhode Island Tuna Tournament in Waters off Block Island

1786); and *Old Windmill* (Jamestown, 1787).

Houses of Worship also rank among Rhode Island's points of interest. *Old Narragansett Church* (1707) in North Kingstown is the oldest Episcopal church in the northern United States. *Touro Synagogue* (1763) in Newport is the oldest existing synagogue in the United States. Other churches include *Trinity Church* (an Episcopal church in Newport, 1726); *First Baptist Meeting House* (Providence, 1775); *Beneficent Congregational Church* (Providence, 1810); *Cathedral of St. John* (an Episcopal church in Providence, 1810); *First Unitarian Church* (Providence, 1816); and *Cathedral of Saints Peter and Paul* (a Roman Catholic church in Providence, 1886).

Old Stone Mill, in Newport, is a roofless stone tower. No record of its construction exists, and archaeologists have failed to determine its origin. Local historians believe Vikings built the tower about A.D. 1000.

Slater Mill Historic Site, in Pawtucket, includes one of the first successful textile mills in North America. This mill was built in 1793 by Samuel Slater, the founder of the American textile industry. The mill, now a museum, has been called the *Cradle of American Industry*.

State Parks. Rhode Island has 20 state parks. For information on these parks and other Rhode Island attractions, write to Tourist Promotion Division, 7 Jackson Walkway, Providence, RI 02903.

Map Index

Bald Hill	C 2	Cormorant Rock	D 4	Nonquit Pond	C 4	Queen R.	C 2	Stafford Pond	C
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Beach Pond	C 1	Fishers Island Sound	D 1	Old Harbor Pt.	E 2	Quonochontaug Pond	D 2	Tiogua Lake	C
Beavertail Pt.	C 3	Flat River Reservoir	C 2	Pascoag Reservoir	B 2	Rhode I. (Aquidneck I.)	C 3	Wailum Lake	A
Big R.	C 2	Great Salt Pond	E 2	Pawcatuck R.	D 1	Rhode Island Sound	D 3	Watchaug Pond	D
Blackstone R.	B 3	Greenwich Bay	C 3	Pawtuxet R.	D 3	Sachusett Pt.	D 4	Waterman Reservoir	B
Block I.	E 2	Jerimoth Hill (Highest Point in R.I.)	B 1	Pettaquamscutt R.	D 3	Sakonnet R.	D 4	Weekapaug Pt.	D
Block Island Sound	E 1	Moosup R.	C 1	Point Judith	D 3	Sakonnet Pt.	C 4	West I.	B
Brenton Pt.	D 3	Moswansicut Res.	B 2	Point Judith Neck	D 3	Sandy Pt.	E 2	Wilson Reservoir	D
Chepachet R.	B 2	Mount Hope Bay	C 4	Ponagansett Reservoir	B 2	Sandy Pond	C 4	Wood R.	D
Chipuxet R.	D 2	Napatree Pt.	D 1	Providence R.	B 3	Scituate Reservoir	B 2	Woonasquatucket R.	B
Coasters Harbor I.	C 3	Narragansett Bay	C 3	Prudence I.	C 3	Smith and Sayles Reservoir	B 2	Woonsocket Hill	B
Conanicut I.	C 3	Ninigret Pond	D 2					Worden Pond	D
Conimicut Pt.	C 3								

RHODE ISLAND / The Land

Land Regions. Rhode Island has two main land regions. They are, from east to west, (1) the Coastal Lowlands, and (2) the Eastern New England Upland.

The *Coastal Lowlands* cover more than half the Rhode Island mainland, the islands in Narragansett Bay, and the land east of the bay. The Coastal Lowlands are part of a larger land region of the same name that covers the entire New England coast. Many sandy beaches and plains line the shores of Rhode Island's lowlands. The shore west of Point Judith has sandy beaches, lagoons, and salt ponds. Rocky cliffs are found on the islands and the shore along the bay. Inland, the land rises to form higher elevations. East of Narragansett Bay, the slopes are low, round, and have few trees. West of the bay, they are rugged and forested.

The *Eastern New England Upland* covers the northwestern third of Rhode Island. The entire Eastern New England Upland extends from Maine to Connecticut. The portion in Rhode Island is often called the *Western Rocky Upland*. It has sloping hills and a higher elevation than the Coastal Lowlands. The land rises from about 200 feet (60 meters) above sea level in the east to over 800 feet (240 meters) in the northwest. Lakes, reservoirs, and ponds nestle among the region's many hills. These hills include 812-foot (247-meter) Jerimoth Hill, the state's highest point. The state has no mountains.

Islands. Rhode Island includes 36 islands. They range in size from Aquidneck Island (officially named Rhode Island) with an area of 45 square miles (117



Farm Buildings stand in a wooded area near Chepachet in the Eastern New England Upland region of northern Rhode Island.

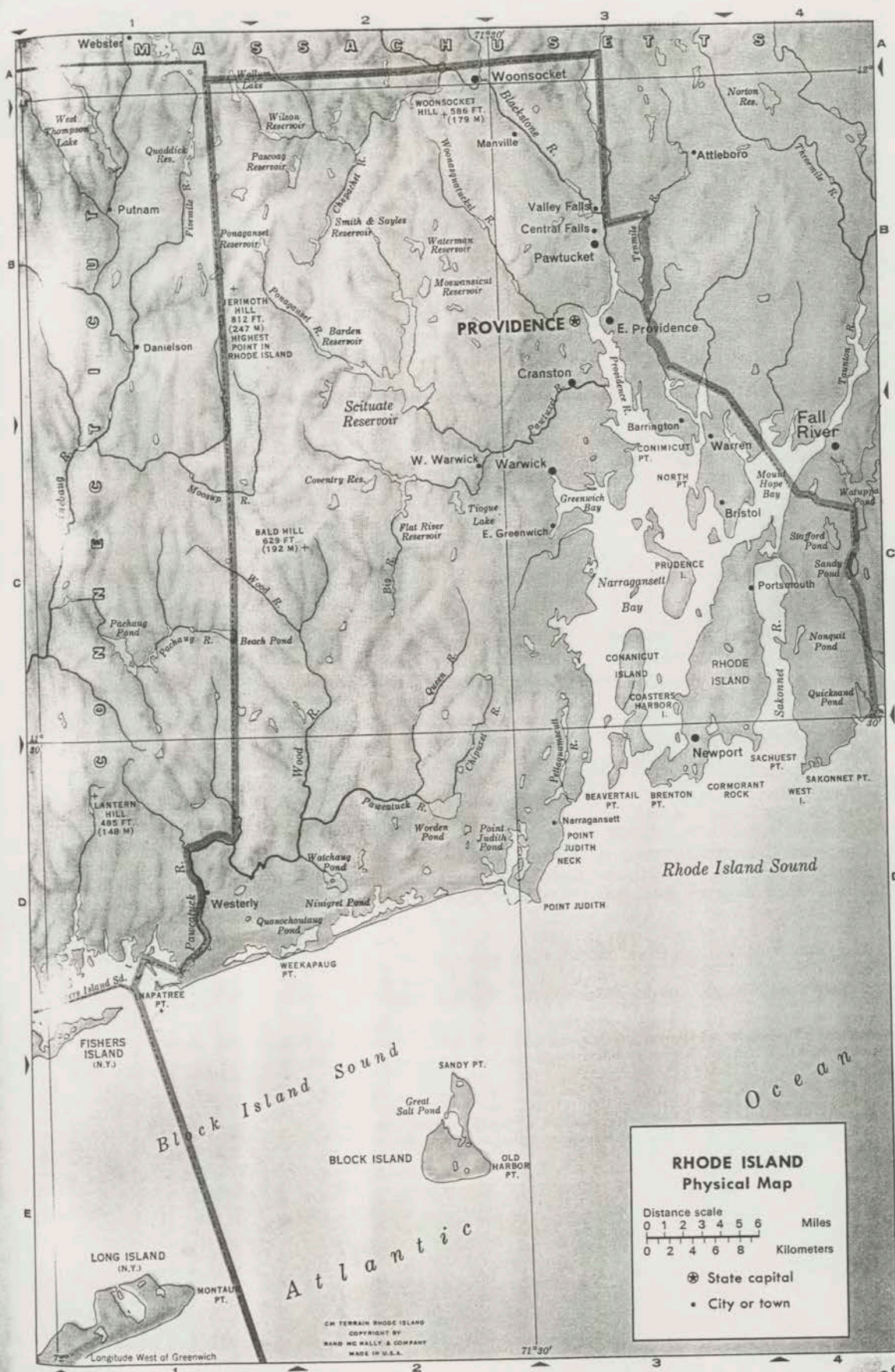
© John T. Hopf



The Rocky Atlantic Coast borders Cliff Walk, a winding footpath in Newport. This area lies in the Coastal Lowlands.

Eric M. Sanford







© John T. Hopf

A Naval Complex spreads across the peninsula and includes Coasters Harbor Island in Newport. The United States Naval War College is in the foreground. Rhode Island's jagged coastline provides safe harbors for many fishing boats and pleasure vessels.

square kilometers), to Despair, a clump of rocks in Narragansett Bay. Block Island (officially New Shoreham) covers about 11 square miles (28 square kilometers). It lies in the Atlantic, about 10 miles (16 kilometers) south of the Rhode Island mainland. Bridges and ferry service connect the largest islands and the mainland.

Coastline. Rhode Island has a 40-mile (64 kilometer) general coastline. If the tidal shoreline of the state's bays and islands were included, the coastline would measure 384 miles (618 kilometers). The largest bay, Narragansett Bay, extends 28 miles (45 kilometers) inland. The many arms of Narragansett Bay include Greenwich and Mount Hope bays.

Rivers and Lakes. Three of Rhode Island's chief rivers—Providence, Sakonnet, and Seekonk—are really saltwater arms of Narragansett Bay. Several freshwater rivers flow into the bay. These include the Pawtuxet, Pettaquamscutt, Potowomut, and Woonasquatucket. One river, the Blackstone, becomes the Pawtucket and then the Seekonk before flowing into the bay. The Pawcatuck River flows through southwestern Rhode Island and forms part of the Rhode Island-Connecticut border. Other important rivers include the Chepachet, Ponaganset, and Wood.

Most of the state's inland rivers are small but swift. Many have waterfalls. Water was once the major source of power for Rhode Island's mills and factories.

Many lakes, ponds, and reservoirs dot the Rhode

Island countryside. Scituate Reservoir, the state's largest inland body of water, supplies water for Providence and nearby communities. Other large bodies of water include Watchaug Pond and Worden Pond.

Plant and Animal Life. Forests cover about three-fifths of Rhode Island. The state's trees include ash, birches, cedars, elms, hickories, maples, oaks, pine, poplars, and willows. Pin and post oaks are found near the north shore of Wickford harbor. Paper birches, also called canoe birches, thrive in the northern part of the state.

Asters and cattails bloom in the marshlands of Charlestown and South Kingstown. Scarlet pimpernel grow on the cliffs of Newport. Red deer grass, white daisies, and wild carrots are found in meadows. Dogwoods, mountain laurels, rhododendrons, trilliums, and violets grow in the woodlands. A variety of freshwater and saltwater seaweeds grow in the state's waters.

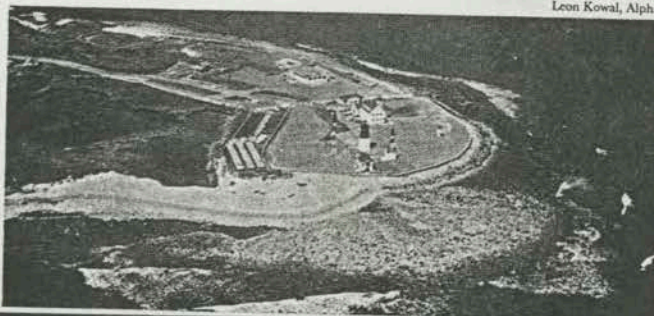
Wild animals in Rhode Island include deer, foxes, minks, muskrats, otters, rabbits, raccoons, and squirrels. Barred owls, blue jays, catbirds, flickers, robins, ruffed grouse, and screech owls live in the woodlands. Gulls, loons, ospreys, terns, and other shore birds make their homes along the coast. Game birds include partridges, pheasants, quails, wild ducks, and woodcocks.

Freshwater fish in the state's waters include bass, eels, perch, pickerel, and trout. Saltwater fish include bluefish, butterfish, flounder, mackerel, menhaden, sea bass, striped bass, swordfish, and tuna.

Mohegan Bluffs on Block Island, right, tower more than 200 feet (60 meters) above the Atlantic Ocean. These clay cliffs are on the island's southern end.

Stone Lighthouse on Point Judith, below, was built in 1816. This sandy finger of land, 5 miles (8 kilometers) south of Narragansett, has been the scene of storms that have wrecked ships.

Leon Kowal, Alpha



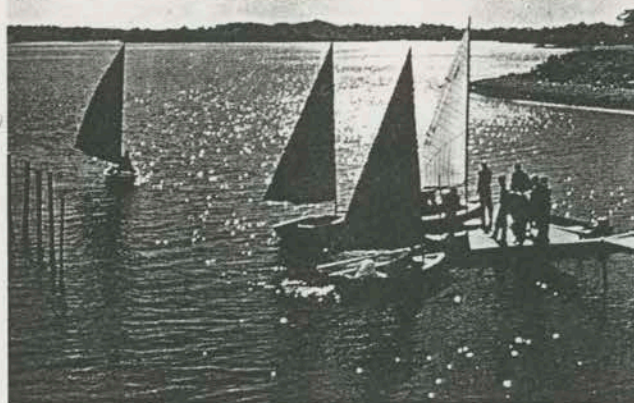
Arthur Griffin



RHODE ISLAND / Climate

Warming winds from Narragansett Bay help give Rhode Island a mild climate. January temperatures average 30° F. (-1° C), and July temperatures average 70° F. (21° C). The state's highest temperature, 104° F. (40° C), was recorded at Providence on Aug. 2, 1975. The lowest temperature, -23° F. (-31° C), was recorded at Kingston on Jan. 11, 1942.

Yearly *precipitation* (rain, melted snow, and other forms of moisture) in Rhode Island averages about 44 inches (112 centimeters). Snowfall averages about 31 inches (79 centimeters) a year. The state has a growing season of about 200 days. Hurricanes and tidal waves sometimes lash the Rhode Island coast. The worst hurricanes came in 1815, 1938, 1944, and 1954.



Elizabeth Potter

Fresh Breezes Fill the Sails of boats on Point Judith Pond. Rhode Island's mild climate lures many people to sail on the calm bays and inlets along the state's Atlantic Coast.

SEASONAL TEMPERATURES

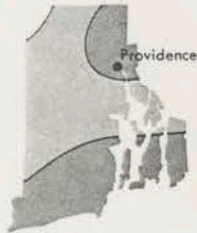
January



Block Island

AVERAGE OF DAILY LOW TEMPERATURES

Degrees Celsius	Degrees Fahrenheit
-4 to -2	24 to 28
-7 to -4	20 to 24
-9 to -7	16 to 20

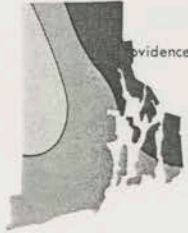


Block Island

AVERAGE OF DAILY HIGH TEMPERATURES

Degrees Fahrenheit	Degrees Celsius
38 to 40	3 to 4
36 to 38	2 to 3
34 to 36	1 to 2

July



Block Island

AVERAGE OF DAILY LOW TEMPERATURES

Degrees Celsius	Degrees Fahrenheit
17 to 18	62 to 64
16 to 17	60 to 62
14 to 16	58 to 60



Block Island

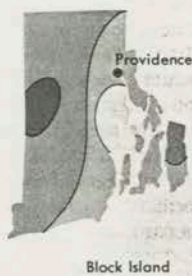
AVERAGE OF DAILY HIGH TEMPERATURES

Degrees Fahrenheit	Degrees Celsius
82 to 88	28 to 31
76 to 82	24 to 28
70 to 76	21 to 24

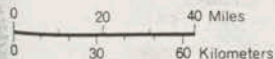
AVERAGE YEARLY PRECIPITATION

(Rain, Melted Snow and Other Moisture)

Centimeters	Inches
122 to 132	48 to 52
112 to 122	44 to 48
102 to 112	40 to 44
91 to 102	36 to 40



Block Island



WORLD BOOK maps

AVERAGE MONTHLY WEATHER

BLOCK ISLAND					PROVIDENCE						
	Temperatures		Days of			Temperatures		Days of			
	F°	C°	Rain or	Snow		F°	C°	Rain or	Snow		
	High	Low	High	Low		High	Low	High	Low		
JAN.	38	26	3	-3	12	JAN.	37	21	3	-6	12
FEB.	37	25	3	-4	11	FEB.	37	20	3	-7	10
MAR.	43	31	6	-1	12	MAR.	45	29	7	-2	12
APR.	51	39	11	4	11	APR.	55	37	13	3	12
MAY	61	48	16	9	11	MAY	66	47	19	8	11
JUNE	69	57	21	14	9	JUNE	75	56	24	13	10
JULY	75	63	24	17	9	JULY	80	62	27	17	10
AUG.	75	63	24	17	9	AUG.	79	60	26	16	9
SEPT.	70	57	21	14	8	SEPT.	72	53	22	12	8
OCT.	61	48	16	9	9	OCT.	62	43	17	6	8
NOV.	51	39	11	4	10	NOV.	51	34	11	1	10
DEC.	41	29	5	-2	11	DEC.	39	24	4	-4	11

RHODE ISLAND/Economy

Manufacturing is by far Rhode Island's single most important economic activity. It accounts for 28 per cent of the *gross state product*—the total value of all goods and services produced in a state in a year. Service industries also contribute heavily to the gross state product. Tourism supplies about \$600 million a year to Rhode Island's economy.

Natural Resources. Rhode Island has few large mineral deposits or other natural resources.

Soil. Rhode Island's richest soil is found along Narragansett Bay. Miami stony loam covers the bay's basin and tableland. This firm brown soil holds moisture for an entire growing season. Glocester stony loam is the state's least fertile soil. This light brown sand covers much of western and northern Rhode Island.

Minerals. Westerly granite is Rhode Island's best-known mineral. Its hardness and fine grain make it an excellent building material. Deposits of this granite lie mainly in southwestern Rhode Island, near the town of Westerly. The Coastal Lowlands have large sand and gravel deposits. Other minerals found in Rhode Island include limestone and sandstone.

Service Industries together account for 68 per cent of Rhode Island's gross state product. Community, social, and personal services form the most valuable of these industries. This industry includes such services as education and health care; advertising, accounting, and data processing; and the operation of beauty shops, funeral parlors, and cleaning establishments. These services contribute 17 per cent of the gross state product. Among Rhode Island's industries, only manufacturing employs more workers.

Two service industries each contribute 16 per cent of the gross state product. They are (1) wholesale and retail trade and (2) finance, insurance, and real estate. Providence is a major wholesale distribution center for the New England area. Its port handles much of the oil shipped to New England. Providence and Warwick are retail centers. Providence also serves as a banking center for southern New England. Historic preservation projects in Newport and Providence have promoted tourist-related businesses, especially retail trade. These projects also have benefited the real estate business.

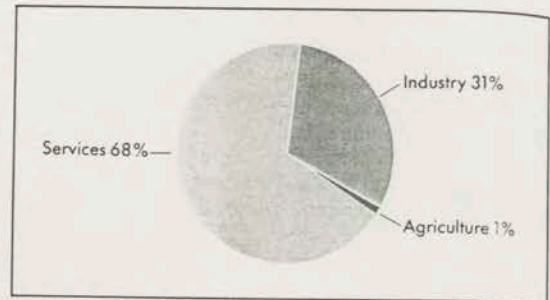
Other service industries are government and transportation, communication, and utilities. The Navy operates research and training facilities in Newport.

Manufacturing is Rhode Island's leading industry and its largest employer. Goods manufactured in Rhode Island have a *value added by manufacture* of about \$3½ billion a year. Value added by manufacture represents the increase in value of raw materials after they become finished products. The Providence area is the state's chief manufacturing center.

The production of jewelry and silverware ranks as Rhode Island's most important manufacturing activity. This industry has an annual value added of about \$533 million. Providence is the nation's leading jewelry manufacturing center.

The manufacture of fabricated metal products is the state's second-ranking manufacturing activity, with a yearly value added of about \$475 million. This industry's leading products include heating, refrigeration, and

Rhode Island's Gross State Product



The gross state product (GSP) is the total value of goods and services produced in a state in a year. The GSP measures a state's total economic performance and can also be used to compare the economic output and growth of states. Rhode Island's GSP was \$10,724,000,000 in 1982.

Production and Workers by Economic Activities

Economic Activities	Per Cent of GSP Produced	Employed Workers	
		Number of Persons	Per Cent of Total
Manufacturing	28	115,300	29
Community, Social, & Personal Services	17	92,500	24
Finance, Insurance, & Real Estate	16	21,400	5
Wholesale & Retail Trade	16	82,600	21
Government	13	56,800	14
Transportation, Communication, & Utilities	6	13,100	3
Construction	3	11,400	3
Agriculture	1	1,600	1
Mining	*	100	*
Total	100	394,800	100

*Less than 1 per cent.

Sources: *Employment and Earnings*, May 1984, Bureau of Labor Statistics; Federal Reserve Bank of Boston; 1982 Census of Agriculture, Bureau of the Census.

air conditioning equipment. The production of electrical machinery ranks next in importance, with an annual value added of about \$310 million.

Other leading manufactured products of Rhode Island include textiles, primary metals, printed materials, and rubber and plastics products. Boatyards on Narragansett Bay build small boats and yachts.

Agriculture accounts for 1 per cent of the gross state product. Rhode Island farm products have a value of about \$33 million yearly. The state has about 730 farms. They average 86 acres (35 hectares) in size.

Greenhouse and nursery products are the leading source of agricultural income in Rhode Island. Sales of ornamental trees and shrubs and other nursery products earn about a third of the farm income. Milk from the state's dairy farms accounts for about a fifth of Rhode Island's agricultural income.

Vegetables also earn about one-fifth of the state's farm income. Vegetable farms are especially productive in Kent, Providence, and Washington counties, where

cities provide ready markets. Potatoes are by far the leading vegetable crop. Poultry products earn about one-eighth of Rhode Island's farm income. Eggs are the leading poultry product. Rhode Island's farmers also raise chickens and turkeys. The Rhode Island Red, a famous breed of chicken, was developed in the Rhode Island town of Little Compton. Apples and peaches are Rhode Island's most valuable fruits.

Fishing Industry. The annual fish catch in Rhode Island is valued at about \$66 million. Flounder is Rhode Island's most valuable fish. Other catches include lobsters and hard-shelled and soft-shelled clams. Bluefish, sea bass, swordfish, tuna, and other deep-sea fish are taken from the waters off Block Island. Other valuable fishes include butterfish, cod, menhaden, porgy, and whiting.

Mining. Sand and gravel are the state's most valuable mineral products. They are mined in most parts of Rhode Island. The state also produces gemstones, granite, and limestone.

Electric Power. Steam turbines produce almost all the state's electric power. Hydroelectric plants generate less than 1 per cent.

Transportation. Newport and Providence were international shipping centers from colonial days until the 1830's. Their importance as shipping centers declined with the development of railroads.

Rhode Island's first railroad began operating between Providence and Boston in 1835. Today, railroads operate on about 135 miles (217 kilometers) of track in Rhode Island. Two major railroads provide freight service, and passenger trains serve about 10 Rhode Island cities. Roads and highways total about 5,500 miles (8,850 kilometers), and most of them are surfaced. The Rhode Island portion of Interstate Highway 95 was completed in 1969. It extends from the Connecticut border, near Ashaway, to Pawtucket. Interstate 295 skirts Providence to the north and west. The state is served by 10 airlines and has 6 airports. The biggest is the Theodore Francis Green State Airport in Warwick.

Communication. About 30 newspapers and about 20 periodicals are published in Rhode Island. The state's leading daily newspapers, in order of circulation, include the *Providence Evening Bulletin*, the *Providence Journal*, the *Pawtucket Times*, and the *Woonsocket Call*.

Rhode Island's first newspaper, the *Rhode Island Gazette*, began publication in 1732. Its publisher, James Franklin, was the brother of Benjamin Franklin. In 1758, James Franklin's son, also named James, founded the *Newport Mercury*. In 1934, the *Mercury* became a weekly edition of the *Newport News*, and its name was changed to the *Newport Mercury and Weekly News*.

Rhode Island's first radio stations, WEAN and WJAR, began broadcasting from Providence in 1922. The state's first television station, WJAR-TV, started operating there in 1949. Rhode Island now has about 25 radio stations and 5 television stations.

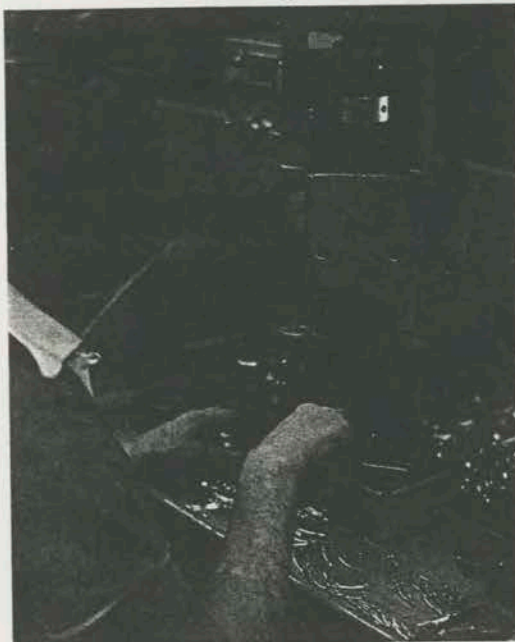
The Production of Jewelry and Silverware is Rhode Island's leading industrial activity. Providence ranks as the chief jewelry-making center in the United States.

Farm and Mineral Products

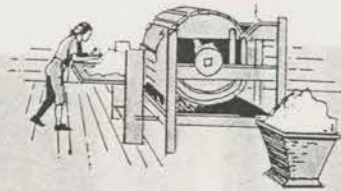
This map shows the areas where the state's leading farm and mineral products are produced. The major urban areas (shown in red) are the state's important manufacturing centers.



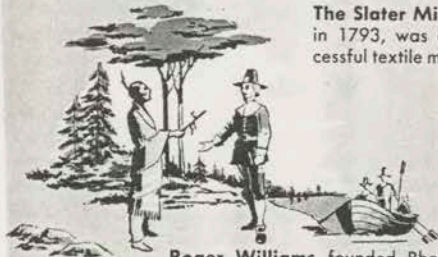
WORLD BOOK map
Manufacturing Jewelers and Silversmiths of America Inc.



HISTORIC RHODE ISLAND



The Slater Mill, built in Pawtucket in 1793, was one of the first successful textile mills in North America.

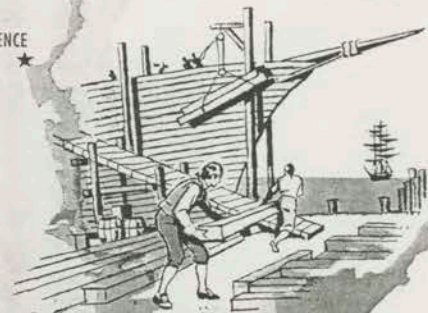


Roger Williams founded Rhode Island's first white settlement at Providence in 1636.

Pawtucket •

PROVIDENCE ★

Rhode Island Shipyards built hundreds of merchant and whaling vessels from the middle 1600's to the late 1800's.



Rhode Island Red Chickens were developed at Little Compton. The breed resulted from experiments begun in 1854 by William Tripp and John Macomber.



The Dorr Rebellion of 1842, though crushed by state troops, helped remove voting requirements that kept city people from the polls.



Great Swamp Fight near Kingston in 1675 was the first major victory of British settlers over the Indians in King Philip's War.

Kingston •

Gas Lamps using gas made from coal were introduced in the United States in 1806 by David Melville of Newport.



Newport •

Little Compton •



Slave Traders brought thousands of captives to Rhode Island ports until 1774, when the colony prohibited the importation of slaves.



Great Britain Was Challenged in 1769 when Rhode Islanders burned the *Liberty* in one of the first acts of rebellion in the colonies.

RHODE ISLAND / History

Indian Days. A few thousand Indians lived in what is now Rhode Island before white people came. The Indians belonged to five tribes of the Algonquian Indian family—the Narraganset, Niantic, Nipmuck, Pequot, and Wampanoag. The Narraganset Indians were the most numerous tribe in the Rhode Island area. They were peaceful people who hunted, fished, and farmed.

Exploration. Miguel de Cortereal, a Portuguese navigator, may have sailed along the Rhode Island coast in 1511. Giovanni da Verrazano, an Italian navigator working for France, explored Narragansett Bay in 1524. Some historians believe Verrazano named Rhode Island when he wrote that it resembled the Island of Rhodes in the Mediterranean Sea. Other historians believe the Dutch navigator Adriaen Block named the region. In 1614, Block called an island in Narragansett Bay *Roodt Eylandt* (Red Island). Block used this name because of the red clay on the island's shore.

Settlement. In 1636, Roger Williams established Rhode Island's first permanent white settlement, at Providence. Williams, a minister, had been driven out of Massachusetts because he called for increased religious and political freedom. Massachusetts leaders feared Williams as a threat to their colony's security. Williams founded Providence on land he bought from Canonius and Miantonomo, two Narraganset Indian chiefs. Williams established a policy of religious and political freedom.

In 1638, William Coddington, John Clarke, Anne Hutchinson, and others left Massachusetts in search of religious freedom. They founded the settlement of Pocasset on Aquidneck Island (now officially called Rhode Island). The settlers separated after political and religious differences developed among them. Mrs. Hutchinson and her followers stayed at Pocasset and renamed it Portsmouth. Coddington, Clarke, and their followers moved south and founded Newport in 1639.

In 1643, Samuel Gorton, John Greene, and others founded a fourth Rhode Island settlement, Warwick. They had left Providence because they believed true liberty was possible only under established English law. Providence was largely independent of English law.

Williams proposed that the four Rhode Island settlements unite for protection against neighboring colonies. He obtained a charter from the English Parliamentary Commission in 1644, and the four settlements united under this charter in 1647.

In 1663, King Charles II of England granted Rhode Island a second charter, called the *Charter of Rhode Island and Providence Plantations*. This charter remained the law of Rhode Island until 1843.

King Philip's War. Roger Williams respected the rights of Indians and maintained peace with them. But trouble began in nearby Massachusetts Bay Colony and Plymouth Colony when young Indian chiefs replaced older ones. The young chiefs feared further English settlement as a threat to their lands. In 1675, the Wampanoag chief King Philip (Metacomb) began killing New England colonists. The same year, troops from Massachusetts, Plymouth, and Connecticut defeated the Indians in the Great Swamp Fight near Kingston, R.I. The Indians then burned towns and

Important Dates in Rhode Island

- 1524 Giovanni da Verrazano sailed Narragansett Bay.
- 1636 Roger Williams founded Providence.
- 1638 William Coddington, John Clarke, Anne Hutchinson, and others settled on Aquidneck Island.
- 1647 The settlements of Providence, Portsmouth, Newport, and Warwick were united after England granted Roger Williams a charter in 1644.
- 1663 England granted Rhode Island its second charter.
- 1774 Rhode Island prohibited the importation of slaves.
- 1776 Rhode Island declared its independence from England.
- 1790 Rhode Island became the 13th state when it ratified the U.S. Constitution on May 29.
- 1842 The Dorr Rebellion helped bring about a more liberal state constitution.
- 1938 A disastrous hurricane struck Rhode Island.
- 1966 The Rhode Island legislature reapportioned the Senate and the House of Representatives.
- 1969 Newport Bridge over Narragansett Bay was completed, linking Newport with Jamestown.
- 1971 The state legislature approved a personal income tax for the first time.

murdered colonists in Rhode Island. The colonists killed King Philip in 1676 near Mount Hope (present-day Bristol). The war ended in southern New England that year, but continued in Maine and New Hampshire until 1678. See INDIAN WARS (King Philip's War).

The Early 1700's was a period of great prosperity in Rhode Island. The fertile coastal regions and the islands in Narragansett Bay made excellent farm and grazing land. Many Rhode Islanders developed large plantations somewhat like those of the South. Slaves worked the land and took care of cattle, horses, and sheep. The plantations also produced great quantities of cheese. Plantation owners developed a fine breed of saddle horse called the Narragansett Pacer.

During the 1700's, Newport merchants owned large fleets of ships. These vessels were used to export plantation products to the other English colonies in America and to the West Indies. The plantation owners and merchants increased their profits by investing in the rum trade and the African slave trade. In spite of the profitable slave trade, Rhode Island was the first colony to prohibit the importation of slaves. It did so in 1774.

The Revolutionary War. During the 1760's, Great Britain passed a series of laws that caused unrest in Rhode Island and the other American colonies. Most of these laws either imposed severe taxes or restricted colonial trade. The people of Rhode Island were among the first colonists to take action against British rule. Their many acts of rebellion included the burning of the British ship *Liberty* at Newport in 1769.

After the Revolutionary War began in Massachusetts in 1775, hundreds of Rhode Islanders joined the patriot forces. Stephen Hopkins and other Rhode Island men were among the chief organizers of the Continental Navy. Esek Hopkins became the first commander in chief of the navy. Nathanael Greene rose to fame as one of the great leaders of the Continental Army.

British troops occupied Newport from December, 1776, to October, 1779. The British also raided other

RHODE ISLAND

Rhode Island communities during the war. But no major battles of the Revolutionary War took place on Rhode Island soil.

On May 4, 1776, Rhode Island became the first colony to declare its independence from Great Britain. New Hampshire had adopted an independent constitution in January, 1776. But New Hampshire did not sign its declaration of independence until July.

Rhode Island ratified the Articles of Confederation (the forerunner of the United States Constitution) on July 9, 1778. On May 29, 1790, Rhode Island became the last of the 13 original colonies to *ratify* (approve) the U.S. Constitution. Rhode Island delayed ratification until the amendments called the Bill of Rights were ready to be added to the Constitution. These amendments placed limits on the powers of the federal government and guaranteed individual liberties. Even with the Bill of Rights, many Rhode Islanders opposed joining the Union. The Rhode Island convention ratified the Constitution by a slim 34 to 32 vote.

Industrial Growth began in Rhode Island during the late 1700's. Textile manufacturing was the state's first important industry. The first hand-operated cotton-spinning jenny in the United States was built in Providence in 1787. The first water-powered machines for spinning cotton were built in Pawtucket in 1790 by Samuel Slater. Power spinning had begun in England, but the English kept the process secret. They wanted to prevent people in other countries from learning how to manufacture cloth and thread by machine. Textile workers were even forbidden to leave England. But Slater, who had worked with textile machines in England, escaped disguised as a farmer. He came to the United States and was hired by Moses Brown, a Providence businessman. Slater built the power machines from memory.

The Rhode Island textile industry grew rapidly for several reasons. The textile makers had power spinning, an abundance of water power, nearby markets in Boston and New York City, and excellent transportation. The Jefferson Embargo of 1807, which prohibited importing textiles, also aided the industry.

Other Rhode Island industries also began and grew during the late 1700's. In 1794, Nehemiah Dodge of Providence found a way to cover cheap metals with precious metals. Dodge and his brother Seril founded the American jewelry industry, and Rhode Island became the country's jewelry-making center. Newport, Providence, and Warren were leading whaling centers from 1775 to 1850. Whale oil and candles made from the head oil of sperm whales became profitable products. The fishing industry was another important business of the period.

The Dorr Rebellion. Rhode Island cities grew rapidly during the early 1800's. Thousands of Canadians, Europeans, and Rhode Island farmers came to the cities to work in textile mills. But Rhode Island laws did not keep pace with the growth of cities. For example, most city people were denied the right to vote. Rhode Island was still governed by its 1663 charter, which restricted voting to landholders or their eldest sons. Rural areas had the greatest representation in the state legislature,

even though cities had the largest populations. These conditions led to a political struggle and an uprising called the *Dorr Rebellion*. Thomas Dorr and his followers tried to form their own government. Their revolt failed, but it was partly responsible for the adoption of a more liberal state constitution in 1842. The new constitution became effective in 1843. It gave voting rights to native-born Rhode Island men of legal age who paid taxes of \$1 a year or served in the militia. The constitution also increased city representation in the legislature. See **DORR REBELLION**.

The Late 1800's. More than 24,000 Rhode Islanders served in the Union Army and Navy during the Civil War (1861-1865). The most famous one was Major General Ambrose E. Burnside, who commanded the Army of the Potomac for a brief period. Burnside later served as governor of Rhode Island and as a United States senator.

Prosperity continued in Rhode Island after the war. The state's population almost doubled between 1870 and 1900. The textile industry developed world-wide markets, and other industries also expanded. Newport became the home of the Newport Naval Station in 1883 and of the Naval War College in 1884. The college is the navy's highest educational institution. Also in the late 1800's, Newport won fame as the summer home of many wealthy railroad and banking families.

The Early 1900's. During World War I (1914-1918), Rhode Island's factories made chemicals, munitions, and other war materials. Shipyards in Newport and Providence built combat and cargo ships.

The Rhode Island textile industry began a steady decline during the 1920's. Many textile plants moved to the South, where labor and transportation costs were low. The increased manufacture of machine tools, machinery, and metal products helped make up the loss. But then the Great Depression of the 1930's further slowed Rhode Island's economic growth. Conditions in the state improved as the depression eased in the late 1930's.

In 1938, Rhode Island suffered one of its worst natural disasters. A hurricane and tidal wave struck the state, killing 258 persons and causing \$100 million in property damage.

The Mid-1900's. During World War II (1939-1945), war industries helped stimulate the state's recovering economy. The U.S. Navy established Quonset Point Naval Air Station in 1941, creating many jobs. Quonset huts, a famous type of World War II shelter, were first built at Quonset Point that year.

Rhode Island's economy lagged after the war. Employment fell as wartime industries closed and textile mills continued to move to the South. By 1949, more than 17 per cent of the state's workers were unemployed. Rhode Island revived its economy during the 1950's and 1960's by expanding the electronics, chemical, machinery, and plastics industries. By the end of the 1960's, the state had a varied economy, and unemployment had dropped to about 3 per cent. The textile industry remained important, but Rhode Island's economy no longer depended largely on it.

During the 1960's, the tourist industry became increasingly important to Rhode Island's economy. New roads and freeways opened much of the state to tourists. In 1969, a \$71-million bridge was completed across

The State Governors of Rhode Island

	Party	Term		Party	Term
Nicholas Cooke	None	1775-1778	Augustus O. Bourn	Republican	1883-1885
William Greene	None	1778-1786	George P. Wetmore	Republican	1885-1887
John Collins	None	1786-1790	John W. Davis	Democratic	1887-1888
Arthur Fenner	Anti-Federalist	1790-1805	Royal C. Taft	Republican	1888-1889
Henry Smith	Unknown	1805	Herbert W. Ladd	Republican	1889-1890
Isaac Wilbur	Unknown	1806-1807	John W. Davis	Democratic	1890-1891
James Fenner	* Dem.-Rep.	1807-1811	Herbert W. Ladd	Republican	1891-1892
William Jones	Federalist	1811-1817	D. Russell Brown	Republican	1892-1895
Nehemiah R. Knight	* Dem.-Rep.	1817-1821	Charles W. Lippitt	Republican	1895-1897
William C. Gibbs	* Dem.-Rep.	1821-1824	Elisha Dyer	Republican	1897-1900
James Fenner	* Dem.-Rep.	1824-1831	William Gregory	Republican	1900-1901
Lemuel H. Arnold	† Nat. Rep.	1831-1833	Charles D. Kimball	Republican	1901-1903
John Brown Francis	Democratic	1833-1838	Lucius F. C. Garvin	Democratic	1903-1905
William Sprague	Democratic	1838-1839	George H. Utter	Republican	1905-1907
Samuel Ward King	Rhode Island		James H. Higgins	Democratic	1907-1909
	Party	1840-1843	Aram J. Pothier	Republican	1909-1915
James Fenner	Law and Order	1843-1845	R. Livingston		
Charles Jackson	Liberation	1845-1846	Beekman	Republican	1915-1921
Byron Diman	Law and Order	1846-1847	Emery J. San Souci	Republican	1921-1923
Elisha Harris	Whig	1847-1849	William S. Flynn	Democratic	1923-1925
Henry B. Anthony	Whig	1849-1851	Aram J. Pothier	Republican	1925-1928
Philip Allen	Democratic	1851-1853	Norman S. Case	Republican	1928-1933
Francis M. Dimond	Democratic	1853-1854	Theodore F. Green	Democratic	1933-1937
William W. Hoppin	Whig and		Robert E. Quinn	Democratic	1937-1939
	Know-Nothing	1854-1857	William H. Vanderbilt	Republican	1939-1941
Elisha Dyer	Republican	1857-1859	J. Howard McGrath	Democratic	1941-1945
Thomas G. Turner	Republican	1859-1860	John O. Pastore	Democratic	1945-1950
William Sprague	Democratic &		John S. McKiernan	Democratic	1950-1951
	Conservative	1860-1863	Dennis J. Roberts	Democratic	1951-1959
William C. Cozzens	Democratic	1863	Christopher Del Sesto	Republican	1959-1961
James Y. Smith	Republican	1863-1866	John A. Notte, Jr.	Democratic	1961-1963
Ambrose E. Burnside	Republican	1866-1869	John H. Chafee	Republican	1963-1969
Seth Padelford	Republican	1869-1873	Frank Licht	Democratic	1969-1973
Henry Howard	Republican	1873-1875	Philip W. Noel	Democratic	1973-1977
Henry Lippitt	Republican	1875-1877	J. Joseph Garrahy	Democratic	1977-1985
Charles C. Van Zandt	Republican	1877-1880	Edward D. DiPrete	Republican	1985-
Alfred H. Littlefield	Republican	1880-1883			

*Democratic-Republican †National Republican

Narragansett Bay between Jamestown and Newport. Completion of the Rhode Island section of Interstate Highway 95, also in 1969, allowed motorists to travel across the state from Connecticut to Massachusetts without a traffic light along the way.

Also during the 1960's, the University of Rhode Island began to develop a scientific research center at Saunderstown on Narragansett Bay. The United States Public Health Service has a shellfish laboratory at the center, and the United States Bureau of Sports Fisheries and Wildlife has a biological laboratory there. The center is also the site of the nation's first state-owned nuclear reactor.

Destructive hurricanes struck Rhode Island again in the 1940's and 1950's, though none was so severe as the 1938 hurricane. During the 1960's, the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers built a large hurricane barrier across the Providence River. This dam, completed in 1966, protects downtown Providence from hurricanes.

The Rhode Island legislature passed many new laws in the mid-1900's. The state held its first direct primary election in 1948. In 1951, the legislature repealed the poll tax and gave home rule to cities and towns. A 1963 law provided for lending textbooks to students in private schools. In 1964, the state set up a program to help pay medical bills for needy persons over 65.

The Rhode Island Supreme Court ruled in 1962 that the state House of Representatives must be *reapportioned*

(redivided) to provide equal representation based on population. A constitutional convention met in 1964 to act on reapportionment of both the house and the senate and to consider other issues. In 1965, the legislature appointed a special commission to draw up a temporary reapportionment plan. The legislature used this plan to reapportion itself in 1966. In 1967, the constitutional convention proposed a new constitution. The constitution, which included a new reapportionment plan, was rejected by the state's voters in 1968.

Rhode Island Today is challenged by economic problems. The closing of the Newport Naval Base and other naval facilities in the state in the mid-1970's and periods of recession in the 1970's and early 1980's have contributed to large-scale unemployment. The state government has borrowed millions of dollars from the federal government to help pay benefits to the unemployed.

Rhode Island also suffers from a shortage of fuel and other forms of energy. The state has a relatively small supply of electric power, and many businesses must rely on imported oil. This energy shortage greatly increases the cost of manufacturing and other business activities.

Rhode Island hopes to become a world center for oceanographic research. The University of Rhode Island's complex at Saunderstown has developed into one of the finest research centers in the nation.

WILLIAM D. METZ, JOHN J. MONAGHAN, JR., and MARION I. WRIGHT

RHODE ISLAND / Study Aids

Related Articles in WORLD BOOK include:

BIOGRAPHIES

Burnside, Ambrose E.	Hopkins, Esek
Cohan, George M.	Hopkins, Stephen
Corliss, George H.	Hutchinson, Anne M.
Ellery, William	Philip, King
Gray, Robert	Slater, Samuel
Green, Theodore F.	Williams, Roger
Greene, Nathanael	Woodcock, Leonard

CITIES

Newport	Providence
Pawtucket	Warwick

HISTORY

Colonial Life in America	Indian Wars
Dorr Rebellion	Revolutionary War in America
Flag (color picture: Flags in American History)	

OTHER RELATED ARTICLES

Baptists	Cotton (History)
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 - A. Constitution
 - B. Executive
 - C. Legislature
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 - E. Local Government
 - F. Revenue
 - G. Politics
- II. People
- III. Education
 - A. Schools
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- IV. A Visitor's Guide
 - A. Places to Visit
 - B. Annual Events
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 - A. Land Regions
 - B. Islands
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 - D. Rivers and Lakes
 - E. Plant and Animal Life
- VI. Climate
- VII. Economy
 - A. Natural Resources
 - B. Service Industries
 - C. Manufacturing
 - D. Agriculture
 - E. Fishing Industry
 - F. Mining

C. Museums

- G. Electric Power
- H. Transportation
- I. Communication

VIII. History

Questions

- What American industries began in Rhode Island?
- What is *The Breakers*?
- What were the causes and the results of the Dorr Rebellion?
- What is Rhode Island's single most important income-producing activity?
- Why did Roger Williams move to Rhode Island?
- What are Rhode Island's two main land regions?
- What is unusual about the local government of Rhode Island?
- What is often called the *Cradle of American Industry*?
- Why did Rhode Island wait so long to ratify the U.S. Constitution?
- What is Rhode Island's official name? How did Rhode Island get this name?

Additional Resources

Level I

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- STEINBERG, SHEILA, and McGUIGAN, CATHLEEN. *Rhode Island: An Historical Guide*. Rhode Island Bicentennial Foundation, 1976.
- WITHEY, LYNNE. *Urban Growth in Colonial Rhode Island: Newport and Providence in the Eighteenth Century*. State Univ. of New York Press, 1984.

RHODE ISLAND, UNIVERSITY OF, is a state-supported coeducational institution with its main campus in Kingston, R.I. It also has campuses in Providence, Narragansett, and West Greenwich. The university has colleges of arts and sciences, business administration, engineering, human science and services, nursing, pharmacy, and resource development. It also has a graduate school, a graduate school of library and information studies, and a graduate school of oceanography. The school grants bachelor's, master's, and doctor's degrees.

The University of Rhode Island was founded in Kingston in 1892 as the Rhode Island College of Agriculture and Mechanic Arts. It became Rhode Island State College in 1909.

The university took its present name in 1951. For the

school's enrollment, see UNIVERSITIES AND COLLEGES (table).

Critically reviewed by the UNIVERSITY OF RHODE ISLAND

RHODE ISLAND SCHOOL OF DESIGN. See UNIVERSITIES AND COLLEGES (table); RHODE ISLAND (Education [picture]).

RHODES, *rohds*, is one of the Dodecanese Islands in the Aegean Sea. It lies 12 miles (19 kilometers) off the southwestern coast of Asia Minor (see GREECE [map]). Rhodes (also called *Ródhos*) has an area of 540 square miles (1,398 square kilometers) and a population of about 88,000. A range of mountains runs lengthwise across the island and rises to a height of 3,986 feet (1,215 meters) above the sea. Orchards, farms, and vineyards in the fertile valleys produce oranges, olives, tobacco, and grapes. Sponges are the chief export.

FINAL

THURSDAY, JUNE 29, 1989

4:45pm DEPART Capitol Hill for National Airport/Butler
Aviation

5:00pm ARRIVE National Airport and proceed to departing
aircraft

FBO: Butler Aviation
703/549-8340

5:05pm DEPART Washington, DC for Providence, RI/T F Green

FBO: Dynalectron Aviation
Aircraft: Lear 35 (Hasbro Indust.)
Tail number: 120MB
Flight time: 1 hour
Pilots: Craig Colver
Sid Braverman
413/562-5866
Seats: 6
Meal: Dinner
Manifest: Senator Dole
M. Glassner

6:05pm ARRIVE Providence, RI/T F Green

FBO: Dynalectron Aviation
401/739-4140
Met by: Mike Ryan - Chafee staff
401/528-5294

6:10pm DEPART airport for Hi-Donor Reception for Senator
Chafee

Location: Biltmore Hotel
Kennedy Plaza
Providence, RI

Drive time: 20 minutes

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RHODE ISLAND

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Location: Presidential Suite

Met by: Senator Chafee

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401/421-0700

Location: Presidential Suite

Event runs: 6:00-7:00pm

Attendance: 40

Press: Closed

Ticket: \$1,000/person

Format: Brief remarks

Mix and mingle

Facility: None

Contact: Holly Nesbitt - Chafee
staff 224-2921

NOTE: There will be a photo-op with Hi-donors.

NOTE: See attached list of attendees.

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Chafee

Location: Ballroom

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Location: Ballroom

Event runs: 7:00-9:00pm

Attendance: 350

Press: Open

Ticket: \$200/person

Format: Senator Dole introduced
by Senator Chafee
Remarks by Senator Dole -
5-7 minutes

Mix and mingle

Facility: Risers and podium with
mike

Contact: Holly Nesbitt - Chafee
staff 224-2921

HAN46DM

THE SENATOR CHAFEE COMMITTEE
HANNIBAL
PERSON LIST

Date: 06/29/89
Page 1

Robert DeBlois ?

Salutation: Spouse:

DeBlois PAC

Tom Belcher

Salutation: Spouse:

Fleet/Norstar PAC

Salutation: Spouse:

R.I. Hospital Trust Bank Government

Gary Schuler

Salutation: Spouse:

The Stanley Works PAC

Barnes, Mr. Theodore W.
10 Pichett Road
East Providence, RI 02914
Salutation: Mr. Barnes

Spouse:

Old Stone Bank

Beinecke, Mr. William S.
21 East 79th Street
New York, NY 10021
Salutation:

Spouse:

n/a

Ok, Mrs. Joan
3 Pinckney Street
Boston, MA 02114
Salutation:

Spouse:

Information Requested

avison, Mr. C. Hamilton Jr.
99 Wayland Avenue
Providence, RI 02906
Salutation: Hamilton

Spouse:

Paramount Cards Inc.

iPrete, Mr. Dennis L.
55 Wilbur Avenue
ranston, RI
Salutation: Mr. DiPrete

Spouse:

DiPrete Engineering Inc.

owling, Dr. Joseph L. Jr.
09 Hazard Avenue
rovidence, RI 02906
Salutation: Joe

Spouse:

Self-employed

wyer, Mr. Francis G.
13 Paradise Avenue
iddletown, RI 02840
Salutation: Gerry

Spouse:

Gustave J.S. White, Inc.

llis, Mr. Alexander Jr.
P.O. Box 327
incoln Center, MA 01773
Salutation:

Spouse:

Corroon & Black

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Page 2

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41 Waterman Street
Providence, RI 02906
Salutation: Bayard

Spouse:

Tillinghast, Collins & Graham

Flynn, Mr. John W.
791 Main Street
Warren, RI 02885
Salutation: John

Spouse:

Fleet National Bank

Goddard, Mr. Robert H.I.
64 Angell Street
Providence, RI 02906
Salutation: Bob

Spouse:

N/A

Graboyes, Mr. George
2 Terrace Drive
Barrington, RI 02806
Salutation: George

Spouse:

Citizens Bank

Kaplan, Mr. Jacob
13 Detroit Avenue
Providence, RI 02905
Salutation: Jake

Spouse:

Jake Kaplan's auto sales

Killian, Mr. John F.
Salutation:

Spouse:

New England Telephone Fed PAC

Kirk, Mr. C. H.
P.O. Box 329
West Warwick, RI 02893
Salutation: Chet

Spouse:

Amtrol

Kirk, Mrs. Heidi
75 Stony Lane Box 432
North Kingstown, RI 02852
Salutation: Heidi

Spouse:

n/a

Litzner, Mr. Carl L.
4 Warren Street
Providence, RI 02901
Salutation: Carl

Spouse:

Self-Employed

Mause, Mr. Edwin B.
50 S. Blvd. apt. 1402
Ocala Raton, FL 33432
Salutation: Ed

Spouse:

Self-employed

Reach, Mr. Max
16 Freeman Parkway
Providence, RI 02906
Salutation: Max

Spouse:

Main Machinery Co.

HAN46DM

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Bonanza Bus Lines

Harpe, Mr. Henry D. Jr.
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Salutation: Hank

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Brown & Sharpe Mfg.

Inclair, Mr. Joseph S.
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Salutation: Dody

Spouse:

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North Providence, RI 02911
Salutation:

Spouse:

Gardner Sawyer Gates & Sloan

Smith, Ms. Doris King
5 Hazard Avenue
Providence, RI 02906
Salutation: Doris

Spouse:

N/a

Smith, Mr. Morton
5 Hazard Avenue
Providence, RI 02906
Salutation: Mort

Spouse:

Morton Smith Inc.

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PERSON LIST

Date: 06/29/89

Page 4

Wilson, Mr. David J.

215 Blair Drive

East Greenwich, RI

Salutation:

Spouse:

Truk-Away of RI, INC.

Brad Bernardo

Robert Mulhall

AT:T

NOTE: The following will be attending the reception:

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Representative Claudine Schneider
Representative Ron Machtley (MAKE - LEE)
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 (Mayor of Cranston, RI and Senator
 Chafee's 1988 Campaign Chairman)
Morton "Mort" Smith - Senator Chafee's
 Finance Chairman

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Sid Braverman
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Meal: Snack
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M. Glassner

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Date: 06/29/8
Page

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Salutation: Spouse:

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Spouse:

N/a

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Spouse:

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Date: 06/29/81
Page

Wilson, Mr. David J.
215 Blair Drive
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Salutation:

Spouse:

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Brad Bernardo

Robert Mulhall

AT: T

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Representative Claudine Schneider
Representative Ron Machtley (MAKE - LEE)
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SENATOR BOB DOLE
TALKING POINTS - SEN. JOHN CHAFEE
PROVIDENCE, R.I. - JUNE 29, 1989

RHODE ISLAND'S ECONOMY

- RHODE ISLAND IS ANOTHER STORY. YOU HAVE
HAS BENEFITED FROM THE STRONG NATIONAL
ECONOMIC RECOVERY BROUGHT ABOUT BY REPUBLICAN
LEADERSHIP AT THE NATIONAL LEVEL BY PEOPLE LIKE
JOHN CHAFEE.

THE RHODE ISLAND UNEMPLOYMENT RATE HAS

REMAIN NEAR FOUR PERCENT -- BELOW THE NATIONAL
AVERAGE FOR THE LAST SEVERAL YEARS AND DOWN
SIGNIFICANTLY FROM ITS PEAK OF 10 PERCENT DURING
THE 1982 RECESSION.

WITH REPUBLICANS IN THE GOVERNOR'S OFFICE,
IN THE CONGRESS -- RHODE ISLAND IS NOW VIEWED AS A
GOOD PLACE TO DO BUSINESS, LIVE, AND RAISE A
FAMILY.

WORKING AT THE NATIONAL LEVEL TO MAINTAIN THE
POLICIES THAT HAVE BROUGHT PROSPERITY TO RHODE
ISLAND.

ENVIRONMENT

- JOHN CHAFEE IS WORKING WITH PRESIDENT BUSH TO FASHION A TOUGH CLEAN AIR BILL TO REDUCE ACID RAIN AND TOXIC POLLUTANTS.

- HE IS ALSO THE LEADING SPOKESMAN IN THE SENATE FOR THE PRESERVATION OF WILDLIFE, WETLANDS AND OPEN SPACES.

LIABILITY BILL IN THE ADMINISTRATION'S BEHALF,
ESTABLISHING A \$500 MILLION FUND TO COVER THE
COSTS OF CLEANING UP OIL SPILLS.

WOULD ALREADY HAVE A MASSIVE RESERVE FUND TO

TACKLE THESE OIL SPILLS. UNFORTUNATELY, THE

DEMOCRATS HAVE DEEP-SIXED A SIMILAR PROPOSAL FOR

OVER FOUR YEARS -- AND IT LOOKS LIKE THE TAXPAYERS

WILL PICK UP THE CLEANING BILL.

CHAFEE - THE MAN

- JOHN CHAFEE HAS STOOD THE TEST OF TIME AND
IS BETTER FOR IT. THE PEOPLE OF RHODE ISLAND ARE
PRETTY SMART FOLKS -- BECAUSE THEY KEEP SENDING
HIM BACK TO THE SENATE.

1990 & CLAUDINE SCHNEIDER

- AND BEFORE I LEAVE TONIGHT LET ME SAY
SOMETHING ABOUT 1990.

75-PERCENT APPROVAL RATING -- NOT BAD AFTER SIX MONTHS!

A LOT OF THE LIBERALS ON CAPITOL HILL AND IN THE PRESS ARE EATING CROW. THEY GROUSED ABOUT THE SLOW PACE OF THE BUSH ADMINISTRATION. BUT WHAT WE'VE SEEN INSTEAD IS MOVEMENT ON MANY FRONTS -- REASONABLE, WELL-STUDIED POLICY PROPOSALS THAT HAVE WON RESPECT ABROAD AND AT HOME.

- 8 -

This document is from the collections at the Dole Archives, University of Kansas
<http://dolearchives.ku.edu>
● BUT GEORGE BUSH CAN'T DO IT ALONE. HE

NEEDS THE HELP OF A REPUBLICAN CONGRESS.

● THE BEST WAY FOR REPUBLICANS TO REGAIN
CONTROL OF THE SENATE NEXT YEAR IS NOT DOLLARS --
BUT DYNAMICS.

REPUBLICANS LIKE CLAUDINE SCHNEIDER. PEOPLE WHO
CAN RUN FOR THE HOUSE AND SENATE AND WIN --
BECAUSE THEY'RE THE BEST MAN OR WOMAN FOR THE
JOB -- NOT BECAUSE THEY HAD THE BEST TV
COMMERCIALS.

RHODE ISLAND MAY BE SMALL IN SIZE -- BUT I SEE
BIG THINGS IN THE FUTURE FOR CLAUDINE SCHNEIDER.

REP. RONALD K. MACHTLEY

PRON: MAKE-LEE

- AND LET'S NOT FORGET THE NEWEST REPUBLICAN
TO MAKE A NAME FOR HIMSELF IN RHODE ISLAND AND
WASHINGTON -- CONGRESSMAN RON MACHTLEY
(MAKE-LEE).
- RON IS A REFRESHING CHANGE IN THE FIRST
DISTRICT -- ESPECIALLY IN THIS NEW ATMOSPHERE OF
ETHICS.

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<http://dolearchives.ku.edu>

- RON IS ALREADY ON THE MOVE -- PICKING UP

EXCELLEND COMMITTEE ASSIGNMENTS FOR RHODE
ISLAND -- ARMED SERVICES AND SMALL BUSINESS.

- NO DOUBT -- CONGRESSMAN RON MACHTLEY
(MAKE-LEE) HAS HIT THE GROUND RUNNING.

June 29, 1989

TO: Senator Dole
FROM: Mo West
SUBJECT: Chaffee Bill

You are an original cosponsor to Senator Chaffee's legislation S.384 -- "The Medicaid Home and Community Quality Services Act of 1989."

Medicaid is the largest federal funding source for people with disabilities. When disability groups talk about Medicaid reform, they are talking about the reform of the Intermediate Care Facility for the mentally retarded of the ICF/MR program. This program funds institutions for the mentally retarded and others with severe disabilities. It is a very costly program, with \$6 billion in combined federal/state payments in FY'88. States are required to match federal funds.

Congress realized the need to enable state to provide some services in the community consistent with the independent living movement. In 1981 the Home and Community Base Waiver Program was enacted. This program 'waives' the requirement that a disabled person live in an institution.

However, there are significant problems with the program: (1) there is a long and cumbersome application process, (2) only limited services are reimbursable, and (3) limitations are placed on the number of people the state may serve in the community.

Senator Chaffee's bill would make a wide array of community services reimbursable through Medicaid and remove the cumbersome application and eligibility process. Right now, the majority of community services are not reimbursable through Medicaid, very few services are available, and often what is available needs support.

S.384 is pending before the Senate Finance Committee in the Senate with 54 cosponsors, including a majority of the members of Finance. Senator Bensten is planning on holding a mark up on this bill soon.

JUNE 29, 1989

TO: SENATOR DOLE
FROM: GREG SCHNACKE
SUBJECT: BACKGROUND ON U.S. OIL SPILLS

RHODE ISLAND:

APPROXIMATELY 400,000 GALLONS OF NO.2 FUEL OIL WAS SPILLED OFF NEWPORT, R.I. THIS IS A VERY LIGHT OIL, LIKE GASOLINE. MUCH OF IT HAS EVAPORATED NATURALLY AND TO DATE, NONE IS BELIEVED TO HAVE REACHED SHORE. YESTERDAY, THE GREEK CAPTAIN WAS ARRESTED AND CHARGED IN FEDERAL COURT WITH VIOLATING THE CLEAN WATER ACT AND THE FEDERAL REFUSE ACT (DISCHARGING REFUSE INTO THE WATER WITHOUT A PERMIT). HE COULD BE SENTENCED TO A YEAR IN PRISON FOR EACH COUNT AND FINED \$100,000 OR DOUBLE ACTUAL DAMAGES, ESTIMATED TO BE \$1.6 MILLION.

THE SPILL HAS BEEN CHARACTERIZED AS "UNDER CONTROL" DUE TO QUICK ACTION BY THE COAST GUARD, (BOOMING OF AREA AND OFF-LOADING OF OIL PROCEEDING), ALSO, AN ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT IS PROCEEDING. RHODE ISLAND SHELL FISHING HAD BEEN STOPPED FOR A TIME. BIRD KILLS HAVE BEEN MINIMAL. AREA BEACHES WERE CLOSED, BUT HAVE BEEN RE-OPENED.

MARCUS HOOK, PENNSYLVANIA:

APPROXIMATELY 800,000 GALLONS OF NO. 6 FUEL OIL (MODERATELY HEAVY) SPILLED. TANKER WAS URUGUAYAN OWNED. THIS HAS IMPACTED THE DELAWARE RIVER AND MAY HAVE A POSSIBLE IMPACT IN NEW JERSEY. THIS OIL HAS SHOWN UP IN "BALLS", 15 MILES SOUTH OF SPILL. SKIMMING OF THE OIL IS DIFFICULT BECAUSE THE OIL IS BELOW THE SURFACE. EPA HAS A RESEARCH VESSEL DOING RADAR SOUNDINGS TO LOCATE SUB-SURFACE OIL. THEY ARE PREPARING TO SCOOP AND DREDGE OIL OUT OF THE BOTTOM OF THE RIVER.

YESTERDAY, THE TANKER CAPTAIN TESTIFIED AT A HEARING THAT HE MAY HAVE DROPPED THE SHIP'S ANCHOR TOO SOON CAUSING THE SHIP TO SWING AROUND AND RUN AGROUND.

IT IS NOT CLEAR WHEN THIS SPILL WILL BE UNDER CONTROL. POTENTIAL AREAS OF ADVERSE ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT ARE OYSTER AND HARD CLAMS AREAS, RECREATIONAL FISHING, WETLANDS AREAS, AND A BLUE HERON AREA.

BAYTOWN, TEXAS:

APPROXIMATELY 250,000 GALLONS OF WASTE SLURRY OIL (VERY HEAVY) SPILLED. NOT CLEAR WHO OWNED THE TANKER, BUT BELIEVED TO BE FOREIGN OWNED. CLEAN UP IS EXPECTED TO BE COMPLETED IN A WEEK. NO OIL HAS REACHED THE SHORELINE. COAST GUARD RESPONSE WAS VERY FAST. OFF-LOADING OF THE OIL HAS BEEN COMPLETED.

THERE ARE NO ENVIRONMENTAL ISSUES TO DATE. THE STATE IS ASSESSING THE ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT.

THE STATE

From the 1930's Rhode Island was one of the most Democratic states in the nation. It went Republican for president only 4 times in 64 years. Dukakis won the state last year, 56%-44%. It has elected only one Republican to the Senate since 1930 and elected not a single Republican to the House between 1940 and 1978.

But by the early 1980's the economic underpinnings of this politics had changed. Unions were still politically powerful, but they represented fewer and fewer workers; the state's economy was quietly, below the surface, being upgraded from blue-collar to white-collar, from textiles to high tech; the electorate, instead of being a mass of Catholic factory workers pressed into neighborhoods of three-story three-family houses, was becoming comfortably affluent and suburban.

Rhode Island has always been a great state for scandal. Created by Roger Williams in 1636 as a haven for religious heretics, it also became a haven for wrongdoers; other colonies called it "Rogues Island." It's Yankee merchants were sharp traders and unscrupulous ones, happy to profit from the triangle trade of rum, slaves and sugar. This is a state where the chief justice of the state Supreme Court was suspended for four months, then impeached, and finally moved to resign in 1986 after it was revealed he wrote a letter to the parole board for mob boss Raymond Patriarca, officiated at a Patriarca lieutenant's wedding, and had liaisons with women in a motel owned by men with links to the mobsters. The same year a bank and three vice presidents were indicted for manipulating the state mortgage fund, and the governor's former chief of staff was convicted on similar charges. A heart surgeon was sentenced to 10 years for taking kickbacks to implant pacemakers in patients who didn't need them. Former Providence Mayor Buddy Cianci, who pled no contest to charges of assaulting his wife's lover, became a radio talk show host. The state's senior Congressman, Fernand St. Germain, lost last year after getting rich while on the public payroll and the state Attorney General, a former nun, was voted out in 1986 after dismissal of a fraud case four days before the election because of an altered transcript.

1989 Population:	995,000		
1986 Share of Federal Tax Burden:		0.41%	- 41st largest
1986 Share of Federal Expenditures:		0.39%	- Total
		0.41%	- non-defense
		0.32%	- defense
1988 Presidential Race:			
Bush	169,571 (44%)	Dukakis	216,281 (56%)
1988 Senate Race:			
John Chafee	54%	Richard A. Licht	46%
1988 Governor's Race:			
Ed DiPrete	51%	Bruce Sundlun	49%

THE POLITICAL OUTLOOK - 1990

Governor DiPrete is up again. R.I. is one of only three states that elect governors to two-year terms. The Democrats smell blood. DiPrete is looked on as damaged goods. He won reelection last year by only 6,000 votes because of an alleged sweetheart land deal.

DePrete was the overwhelming favorite in '88 until it was disclosed he made \$2 million profit on a land deal in Cranston, where he was once Mayor. DiPrete also hired the ex-wife of a local organized crime figure to work for the Governor's Justice Commission. DiPrete trailed in the polls going into the weekend before the election -- but barely pulled it out election day.

The Democrats view DiPrete as vulnerable not only because of the land deal but because DiPrete had to raise taxes to balance the state budget. Possible opponents for DiPrete include Providence Mayor Joe Paolino and Richard Licht -- the man Chafee beat last year.

Claiborne Pell is up in 1990. Elected in 1960, he is still very popular. Second District Congresswoman Claudine Schneider is also very popular and all indications are she will run against him. She is clearly the best candidate for the GOP to put up against Pell. You met her at some presidential campaign functions.

M E M O R A N D U M

DATE: June 29, 1989

TO: Tom Carter
FROM: Catherine Taylor
RE: Fun facts on defense in Rhode Island

Employment

Defense employment--military: 3,701
Defense employment--civilian: 4,218
Defense industry employment: 17,362

Total defense-related employment in RI: 25,281

Rhode Island has a total workforce of roughly half a million people; thus, about five percent of the workforce depends on defense for jobs.

Industry

In 1988, over \$400 million in defense contracts were awarded to 374 prime contractors in Rhode Island.

The largest defense contractors are:

--General Dynamics--Electric Boat Division

5,500 employed at Quonset Point facility
Electric Boat is the exclusive builder of the Trident submarine, has eleven Los Angeles-class SSN 688 attack submarines under construction, and recently won the contract to build the new SSN 21 Seawolf submarine.

--Raytheon Company--Submarine Signal Division

3,000 employed in Middletown, Rhode Island
Raytheon recently won a \$400 million contract to design and develop hardware and software upgrades for submarine combat control systems, and a \$46 million contract to produce an advanced minehunting sonar system. The company also does approximately \$40 million worth of work on each SSN 688 submarine.

--Textron is also located in RI, although no defense work is done in the state. Nevertheless, the V-22 (Osprey) program is an important issue.

Navy in Rhode Island

Two minesweepers, five frigates, and three guided-missile frigates, including the U.S.S. Samuel Roberts, are homeported in Newport, RI.

Newport is home to the Naval Education and Training Center, Surface Group Four, the Naval Underwater Systems Center, the Surface Warfare Officers School, the Naval Justice School, and the Naval War College.

News from Senator

BOB DOLE



(R - Kansas)

SH 141 Hart Building, Washington, D.C. 20510

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE:
MONDAY, JUNE 26, 1989

CONTACT: WALT RIKER
(202) 224-5358

DOLE AT BOSTON NEWS CONFERENCE CALLS FOR CONGRESS TO FINALLY PASS
LONG-STALLED INTERNATIONAL OIL SPILL CLEAN-UP BILL
INDUSTRY, NOT TAXPAYERS SHOULD FOOT THE BILL, BUT HILL COMMITTEE
DEEP-SIXED LEGISLATION

[ATTENTION NEWS DIRECTORS AND EDITORS: SEN. DOLE WILL HOLD A
NEWS CONFERENCE TODAY, JUNE 26, AT 7:00 PM IN ST. GEORGES ROOM D,
THE WESTIN HOTEL AT COPLEY PLACE, 10 HUNTINGTON AVENUE, BOSTON.]

BOSTON -- IN THE WAKE OF EVEN MORE OIL SPILLS WASHING UP ON
U.S. SHORES, SENATE REPUBLICAN LEADER BOB DOLE TODAY URGED
CONGRESS TO IMMEDIATELY PASS VITAL OIL SPILL LEGISLATION THAT HAS
BEEN BOTTLED UP FOR THE PAST FOUR YEARS. THE LEGISLATION WOULD
REQUIRE OIL AND SHIPPING INDUSTRIES WORLDWIDE TO CONTRIBUTE TO AN
INTERNATIONAL CLEAN-UP FUND.

"THIS PAST WEEKEND DRAMATICALLY PROVED THAT OIL SPILLS CAN
TAKE PLACE AT ANY TIME AND ANY PLACE. IN RHODE ISLAND, THE
DELEWARE RIVER AND IN THE HOUSTON SHIPPING CHANNEL, THIS
INTERNATIONAL FUND COULD HAVE ALREADY BEEN BATTLING THESE
ENVIRONMENTAL NIGHTMARES," DOLE SAID. "BY ENACTING THIS
LEGISLATION, WE COULD HAVE ALSO MADE CERTAIN THAT THE INDUSTRY
PAYS THE CLEAN-UP TAB WHEREVER ITS OIL CONTAMINATES THE
ENVIRONMENT. WE'VE HEARD PLENTY OF RHETORIC ON CAPITOL HILL ABOUT
OIL SPILLS, BUT IT LOOKS LIKE CONGRESS MAY HAVE BEEN PART OF THE
PROBLEM ALL ALONG."

DOLE WAS IN BOSTON TO ATTEND A RECEPTION IN HONOR OF
MASSACHUSETTS HOUSE MINORITY LEADER STEVEN D. PIERCE.

"THE SAD FACT IS, CONGRESS HAS BEEN SITTING ON A BILL THAT
WOULD HAVE ALREADY CREATED A RESERVE FUND TO HELP DEAL WITH OIL
SPILLS. UNFORTUNATELY, THE BILL HAS BEEN DEEP SIXED IN A SENATE
COMMITTEE, THUS EXPOSING TAXPAYERS TO HUGE CLEAN-UP COSTS AND
MAKING IT MORE DIFFICULT TO HOLD THE INDUSTRY ACCOUNTABLE."

THE BILL -- THE COMPREHENSIVE OIL POLLUTION LIABILITY AND
COMPENSATION ACT (S.1066) -- WOULD IMPLEMENT INTERNATIONAL
PROTOCOLS ALREADY SIGNED BY THE U.S. IN 1984 THAT WOULD ESTABLISH
A SINGLE INTERNATIONAL RESERVE FUND TO PAY FOR THE CLEAN-UP AND
DAMAGES CAUSED BY OIL SPILLS.

THE HOUSE PASSED THE BILL IN THE 99TH CONGRESS, BUT THE
SENATE KILLED THE BILL IN COMMITTEE.

CURRENTLY, COUNTRIES ARE ONLY RESPONSIBLE FOR OIL SPILLED IN
THEIR OWN WATERS, THUS LEAVING INTERNATIONAL WATERS UNPROTECTED.
ADDITIONALLY, UNDER CURRENT LAW, SECTION 311 K OF THE CLEAN WATER
ACT, FEDERAL FUNDS ARE USED TO CLEAN UP OIL SPILLS IN U.S.
WATERS. WHILE IT IS TRUE THAT THE INDUSTRY CAN BE TAKEN TO COURT
FOR DAMAGES, CASES INVOLVING FOREIGN TANKERS MAKE COLLECTION OF
COURT AWARDS EXTREMELY DIFFICULT.

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J 3/1/89

Area legislators give good marks to Bush's plan

By CAROL McCABE
Journal-Bulletin Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON — Sen. John H. Chafee praised President Bush's clean air plan announced yesterday as "overall, an excellent program" that could reduce smog and acid rain in New England.

Providence, New Bedford, Worcester and New London were among U.S. cities that exceeded federal ozone standards at times during 1988, a year of record high ozone levels across the country.

Chafee, top Republican on the Senate Committee on the Environment, was among congressional leaders who were at the White House yesterday when the President announced his plans for the first new clean air legislation since 1977. The administration's proposals incorporate language of clean air legislation introduced in the Senate by Chafee and others.

Chafee said Mr. Bush's proposal "should satisfy American environmentalists and should also please the Canadian government."

The White House estimated that costs of reducing power plant emissions could increase the nation's electricity bill by more than 2 percent. Governor DiPrete, who was among 10 governors invited to the White House for yesterday's announcement, said he believes Rhode Islanders will accept higher bills if necessary.

"We've got a very environmentally concerned population," he said. "The public is rightfully insisting on higher quality air. If it involves slightly higher expenditures, so be it."

Sen. John Kerry, D-Mass., author of several acid rain bills, said he was "guardedly optimistic" about the Bush acid rain proposals. "I applaud the fact that his proposal outlines specific reductions of sulfur dioxide and nitrogen oxide within a specific time frame," Kerry said.

Chafee: Half of U.S. breathes polluted air

He, other lawmakers are determined to pass stricter clean-air bills during this Congress

By CAROL McCABE
Journal-Bulletin Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON — The government's battle to clean up the air has stagnated, according to Sen. John H. Chafee, who declared yesterday that half the U.S. population lives in areas that do not meet federally set air-quality standards.

The Rhode Island Republican joined other members of the Senate Committee on Environment and Public Works in announcing their determination to pass more stringent anti-pollution legislation in this Congress.

"We have serious air pollution problems in this country, and we have to take immediate strong action," Chafee said on the Senate floor as committee members scheduled hearings on clean air legislation for April and May.

It has been 11½ years since clean air legislation has been enacted, Chafee said.

"We are now seven years late in renewing authorization for air pollution programs, and over a year behind the legal deadline when all areas of the country were to achieve healthy air levels," he said.

Air quality has deteriorated in the United States, Chafee and others said.

"Four hundred twenty-six counties are not meeting air quality standards," Chafee said. "Areas that do not reach the legal standards are called non-attainment areas. In 1988, nearly half the population of the country lived in those areas."

"These standards are not ridiculous," he declared. "They are levels above which a variety of people can be affected: children, asthmatics, people engaging in any form of vigorous exercise."

According to Senate Majority Leader George Mitchell, D-Maine, stricter emission standards are needed to counter a phenomenal growth in the number of vehicles on America's roads.

In 1970, Mitchell said, 108 million motor vehicles drove 900 billion miles. In 1987, he said, 177 million registered motor vehicles drove a total of 1.7 trillion miles.

In many cities, including Washington, D.C., children playing outdoors last summer were breathing air so polluted that it violated occupational health rules for air quality in the workplace, committee members said.

Committee members faulted the Reagan administration for failing to push for cleaner air, but they also conceded failure within Congress to bring contending interests together in behalf of human health.

To make clean air legislation more manageable

MITCHELL — and perhaps more palatable to senators from industrial states who have opposed earlier efforts — the committee plans to introduce three amendments to the present Clean Air Act and deal with each amendment separately. In the last Congress, one comprehensive bill was submitted for consideration.

Several factors have improved chances for passage of clean air legislation, including the elevation of Mitchell, a strong advocate of clean air legislation, to the majority leader's post.

The Bush administration has expressed strong interest in this and other environmental legislation, as has William Reilly, the new administrator of the Environmental Protection Agency.



CHAFEE



MITCHELL

1A

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A-16

Bush praises Chafee bill to save wetlands

Journal-Bulletin Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON — Saying that he hopes to sign a wetlands conservation bill this year, President Bush yesterday described Sen. John H. Chafee's North American Wetlands Conservation Act as "sound legislation" to protect fish and wildlife habitat.

Speaking to a wildlife symposium sponsored by the group Ducks Unlimited, Mr. Bush said wetlands are now being lost at a rate of nearly 500 million acres a year, and he repeated his pledge to halt wetlands depletion.

A hearing was held earlier this month on Chafee's proposal for an additional \$26 million for wetlands preservation. That money would buy wetlands around the country that are threatened by development, and would set up an advisory council to recommend appropriate purchases.

"Approximately one-third of all endangered species of fish and wildlife rely on wetlands," the Rhode Island Republican said during the hearing. He criticized the slow pace at which government at all levels has moved in the past to save such areas.

"And often, when wetlands have been destroyed with a promise to create other wetlands in their place elsewhere," Chafee said, "it has not happened."

Chafee bill gives the handicapped a boost

WASHINGTON (UPI) — Sen. John H. Chafee and two Republican colleagues have introduced a major Medicaid reform bill that they say would encourage the disabled and mentally retarded to seek community services, rather than institutional care.

Chafee and Senators Bill Armstrong of Colorado and Lowell Weicker of Connecticut described the legislation Thursday amid cheers and applause during a press conference crowded with disabled

citizens, some in wheelchairs. The bill has 17 co-sponsors, they said.

Rep. Jim Florio, D.-N.J., said he will introduce a similar bill in the House the first week of October.

Medicaid, the government health insurance program for the poor, now only provides assistance to the developmentally disabled cared for in institutions. The bill would freeze the funds flowing toward large institutions at current levels and divert future increases in federal support to community programs.

States would be required to pro-

vide the disabled with four basic community services: individual and family support services, vocational training, protective intervention services and case management.

"Each person, regardless of the severity of his or her disability, should have the opportunity to pursue education, recreation and vocation to the best of the individual's ability," said Chafee. "Federal programs, especially Medicaid, should assist them in these endeavors rather than hinder them."

Armstrong added, "For over a de-

cade, care for the developmentally disabled has gradually shifted from institutions to community-based settings. This legislation seeks to encourage that trend. Community living is not just a kind of care, but the very goal of policies intended to assist retarded citizens."

The legislation was endorsed by a consortium of advocacy groups working on the behalf of the disabled, including the United Cerebral Palsy Association and the National Association of Developmental Disabilities Councils.

C-8 E FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 11, 1987

THE EVENING BULLETIN

Chafee says his land-trust bill would help preserve open space

Journal-Bulletin Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON — Open space all across the country continues to be threatened by urbanization and improper planning, Sen. John H. Chafee said yesterday. "Such destructive activities often affect the quality of our rivers, lakes and shorelines."

He was commenting on his introduction of the American Heritage Trust Act of 1989, which would help states and communities pay costs of preserving open space, historic sites and access to recreation.

The Rhode Island Republican says that his plan to convert the present Land and Water Conservation Fund (LWCF) and Historic Preservation Fund (HPF) into what he called "a real trust fund" could produce a billion dollars a year for such use.

The legislation calls for investing the unappropriated balance of the two funds, an estimated \$7 billion, together with revenue now flowing into the fund from offshore-oil and gas leases, in interest-producing government securities. "Once the trust is large enough to yield \$1 billion a year in interest for LWCF and \$250 million for HPF purposes, the flow of revenue into the fund would stop," Chafee said.

"People care deeply about preserving open space," he said, pointing to state and local referenda on open space and historic preservation passed with huge margins in many states, including Rhode Island.

"Unfortunately, the federal gov-

ernment has been lagging" in such preservation, the lawmaker said, and has appropriated an average of less than \$200 million a year under the LWCF and less than \$30 million under the HPF.

He hopes for change under President Bush, who, Chafee said, has pledged support for the self-perpetuating trust fund he has proposed. Rep. Morris Udall, D-Ariz., has introduced a similar bill in the House of Representatives.

The idea of a self-financing federal trust that would make funds available for acquisition of public land also has been endorsed by the New England Governors Conference.

State rated OK by small businesses

By NEIL DOWNING
Journal-Bulletin Business Writer

WARWICK — Small-business executives give Rhode Island a favorable rating as a place to live and work, and say the state has improved in the last five years, according to the results of an annual small-business survey released yesterday.

But respondents also indicate that tax levels, the work force and government regulation loom as clouds on the business horizon.

Results of the 1989 Rhode Island Business and Quality of Life Survey were distributed at a breakfast meeting at the Inn at the Crossings. About 200 small-business executives, government leaders and others attended. The meeting and survey were planned to coincide with national Small Business Week, which starts Sunday.

The survey, conducted in January by Citizens Bank, the Price Waterhouse accounting firm and the Adler Pollock & Sheehan law firm, was mailed to 5,000 area businesses; 748 responded. Among the results:

- Nearly 75 percent give Rhode Island a generally favorable rating as a place to live and do business; 51 percent say the state has become a more favorable place to live and do business during the last five years.

- Most respondents expect that in the next 12 months they will maintain or in

Turn to SURVEY, Page C-10

14

Business

C-6

\$1.4

THE PROVIDENCE JOURNAL-BULLETIN

Survey

Continued from Page C-8

crease their levels of permanent employees, sales, capital spending and market share.

- More than half cite business taxes, the availability of trained staff and state and local government regulations as factors that may impede their growth.

"What this survey says to me is that the small-business community feels good about its environment," said Citizens' executive vice president Richard E. Benson. "They see some impediments, but these are not overriding."

Whether the quality of living and working in Rhode Island will improve depends on how business and government leaders respond to certain challenges, Gary S. Sasse, executive director of the Rhode Island Public Expenditure Council, a watchdog group, said at the meeting.

These challenges, he said, include providing an adequate supply of skilled labor, making sure the investment in educating children pays off, maintaining a competitive tax climate by setting realistic spending priorities with limited tax dollars, and maintaining sound growth policies.

Most small-business executives say Rhode Island compares favorably to the rest of the nation in preservation of historic landmarks, farms and open space, in the availability of recreational facilities, in economic growth and in quality of education, the survey showed.

But most also say that the state does not compare favorably in such areas as the provision of state and

government services in relation to taxes levied, in the availability of day-care service for working parents, in the availability and cost of mass transportation, and in the quality of roads, bridges and highways.

Most also say that the cost of housing, health care, insurance and energy is generally higher in Rhode Island than elsewhere.

The survey also showed that:

- Small businesses still consider bank lines of credit and term loans to be the most important and readily available sources of financing. Only 21 percent of respondents expect to refinance a major part of their existing debt within the next 12 months.

- Small-business executives generally feel that the cost of living and personnel costs are not impediments to growth. They also generally feel that their future growth will come through new markets, products and services and not through mergers and acquisitions.

Most respondents reported having less than \$5 million in annual sales and fewer than 25 full-time workers, and were concentrated in the service industry, retail and light manufacturing.

It is the sponsors' fourth consecutive survey of the state's small-business community. Others have focused on such topics as small-business financing and job creation.

Six people who have worked on the small-business surveys during the last four years have left to form their own small businesses, an illustration of the vitality of the state's small-business community, said lawyer E. Hans Lundsten, a partner in Adler Pollock & Sheehan.

The job market contracts as economy cools

By WILLIAM J. DONOVAN
Journal-Bulletin Business Writer

In state government, budget problems have caused Governor DiPrete to favor a hiring freeze to reduce the state's payroll by 400 to 500 jobs during the next year.

In housing, new starts of single family homes were down 31 percent in the Northeast in the first quarter compared with the same three months last year and economists are predicting employment in the construction industry will continue a slow decline.

In financial services, new technology plus a consolidation of companies in the business is forcing the region's big money centers to hold their expenses down. Few major banks in the area expect employment to climb soon. "We need to keep a close eye on expense control," says Winfield Major, executive vice president of Old Stone Corp.

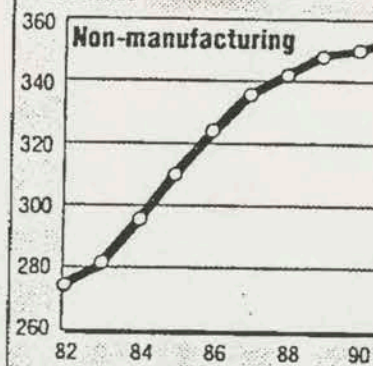
The job boom among nonmanufacturing employers in Rhode Island and New England — retailers, banks and home builders to name a few — is over. And that's not great news for the region. While the non-manufacturing sector has been rapidly adding workers during the 1980s, manufacturing companies have been cutting them.

Which means that after almost a decade of creating jobs much faster

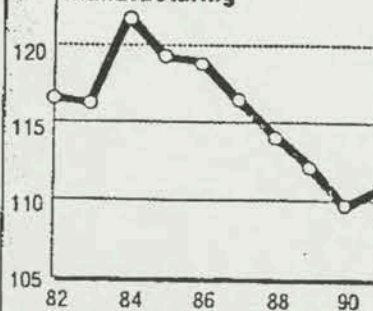
Turn to JOBS, Page B-4

Rhode Island employment growth 1982-91

In thousands



Manufacturing



*1989-1991 are forecast years

SOURCE: New England Economic Project

Continued from Page B-1

than the national average, the region's economy is slowing sharply.

"The whole New England region has become more like the national economy," says Peter Kozell, an economist with Shawmut National Bank of Boston. "There aren't any particular special circumstances allowing this region to do more than what the rest of the country is doing," he says.

According to the New England Economic Project, a forecasting group, nonmanufacturing employment will increase by 1.6 percent in New England from this year through 1990. That compares with 4.1 percent from 1985 to 1988 and 4.6 percent from 1982 to 1985.

Several factors are combining to force the slowdown. New England's residential real estate boom has ended. There has been overbuilding in the commercial real estate market. The financial services sector has cooled off and state governments throughout the Northeast are facing revenue problems that are forcing them to reduce or hold steady their employment levels.

Gary Ciminero, chief economist with Fleet/Norstar Financial Group, says the slowdown in Rhode Island will be apparent in several ways:

- Over the next three years a net total of about 9,000 new jobs will be created in Rhode Island. During the past three years the state has created a net total of nearly 27,000 jobs.

- About 12,300 new jobs will be created in Rhode Island's nonmanufacturing sector during the next three years, well below the 32,000 added from 1986 through 1988.

- With nonmanufacturing slowing and manufacturing expected to lose another 3,300 jobs by the end of 1991, the unemployment rate will inch up from the current 3.8 percent to around 4.5 percent.

While the slowdown is dramatic, it is primarily a problem for companies that have run their businesses expecting stronger growth.

"A lot of actors in the economy may have planned for much faster

growth," Ciminero says. "We still have empty stores in the Bald Hill plaza and now we're talking about the worm turning. There have been very expansive-minded growth plans."

But Ciminero also points out that nonmanufacturing employment growth of 1.5 percent in New England is not bad, just less than what it has been. "One and a half percent is respectable unless people were armed for 2.5 percent or 3 percent," he says.

Retailers say they have already endured a mini-recession within their industry in the last two years and do not intend to cut back employment. "We took our hit in the latter part of 1987 and through 1988," says Gerald Gura, president of Cherry Webb & Touraine. "We had single-digit decreases but we're used to double digit increases."

The Rhode Island Builders Association keeps a close eye on the state's construction industry and says demand for carpenters has declined considerably. According to Ross Dagata, director of the association, want ads for carpenters in the The Providence Sunday Journal during the mid-80s averaged in the high 30s per week. Now they're down around six to 12 per week, he says.

"Mostly it's a saturation of the market because of the price level that we're selling houses," Dagata says. "When you talk about new construction, you're talking about high prices that have really priced some people out of the market."

Major, of Old Stone, said deregulation in banking has attracted new companies into the field and made established giants more powerful. "Because of size, an American Express or CitiCorp can be much more competitive with its pricing and put more pressure on the rest of its competitors," he says.

Barring some dramatic changes within the company, Major says Old Stone Corp. is expecting its total of 1,100 employees in Rhode Island to remain roughly the same over the next couple of years.

Proposed changes generating support, criticism

By W.H. Slattery

A proposal that would purportedly save billions of dollars in federal costs for subsidized housing has created a rift between Rhode Island's junior senator and the state's trade union officials.

The plan being discussed by Sen. John Chafee (R-Providence) would modify the current Davis-Bacon legislation that mandates all federally subsidized construction projects under \$2000 must pay workers the prevailing wage.

"What Sen. Chafee wants to do is raise the ceiling on the Davis-Bacon bill to allow prevailing wage be paid on federally financed projects over \$250,000," said Andrew H. McLeod, press secretary for Chafee.

The Davis-Bacon legislation, passed in 1931, ensures that workers on federally financed construction projects are paid the prevailing wage in the county.

6-month checkups

Under federal guidelines, construction firms across the country submit wage rates to the US Department of Labor every six months. The agency then establishes average wages, or prevailing wages, based upon the survey forms it receives.

Currently, painters in Rhode Island are paid \$16.30 per hour with a \$5.55-per-hour benefit package. Carpenters' prevailing wages are divided into two categories. Commercial carpenters get \$16.90 hourly, while

residential carpenters are paid \$13.52 per hour. Commercial electricians in Providence are paid \$20 an hour, while residential, single-family electricians are paid \$13 an hour.

"The bottom line is, if the ceiling is raised on the Davis-Bacon legislation, it would save a lot of money for other federal Housing and Urban Development agency projects," stated McLeod.

According to recent surveys compiled by the Congressional Budget Office, if the threshold is raised on the Davis-Bacon bill to \$250,000, nearly \$6.5 billion could be saved in federal funds through 1992.

Trade union officials miffed

Officials of the Ocean State's trade unions are upset over the proposal. "I met last spring with Sen. Chafee about this issue, he is well aware of our stand," said David D. Barricelli, president of the Rhode Island Building and Construction Trades Council.

"Our unions are against this plan because the prevailing wage helps increase the quality of work that is done on construction projects," Barricelli said. The prevailing wage is not the same as current union wages, he added. "Generally speaking, union wages tend to be one dollar or more [above] current prevailing wages in the state," he said.

There are an estimated 15,000 trade-union members in Rhode Island represented by the Building and Construction Trades Council, including members of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, the

United Brotherhood of Carpenters and the United Association of Plumbers and Pipefitting.

Barricelli said he believes many more consumer-related quality-control problems will crop up if the Chafee proposal becomes law.

Wages insure quality work

"I do not think quality craftsmen will work for less money than they now make. Quality in many cases is insured by good wages," he said.

Although Barricelli believes there is a direct link between quality work and wages, the state's leading federal housing official disagrees.

According to Casimir Kolaski, manager of the Rhode Island office of the Department of Housing and Urban Development, federal construction guidelines insure quality work is done on federally subsidized projects.

HUD has provided funding to 11 state housing authorities for renovation of 19 older public-housing developments in recent years. That translates into \$22,994,150 for 816 separate units.

The agency has also provided partial funding to the Providence Housing Authority for the construction of 88 units of scattered-site housing for large, low-income families.

Kolaski said if the Chafee proposal becomes law it would affect a number of state projects, including low-income projects built by the Women's Development Corp. and Lloyd Griffin, a Providence-based developer.

Both of these firms have done renovation work involving two- and three-family homes across Providence, focusing on the city's south side.

Alma Green, president of the Women's Development Corp., supports the Chafee plan, saying it will help her firm "get more bang for the buck."

22 percent more

Green said, "If this proposal reduces the cost of labor from 18 percent to 22 percent, you then have almost 22 percent more dollars to make more units at a better quality. I think this plan is a very intelligent one."

Over the years, the Women's Development Corp. has built 112 units of low-income housing with another 35 units in partnership with the Rhode Island Housing and Mortgage Finance Corp. Recently, the Women's Development Corp. received a \$1.1 million HUD grant to produce the Indian Village Housing Development, a 36-unit apartment project in Providence.

Although McLeod admits that construction workers will "not be doing back flips" over the Chafee plan, other groups are "receptive" to the idea. He said the plan is still in the formative stages, adding it is unlikely to be passed by Congress this year. The goal, he said, is to have a package drafted by the August recess.

But Barricelli said the state's congressional lawmakers are mistaken if they think local residents support an easing of the current prevailing-wage legislation.

LEVEL 1 - 21 OF 68 STORIES

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August 26, 1988

SECTION: Vol 159; No 167; Sec A; pg 20

LENGTH: 1740 words

HEADLINE: Developer Says Taft Misled Him in Land Deal

BYLINE: Ken Mingis

DATELINE: Cranston; RI; US

BODY:

CRANSTON -- A former Cranston councilman has accused former Mayor James L. Taft Jr. of twice discouraging him from developing property he owned on Phenix Avenue, while at the same time working with developer Dennis L. <DiPrete> to purchase the land.

The former councilman, Carlo Spirito Jr., said yesterday that Taft told him the Zoning Board of Review would probably reject his plans to place mobile homes or condominiums on the land, prompting Spirito to sell the property in December 1986 to a West Warwick couple.

Within two months the <DiPrete>-Laurienzo Construction Co. -- which Taft represents -- had worked out an agreement with the couple to buy the land.

And two months later, in April 1987, the company won unanimous approval from the city's Zoning Board of Review to build 95 cluster-type homes on the property. The project is known as Walden Woods.

Taft, well known in Cranston for his knowledge of local zoning laws, represented the <DiPrete>-Laurienzo company before the Zoning Board of Review when it applied for permission to build the Walden Woods project.

He acknowledged that he had discussed the mobile home proposal with Spirito, but denied discussing a condominium project.

Spirito "called me one day out the blue and asked me about the idea of the trailer park," Taft said yesterday. "My advice was that it would never fly, the neighborhood was against it and he would never get it.

- 2 -

"That is the only time I've ever talked to him, except when I was representing <DiPrete> and Laurienzo when they were interested in buying that property."

Taft said he has represented the <DiPrete> family for years -- something Spirito should know.

"Suffice it to say he attempted to retain me, but I refused," Taft said. "I have never been retained by Carlo. Anyone who knows my relationship with him over the years knows him to be adversarial."

Roy A. LaCroix of West Warwick, who now owns the 54.9-acre parcel, said Wednesday that <DiPrete>-Laurienzo is scheduled to formally purchase the land today. He would not disclose the purchase price.

Spirito said Taft's expertise with zoning matters prompted him to ask Taft's advice in 1985 and 1986 about his chances of winning approval from the Zoning Board of Review for his plans.

Spirito, a Democrat who once ran against Taft for mayor, first asked Taft about a proposed 100-unit mobile home park. Spirito said Taft told him he didn't think the board would approve the project, and in fact the Zoning Board of Review rejected it unanimously in December 1985.

Then, in early 1986, Spirito said, he asked Taft about the possibility of building condominiums on the site.

"I respected Jim," Spirito said. "I asked him to handle the zoning case for me. He said, 'Let me look into it. I'll get back to you.'"

On both proposals, Spirito said, Taft said the projects "wouldn't fly" with the Zoning Board of Review.

"Each time he told me that, one of their people approached me" and asked whether he would sell the land, Spirito said, referring to representatives of <DiPrete>-Laurienzo. "I feel cheated now, knowing Taft was part of this corporation and telling me my plans wouldn't fly."

Governor cut ties to son's firm

Questions about the Walden Woods project arose after a Sunday Journal article July 31 about a \$ 2 million land deal involving <DiPrete>-Laurienzo's plans for the Walnut Grove apartment complex off Atwood Avenue.

<DiPrete>-Laurienzo is owned and operated by Governor <DiPrete's> son, Dennis, and son-in-law, Paul G. Laurienzo. <DiPrete>-Laurienzo is a general partner in Atwood Associates Realty Trust, and Taft is a partner in Atwood Associates.

Until Aug. 12, when he announced that he was severing his ties with the firm, Governor <DiPrete> was a 20 percent shareholder in <DiPrete>-Laurienzo. <DiPrete>, a former Cranston mayor, decided to end his association with his sons' company after the Sunday Journal detailed the controversial land deal.

Cranston Democrats have charged that the deal -- which occurred after the Zoning Board of Review granted <DiPrete>-Laurienzo a contested zoning variance -- was made possible because of the <DiPretes'> family and political ties to the city.

Governor <DiPrete> was mayor from 1979 to 1985. Taft, who preceded <DiPrete> as mayor, is a close friend of the governor and his chief fund-raiser. Three of five zoning board members who approved the Walden Woods plan were appointed by the City Council while either Taft or <DiPrete> was mayor.

(On Monday, the council replaced four Zoning Board members whose terms all had expired before May 1985. The decision to replace them was prompted in part by questions about the board's credibility in light of the Walnut Grove deal.)

The governor, his family and Taft have denied using any political influence to win zoning variances.

Asked by a reporter about the Walden Woods project, Spirito renewed the Democrats' complaints that the <DiPrete> family ties in the city allowed them to get something others couldn't: a zoning variance.

"Anything they want, they get, anytime they want it," Spirito said. "They have all the contacts with the City of Cranston they need."

Taft, however, denied that his law firm, Taft & McSally, has won any more zoning cases on average than other lawyers.

"We try a lot of zoning cases, and our percentage is no better than anyone else going by that board," Taft said. "I'd hate to feed my family on what I make in legal fees on zoning."

Dennis <DiPrete> said no political influence was used to win approval for the Walden Woods project, and said his plans were completely different from those presented by Spirito.

"What he proposed was a trailer park and what we proposed was open space development," Dennis <DiPrete> said. "A trailer park in Western Cranston was kind of a harebrained scheme."

"We talked to the city about different ways to develop it," he said. "They were looking to create an open space development. We went around to all the neighbors and explained the project. No one came out and opposed the project. Not one person spoke against it."

Site sold for \$ 45,000 in '63

Spirito's involvement with the site began when he and nine other people formed the Intercity Land Company in 1963 and purchased the land for \$ 45,000. Spirito and four partners later bought out the other principals in the company.

Then in 1983, the company decided to try to develop the heavily wooded site in Western Cranston. In June 1983, it applied to the Zoning Board of Review for a variance that would have allowed it to place 100 mobile homes on the site.

In the face of heated opposition to the plan, Spirito's company withdrew the plans before they came before the board. Two years later, after modifying the plans slightly, the Intercity Land Company tried again.

It was at this time that Spirito first consulted Taft.

On Dec. 11, 1985, the Zoning Board of Review rejected the proposal, noting that the city Planning Commission opposed the mobile home park. The board also said the project would injure neighbors' use of their land and would not be in harmony with the neighborhood, and said that Intercity Land had not shown it would suffer a hardship if the project were rejected.

After the project was turned down, Spirito's company began trying to sell the property. One prospective buyer was interested in building condominiums, Spirito said, so in mid-1986 he discussed a potential condominium project with Taft.

Taft said the discussion never took place.

It was then, said Dennis <DiPrete,> that the <DiPrete>-Laurienzo company began talking with Spirito about purchasing it. The two parties negotiated for several months in 1986 but could not agree on a price.

"We dealt with Spirito and then he sold to LaCroix," <DiPrete> said. "I guesshe sold to LaCroix for more money."

On Dec. 23, 1986, Roy and Nancy LaCroix bought the property from the Intercity Land Company. Tax stamps on the city records indicate the price was \$ 325,000.

LaCroix declined to discuss his purchase of the land or his dealings with <DiPrete>-Laurienzo.

Dennis <DiPrete> said his firm immediately began talking to LaCroix about buying the land, and signed an option to purchase it in early 1987. That option was contingent on his firm's ability to win a zoning variance.

Clusters would avoid 'hardship'

On Feb. 22, 1987, <DiPrete>-Laurienzo applied to the Zoning Board of Review for a variance that would allow them to build 95 units of cluster-type housing on the property.

At the time the land was zoned A-80, which would have allowed construction of about 25 single-family homes on roughly 2-acre lots.

The company said it needed the variance because "due to the conditions and topography of this property, the applicant will sustain a hardship if the application of the planned housing development concept is not approved."

On April 7, 1987, the Planning Commission recommended approval of the project with several minor restrictions and endorsed the concept of cluster development.

A cluster development is one where houses are built in clusters, separated by areas of open and undeveloped land. The Walden Woods project was the first of its kind in the city, <DiPrete> said, and at the time there were no written guidelines in the zoning code allowing it.

The City Council has since approved such guidelines.

The next day the Walden Woods project was approved unanimously by the Zoning Board of Review. Among the restrictions set by the board was a requirement that <DiPrete>-Laurienzo rebuild a portion of Phenix Avenue.

Because that street crosses a stream, approval from the state Department of Environmental Management was required. That approval was granted about a month ago, <DiPrete> said.

'We're watching the market'

No work has begun on the site, and <DiPrete> said he is unsure when it will start.

"We're watching the market, we're watching the economy," he said, adding that the 95 homes will sell for between \$ 140,000 and \$ 180,000.

<DiPrete> said his company has no plans to sell the land to anyone else.

"It's not for sale," <DiPrete> said. "It's been our plan all along to develop it ourself."

He said his company could have sought a zone change that would have allowed it to build more than 100 homes on the site.

"That land was zoned A-80 at the time," <DiPrete> said. "Water is available there and if you have city water available it's pretty much routine to drop (the density) to A-20." ritten guidelines in the zoning code allowing it.

GRAPHIC: Map; Photo

SUBJECT: Land development; Government officials; Developers; Zoning; Real estatesales; Site planning; Ethics; New England

NAME: James L. Taft Jr.; Dennis L. <DiPrete>; Carlo Spirito Jr.

GEOGRAPHIC: New England Region; Providence; RI; US

COMPANY: <DiPrete>-Laurienzo Construction Co; SIC: 6552;1521

Congress of the United States
House of Representatives
Washington, DC 20515

CONGRESSWOMAN CLAUDINE SCHNEIDER

Representative Claudine Schneider, a five term Republican Congresswoman from Rhode Island, has been at the forefront of national efforts to bolster American competitiveness and to preserve the environment.

In January 1987, Claudine co-founded and co-chairs the Congressional Competitiveness Caucus. She presently serves as co-chair of the Task Force on Technology. The Caucus is a 200 member bipartisan, bicameral organization established with the objective of providing realistic solutions to the problems facing the nation in the areas of trade policy, human resources, technology and capital formation. Over two-thirds of the Caucus' recommendations were included in the 1988 Omnibus Trade Bill signed by President Reagan.

Representative Schneider is also co-chair of the U.S. Steering Committee on "Congress Bridge," an Emmy award winning series of televised discussions between members of Congress and deputies of the Supreme Soviet via a two-way satellite link.

An avid environmentalist, Claudine began her career in 1970 with Concern Inc., a national environmental and educational public interest firm. She founded and served as Executive Director of the Conservation Law Foundation, a public interest organization representing citizens in environmental disputes. Claudine also founded the Rhode Island Committee on Energy, a citizen's group opposing and eventually stopping the construction of a nuclear power plant in Charlestown, RI.

In 1985 she was responsible for creating the first economic incentive to reduce hazardous waste production. Concerned about the threat of indoor air pollution, Claudine secured funding for a national research program on indoor air quality to be conducted by the Environmental Protection Agency.

In 1988, Representative Schneider introduced The Global Warming Act (HR 1078), a comprehensive piece of legislation cosponsored by more than 100 members of Congress. This bill establishes a least-cost energy planning process throughout the federal government which will reduce global greenhouse gases while reducing energy costs at the same time. Most importantly, the bill has the potential of helping Americans save several hundred billion dollars on their energy bills. This would enhance U.S. productivity and competitiveness, reduce foreign oil imports and the trade deficit, and reduce a range of other environmental pollutants in addition to greenhouse gases.

WHAT OTHERS ARE SAYING ABOUT U.S. REPRESENTATIVE CLAUDINE SCHNEIDER

One of five "winners" in the Congressional class of 1980.
THE WALL STREET JOURNAL

"A power in the House. Knowledgeable female lawmaker seen as able to close the Republican gender gap."
U.S. NEWS AND WORLD REPORT

"Schneider has proven that she can play, and succeed."
THE HARTFORD COURANT

"Schneider's independent style makes her a good showcase woman for the Republicans, at a time when they badly need one."
THE PHILADELPHIA INQUIRER

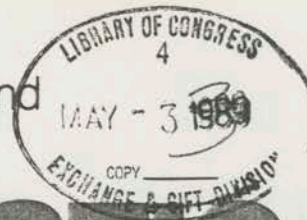
"One of the most interesting people to emerge on the scene from New England in the last few years."
THE BOSTON GLOBE

"Articulate, effective, astute, and tough, Schneider can not only get women interested in running as Republican candidates, she can also get women interested in voting for Republican candidates."
AMERICAN POLITICS

"A possible vice-presidential candidate of the future."
THE LOS ANGELES TIMES

One of the twenty best Members of Congress.
THE WASHINGTON MONTHLY

CRS MCRR
REF. DESK



National Data Book and
Guide to Sources

STATISTICAL ABSTRACT OF THE UNITED STATES 1989

109th Editio

7-15-88

TO: Resource Persons

FROM: Rozanne

SUBJ: Statistical Abstract updates

I recently shared with you the information I received from a Stat. Abstract editor that we can call them directly to see if there is any updated information to material in the printed volume. They receive this updated information and enter it in their computers, along with the name and telephone numbers of the staff member in the agency who collects and provides that information, and seem most happy to have us call and ask for this.

U.S. DEPARTM
OF COMMERC

BUREAU OF
THE CENSUS

I emphasize that this is for updated information to material already in the printed work.

The telephone number is 763-5299.



State Rankings

[When States share the same rank, the next lower rank is omitted. Because of rounded data, States may have identical values shown, but different ranks]

DIVISION AND STATE	RESIDENT POPULATION ¹											
	Total, 1988		Percent increase, ² 1980-1988		Projections, ³ 2000		Black, 18 yrs old and over, projections, ⁴ 1988		Hispanic, 18 yrs old and over, projections, ⁴ 1988		65 years old and over, ⁵ 1987	
	Number (1,000)	Rank	Percent	Rank	Number (1,000)	Rank	Number (1,000)	Rank	Number (1,000)	Rank	Percent	Rank
United States	245,807	(x)	8.5	(x)	267,747	(x)	20,441	(x)	13,021	(x)	12.3	(x)
New England	12,966	(x)	5.0	(x)	13,775	(x)	398	(x)	238	(x)	13.4	(x)
Maine.....	1,206	38	7.2	21	1,271	41	3	44	4	47	13.4	13
New Hampshire.....	1,097	39	19.2	5	1,333	39	5	43	5	46	11.5	36
Vermont.....	556	48	8.7	19	591	49	1	49	3	48	11.9	30
Massachusetts.....	5,871	13	2.3	37	6,087	13	190	22	112	10	13.7	11
Rhode Island.....	995	43	5.1	29	1,049	42	24	38	16	35	14.7	4
Connecticut.....	3,241	28	4.3	32	3,445	27	176	24	98	14	13.4	14
Middle Atlantic	37,645	(x)	2.3	(x)	38,035	(x)	3,494	(x)	1,935	(x)	13.5	(x)
New York.....	17,898	2	1.9	40	17,986	3	1,955	1	1,388	3	13.0	18
New Jersey.....	7,720	9	4.8	30	8,546	9	756	14	436	6	13.0	17
Pennsylvania.....	12,027	5	1.4	44	11,503	6	783	13	111	11	14.8	3
East North Central	42,149	(x)	1.1	(x)	41,746	(x)	3,353	(x)	852	(x)	12.2	(x)
Ohio.....	10,872	7	.7	46	10,629	7	799	12	75	15	12.5	23
Indiana.....	5,575	14	1.5	43	5,502	14	305	20	58	19	12.1	29
Illinois.....	11,544	6	1.0	45	11,580	5	1,213	4	568	5	12.1	27
Michigan.....	9,300	8	.4	47	9,250	8	896	8	105	12	11.5	35
Wisconsin.....	4,858	17	3.2	36	4,784	19	139	26	46	25	13.2	16
West North Central	17,745	(x)	3.3	(x)	17,850	(x)	579	(x)	153	(x)	13.6	(x)
Minnesota.....	4,306	21	5.6	26	4,490	22	41	33	25	31	12.6	21
Iowa.....	2,834	29	-2.7	49	2,549	31	33	36	18	33	14.8	2
Missouri.....	5,139	15	4.5	31	5,383	15	370	19	35	28	13.8	9
North Dakota.....	663	46	1.6	42	629	48	3	44	2	49	13.3	15
South Dakota.....	715	45	3.5	35	714	46	2	47	2	49	14.0	6
Nebraska.....	1,601	36	2.0	39	1,556	37	35	35	20	32	13.8	8
Kansas.....	2,487	32	5.2	27	2,529	33	96	27	51	23	13.6	12
South Atlantic	42,601	(x)	15.3	(x)	50,002	(x)	6,036	(x)	1,154	(x)	13.0	(x)
Delaware.....	660	47	11.0	16	734	45	80	29	8	42	11.6	33
Maryland.....	4,644	18	10.1	18	5,274	16	833	10	59	18	10.7	38
District of Columbia.....	620	(x)	-2.9	(x)	634	(x)	317	(x)	15	(x)	12.3	(x)
Virginia.....	5,996	12	12.1	13	6,877	12	808	11	74	16	10.6	42
West Virginia.....	1,884	34	-3.4	50	1,722	36	41	33	6	45	13.9	7
North Carolina.....	6,526	10	11.0	17	7,483	11	993	7	31	29	11.8	32
South Carolina.....	3,493	24	11.9	14	3,906	24	693	16	15	36	10.7	39
Georgia.....	6,401	11	17.2	8	7,957	10	1,138	5	40	27	10.0	44
Florida.....	12,377	4	27.0	4	15,415	4	1,133	6	907	4	17.8	1
East South Central	15,393	(x)	5.0	(x)	16,285	(x)	2,010	(x)	46	(x)	12.3	(x)
Kentucky.....	3,721	23	1.6	41	3,733	26	188	23	10	39	12.3	26
Tennessee.....	4,919	16	7.1	22	5,266	17	538	18	15	36	12.4	24
Alabama.....	4,127	22	6.0	23	4,410	23	697	15	14	38	12.4	25
Mississippi.....	2,627	31	4.2	33	2,877	30	587	17	8	42	12.1	28
West South Central	26,884	(x)	13.2	(x)	30,632	(x)	2,628	(x)	2,717	(x)	10.7	(x)
Arkansas.....	2,422	33	5.9	24	2,529	32	240	21	10	39	14.6	5
Louisiana.....	4,420	20	5.1	28	4,516	21	873	9	72	17	10.8	37
Oklahoma.....	3,263	27	7.9	20	3,376	28	145	25	51	23	12.8	19
Texas.....	16,780	3	17.9	7	20,211	2	1,369	3	2,584	2	9.7	46
Mountain	13,289	(x)	16.8	(x)	16,022	(x)	231	(x)	1,193	(x)	10.6	(x)
Montana.....	804	44	2.2	38	794	44	1	49	7	44	12.5	22
Idaho.....	999	42	5.8	25	1,047	43	3	44	28	30	11.5	34
Wyoming.....	471	50	.3	48	489	50	2	47	17	34	8.9	48
Colorado.....	3,290	26	13.8	11	3,813	25	90	28	264	9	9.2	47
New Mexico.....	1,510	37	15.9	9	1,968	35	18	39	396	7	10.0	45
Arizona.....	3,466	25	27.5	3	4,618	20	62	31	379	8	12.7	20
Utah.....	1,691	35	15.7	10	1,991	34	8	42	45	26	8.2	49
Nevada.....	1,060	41	32.4	1	1,303	40	46	32	57	20	10.6	41
Pacific	37,135	(x)	16.8	(x)	43,400	(x)	1,711	(x)	4,732	(x)	10.9	(x)
Washington.....	4,619	19	11.8	15	4,991	18	78	30	104	13	11.8	31
Oregon.....	2,741	30	4.1	34	2,877	29	29	37	54	21	13.7	10
California.....	28,188	1	19.0	6	33,500	1	1,576	2	4,514	1	10.6	40
Alaska.....	513	49	27.7	2	687	47	13	41	9	41	3.6	50
Hawaii.....	1,093	40	13.3	12	1,345	38	15	40	52	22	10.1	43

X Not applicable. ¹Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census. Except as noted, as of July 1. ²Minus sign (-) indicates decrease. ³See table 29, 1989 Statistical Abstract. ⁴See table 28, 1989 Statistical Abstract. As of November. ⁵See table 27, 1989 Statistical Abstract.

xvi

State Rankings

[When States share the same rank, the next lower rank is omitted. Because of rounded data, States may have identical values shown, but different ranks]

DIVISION AND STATE	RESIDENT POPULATION IN METRO AREAS, ^{1,2} 1987		BIRTH RATE, ^{3,4} 1986		BIRTHS, ^{3,5} 1986				INFANT MORTALITY RATE, ^{3,6} 1986		PHYSICIANS PER 100,000 POPULATION, ⁷ 1986	
					To teenage mothers		To unmarried women					
	Percent	Rank	Rate	Rank	Percent	Rank	Percent	Rank	Rate	Rank	Rate	Rank
United States.....	76.9	(x)	15.6	(x)	12.6	(x)	23.4	(x)	10.4	(x)	205	(x)
New England.....	80.6	(x)	14.2	(x)	8.9	(x)	18.6	(x)	8.8	(x)	275	(x)
Maine.....	36.1	44	14.3	41	11.6	25	19.0	33	8.8	45	170	29
New Hampshire.....	56.3	33	15.5	22	7.7	49	13.9	46	9.1	40	183	23
Vermont.....	23.1	49	15.0	31	9.2	42	16.7	41	10.0	27	239	6
Massachusetts.....	90.7	7	14.1	43	8.3	47	19.3	32	8.5	48	316	2
Rhode Island.....	92.6	4	13.8	47	10.3	33	19.8	28	9.4	34	236	7
Connecticut.....	92.6	4	14.0	44	8.8	45	19.0	34	9.1	40	285	4
Middle Atlantic.....	90.6	(x)	14.3	(x)	10.1	(x)	26.5	(x)	10.4	(x)	261	(x)
New York.....	90.5	8	14.8	33	9.7	37	29.4	4	10.7	19	302	3
New Jersey.....	100.0	1	14.3	40	9.4	40	22.9	19	9.8	28	229	8
Pennsylvania.....	84.7	9	13.5	49	11.3	27	24.4	15	10.2	24	221	9
East North Central.....	77.3	(x)	15.0	(x)	12.5	(x)	22.8	(x)	11.1	(x)	184	(x)
Ohio.....	78.9	16	14.7	34	13.3	18	23.4	18	10.6	21	188	18
Indiana.....	68.0	22	14.4	37	14.0	14	21.0	22	11.3	12	146	41
Illinois.....	82.5	11	15.3	26	12.5	20	27.1	8	12.1	6	206	12
Michigan.....	80.2	15	15.1	29	12.3	21	19.3	31	11.4	11	177	25
Wisconsin.....	66.5	26	15.1	28	9.9	36	19.6	29	9.2	38	177	25
West North Central.....	56.2	(x)	15.1	(x)	10.2	(x)	17.8	(x)	9.7	(x)	175	(x)
Minnesota.....	66.2	27	15.6	18	7.3	50	16.3	43	9.2	38	207	11
Iowa.....	43.1	39	13.6	48	9.2	42	15.0	45	8.5	48	141	44
Missouri.....	66.0	28	14.9	32	13.4	17	22.5	20	10.7	19	186	20
North Dakota.....	38.0	42	15.9	17	8.0	48	12.9	48	8.4	50	157	37
South Dakota.....	28.7	47	16.4	13	9.7	37	17.5	39	13.3	1	129	47
Nebraska.....	47.2	37	15.3	27	8.9	44	15.5	44	10.1	26	162	35
Kansas.....	52.8	35	16.0	15	11.5	26	16.7	40	8.9	43	166	30
South Atlantic.....	73.7	(x)	14.8	(x)	14.5	(x)	26.5	(x)	11.7	(x)	203	(x)
Delaware.....	66.0	28	15.3	23	13.2	19	27.0	9	11.5	9	188	18
Maryland.....	92.9	3	15.6	19	11.7	24	30.5	2	11.7	8	317	1
District of Columbia.....	100.0	(x)	16.1	(x)	17.0	(x)	57.7	(x)	21.1	(x)	579	(x)
Virginia.....	71.7	20	15.0	30	12.0	22	22.4	21	11.1	14	202	13
West Virginia.....	36.3	43	12.1	50	17.1	5	19.5	30	10.2	24	163	34
North Carolina.....	55.3	34	14.3	42	15.9	10	23.6	17	11.5	9	173	28
South Carolina.....	60.4	31	15.3	24	16.6	9	27.6	6	13.2	3	153	39
Georgia.....	64.6	30	16.1	14	17.0	6	27.2	7	12.5	4	164	33
Florida.....	90.8	6	14.3	39	13.8	15	26.7	10	11.0	15	199	15
East South Central.....	55.6	(x)	14.4	(x)	17.9	(x)	25.9	(x)	11.6	(x)	156	(x)
Kentucky.....	45.8	38	13.9	45	17.4	3	20.0	26	9.8	28	156	38
Tennessee.....	67.0	25	13.8	46	17.0	6	25.3	14	11.0	15	181	23
Alabama.....	67.2	24	14.7	35	17.4	3	25.9	12	13.3	1	147	40
Mississippi.....	30.3	45	16.0	16	20.5	1	34.0	1	12.4	5	122	49
West South Central.....	72.6	(x)	17.5	(x)	15.8	(x)	20.3	(x)	10.1	(x)	162	(x)
Arkansas.....	39.5	41	14.5	36	19.0	2	24.0	16	10.3	23	141	44
Louisiana.....	69.0	21	17.3	7	16.8	8	30.2	3	11.9	7	179	24
Oklahoma.....	58.8	32	15.3	25	15.6	11	18.6	35	10.4	22	142	43
Texas.....	81.0	14	18.4	5	15.2	13	17.7	38	9.5	32	165	32
Mountain.....	65.8	(x)	18.0	(x)	11.8	(x)	19.2	(x)	9.3	(x)	173	(x)
Montana.....	24.2	48	15.6	20	10.1	35	17.8	37	9.6	31	144	42
Idaho.....	19.6	50	16.4	12	10.8	30	11.9	49	11.3	12	119	50
Wyoming.....	29.0	46	17.0	9	10.7	31	13.9	46	10.9	17	127	48
Colorado.....	81.7	12	16.9	10	10.2	34	18.0	36	8.6	46	199	15
New Mexico.....	48.4	36	18.5	4	15.3	12	27.9	5	9.5	32	166	30
Arizona.....	76.2	19	18.6	3	13.8	15	25.6	13	9.4	34	186	20
Utah.....	77.2	17	21.9	2	9.3	41	9.8	50	8.6	46	175	27
Nevada.....	82.6	10	16.4	11	11.9	23	16.6	42	9.1	40	159	36
Pacific.....	90.5	(x)	17.4	(x)	10.8	(x)	25.1	(x)	9.1	(x)	230	(x)
Washington.....	81.2	13	15.6	21	10.4	32	19.8	27	9.8	28	202	13
Oregon.....	67.6	23	14.4	38	10.9	28	20.7	24	9.4	34	192	17
California.....	95.7	2	17.9	6	10.9	28	26.5	11	8.9	43	240	5
Alaska.....	42.4	40	22.9	1	8.7	46	20.8	23	10.8	18	137	46
Hawaii.....	76.7	18	17.2	8	9.6	39	20.3	25	9.3	37	221	9

X Not applicable. ¹ Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census. ² See table 35, 1989 Statistical Abstract. Refers to metropolitan statistical areas as defined June 30, 1988. ³ Source: U.S. National Center for Health Statistics. ⁴ See table 86, 1989 Statistical Abstract. Registered births per 1,000 population, by place of residence. ⁵ See table 94, 1989 Statistical Abstract. ⁶ See table 116, 1989 Statistical Abstract. Represents deaths of infants under 1 year old per 1,000 live births, by place of residence. Excludes fetal deaths. ⁷ See table 151, 1989 Statistical Abstract. Source: American Medical Association, Chicago, IL (Copyright). Covers active non-Federal physicians and includes physicians not classified according to activity status.

State Rankings

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[When States share the same rank, the next lower rank is omitted. Because of rounded data, States may have identical values shown, but different ranks]

DIVISION AND STATE	HOSPITALS						PUBLIC ELEMENTARY AND SECONDARY SCHOOLS					
	Beds per 100,000 population, ¹ 1986		Occupancy rate, ^{1, 2} 1986		Average daily room charge, ³ 1988		Enrollment, percent increase, ⁴ 1980-1986		Teachers' average salaries, ^{5, 6} 1988		Current expenditures per pupil, ^{5, 7} 1988	
	Rate	Rank	Rate	Rank	Dollars	Rank	Percent	Rank	Dollars	Rank	Dollars	Rank
United States.....	532	(x)	68.8	(x)	253	(x)	-2.8	(x)	28,044	(x)	4,209	(x)
New England.....	576	(x)	(NA)	(x)	(NA)	(x)	-12.9	(x)	(NA)	(x)	(NA)	(x)
Maine.....	538	24	71.2	13	254	17	-4.5	32	23,425	38	4,276	17
New Hampshire.....	467	38	67.8	16	247	18	-1.8	22	24,019	35	3,990	26
Vermont.....	518	31	71.0	14	286	8	-4.2	30	23,397	39	4,949	11
Massachusetts.....	662	5	75.8	8	310	4	-18.4	50	30,019	9	5,396	7
Rhode Island.....	534	25	77.4	6	275	11	-9.5	43	32,858	6	5,456	6
Connecticut.....	492	35	78.6	3	326	3	-11.7	48	33,487	3	6,141	5
Middle Atlantic.....	605	(x)	(NA)	(x)	(NA)	(x)	-10.6	(x)	(NA)	(x)	(NA)	(x)
New York.....	634	9	84.5	1	263	14	-9.2	42	34,500	2	6,864	4
New Jersey.....	527	28	78.7	2	229	26	-11.2	47	30,720	8	6,910	2
Pennsylvania.....	611	14	73.8	9	298	6	-12.3	49	29,174	13	5,063	8
East North Central.....	533	(x)	(NA)	(x)	(NA)	(x)	-8.5	(x)	(NA)	(x)	(NA)	(x)
Ohio.....	540	23	66.7	19	275	11	-8.3	39	27,606	19	4,019	24
Indiana.....	534	25	63.9	32	223	28	-9.4	41	27,386	23	3,616	34
Illinois.....	555	22	67.2	18	271	13	-8.0	38	29,663	11	4,217	19
Michigan.....	486	36	67.6	17	292	7	-9.7	44	32,926	5	4,122	21
Wisconsin.....	556	21	64.7	30	186	41	-7.5	37	28,998	14	4,991	10
West North Central.....	659	(x)	(NA)	(x)	(NA)	(x)	-5.0	(x)	(NA)	(x)	(NA)	(x)
Minnesota.....	634	9	66.7	19	241	22	-5.7	36	29,900	10	4,513	14
Iowa.....	635	8	63.2	36	203	33	-9.9	45	24,867	29	3,846	31
Missouri.....	618	12	66.2	22	226	27	-5.2	35	24,703	30	3,566	35
North Dakota.....	870	1	63.3	34	195	38	1.7	16	21,660	46	3,353	38
South Dakota.....	820	2	59.1	45	182	44	-3.1	24	19,750	50	3,159	42
Nebraska.....	701	3	60.4	40	182	44	-4.6	33	23,246	41	3,641	33
Kansas.....	679	4	62.3	38	214	31	.2	18	24,647	31	4,262	18
South Atlantic.....	530	(x)	(NA)	(x)	(NA)	(x)	-1.3	(x)	(NA)	(x)	(NA)	(x)
Delaware.....	569	18	78.1	5	300	5	-5.1	34	29,575	12	4,994	9
Maryland.....	498	33	78.5	4	230	25	-10.0	46	30,933	7	4,871	12
District of Columbia.....	1,311	(x)	78.2	(x)	782	(x)	-14.0	(x)	34,705	(x)	5,643	(x)
Virginia.....	530	27	71.6	11	196	35	-3.5	27	27,436	21	4,145	20
West Virginia.....	589	17	64.8	29	196	35	-8.3	39	21,736	45	3,895	28
North Carolina.....	474	37	71.6	11	189	40	-3.9	28	24,900	28	3,911	27
South Carolina.....	450	39	73.0	10	170	47	-1.1	20	24,241	34	3,075	43
Georgia.....	569	18	68.8	15	161	48	2.5	12	26,177	25	2,939	45
Florida.....	523	29	64.9	28	217	30	6.4	5	25,198	27	4,389	15
East South Central.....	605	(x)	(NA)	(x)	(NA)	(x)	-2.4	(x)	(NA)	(x)	(NA)	(x)
Kentucky.....	523	29	66.7	19	213	32	-4.0	29	24,274	33	3,355	37
Tennessee.....	644	7	66.2	22	171	46	-4.2	30	23,785	37	3,189	41
Alabama.....	607	15	65.3	26	183	43	-3.3	25	23,320	40	2,752	48
Mississippi.....	648	6	63.3	34	141	50	4.6	7	20,669	48	2,760	47
West South Central.....	519	(x)	(NA)	(x)	(NA)	(x)	7.1	(x)	(NA)	(x)	(NA)	(x)
Arkansas.....	561	20	59.4	44	153	49	-2.5	23	20,340	49	2,410	50
Louisiana.....	591	16	64.5	31	201	34	2.2	14	21,209	47	3,211	40
Oklahoma.....	505	32	59.8	43	184	42	2.6	11	22,006	44	3,051	44
Texas.....	496	34	60.4	40	196	35	10.7	3	25,655	26	3,462	36
Mountain.....	428	(x)	(NA)	(x)	(NA)	(x)	5.9	(x)	(NA)	(x)	(NA)	(x)
Montana.....	612	13	58.9	46	221	29	-1.3	21	23,798	36	4,061	23
Idaho.....	389	46	58.9	46	247	18	2.5	12	22,242	43	2,814	46
Wyoming.....	631	11	56.6	49	193	39	3.1	10	27,260	24	6,885	3
Colorado.....	441	41	63.7	33	260	15	1.8	15	28,651	16	4,359	16
New Mexico.....	446	40	65.7	25	234	23	4.1	8	24,351	32	3,880	30
Arizona.....	400	43	65.2	27	244	20	4.1	8	27,388	22	3,265	39
Utah.....	325	50	62.1	39	242	21	20.9	2	22,621	42	2,658	49
Nevada.....	414	42	51.1	50	233	24	8.1	4	27,600	20	3,829	32
Pacific.....	395	(x)	(NA)	(x)	(NA)	(x)	4.8	(x)	(NA)	(x)	(NA)	(x)
Washington.....	372	48	62.8	37	281	10	.4	17	28,116	17	4,063	22
Oregon.....	400	43	59.9	42	283	9	-3.4	26	28,060	18	4,574	13
California.....	400	43	66.1	24	364	1	6.3	6	33,159	4	3,994	25
Alaska.....	376	47	57.7	48	337	2	24.1	1	40,424	1	7,038	1
Hawaii.....	366	49	77.2	7	256	16	(z)	19	28,785	15	3,894	29

NA Not available. X Not applicable. Z Less than .05 percent. ¹ See table 159, 1989 Statistical Abstract. Source: American Hospital Association, Chicago, IL (Copyright). ² Ratio of average daily census to every 100 beds. ³ See table 163, 1989 Statistical Abstract. Source: Health Insurance Association of America, Washington, DC. As of January. Covers non-government short-term general hospitals and represents average cost to patient for semi-private room. ⁴ See table 220, 1989 Statistical Abstract. Source: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics. Minus sign (-) indicates decrease. ⁵ Source: National Education Association, Washington, DC. (Copyright). ⁶ See table 223, 1989 Statistical Abstract. Data presented here are revised. ⁷ See table 229, 1989 Statistical Abstract. Represents current expenditures per pupil in average daily attendance in day schools.

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State Rankings

[When States share the same rank, the next lower rank is omitted. Because of rounded data, States may have identical values shown, but different ranks]

DIVISION AND STATE	COLLEGE ENROLLMENT, ¹				CRIME RATE, PERCENT CHANGE, ² 1985-1987		VIOLENT CRIME RATE PER 100,000 RESIDENT POPULATION, ² 1987		DEATH RATE BY HOMICIDE, ³ 1986		GROUND WATER WITHDRAWN, PERCENT OF TOTAL WITHDRAWN, ⁴ 1985	
	Percent increase, 1980-1986		Percent part-time, 1986		Percent	Rank	Rate	Rank	Rate	Rank	Percent	Rank
	Percent	Rank	Percent	Rank								
United States.....	3.3	(x)	43.1	(x)	6.5	(x)	609	(x)	9.0	(x)	18.5	(x)
New England.....	1.6	(x)	39.1	(x)	2.5	(x)	421	(x)	3.7	(x)	(NA)	(x)
Maine.....	7.0	20	39.1	24	-3.8	48	153	44	1.8	49	4.3	43
New Hampshire.....	14.9	4	35.2	33	3.7	32	149	46	2.2	47	9.4	28
Vermont.....	3.2	31	28.1	45	9.9	15	137	48	3.0	45	29.4	11
Massachusetts.....	(z)	39	37.3	27	-5	45	565	14	3.8	40	3.3	48
Rhode Island.....	4.5	29	37.1	28	11.9	9	360	31	4.3	38	6.6	34
Connecticut.....	-1.3	43	48.7	11	6.2	22	419	26	4.7	37	3.8	46
Middle Atlantic.....	1.4	(x)	37.8	(x)	5.3	(x)	708	(x)	8.0	(x)	(NA)	(x)
New York.....	1.4	34	36.1	30	6.5	20	1,007	2	10.7	12	7.2	32
New Jersey.....	-8.4	49	50.2	9	3.3	34	541	17	5.3	31	9.6	27
Pennsylvania.....	7.5	19	34.2	37	4.1	30	368	29	5.6	28	5.6	36
East North Central.....	4.2	(x)	44.0	(x)	3.5	(x)	572	(x)	7.9	(x)	(NA)	(x)
Ohio.....	6.3	24	40.4	23	9.3	16	421	25	5.2	32	5.7	35
Indiana.....	1.2	37	35.2	33	5.3	27	329	33	5.5	29	7.9	31
Illinois.....	6.7	23	50.7	8	.6	41	795	4	9.9	14	6.7	33
Michigan.....	(z)	39	49.2	10	1.4	36	780	5	12.2	7	5.3	37
Wisconsin.....	5.6	26	33.1	38	3.8	31	250	40	3.5	42	8.5	29
West North Central.....	7.4	(x)	37.1	(x)	9.2	(x)	344	(x)	5.0	(x)	(NA)	(x)
Minnesota.....	9.7	15	36.1	30	11.7	12	286	35	2.6	46	24.2	14
Iowa.....	10.7	11	25.8	47	5.0	28	231	41	2.2	47	24.2	14
Missouri.....	5.1	27	43.1	16	7.8	17	544	16	9.8	15	10.5	25
North Dakota.....	8.8	17	24.3	50	5.7	23	57	50	1.3	50	10.9	24
South Dakota.....	-6.1	46	29.0	44	1.4	37	120	49	4.2	39	36.9	8
Nebraska.....	11.1	10	44.0	14	11.8	11	252	39	3.2	44	55.9	4
Kansas.....	4.4	30	42.0	20	12.1	7	361	30	5.0	35	84.7	1
South Atlantic.....	7.9	(x)	43.6	(x)	10.0	(x)	673	(x)	10.6	(x)	(NA)	(x)
Delaware.....	3.0	33	38.2	26	-4	44	432	24	5.7	27	4.8	41
Maryland.....	3.1	32	53.6	5	2.0	35	768	6	9.5	18	3.3	47
District of Columbia.....	-10.3	(x)	38.5	(x)	5.6	(x)	1,609	(x)	28.2	(x)	(NA)	(x)
Virginia.....	9.6	16	45.5	13	4.8	29	295	34	7.8	22	4.7	42
West Virginia.....	-6.1	46	36.4	29	-2.8	46	138	47	6.2	26	4.2	44
North Carolina.....	12.2	8	38.4	25	12.8	5	484	20	9.3	19	5.0	39
South Carolina.....	.8	38	30.6	41	6.6	19	665	9	9.6	17	3.1	49
Georgia.....	6.0	25	31.8	40	13.3	3	576	13	12.8	5	18.3	19
Florida.....	15.8	3	52.0	6	12.3	6	1,024	1	12.4	6	23.8	16
East South Central.....	1.6	(x)	31.7	(x)	11.1	(x)	448	(x)	10.4	(x)	(NA)	(x)
Kentucky.....	1.4	34	35.2	33	11.0	14	338	32	7.1	24	4.9	40
Tennessee.....	-3.9	45	34.5	36	12.0	8	534	19	10.8	11	5.3	38
Alabama.....	10.4	14	29.8	43	12.9	4	559	15	11.4	10	4.0	45
Mississippi.....	-1.0	42	24.8	49	5.3	26	269	37	13.1	4	62.9	3
West South Central.....	8.9	(x)	41.9	(x)	15.2	(x)	596	(x)	13.0	(x)	(NA)	(x)
Arkansas.....	1.3	36	30.4	42	18.4	1	413	28	9.7	16	64.5	2
Louisiana.....	6.9	21	26.9	46	5.6	25	693	8	13.8	2	13.8	23
Oklahoma.....	6.9	21	43.9	15	11.1	13	419	26	9.1	20	44.7	7
Texas.....	10.7	11	46.0	12	17.6	2	632	10	14.1	1	29.3	12
Mountain.....	12.8	(x)	47.0	(x)	-4	(x)	464	(x)	8.1	(x)	(NA)	(x)
Montana.....	(z)	39	25.7	48	1.1	38	151	45	5.0	35	2.3	50
Idaho.....	4.7	28	35.6	32	6.3	21	214	43	3.7	41	21.5	17
Wyoming.....	14.3	6	41.7	21	.4	42	283	36	5.5	29	8.5	30
Colorado.....	8.6	18	42.4	18	-6.8	49	468	21	7.3	23	17.2	22
New Mexico.....	37.9	1	51.3	7	.9	40	628	11	13.6	3	46.0	6
Arizona.....	11.8	9	57.3	3	1.0	39	612	12	10.1	13	48.2	5
Utah.....	12.8	7	32.1	39	5.7	24	230	42	3.3	43	18.9	18
Nevada.....	14.6	5	72.3	1	-3.1	47	695	7	12.1	8	24.3	13
Pacific.....	-5.3	(x)	53.5	(x)	1.3	(x)	804	(x)	10.2	(x)	(NA)	(x)
Washington.....	-20.4	50	42.6	17	7.5	18	439	23	5.2	32	17.4	21
Oregon.....	-8.2	48	41.4	22	3.6	33	540	18	6.5	25	10.1	26
California.....	-3.3	44	56.3	4	-2	43	918	3	11.6	9	30.4	10
Alaska.....	28.6	2	66.7	2	-8.5	50	455	22	8.3	21	17.7	20
Hawaii.....	10.6	13	42.3	19	11.9	10	263	38	5.2	32	30.5	9

NA Not available. X Not applicable. Z Less than .05 percent. ¹ See table 249, 1989 Statistical Abstract. Source: U.S. Dept. of Education, National Center for Education Statistics. Minus sign (-) indicates decrease. ² See table 279, 1989 Statistical Abstract. Source: U.S. Federal Bureau of Investigation. Based on offenses known to the police. Minus sign (-) indicates decrease. ³ See table 120, 1989 Statistical Abstract. Source: U.S. National Center for Health Statistics. Deaths per 100,000 resident population. ⁴ See table 340, 1989 Statistical Abstract. Source: U.S. Geological Survey.

State Rankings

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[When States share the same rank, the next lower rank is omitted. Because of rounded data, States may have identical values shown, but different ranks]

DIVISION AND STATE	DOMESTIC TRAVEL EXPENDITURES, ¹ 1986		VOTING-AGE POPULATION CASTING VOTES FOR U.S. PRESIDENT, ² 1988		STATE AND LOCAL GOVERNMENT, ³				FEDERAL GOVERNMENT, ⁴			
					Direct general expenditure per capita, ⁴ 1986		State tax collections, percent individual income, ⁵ 1987		Grants to State and local governments per capita, 1987		Funds for defense, 1987	
	Mil. dol.	Rank	Percent	Rank	Dollars	Rank	Per-cent	Rank	Dollars	Rank	Mil. dol.	Rank
United States.....	252,954	(x)	50.2	(x)	2,504	(x)	30.8	(x)	427	(x)	215,777	(x)
New England.....	14,122	(x)	57.8	(x)	(NA)	(x)	33.2	(x)	499	(x)	18,361	(x)
Maine.....	1,879	34	62.1	3	2,307	30	32.8	18	581	7	1,171	36
New Hampshire.....	1,710	38	54.8	17	2,024	41	1.6	43	368	42	934	37
Vermont.....	1,337	41	59.0	9	2,562	23	30.1	26	573	8	180	50
Massachusetts.....	5,896	13	58.1	12	2,710	11	47.0	3	509	12	9,602	6
Rhode Island.....	494	50	53.0	24	2,671	15	34.2	15	558	9	836	38
Connecticut.....	2,806	27	57.9	13	2,579	19	10.7	41	464	17	5,637	13
Middle Atlantic.....	39,851	(x)	49.6	(x)	(NA)	(x)	39.1	(x)	548	(x)	22,186	(x)
New York.....	16,775	3	48.1	36	3,568	3	50.6	2	669	3	11,153	4
New Jersey.....	12,971	5	52.1	25	2,795	7	27.4	31	434	25	4,809	14
Pennsylvania.....	10,105	6	50.1	31	2,182	37	24.2	35	442	22	6,224	11
East North Central.....	31,334	(x)	54.9	(x)	(NA)	(x)	32.6	(x)	410	(x)	17,247	(x)
Ohio.....	6,897	10	55.1	15	2,290	31	33.1	16	406	30	6,351	10
Indiana.....	3,083	25	53.3	23	1,996	42	30.5	23	358	43	3,109	20
Illinois.....	9,554	7	53.3	22	2,351	29	29.7	28	386	36	3,726	18
Michigan.....	7,625	8	54.0	21	2,775	9	32.5	19	456	19	2,719	24
Wisconsin.....	4,175	21	62.0	4	2,720	10	39.2	11	448	21	1,343	34
West North Central.....	16,539	(x)	58.9	(x)	(NA)	(x)	34.0	(x)	418	(x)	14,683	(x)
Minnesota.....	5,178	15	66.3	1	3,049	4	41.7	7	480	14	2,741	23
Iowa.....	1,966	31	59.3	8	2,439	25	35.9	14	385	37	786	40
Missouri.....	4,970	17	54.8	18	1,915	48	31.7	22	377	40	7,354	8
North Dakota.....	621	48	61.5	5	2,707	12	14.0	39	624	5	453	43
Nebraska.....	1,247	42	56.7	14	2,394	27	29.9	27	381	39	821	39
Kansas.....	1,965	32	54.3	20	2,382	28	30.4	24	343	46	2,248	28
South Atlantic.....	49,819	(x)	44.3	(x)	(NA)	(x)	29.4	(x)	381	(x)	50,994	(x)
Delaware.....	709	47	51.1	28	2,817	6	43.7	5	467	15	408	44
Maryland.....	4,766	19	49.1	32	2,581	18	41.9	6	442	23	7,444	7
District of Columbia.....	1,283	(x)	39.4	(x)	4,701	(x)	26.5	(x)	2436	(x)	1,892	(x)
Virginia.....	6,073	12	48.2	34	2,209	34	44.3	4	323	48	16,508	2
West Virginia.....	1,417	39	46.7	40	2,160	38	26.3	32	542	10	322	46
North Carolina.....	6,079	11	43.4	47	1,911	49	41.2	8	339	47	4,248	17
South Carolina.....	3,895	23	38.9	49	1,970	44	30.2	25	374	41	2,865	21
Georgia.....	5,247	14	38.8	50	2,201	36	40.4	10	404	31	6,602	9
Florida.....	20,350	2	44.7	44	2,120	40	(x)	(x)	262	50	10,704	5
East South Central.....	9,591	(x)	46.9	(x)	(NA)	(x)	17.8	(x)	429	(x)	9,690	(x)
Kentucky.....	2,293	30	48.2	35	1,922	46	26.2	33	457	18	1,830	30
Tennessee.....	4,081	22	44.7	45	1,920	47	1.9	42	416	29	1,777	31
Alabama.....	1,866	36	45.8	41	2,127	39	27.6	30	382	38	3,620	19
Mississippi.....	1,351	40	51.1	29	1,957	45	16.2	37	485	13	2,462	26
West South Central.....	23,303	(x)	46.2	(x)	(NA)	(x)	8.6	(x)	338	(x)	21,363	(x)
Arkansas.....	1,873	35	47.0	39	1,844	50	28.3	29	423	28	1,353	33
Louisiana.....	3,596	24	51.3	27	2,424	26	12.7	40	430	26	2,820	22
Oklahoma.....	2,743	28	48.7	33	2,228	33	25.4	34	403	32	2,348	27
Texas.....	15,691	4	44.2	46	2,203	35	(x)	(x)	289	49	14,842	3
Mountain.....	23,519	(x)	51.7	(x)	(NA)	(x)	24.8	(x)	431	(x)	13,977	(x)
Montana.....	717	46	62.5	2	2,791	8	33.0	17	667	4	280	47
Idaho.....	1,012	43	58.4	11	1,980	43	31.9	21	393	34	326	45
Wyoming.....	771	45	50.4	30	4,472	2	(x)	(x)	916	2	198	49
Colorado.....	5,175	16	55.1	16	2,568	21	40.4	9	350	45	4,427	16
New Mexico.....	1,810	37	47.3	38	2,696	13	15.4	38	519	11	1,451	32
Arizona.....	4,815	18	45.0	42	2,571	20	22.0	36	351	44	4,537	15
Utah.....	1,939	33	60.0	7	2,484	24	37.0	13	467	16	2,081	29
Nevada.....	7,280	9	44.9	43	2,652	17	(x)	(x)	391	35	678	41
Pacific.....	44,280	(x)	49.0	(x)	(NA)	(x)	34.2	(x)	419	(x)	47,277	(x)
Washington.....	4,233	20	54.6	19	2,565	22	(x)	(x)	436	24	5,767	12
Oregon.....	2,484	29	58.6	10	2,669	16	65.4	1	456	20	654	42
California.....	33,658	1	47.4	37	2,818	5	38.8	12	398	33	37,113	1
Alaska.....	866	44	52.0	26	9,473	1	(z)	42	1188	1	1,240	35
Hawaii.....	3,039	26	43.0	48	2,691	14	32.0	20	425	27	2,503	25

NA Not available. X Not applicable. Z Less than .05 percent. ¹ See table 410, 1989 Statistical Abstract. Source: U.S. Travel Data Center, Washington, DC. (Copyright). ² See table 436, 1989 Statistical Abstract. Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census. ³ Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census. ⁴ See table 457, 1989 Statistical Abstract. ⁵ See table 461, 1989 Statistical Abstract. ⁶ See table 503, 1989 Statistical Abstract. Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census.

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State Rankings

[When states share the same rank, the next lower rank is omitted. Because of rounded data, States may have identical values shown, but different ranks]

DIVISION AND STATE	SOCIAL SECURITY RECIPIENTS, PERCENT OF POPULATION, ^{1 2} 1987		PUBLIC AID RECIPIENTS, PERCENT OF POPULATION ^{1 3} 1987		FOOD STAMP RECIPIENTS, PERCENT OF POPULATION, ⁴ 1987		CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE, ⁵ 1987					
							Employment/ population ratio ⁶		Female participation rate		Unemployment rate ⁷	
	Percent	Rank	Percent	Rank	Percent	Rank	Ratio	Rank	Rate	Rank	Rate	Rank
United States.....	15.3	(x)	6.2	(x)	7.5	(x)	61.5	(x)	56.0	(x)	6.2	(x)
New England.....	16.2	(x)	5.2	(x)	4.7	(x)	66.2	(x)	60.0	(x)	3.3	(x)
Maine.....	17.5	8	6.5	11	7.3	20	62.5	28	56.0	33	4.4	39
New Hampshire.....	14.5	37	1.7	50	1.7	50	71.3	1	64.6	2	2.5	50
Vermont.....	15.3	30	5.6	23	6.2	28	68.9	3	64.0	4	3.6	46
Massachusetts.....	16.2	19	5.9	18	5.1	43	65.1	15	58.8	21	3.2	48
Rhode Island.....	18.0	6	6.0	17	5.9	31	65.5	11	60.5	8	3.8	44
Connecticut.....	15.9	23	4.3	33	3.4	48	67.6	5	61.4	6	3.3	47
Middle Atlantic.....	16.5	(x)	6.9	(x)	7.7	(x)	59.2	(x)	52.1	(x)	4.9	(x)
New York.....	15.7	25	8.0	6	8.9	12	58.7	42	51.4	45	4.9	35
New Jersey.....	15.7	27	5.6	22	4.7	46	63.4	22	55.8	34	4.0	43
Pennsylvania.....	18.3	4	6.1	16	7.8	16	57.4	45	50.7	47	5.7	28
East North Central.....	15.8	(x)	7.2	(x)	8.6	(x)	61.0	(x)	56.0	(x)	7.2	(x)
Ohio.....	16.2	17	7.5	8	9.9	8	59.9	38	54.0	41	7.0	18
Indiana.....	16.0	22	3.6	43	5.6	35	61.9	31	58.2	25	6.4	20
Illinois.....	14.9	34	7.5	9	9.0	11	61.0	35	55.6	37	7.4	15
Michigan.....	15.7	28	8.5	4	9.4	10	59.9	38	55.7	36	8.2	9
Wisconsin.....	17.0	11	7.7	7	6.8	24	64.7	19	59.4	17	6.1	26
West North Central.....	16.7	(x)	4.7	(x)	6.1	(x)	64.8	(x)	59.5	(x)	5.5	(x)
Minnesota.....	15.3	31	4.6	30	5.3	39	66.9	6	62.1	5	5.4	32
Iowa.....	18.2	5	5.0	27	6.6	25	64.0	21	58.2	25	5.5	30
Missouri.....	17.4	9	5.5	24	7.3	21	62.7	27	57.6	28	6.3	22
North Dakota.....	16.4	16	3.1	47	5.1	41	65.0	17	59.7	15	5.2	34
South Dakota.....	17.6	7	3.9	39	7.2	22	66.1	8	59.8	14	4.2	40
Nebraska.....	16.5	15	3.8	41	6.0	30	65.3	12	60.5	8	4.9	35
Kansas.....	16.1	21	3.8	40	4.8	45	65.8	9	59.6	16	4.9	35
South Atlantic.....	16.1	(x)	5.1	(x)	6.3	(x)	62.1	(x)	56.7	(x)	5.1	(x)
Delaware.....	15.2	32	4.3	35	4.2	47	65.6	10	59.4	17	3.2	48
Maryland.....	12.9	43	5.1	25	5.3	37	66.7	7	61.0	7	4.2	40
District of Columbia.....	12.9	(x)	11.2	(x)	9.3	(x)	65.3	(x)	65.3	(x)	6.3	(x)
Virginia.....	13.3	42	4.0	38	5.1	40	65.3	12	59.0	19	4.2	40
West Virginia.....	19.1	2	8.2	5	13.5	3	46.1	50	40.4	50	10.8	2
North Carolina.....	15.6	29	5.0	26	6.1	29	65.1	15	59.9	12	4.5	38
South Carolina.....	14.8	36	6.3	15	7.9	15	61.7	32	56.6	30	5.6	29
Georgia.....	13.4	41	6.4	14	7.4	19	63.3	23	57.6	28	5.5	30
Florida.....	20.3	1	4.1	36	5.0	44	58.9	41	54.1	40	5.3	33
East South Central.....	16.5	(x)	7.4	(x)	12.2	(x)	57.2	(x)	52.1	(x)	8.0	(x)
Kentucky.....	16.7	12	7.0	10	12.1	4	55.9	47	49.5	48	8.8	6
Tennessee.....	16.2	18	6.4	13	10.0	7	59.2	40	54.5	38	6.6	19
Alabama.....	16.7	14	6.5	12	10.6	5	57.5	44	52.1	43	7.8	12
Mississippi.....	16.7	13	11.1	1	18.7	1	55.1	48	51.3	46	10.2	4
West South Central.....	13.6	(x)	5.4	(x)	9.9	(x)	60.5	(x)	56.0	(x)	8.8	(x)
Arkansas.....	19.0	3	5.9	19	9.5	9	56.3	46	51.9	44	8.1	10
Louisiana.....	13.9	38	8.8	3	16.2	2	53.6	49	49.4	49	12.0	1
Oklahoma.....	15.7	26	4.8	29	8.3	14	60.3	36	55.8	34	7.4	15
Texas.....	12.3	46	4.5	32	8.6	13	62.9	25	58.4	23	8.4	8
Mountain.....	13.5	(x)	3.7	(x)	6.2	(x)	62.5	(x)	57.8	(x)	7.2	(x)
Montana.....	16.2	20	4.5	31	7.0	23	62.5	28	58.2	25	7.4	15
Idaho.....	14.9	33	2.7	48	5.8	33	61.1	34	56.3	32	8.0	11
Wyoming.....	11.6	48	3.2	46	5.3	38	62.8	26	59.0	19	8.6	7
Colorado.....	11.7	47	3.7	42	5.8	32	69.2	2	60.4	10	7.7	13
New Mexico.....	13.4	40	5.7	21	10.1	6	57.9	43	52.8	42	8.9	5
Arizona.....	15.8	24	3.5	44	6.3	27	60.2	37	54.3	39	6.2	24
Utah.....	10.4	49	3.2	45	5.1	42	65.2	14	59.9	12	6.4	20
Nevada.....	13.7	39	2.6	49	3.4	49	68.2	4	65.8	1	6.3	22
Pacific.....	13.2	(x)	7.9	(x)	6.0	(x)	62.9	(x)	57.2	(x)	6.0	(x)
Washington.....	14.8	35	5.8	20	6.4	26	61.4	33	58.3	24	7.6	14
Oregon.....	17.1	10	4.0	37	7.5	18	62.5	28	58.6	22	6.2	24
California.....	12.7	45	8.8	2	5.7	34	63.1	24	56.6	30	5.8	27
Alaska.....	5.5	50	4.3	34	5.5	36	64.4	20	64.3	3	10.8	2
Hawaii.....	12.7	44	4.9	28	7.6	17	64.8	18	60.4	10	3.8	44

X Not applicable. ¹ Source: U.S. Social Security Administration. Data compiled by U.S. Bureau of the Census. ² See table 579, 1989 Statistical Abstract. ³ See table 606, 1989 Statistical Abstract. Total recipients of Aid to Families with Dependent Children and Federal Supplemental Security Income as a percent of resident population. ⁴ See table 603, 1989 Statistical Abstract. Source: U.S. Department of Agriculture, Food and Nutrition Service. ⁵ See table 623, 1989 Statistical Abstract. Source: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics. ⁶ Civilian employment as a percent of civilian noninstitutional population. ⁷ Unemployed as percent of civilian labor force.

State Rankings

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[When States share the same rank, the next lower rank is omitted. Because of rounded data, States may have identical values shown, but different ranks]

DIVISION AND STATE	NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT ¹				AVERAGE ANNUAL PAY, ² 1987		GROSS STATE PRODUCT ³					
	Percent increase, 1980-1987		Services, percent of total, 1987				Total, 1986		Percent change, 1980-1986		Manufacturing, percent of total, 1986	
	Percent	Rank	Percent	Rank	Dollars	Rank	Mil. dol.	Rank	Percent	Rank	Percent	Rank
United States.....	13.2	(x)	23.6	(x)	20,855	(x)	4,191,705	(x)	57.0	(x)	19.7	(x)
New England.....	16.7	(x)	25.5	(x)	(NA)	(x)	245,850	(x)	77.6	(x)	23.0	(x)
Maine.....	19.9	11	21.6	34	17,447	41	17,326	42	69.9	12	21.1	20
New Hampshire.....	33.5	3	22.2	28	19,414	23	18,518	41	98.6	1	26.0	9
Vermont.....	22.0	9	24.6	11	17,703	40	8,636	50	76.5	8	22.9	16
Massachusetts.....	14.9	18	27.8	2	22,486	7	115,526	10	77.6	7	21.7	19
Rhode Island.....	13.3	22	25.1	8	18,858	27	15,205	43	65.6	15	24.3	13
Connecticut.....	14.9	18	23.5	18	24,322	3	70,639	22	77.7	5	24.3	12
Middle Atlantic.....	10.2	(x)	26.3	(x)	(NA)	(x)	701,060	(x)	63.7	(x)	18.7	(x)
New York.....	11.7	26	27.3	4	24,634	2	362,736	2	69.4	13	16.5	32
New Jersey.....	17.3	14	24.4	12	23,842	4	154,765	8	74.8	9	19.7	26
Pennsylvania.....	3.4	41	25.9	7	20,408	15	183,559	5	46.2	35	22.1	18
East North Central.....	5.0	(x)	22.4	(x)	(NA)	(x)	700,852	(x)	45.9	(x)	26.8	(x)
Ohio.....	4.9	37	23.0	22	20,568	12	176,102	7	44.8	37	29.2	4
Indiana.....	8.2	32	19.5	43	19,692	18	84,922	14	43.8	39	29.8	3
Illinois.....	.9	44	23.6	17	22,250	8	209,666	4	46.5	34	20.2	24
Michigan.....	7.8	33	22.0	31	23,081	6	153,240	9	47.6	32	31.0	2
Wisconsin.....	7.3	34	21.9	33	18,890	25	76,922	17	45.5	36	27.7	6
West North Central.....	7.4	(x)	22.9	(x)	(NA)	(x)	292,524	(x)	48.0	(x)	19.5	(x)
Minnesota.....	10.7	30	24.2	13	20,450	14	75,626	19	54.8	25	20.9	23
Iowa.....	-3	45	22.2	28	17,292	42	43,836	29	27.3	47	21.1	21
Missouri.....	10.9	28	23.0	22	19,601	21	83,534	15	57.2	24	22.6	17
North Dakota.....	2.9	42	24.2	13	16,157	48	10,733	48	31.8	45	5.8	46
South Dakota.....	7.1	35	23.9	15	14,963	50	9,802	49	41.6	41	10.0	43
Nebraska.....	4.9	37	22.8	25	16,526	46	26,521	34	46.7	33	13.8	37
Kansas.....	5.8	36	20.1	41	18,424	34	42,472	30	51.3	27	18.7	27
South Atlantic.....	23.4	(x)	22.9	(x)	(NA)	(x)	671,591	(x)	73.0	(x)	17.9	(x)
Delaware.....	23.6	8	22.8	25	20,764	10	11,706	46	66.1	14	28.4	5
Maryland.....	17.9	13	26.5	6	21,324	9	76,504	18	70.3	11	11.9	41
District of Columbia.....	6.3	(x)	35.1	(x)	28,477	(x)	28,791	(x)	51.3	(x)	3.6	(x)
Virginia.....	24.2	7	23.4	19	19,963	17	104,155	11	77.6	6	17.9	29
West Virginia.....	-7.4	49	20.9	37	18,820	28	24,096	35	25.5	48	14.5	35
North Carolina.....	20.0	10	17.0	49	17,861	38	100,961	13	71.5	10	31.4	1
South Carolina.....	17.2	15	17.4	48	17,279	43	44,727	28	64.0	17	26.7	8
Georgia.....	28.0	4	19.4	44	19,651	19	102,922	12	85.4	2	20.9	22
Florida.....	35.7	2	26.9	5	18,674	31	177,729	6	81.7	3	10.8	42
East South Central.....	10.6	(x)	19.2	(x)	(NA)	(x)	212,300	(x)	53.5	(x)	24.7	(x)
Kentucky.....	8.5	31	20.9	37	18,008	37	53,135	26	44.3	38	24.0	14
Tennessee.....	15.0	17	20.3	40	18,501	33	72,328	21	60.7	19	25.0	10
Alabama.....	10.8	29	18.3	45	18,318	35	55,007	24	57.3	21	23.5	15
Mississippi.....	4.2	40	16.0	50	15,938	49	31,830	32	48.3	29	27.2	7
West South Central.....	6.5	(x)	21.5	(x)	(NA)	(x)	459,383	(x)	41.3	(x)	15.9	(x)
Arkansas.....	12.5	24	18.3	45	16,529	45	31,633	33	57.2	23	24.6	11
Louisiana.....	-6.1	48	21.6	34	18,707	30	74,426	20	19.7	49	13.0	39
Oklahoma.....	-2.9	47	21.0	36	18,615	32	49,814	27	32.0	44	14.3	36
Texas.....	11.1	27	22.0	31	20,463	13	303,510	3	48.0	30	16.0	34
Mountain.....	16.4	(x)	25.4	(x)	(NA)	(x)	216,473	(x)	53.3	(x)	11.5	(x)
Montana.....	-2.1	46	23.4	19	16,438	47	12,163	45	27.7	46	7.2	45
Idaho.....	1.2	43	20.4	39	17,062	44	13,170	44	36.2	43	16.3	33
Wyoming.....	-14.3	50	17.8	47	18,817	29	11,673	47	7.1	50	2.8	50
Colorado.....	11.9	25	23.7	16	20,736	11	59,177	23	57.3	22	12.9	40
New Mexico.....	14.0	21	23.2	21	17,767	39	23,603	37	43.6	40	8.0	44
Arizona.....	36.5	1	24.9	9	19,610	20	53,253	25	77.9	4	13.5	38
Utah.....	16.0	16	23.0	22	18,303	36	24,008	36	58.8	20	16.6	31
Nevada.....	24.8	5	44.5	1	19,521	22	19,426	39	62.3	18	4.8	49
Pacific.....	16.7	(x)	24.4	(x)	(NA)	(x)	691,672	(x)	59.9	(x)	17.5	(x)
Washington.....	14.4	20	22.7	27	20,110	16	77,683	16	51.3	28	17.3	30
Oregon.....	4.7	39	22.1	30	18,888	26	41,278	31	36.6	42	19.8	25
California.....	18.4	12	24.9	9	23,100	5	533,816	1	64.2	16	18.3	28
Alaska.....	24.3	6	20.0	42	28,008	1	19,575	38	52.2	26	5.0	48
Hawaii.....	13.3	22	27.5	3	19,091	24	19,320	40	47.8	31	5.2	47

NA Not available. X Not applicable. ¹ See table 656, 1989 Statistical Abstract. Source: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics. Minus sign (-) indicates decrease. ² See table 664, 1989 Statistical Abstract. Source: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics. For workers covered by state unemployment insurance laws and for Federal civilian workers covered by unemployment compensation for Federal employees. Pay includes bonuses, cash value of meals and lodging, and tips and other gratuities. Preliminary. ³ See table 697, 1989 Statistical Abstract. Source: U.S. Bureau of Economic Analysis.

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State Rankings

[When States share the same rank, the next lower rank is omitted. Because of rounded data, States may have identical values shown, but different ranks]

DIVISION AND STATE	DISPOSABLE PERSONAL INCOME PER CAPITA, ¹ 1987		BANK DEPOSITS PER CAPITA, ² 1987		ENERGY PRODUCTION, ³ 1987				ENERGY CONSUMPTION PER CAPITA, ⁶ 1985		VEHICLE MILES OF TRAVEL PER MILE OF ROAD, ⁷ 1986	
					Percent coal, ⁴		Percent nuclear, ⁵					
	Dollars	Rank	Dollars	Rank	Percent	Rank	Percent	Rank	Dollars	Rank	Miles	Rank
United States.....	13,143	(x)	8,134	(x)	56.9	(x)	17.7	(x)	308	(x)	474	(x)
New England.....	15,674	(x)	(NA)	(x)	19.0	(x)	33.3	(x)	223	(x)	(NA)	(x)
Maine.....	12,092	29	4,855	49	-	45	48.7	5	281	34	455	22
New Hampshire.....	15,363	5	7,188	28	50.5	27	-	32	210	48	545	17
Vermont.....	12,153	28	8,061	17	-	45	76.9	1	213	47	343	32
Massachusetts.....	15,972	3	10,902	4	33.6	36	3.3	30	219	45	1,204	6
Rhode Island.....	13,522	14	8,915	11	2.4	44	-	32	200	49	900	8
Connecticut.....	17,764	1	8,523	16	5.8	43	61.9	2	220	44	1,223	5
Middle Atlantic.....	14,695	(x)	(NA)	(x)	42.4	(x)	26.7	(x)	237	(x)	(NA)	(x)
New York.....	14,660	8	13,925	2	16.5	39	19.5	20	191	50	860	10
New Jersey.....	17,280	2	8,030	18	18.9	38	57.8	4	286	31	1,629	2
Pennsylvania.....	13,085	19	8,824	12	69.7	19	24.1	16	275	37	671	13
East North Central.....	12,990	(x)	(NA)	(x)	79.4	(x)	19.0	(x)	312	(x)	(NA)	(x)
Ohio.....	12,453	25	6,745	36	93.0	6	6.3	29	331	17	718	12
Indiana.....	11,856	33	7,458	24	98.8	2	-	32	404	6	446	25
Illinois.....	14,085	9	9,773	5	52.7	26	45.7	6	291	27	550	16
Michigan.....	13,065	20	6,932	32	81.7	13	16.5	23	283	32	612	14
Wisconsin.....	12,715	22	7,146	29	70.5	18	25.7	15	268	38	353	29
West North Central.....	12,676	(x)	(NA)	(x)	74.4	(x)	18.1	(x)	314	(x)	(NA)	(x)
Minnesota.....	13,436	16	9,351	7	62.9	21	33.6	11	289	28	255	37
Iowa.....	12,213	27	9,158	8	85.0	12	9.9	27	314	22	181	42
Missouri.....	12,659	23	8,731	15	85.7	11	11.4	25	283	32	348	30
North Dakota.....	11,504	34	9,093	10	91.2	8	-	32	451	5	85	50
South Dakota.....	11,377	35	11,770	3	14.4	40	-	32	280	35	84	49
Nebraska.....	12,479	24	9,113	9	49.6	29	41.9	8	306	23	137	46
Kansas.....	12,757	21	8,732	14	74.9	16	21.0	19	395	7	149	44
South Atlantic.....	12,710	(x)	(NA)	(x)	62.2	(x)	25.7	(x)	275	(x)	(NA)	(x)
Delaware.....	13,572	13	30,686	1	69.1	20	-	32	338	15	1,094	7
Maryland.....	15,128	7	7,201	27	57.9	22	27.7	13	256	40	1,271	3
District of Columbia.....	16,708	(x)	19,052	(x)	-	(x)	-	(x)	275	(x)	3,000	(x)
Virginia.....	13,979	10	7,591	21	48.3	34	42.5	7	288	29	786	11
West Virginia.....	9,587	49	6,932	32	99.2	1	-	32	376	9	376	28
North Carolina.....	11,239	36	6,402	39	56.9	23	36.3	9	276	36	565	15
South Carolina.....	10,238	42	3,989	50	35.5	35	61.0	3	320	19	447	24
Georgia.....	11,918	31	6,498	38	78.3	15	17.8	21	300	25	533	18
Florida.....	13,314	17	7,555	22	49.3	32	16.9	22	228	43	881	9
East South Central.....	10,294	(x)	(NA)	(x)	81.2	(x)	8.7	(x)	348	(x)	(NA)	(x)
Kentucky.....	10,354	41	7,389	25	95.4	5	-	32	349	13	421	26
Tennessee.....	11,209	37	8,941	31	87.0	10	-2	50	345	14	471	21
Alabama.....	10,068	45	5,944	43	72.8	17	16.2	24	359	12	386	27
Mississippi.....	8,868	50	6,032	42	49.6	29	34.5	10	336	16	267	36
West South Central.....	11,176	(x)	(NA)	(x)	47.2	(x)	6.9	(x)	520	(x)	(NA)	(x)
Arkansas.....	9,998	46	6,589	37	53.4	25	31.3	12	317	20	228	41
Louisiana.....	9,933	47	6,832	35	29.4	37	24.0	17	718	2	514	20
Oklahoma.....	10,089	44	7,228	26	49.4	31	-	32	365	11	278	35
Texas.....	11,886	32	8,753	13	50.0	28	-	32	526	4	519	19
Mountain.....	11,787	(x)	(NA)	(x)	75.3	(x)	6.3	(x)	303	(x)	(NA)	(x)
Montana.....	10,788	38	7,671	20	56.7	24	-	32	385	8	107	48
Idaho.....	10,404	40	5,878	44	-	45	-	32	328	18	109	47
Wyoming.....	10,454	39	7,734	19	97.8	3	-	32	682	3	139	45
Colorado.....	13,158	18	6,137	40	90.9	9	6	31	266	39	346	31
New Mexico.....	10,113	43	5,583	46	92.4	7	-	32	317	20	246	38
Arizona.....	12,428	26	6,921	34	49.1	33	26.1	14	256	40	294	34
Utah.....	9,727	48	5,150	48	95.7	4	-	32	287	30	243	39
Nevada.....	13,896	11	6,091	41	80.7	14	-	32	305	24	180	43
Pacific.....	14,690	(x)	(NA)	(x)	3.2	(x)	15.2	(x)	269	(x)	(NA)	(x)
Washington.....	13,773	12	5,642	45	9.8	41	6.6	28	371	10	447	23
Oregon.....	11,960	30	5,369	47	-1	50	11.0	26	296	26	240	40
California.....	15,138	6	7,136	30	-	45	23.3	18	240	42	1,227	4
Alaska.....	15,724	4	7,546	23	6.4	42	-	32	891	1	294	33
Hawaii.....	13,461	15	9,376	6	-	45	-	32	217	46	1,750	1

- Represents zero. NA Not available. X Not applicable. ¹ See table 699, 1989 Statistical Abstract. Source: U.S. Bureau of Economic Analysis. ² See table 796, 1989 Statistical Abstract. Source: Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System. ³ Source: U.S. Energy Information Administration. ⁴ See table 954, 1989 Statistical Abstract. ⁵ See table 962, 1989 Statistical Abstract. ⁶ See table 929, 1989 Statistical Abstract. Source: U.S. Energy Information Administration and U.S. Bureau of the Census. ⁷ See table 1012, 1989 Statistical Abstract. Source: U.S. Federal Highway Administration.

State Rankings

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[When States share the same rank, the next lower rank is omitted. Because of rounded data, States may have identical values shown, but different ranks]

DIVISION AND STATE	MOTOR VEHICLE ACCIDENT DEATHS PER 100,000 POPULATION, ¹ 1986		FARMS ²						EXISTING HOME SALES, PERCENT INCREASE, ⁶ 1986-1987		HOUSING STARTS, PERCENT INCREASE, ⁷ 1986-1987	
			Average value per acre, percent increase, ³ 1985-1988		Marketings, cash receipts, ⁴ 1987		Debt/ asset ratio, ⁵ 1987					
	Rate	Rank	Percent	Rank	Mil.dol.	Rank	Ratio	Rank	Percent	Rank	Percent	Rank
United States.....	20.0	(x)	-16.9	(x)	138,094	(x)	18.9	(x)	-3	(x)	-10.2	(x)
New England.....	14.8	(x)	(NA)	(x)	1,763	(x)	(NA)	(x)	11.2	(x)	-5.4	(x)
Maine.....	18.6	32	44.4	5	413	42	13.6	36	14.3	7	-8.6	31
New Hampshire.....	17.6	37	43.6	6	104	48	5.1	49	-5.4	40	-25.4	44
Vermont.....	19.4	31	32.3	7	412	43	10.8	42	9.7	10	-	15
Massachusetts.....	13.3	48	49.0	4	393	44	7.4	45	18.8	3	-5.1	25
Rhode Island.....	15.9	41	87.1	1	75	49	4.9	50	-7	30	2.7	14
Connecticut.....	14.0	46	53.2	3	366	45	6.9	46	1.0	22	4.2	12
Middle Atlantic.....	14.0	(x)	(NA)	(x)	6,314	(x)	(NA)	(x)	.9	(x)	-9.4	(x)
New York.....	12.3	49	18.3	9	2,527	21	18.1	24	3.3	19	-19.3	41
New Jersey.....	13.9	47	75.6	2	563	39	6.0	48	-1.4	31	-2.3	20
Pennsylvania.....	16.6	39	20.5	8	3,224	14	11.1	41	.5	24	-6.9	26
East North Central.....	16.2	(x)	(NA)	(x)	20,989	(x)	(NA)	(x)	-2.8	(x)	1.5	(x)
Ohio.....	15.0	43	-12.0	19	3,422	13	15.2	29	.6	23	7.8	8
Indiana.....	19.6	29	-21.9	38	3,872	10	21.9	11	4.3	18	-2.4	21
Illinois.....	14.1	45	-15.2	23	6,174	5	18.0	25	-2.2	36	9.9	7
Michigan.....	18.2	34	-18.9	30	2,504	22	21.7	13	-9.1	46	-8.2	30
Wisconsin.....	16.1	40	-25.6	44	5,017	9	26.5	1	-4.7	39	-4.7	24
West North Central.....	19.1	(x)	(NA)	(x)	35,856	(x)	(NA)	(x)	-1.8	(x)	-1.0	(x)
Minnesota.....	14.4	44	-31.6	47	5,809	6	26.0	2	-7.6	41	-6	18
Iowa.....	15.7	42	-16.4	26	8,780	3	22.8	8	4.8	16	3.6	13
Missouri.....	23.8	18	-13.4	21	3,691	12	18.5	21	-	25	4.4	11
North Dakota.....	17.7	36	-18.9	29	2,308	24	21.2	15	17.9	5	-	15
South Dakota.....	21.5	24	-25.2	42	2,723	20	24.6	4	-1.5	32	-	15
Nebraska.....	19.5	30	-17.6	28	6,823	4	24.3	5	-8.6	43	-16.4	37
Kansas.....	21.1	25	-21.0	36	5,722	7	21.0	17	-	25	-7.4	27
South Atlantic.....	24.4	(x)	(NA)	(x)	16,486	(x)	(NA)	(x)	.6	(x)	-8.0	(x)
Delaware.....	25.3	14	15.4	10	485	41	18.2	22	7.8	14	21.1	4
Maryland.....	17.8	35	-4.0	17	1,128	35	14.2	34	-9.7	47	-7	19
District of Columbia.....	13.8	(x)	(x)	(x)	(x)	(x)	(x)	(x)	-9.5	(x)	20.0	(x)
Virginia.....	19.7	28	4.8	12	1,892	31	12.8	37	-13.3	49	-18.8	40
West Virginia.....	24.5	16	-2.2	15	221	47	9.8	43	-7.8	42	-8.0	28
North Carolina.....	27.3	10	-14.5	22	3,715	11	17.8	26	1.0	21	-15.0	36
South Carolina.....	31.9	4	-2.8	16	931	36	17.3	27	5.0	15	-11.5	33
Georgia.....	26.3	13	-	14	3,087	17	20.9	18	18.5	4	-11.0	32
Florida.....	25.0	15	4.5	13	5,227	8	14.5	32	8.7	12	-2.5	22
East South Central.....	27.4	(x)	(NA)	(x)	8,476	(x)	(NA)	(x)	1.4	(x)	-9.0	(x)
Kentucky.....	22.3	19	-13.2	20	2,417	23	16.8	28	9.4	11	7.0	10
Tennessee.....	28.6	8	12.4	11	1,933	28	11.2	40	-7	29	-8.0	29
Alabama.....	29.1	7	-4.9	18	2,148	25	14.9	30	-1.8	35	-16.9	38
Mississippi.....	29.9	5	-21.3	37	1,979	27	24.7	3	-	25	-19.8	42
West South Central.....	22.5	(x)	(NA)	(x)	16,401	(x)	(NA)	(x)	6.7	(x)	-34.0	(x)
Arkansas.....	26.3	12	-24.0	40	3,143	16	22.3	10	-8.7	44	-13.3	35
Louisiana.....	21.9	22	-43.6	48	1,420	32	23.7	6	18.8	2	-27.1	45
Oklahoma.....	21.9	23	-25.6	43	2,752	19	21.1	16	-9.7	48	-20.4	43
Texas.....	22.2	21	-28.5	46	9,086	2	14.0	35	12.8	8	-38.7	49
Mountain.....	27.7	(x)	(NA)	(x)	10,994	(x)	(NA)	(x)	-3.3	(x)	-23.1	(x)
Montana.....	29.4	6	-26.1	45	1,347	33	21.4	14	-2.5	37	66.7	1
Idaho.....	27.3	11	-21.0	35	2,047	26	22.5	9	-3.5	38	-2.6	23
Wyoming.....	32.1	3	-20.9	34	642	37	12.7	38	-1.6	33	38.7	48
Colorado.....	20.1	27	-16.3	25	3,191	15	19.0	20	-1.7	34	-38.7	48
New Mexico.....	36.5	1	-19.0	31	1,147	34	14.4	33	2.6	20	-17.6	39
Arizona.....	32.7	2	-19.2	32	1,781	30	18.2	22	-8.8	45	-30.2	46
Utah.....	22.2	20	-16.7	27	596	38	12.6	39	-	25	-44.6	50
Nevada.....	28.3	9	-15.7	24	243	46	14.7	31	10.9	9	26.5	3
Pacific.....	20.0	(x)	(NA)	(x)	20,812	(x)	(NA)	(x)	3.7	(x)	-8.9	(x)
Washington.....	17.1	38	-24.3	41	2,841	18	20.0	19	-13.8	50	19.5	5
Oregon.....	24.0	17	-19.5	33	1,861	29	21.8	12	7.8	13	15.3	6
California.....	20.5	26	-22.3	39	15,522	1	23.5	7	4.6	17	-13.3	34
Alaska.....	18.4	33	(NA)	(x)	29	50	6.8	47	26.2	1	-31.3	47
Hawaii.....	11.7	50	(NA)	(x)	559	40	8.2	44	15.0	6	7.7	9

- Represents zero. NA Not available. X Not applicable. ¹ See table 1019, 1989 Statistical Abstract. Source: U.S. National Center for Health Statistics. ² Source: U.S. Department of Agriculture, Economic Research Service. ³ See table 1088, 1989 Statistical Abstract. Covers land and buildings. Minus sign (-) indicates decrease. ⁴ See table 1100, 1989 Statistical Abstract. ⁵ See table 1099, 1989 Statistical Abstract. ⁶ See table 1237, 1989 Statistical Abstract. Source: NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF REALTORS, Washington, DC. (Copyright). ⁷ See table 1230, 1989 Statistical Abstract. Source: National Association of Home Builders, Washington, DC.

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State Rankings

[When States share the same rank, the next lower rank is omitted. Because of rounded data, States may have identical values shown, but different ranks]

DIVISION AND STATE	MANUFACTURING ESTABLISHMENTS ^{1,2}				EXPORT-RELATED MANUFACTURING EMPLOYMENT, ^{1,3} 1984				EXPORTS, ^{1,4} 1987		RETAIL SALES PER CAPITA, ⁵ 1987	
	Value added, 1986		Production workers, percent increase 1982-1986		Total		Percent of total manufacturing					
	Bil. dol.	Rank	Percent	Rank	Number (1,000)	Rank	Percent	Rank	Mil. dol.	Rank	Dollars	Rank
United States.....	1,035.8	(x)	-5.1	(x)	2,179	(x)	11.4	(x)	* 189,153	(x)	6,348	(x)
New England.....	72.0	(x)	-10.4	(x)	195	(x)	13.4	(x)	(NA)	(x)	8,018	(x)
Maine.....	4.8	37	-10.5	41	11	36	10.3	30	500	41	7,537	8
New Hampshire.....	5.2	35	-8.0	33	14	34	11.9	17	710	35	9,200	1
Vermont.....	2.2	42	-6.7	31	7	41	15.2	4	562	38	7,924	6
Massachusetts.....	33.9	11	-10.3	39	91	8	13.8	7	6,967	9	8,011	4
Rhode Island.....	4.4	39	-9.4	34	12	35	10.5	27	383	43	6,847	13
Connecticut.....	21.4	18	-10.2	38	60	12	14.4	5	2,616	19	8,193	2
Middle Atlantic.....	163.2	(x)	-13.2	(x)	357	(x)	11.1	(x)	(NA)	(x)	6,311	(x)
New York.....	73.3	2	-14.8	45	151	2	11.2	21	14,973	3	6,097	26
New Jersey.....	37.9	9	-12.0	43	79	9	10.6	26	5,024	12	7,148	10
Pennsylvania.....	52.1	7	-12.0	44	127	4	11.3	20	4,642	13	6,093	27
East North Central.....	245.3	(x)	.1	(x)	505	(x)	11.9	(x)	(NA)	(x)	6,099	(x)
Ohio.....	66.2	3	1.2	12	144	3	12.8	11	7,572	8	6,044	29
Indiana.....	35.0	10	-.7	21	72	10	11.8	18	3,185	16	6,196	24
Illinois.....	58.6	4	-10.4	40	117	6	11.0	22	6,864	10	6,150	25
Michigan.....	56.9	5	11.5	1	118	5	12.5	14	12,968	4	6,240	23
Wisconsin.....	28.6	13	.9	13	54	13	10.7	24	3,077	17	5,714	40
West North Central.....	76.3	(x)	-1.1	(x)	140	(x)	10.7	(x)	(NA)	(x)	6,215	(x)
Minnesota.....	19.8	19	.5	15	47	16	12.7	13	3,321	15	6,807	15
Iowa.....	13.2	24	-9.3	36	20	28	10.1	34	1,395	29	5,795	37
Missouri.....	24.0	14	.4	16	43	17	10.4	29	1,829	25	6,271	22
North Dakota.....	.7	48	-10.0	37	2	44	11.4	19	232	46	6,454	19
South Dakota.....	1.5	44	5.6	3	2	44	6.7	47	50	49	5,790	38
Nebraska.....	5.4	34	-1.6	25	9	39	10.0	35	559	39	5,941	33
Kansas.....	11.7	27	3.5	7	17	31	9.2	39	1,171	31	5,799	36
South Atlantic.....	156.0	(x)	-.4	(x)	275	(x)	9.1	(x)	(NA)	(x)	6,543	(x)
Delaware.....	3.0	40	-6.3	30	9	39	12.8	11	611	37	7,224	9
Maryland.....	12.4	26	-8.9	35	24	27	10.7	24	1,467	27	7,110	12
District of Columbia.....	1.3	(x)	-.1	(x)	1	(x)	3.9	(x)	125	(x)	5,472	(x)
Virginia.....	24.0	15	3.8	5	37	20	9.0	41	5,642	11	6,798	16
West Virginia.....	4.8	38	-6.2	29	11	36	13.1	9	1,020	32	5,401	45
North Carolina.....	42.2	8	-1.5	23	69	11	8.3	43	4,466	14	5,865	35
South Carolina.....	16.5	20	-3.9	27	34	21	9.4	38	1,729	26	5,550	43
Georgia.....	28.8	12	4.3	4	42	18	7.7	45	3,009	18	6,374	20
Florida.....	23.1	17	1.4	9	48	14	10.2	32	7,624	7	7,136	11
East South Central.....	64.1	(x)	-.1	(x)	114	(x)	8.9	(x)	(NA)	(x)	5,355	(x)
Kentucky.....	15.9	21	-1.7	26	26	24	10.3	30	1,833	24	5,533	44
Tennessee.....	23.6	16	.9	14	42	18	8.7	42	1,902	22	5,902	34
Alabama.....	15.6	23	-.8	22	31	22	9.1	40	1,850	23	4,938	48
Mississippi.....	9.0	33	1.3	11	15	33	7.0	46	973	33	4,742	50
West South Central.....	86.9	(x)	-16.6	(x)	171	(x)	11.2	(x)	(NA)	(x)	6,069	(x)
Arkansas.....	9.2	31	1.3	10	16	32	8.1	44	519	40	5,079	47
Louisiana.....	12.6	25	-23.9	48	19	29	10.2	32	9,775	6	5,641	42
Oklahoma.....	9.0	32	-17.4	46	19	29	11.0	22	842	34	5,951	31
Texas.....	56.1	6	-19.0	47	117	6	12.0	16	19,706	2	6,347	21
Mountain.....	31.9	(x)	-1.5	(x)	76	(x)	13.2	(x)	(NA)	(x)	6,147	(x)
Montana.....	.9	47	-.1	17	1	48	6.3	48	239	45	5,751	39
Idaho.....	2.6	41	2.9	8	5	42	9.7	37	423	42	5,262	46
Wyoming.....	.4	50	-28.6	49	1	48	5.9	49	6	50	7,769	7
Colorado.....	10.4	28	-10.9	42	27	23	14.0	6	1,422	28	6,681	18
New Mexico.....	1.9	43	-.1	17	3	43	9.9	36	132	48	5,707	41
Arizona.....	9.5	30	6.9	2	26	24	15.9	3	2,526	20	6,036	30
Utah.....	5.0	36	3.7	6	11	36	12.1	15	658	36	4,871	49
Nevada.....	1.2	46	-.1	17	2	44	10.5	27	309	44	7,969	5
Pacific.....	140.2	(x)	-5.1	(x)	347	(x)	13.7	(x)	(NA)	(x)	6,619	(x)
Washington.....	15.7	22	-6.7	32	48	14	17.2	2	10,591	5	6,084	28
Oregon.....	9.9	29	-1.5	24	25	26	13.0	10	2,269	21	5,941	32
California.....	113.0	1	-5.0	28	271	1	13.3	8	27,467	1	6,739	17
Alaska.....	.5	49	-30.0	50	2	44	26.7	1	1,269	30	8,047	3
Hawaii.....	1.2	45	-.1	17	1	48	3.1	50	152	47	6,830	14

- Represents zero. NA Not available. X Not applicable. ¹ Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census. ² See table 1268, 1989 Statistical Abstract. Minus sign (-) indicates decrease. ³ See table 1261, 1989 Statistical Abstract. ⁴ See table 1370, 1989 Statistical Abstract. ⁵ See table 1337, 1989 Statistical Abstract. Source: Market Statistics, New York, N.Y. (Copyright). * Total U.S. exports amounted to \$252,866 million in 1987. However, only the \$189,153 million shown could be allocated by state of origin.

1989 Telephone Contact List

To help *Abstract* users find more data and information about statistical publications, we are issuing this list of contacts for Federal agencies with major statistical programs. The intent is to give a single, first-contact point-of-entry for users of statistics. These agencies will provide general information on their statistical programs and publications, as well as specific information on how to order their publications.

Executive Office of the President

Office of Management and Budget
Administrator
Office of Information and Regulatory Affairs
Office of Management and Budget
Washington, DC 20503
Information: (202)395-3000
Publications: (202)395-7332

Department of Agriculture

Economic Research Service
Information Division
Economic Research Service
U.S. Department of Agriculture
Room 208
1301 New York Ave., N.W.
Washington, DC 20005
Information and Publications: (202)786-1515

National Agricultural Statistics Service
National Agricultural Statistics Service
U.S. Department of Agriculture
14th St. and Independence Ave., S.W.
Washington, DC 20250
Information and Publications: (202)447-4021

Department of Commerce

U.S. Department of Commerce
Room 5058 Main Commerce
14th St. and Constitution Ave., N.W.
Washington, DC 20230
Press release information on statistical series: (202) 377-4901
Recording for release times: (202)393-1847

Department of Commerce—Con.

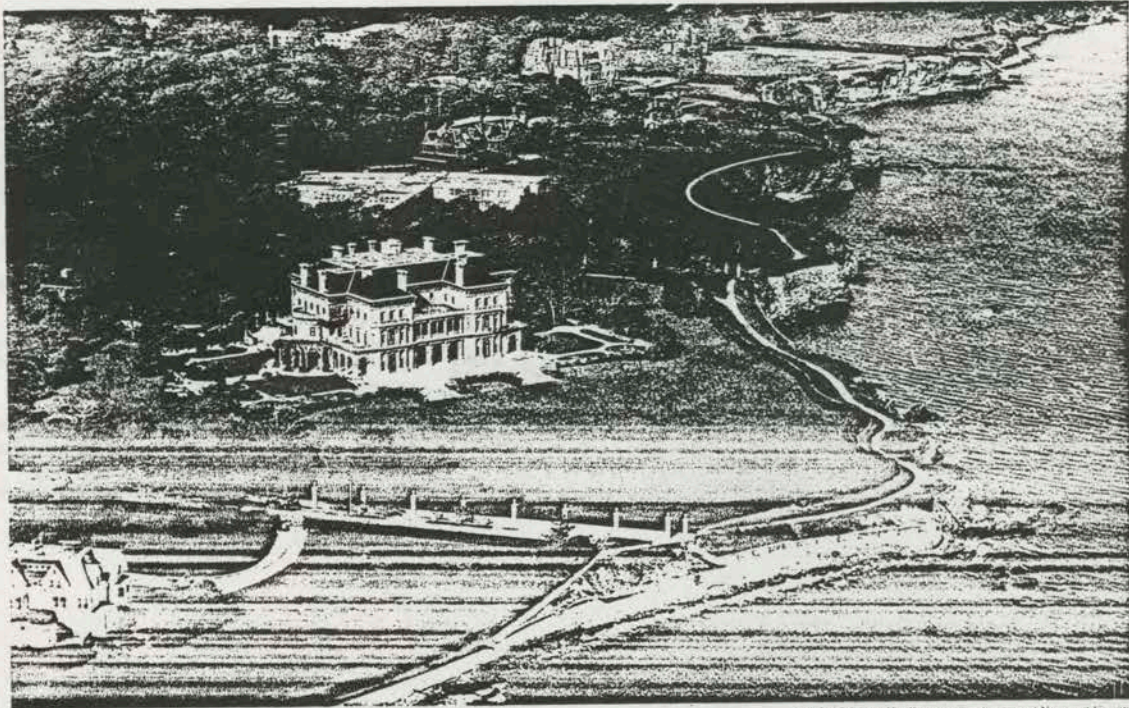
Bureau of the Census
Customer Services Branch
Data User Services Division
Bureau of the Census
U.S. Department of Commerce
Washington, DC 20233
Information and Publications: (301)763-4100

Bureau of Economic Analysis
Current Business Analysis Division
Bureau of Economic Analysis
U.S. Department of Commerce
Washington, DC 20230
Information and Publications: (202)523-0777

International Trade Administration
Trade Statistics Division
Office of Trade and Investment Analysis
International Trade Administration
Room 2814 B, Box 2217
U.S. Department of Commerce
Washington, DC 20230
Information and Publications: (202)377-4211

National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration
National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration Library
U.S. Department of Commerce
6009 Executive Blvd.
Rockville, MD 20852
Library and Information: (301)443-8330

300 Rhode Island



John I. Hopt. The Preservation Society of Newport County

Cliff Walk winds past *The Breakers*, the beautiful estate of Cornelius Vanderbilt in Newport. Rhode Island's scenic Atlantic coast and water sports attract thousands of vacationers each year.

Rhode Island *Ocean State*

Rhode Island is the smallest state in the United States. It covers only 1,210 square miles (3,140 square kilometers), and is a little more than half the size of Delaware, the second smallest state. In spite of its size, Rhode Island is an important industrial state. It ranks high among the states in textile and jewelry production. Rhode Island's official nickname is *Ocean State*. But because of its size, it has traditionally been called *Little Rhody*. Providence is the capital and largest city of Rhode Island.

Rhode Island lies on beautiful Narragansett Bay, an arm of the Atlantic Ocean. The bay makes the state a leading vacationland. Thousands of tourists come to Rhode Island each summer to enjoy boating, fishing, and other water sports. Naval installations along Narragansett Bay include the Newport Naval Underwater Systems Center and the Naval War College.

Narragansett Bay almost cuts Rhode Island in two. The bay extends 28 miles (45 kilometers) inland from southern Rhode Island. The state has 36 islands, most of which are in the bay. Aquidneck, the largest island, was officially named *Rhode Island* in 1644. Towns on the mainland were called *Providence Plantations*. As a re-

sult, Rhode Island's official name is *State of Rhode Island and Providence Plantations*. Thus, the smallest state has the longest official name.

About 65 per cent of Rhode Island's people live in the Providence metropolitan area. Only California and New Jersey have a greater percentage of urban residents. About a sixth of Rhode Island's people live in Providence itself, second to Boston among New England's largest cities.

The people of Rhode Island have played important parts in the history and industrial development of the United States. Roger Williams, who founded Providence in 1636, worked for religious and political freedom. Under his leadership, Rhode Islanders gained fame for their love of personal liberty. In 1776, Rhode Island became the first of the 13 original colonies to formally declare independence from Great Britain. But it was the last of these colonies to ratify the U.S. Constitution. Rhode Island delayed ratification for three years—until 1790—when the Bill of Rights was ready to be added to the Constitution.

Samuel Slater, an English machinist who settled in Rhode Island, helped establish the American textile industry. In the late 1700's, he built the first cotton spinning mill driven by water power. Nehemiah and Seril Dodge, Rhode Island brothers, started the jewelry industry in America. Rhode Islanders also were prominent in the boatbuilding, fishing, shipping, and whaling industries.

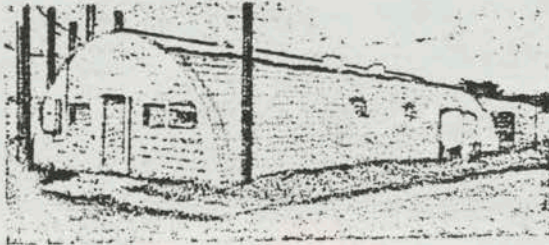
The contributors of this article are Stanford E. Demars, Associate Professor and Director of the Department of Geography at Rhode Island College; and Michael R. H. Swanson, Professor of American Studies at Roger Williams College.

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Interesting facts about Rhode Island

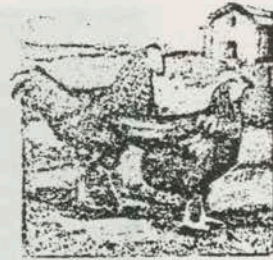
WORLD BOOK illustrations by Kevin Chadwick

The first quonset hut was built in 1941 at the Quonset Point Naval Air Station near Davisville. United States troops used the huts during World War II for barracks, storage rooms, medical facilities, and many other purposes. The quonset hut is a prefabricated sheet metal structure in the shape of a half cylinder with the flat side forming the floor. Most huts were built about 50 to 100 feet (15 to 30 meters) long and 20 to 40 feet (6 to 12 meters) high. They were designed for easy shipment, assembly, and disassembly.



First quonset hut

The Rhode Island Red is the chicken that made the raising of poultry a major industry in the United States. The breed was developed in 1854 on a farm in Little Compton. It became famous for its delicious meat and for the outstanding quality and quantity of its eggs.



Rhode Island Reds

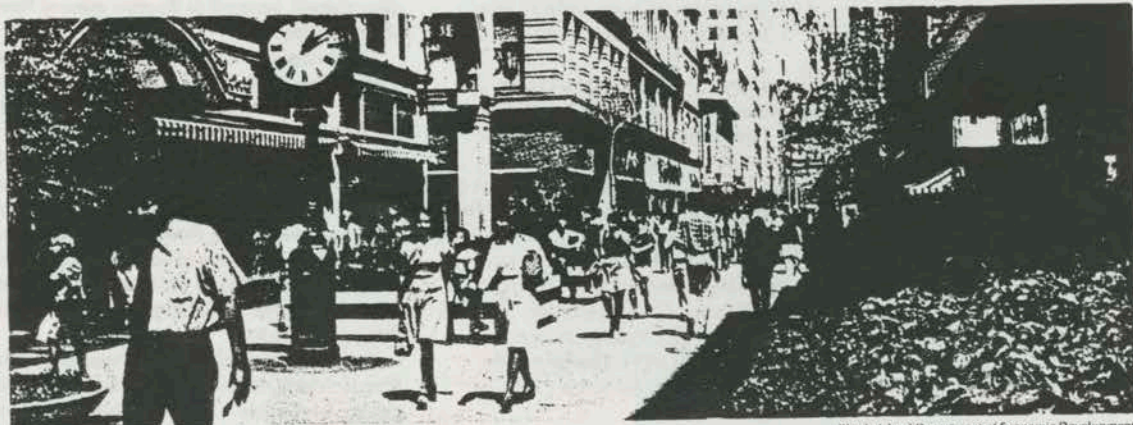
The first free republic in the New World was Rhode Island. The Rhode Island General Assembly formally declared the colony's independence from Great Britain on May 4, 1776. This action was enthusiastically supported by the other 12 colonies exactly two months later.

The oldest Jewish synagogue still standing in the United States is located in Newport. It was built in 1763, and the congregation dates back to 1658.



John F. Dugan

Historic Bowen's Wharf in Newport has restaurants and shops in restored buildings dating back to the 1700s. Newport was the East Coast's busiest port before the Revolutionary War.



Rhode Island Department of Economic Development

Downtown Providence includes Westminister Mall, a popular open-air shopping and dining area. Providence is the capital, largest city, and chief manufacturing center of Rhode Island.

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Rhode Island in brief

Symbols of Rhode Island

On the state flag, adopted in 1897, 13 gold stars represent the original 13 colonies. The state motto, *Hope*, appears on a ribbon below an anchor, a symbol of hope. The state seal, adopted in 1896, has a design similar to that of the flag. The date 1636 is the year Roger Williams founded Providence, Rhode Island's first permanent European settlement.



State flag



State seal



Rhode Island (brown) ranks as the smallest of all the states. It is one of the New England States (yellow).

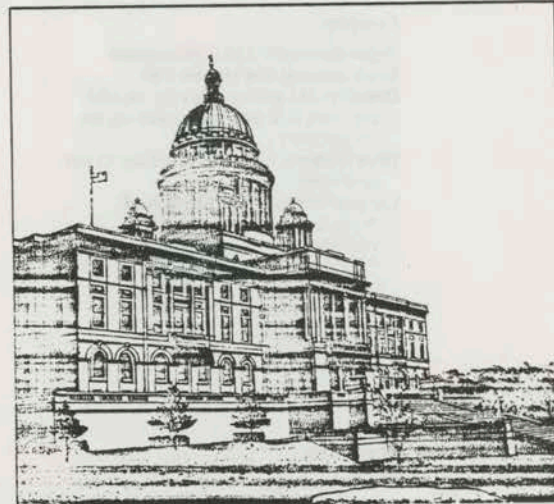
General information

Statehood: May 29, 1790, the 13th state.

State abbreviations: R.I. (traditional) RI (postal).

State motto: *Hope*.

State song: "Rhode Island." Words and music by T. Clarke Brown.



The State House is in Providence, the capital since 1900. Rhode Island had five capitals from 1663 to 1854. Newport and Providence were capitals from 1854 to 1900.

Land and climate

Area: 1,210 sq. mi. (3,140 km²), including 158 sq. mi. (408 km²) of inland water but excluding 14 sq. mi. (36 km²) of coastal water.

Elevation: *Highest*—Jerimoth Hill, 812 ft. (247 m) above sea level. *Lowest*—sea level along the Atlantic coast.

Coastline: 40 mi. (64 km).

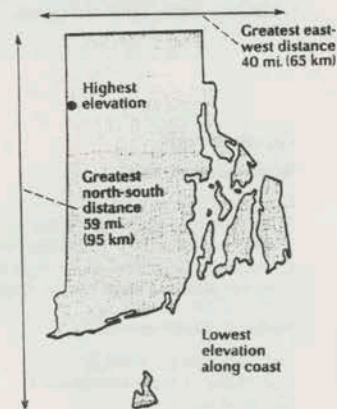
Record high temperature: 104° F. (40° C) at Providence on Aug. 2, 1975.

Record low temperature: -23° F. (-31° C) at Kingston on Jan. 11, 1942.

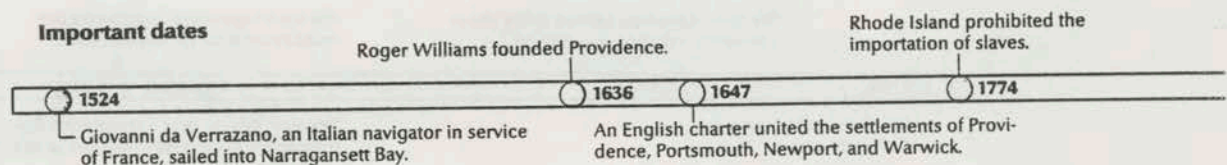
Average July temperature: 71° F. (22° C).

Average January temperature: 29° F. (-2° C).

Average yearly precipitation: 44 in. (112 cm).



Important dates





State bird
Rhode Island Red



State flower
Violet



State tree
Red maple

People

Population: 947,154 (1980 census)

Rank among the states: 40th

Density: 781 persons per sq. mi. (302 per km²), U.S. average 67 per sq. mi. (26 per km²)

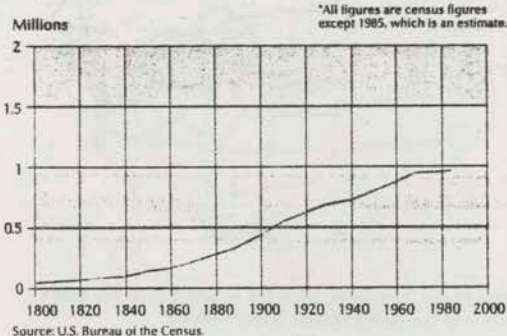
Distribution: 87 per cent urban, 13 per cent rural

Largest cities in Rhode Island

Providence	156,804
Warwick	87,123
Cranston	71,922
Pawtucket	71,204
East Providence	50,980
Woonsocket	45,914

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census.

Population trend



Economy

Chief products

Agriculture: greenhouse and nursery products, milk, potatoes, chickens, eggs.

Manufacturing: jewelry and silverware, fabricated metal products, electrical machinery and equipment, textiles, primary metals.

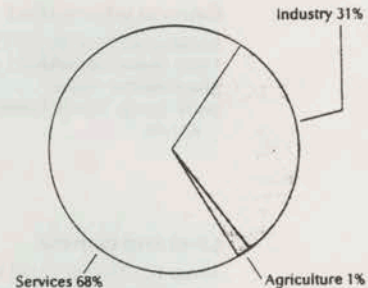
Mining: stone, sand and gravel.

Gross state product

Value of goods and services produced in 1985, \$14,389,000,000.

Services include community, business, and personal services; finance; government; trade; and transportation, communication, and utilities. **Industry** includes construction, manufacturing, and mining. **Agriculture** includes agriculture, fishing, and forestry.

Sources: U.S. Department of Agriculture and U.S. Department of Commerce.



Government

State government

Governor: 2-year term

State senators: 50; 2-year terms

State representatives: 100; 2-year terms

Cities and towns: 39 with local governments (Rhode Island has no counties)

Federal government

United States senators: 2

United States representatives: 2

Electoral votes: 4

Sources of information

Tourism: Department of Economic Development, Tourism Division, 7 Jackson Walkway, Providence, RI 02903

Economy: Department of Economic Development, 7 Jackson Walkway, Providence, RI 02903

Government: Office of the Secretary of State, Room 217, State House, Providence, RI 02903

History: Office of the Secretary of State, Room 217, State House, Providence, RI 02903

The Dorr Rebellion helped bring about a more liberal state constitution.

The state legislature approved a personal income tax for the first time.

1790

1842

1969

1971

Rhode Island became the 13th state on May 29.

Newport Bridge over Narragansett Bay was completed, linking Newport and Jamestown.

304 Rhode Island

People

Population. The 1980 United States census reported that Rhode Island had 947,154 people. The state's population had decreased less than 1 per cent from the 1970 census figure, 949,723. The U.S. Bureau of the Census estimated that by 1985 the state's population had reached about 968,000.

Rhode Island has only eight cities. The other 31 communities in the state are called towns. The cities, in order of size, are Providence, Warwick, Cranston, Pawtucket, East Providence, Woonsocket, Newport, and Central Falls. See the separate articles on Rhode Island cities listed in the *Related Articles* at the end of this article.

About a sixth of Rhode Island's people live in Providence. About 65 per cent of the people live in the Providence metropolitan area (see *Metropolitan area*). For the populations of metropolitan areas that lie either entirely or partly in the state, see the map index of *Rhode Island*.

About 90 per cent of Rhode Island's people were born in the United States. They include descendants of settlers from Canada and many European countries.

Schools. In colonial times, many Rhode Island ministers established schools to teach boys. Girls and very young boys attended *dame schools*, which were taught by women. In 1640, the people of Newport founded a free school to educate poor children.

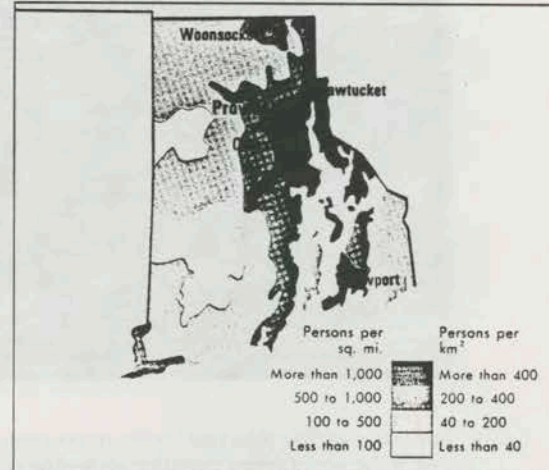
Rhode Island's first statewide law establishing public schools was passed in 1800. The law was discontinued in 1803, but was adopted again in 1828. Also in 1828, the Rhode Island legislature set up the state's first permanent public school fund.

A commissioner of education and a 9-member board of regents direct Rhode Island's public elementary and secondary education system. The governor appoints the board members to three-year terms, subject to the approval of the state Senate. The regents appoint the commissioner. School committees and superintendents head the local school districts.

Rhode Island children must attend school from age 7

Population density

Eastern Rhode Island is far more heavily populated than the west. About two-thirds of the state's people live in the Providence metropolitan area, in the east.



WORLD BOOK map, based on U.S. Bureau of the Census data.

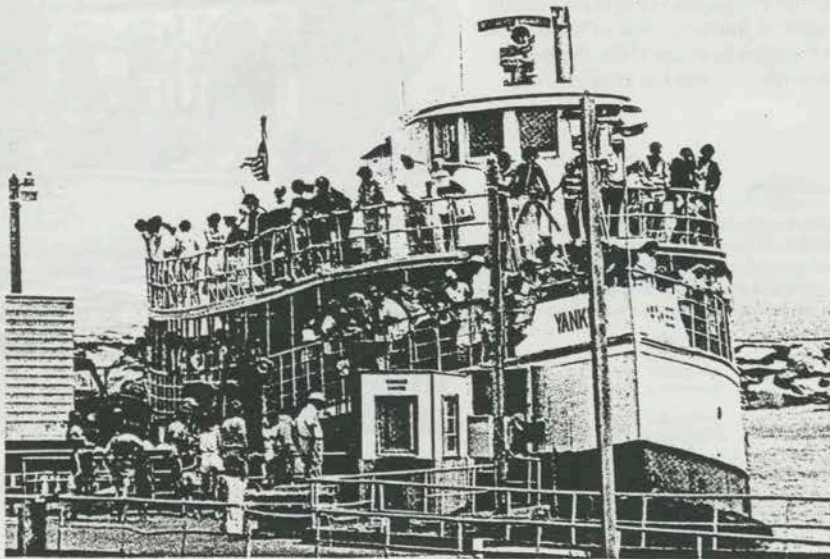
through 15. For the number of students and teachers in Rhode Island, see *Education* (table).

Libraries. Thomas Bray, an English minister, founded Rhode Island's first library in Newport in 1700. The Redwood Library and Athenaeum was established in Newport in 1747. It is the oldest operating library in Rhode Island.

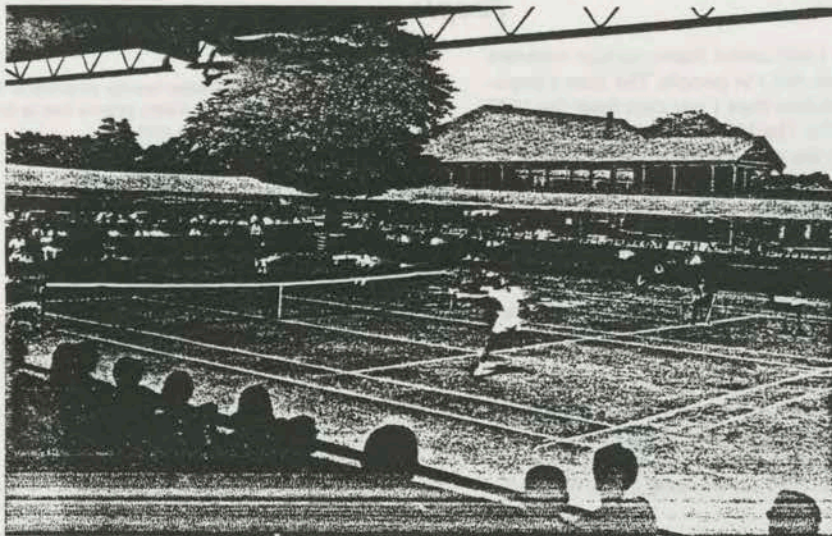
Today, Rhode Island has about 50 public libraries, about 20 university and college libraries, and about 40 special libraries. The Providence Public Library has seven branches. The library's collections include the George W. Potter and Alfred M. Williams Memorial on Irish Culture and the Harris Collection on the Civil War and Slavery.

The libraries of Brown University house over a mil-

Rhode Island Department of Economic Development



A crowded ferry takes passengers to Block Island, a popular Rhode Island resort and recreation area. The island lies 10 miles (16 kilometers) off the mainland.



Tennis is a tradition at the Newport Casino, the site of the United States Tennis Championships from 1881 to 1915. Lawn tennis in America began at the Casino, which now houses the International Tennis Hall of Fame.

John T. Hooper

lion volumes. The John Hay Library of the university has one of the world's most complete collections of writings by and about Abraham Lincoln. The John Hay Library also includes the famous Harris Collection of American Poetry and Plays.

The Rhode Island State Library in Providence owns a special law collection for use by government officials and the public. Other special libraries in the state include those of the Newport Historical Society and the Rhode Island Historical Society in Providence.

In 1964, Rhode Island established a Department of State Library Services. This department administers state and federal funds for libraries in Rhode Island.

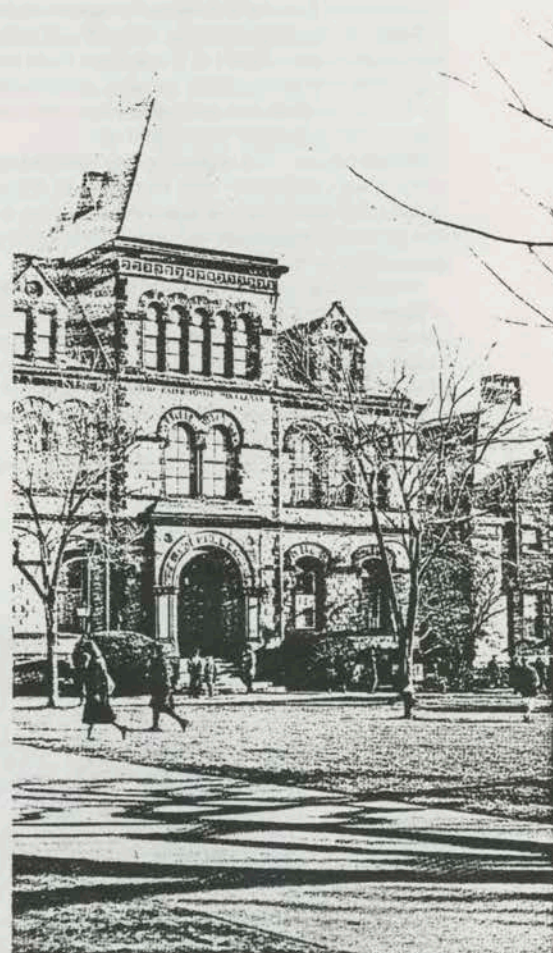
Museums. The Museum of Art at the Rhode Island School of Design in Providence displays water colors and oils by many famous artists. The Roger Williams Park Museum, also in Providence, has science displays, exhibits of animals and plants, and a planetarium. It also owns a large collection of Indian relics. The South County Museum near Wickford displays tools used by American colonists. Other museums in the state include the Haffenreffer Museum of Anthropology in Bristol, the Museum of Primitive Cultures in Peace Dale, the Betsey Williams Cottage in Providence, and the Westerly Museum and Art Gallery.

Universities and colleges

Rhode Island has eight universities and colleges accredited by the New England Association of Schools and Colleges. Locations shown below refer to the schools' mailing addresses, and some schools may lie outside the listed community. For enrollments and further information, see *Universities and colleges* (table).

Name	Location
Brown University	Providence
Bryant College	Smithfield
Providence College	Providence
Rhode Island, University of	Providence
Rhode Island College	Providence
Rhode Island School of Design	Providence
Roger Williams College	Providence
Salve Regina, The Newport College	Newport

*For campuses and founding dates, see *Universities and colleges* (table).



Jim Daniels

Brown University in Providence is one of the oldest colleges in the United States. It was chartered in 1764. Sayles Hall, above, stands in the center of the campus.



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Rhode Island 307

Rhode Island map index

Metropolitan areas

Fall River	157,222
(140,611 in Mass.; 16,611 in R.I.)	
New London	250,839
(225,853 in Conn.; 24,986 in R.I.)	
Pawtucket	
Woonsocket	307,403
(218,153 in R.I.; 89,250 in Mass.)	
Providence	618,514

Counties

Bristol	46,942	D	7
Kent	154,163	E	4
Newport	81,383	F	6
Providence	521,349	C	3
Washington	93,317	G	2

Cities and towns

Adamsville	F	8	
Albion	A	5	
Allenton	F	5	
Alton	H	2	
Anchorage, The	G	6	
Anthony	E	4	
Arcadia	F	3	
Arctic	E	4	
Arkwright	D	4	
Arnold Mills	A	5	
Ashaway	1,747	H	2
Ashton	B	5	
Austin	F	3	
Avondale	I	1	
Barrington	16,174	D	6
Belleville	F	5	

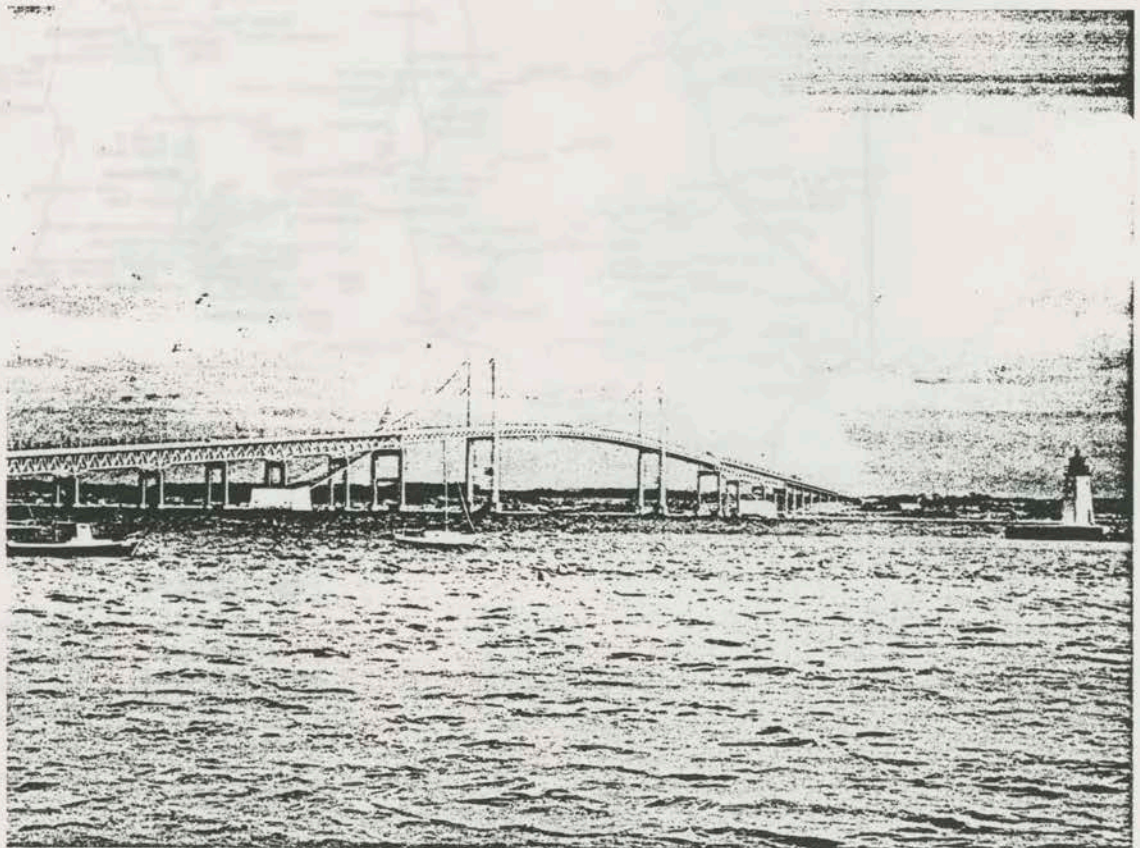
*Does not appear in map; key shows general location.
▲Entire town township, including rural area.

Greenville	7,576	B
Hamilton		F
Harmony		B
Harris		D
Harrisville	1,224	A
Haversham		I
Homestead		F
Hopkinton		D
Hope Valley	1,414	G
Hopkins Hollow		E
Hopkinton	6,406	A
Hugmounds		C
Huddocks, The		E
Island Park		F
Jamaica		D
Jamestown	2,156	G
	10,040	A
Jerusalem		I
Johnston*	24,907	A
Kenyon		H
Kingston	5,479	G
Kingsville		C
Liberty		G
Limerick		B
Lincoln*	16,949	A
Little Compton	3,085	A
Lonsdale		B
Marville		A
Mansfield		A
Mattuck		I
Melville*	2,788	F
Middletown	17,216	A
Misquamicut		I
Mohegan		A
Moorefield		D
Moosip Valley		C
Moosic		G
Narragansett*	12,088	A
Narragansett Pier	1,342	H
Nasonville		A

New Shoreham	620AK
Newport	29,239.G
Newport East	11,030.G
Nooseneck	E
North Foster	E
North	
Kingston*	21,938AF
North	
Providence	29,188AC
North Scituate	C
North	
Smithfield*	9,972AE
North Tiverton	E
Oak Valley	OA
Oakland	A
Palmyra	A
Pawtucket	71,204.B
Peace Dale, see	
Wakefield	
I-Peace Dale	
Perryville	Point Judith
	14,277AF
Potterville	D
Potter Hill	H
Potterville	D
Primrose	A
Providence	156,804.C
Prudence Park	F
Quidnick	E
Quonset	B
Quonochontaug	I
Rice City	D
Richmond*	4,018AH
Rockville	G
Sakonnet	G
Saunderstown	G
Saville	B
Scituate*	8,405AD
Shannock	H
Simmonsville	C
Slatersville	A

Sloucon		G	4
Smithfield	16,886	A	4
South Foster		C	3
South			
Kingstown	20,414	A	4
South Portsmouth		F	7
Spragueville		B	8
Summit		E	3
Taunton		E	3
Thornton		C	5
Tiverton	7,653		
	(13,526)	E	7
Tiverton Four Corners		F	7
Tuckerton		H	4
Union Village		A	4
Town		B	5
Valley Falls	10,892	B	5
Wakefield-I-Peace			
Daniel	6,474	H	4
Warren	10,640	A	4
Warwick	87,123	E	6
Watch Hill		I	1
West		B	1
West Barnstable		D	6
West Gloucester		B	2
West Greenville		B	4
West			
Greenwich	2,738	E	2
West Greenwich			
Center		E	2
West Kingston		G	4
West			
Warwick	27,026	A	4
Westerly	14,093		
	(18,580)	A	1
White Rock		H	1
Wickford		F	5
Wickford Junction		F	5
Wood River Junction		H	3
Woonsocket	45,914	A	4
Wyoming		G	4

Source: 1980 census. Places without population figures are unincorporated areas.



The Newport Bridge, New England's longest suspension bridge, opened in 1969. It replaced the Jamestown ferry, providing a more direct route between Newport and western Rhode Island.

© John T. Hoff

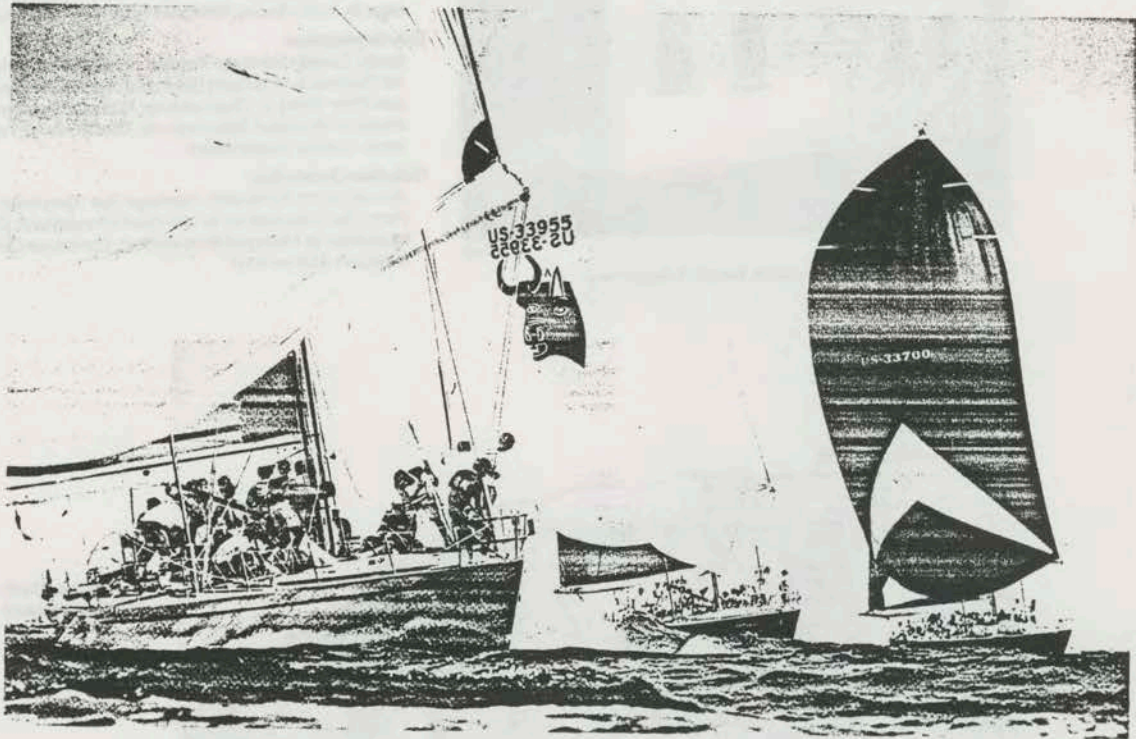
308 **Rhode Island**

Visitor's guide

Thousands of vacationers visit the coastal resorts of Rhode Island each year. The resorts in the state offer swimming, boating, fishing, and beautiful scenery. Rhode Island's leading resort centers include Block Island, Narragansett Pier, Newport, and Watch Hill. Tourists also can visit the many historic sites, colonial build-

ings, and old churches in the state.

Many of Rhode Island's most popular annual events include boat races, fishing contests, and tennis tournaments. The annual Newport Music Festival is held in late July and early August. It features Metropolitan Opera stars.



A yacht race off the coast of Newport

J. H. Peterson, Marine Photographic Services

Places to visit

Following are brief descriptions of some of Rhode Island's most interesting places to visit.

Cliff Walk, in Newport, is a 3-mile (5-kilometer) path through scenes of contrasting beauty. On one side of the walk is the rocky Atlantic coast. On the other side are many mansions. The most famous one is *The Breakers*, a 70-room house built for Cornelius Vanderbilt in 1895. A nearby mansion called *Marble House* is one of the most ornate buildings in the United States. It was built for William K. Vanderbilt in 1892.

Colonial buildings rank among Rhode Island's most interesting landmarks. They include the *Gilbert Stuart Birthplace*, built in North Kingstown in 1751, and the *General Nathanael Greene Homestead*, built in Coventry in 1770. Stuart was the foremost painter of portraits of George Washington. Greene was one of the greatest patriot leaders of the Revolutionary War. Other Rhode Island colonial buildings, with the location and original completion date of each, include *White Horse Tavern* (Newport, 1673); *Wanton-Lyman-Hazard House* (Newport, 1675); *Smith's Castle* (near Wickford, 1678); *Clemence Irons House* (Johnston, 1680); *Eleazer Arnold House* (Lincoln, 1687); *Old Colony House* (Newport, 1739); *Stephen Hopkins House* (Providence, about 1743); *Hunter House* (Newport, 1748); *Armory of the Kentish Guards* (East Greenwich, 1774); *John Brown House* (Providence, 1786); and *Old Windmill* (Jamestown, 1787).

Houses of worship also rank among Rhode Island's points of interest. *Old Narragansett Church* (1707) in North Kingstown is the oldest Episcopal church in the northern United States.

Touro Synagogue (1763) in Newport is the oldest existing synagogue in the United States. Other churches include *Trinity Church* (an Episcopal church in Newport, 1726); *First Baptist Meeting House* (Providence, 1775); *Beneficent Congregational Church* (Providence, 1810); *Cathedral of St. John* (an Episcopal church in Providence, 1810); *First Unitarian Church* (Providence, 1816); and *Cathedral of Saints Peter and Paul* (a Roman Catholic church in Providence, 1886).

Old Stone Mill, in Newport, is a roofless stone tower. No record of its construction exists, and archaeologists have failed to determine its origin. Local historians believe Vikings built the tower about A.D. 1000.

Slater Mill Historic Site, in Pawtucket, includes one of the first successful textile mills in North America. This mill was built in 1793 by Samuel Slater, the founder of the American textile industry. The mill, now a museum, has been called the *Cradle of American Industry*.

State parks. Rhode Island has 20 state parks. For information on these parks and other Rhode Island attractions, write to Tourist Promotion Division, 7 Jackson Walkway, Providence, RI 02903.

Annual events

January-March

New Year's Day Swim in Newport (January); St. Patrick's Day Parade in West Warwick (March).

April-June

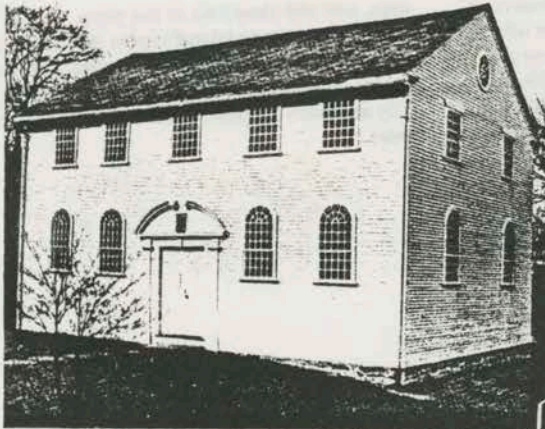
Rhode Island Heritage Month, statewide (May); May Day Breakfasts, statewide (May); Festival of Historic Houses in Providence (May-June); Newport-Bermuda and Newport-Annapolis Yacht Races, Newport (alternate years, June).

July-September

South County Heritage Festival in Wakefield (July); Wickford Art Festival in Wickford (July); Narragansett Indian Tribe August Pow-Wow in Charlestown; Professional Tennis Tournaments in Newport (July-August); Rhode Island Tuna Tournament, Galilee (September).

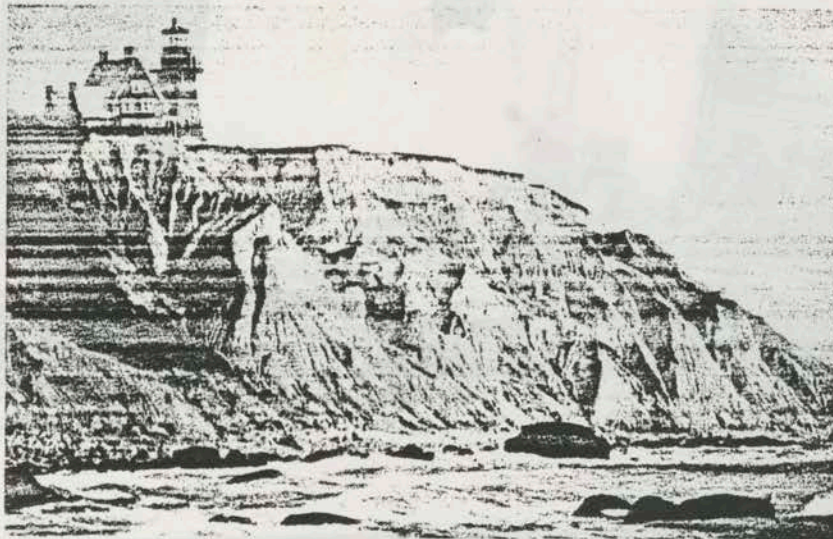
October-December

Annual North Smithfield Heritage Fair (October); Oliver H. Perry Day Celebration in Newport (November); Ocean State Marathon in Newport (November); Christmas Celebration in Newport (December).



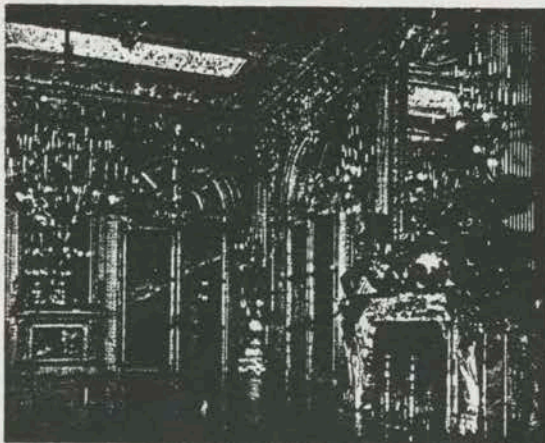
Jim Daniels

Old Narragansett Church in North Kingstown



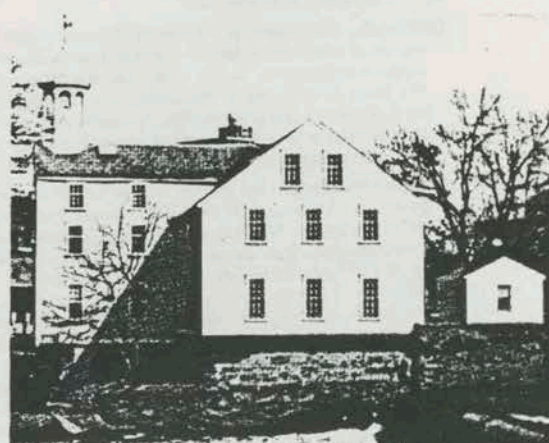
Mohegan Bluffs
on Block Island

Richard Cheek, The Preservation Society of Newport County



Richard Cheek, The Preservation Society of Newport County

Gold Room in the Marble House in Newport



Rhode Island Department of Economic Development

Slater Mill in Pawtucket

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Land and climate

Land regions. Rhode Island has two main land regions. These regions are, from east to west, (1) the Coastal Lowlands, and (2) the Eastern New England Upland.

The Coastal Lowlands cover more than half the Rhode Island mainland, the islands in Narragansett Bay, and the land east of the bay. The Coastal Lowlands are part of a larger land region of the same name that covers the entire New England coast.

Many sandy beaches and plains line the shores of Rhode Island's lowlands. The shore west of Point Judith has sandy beaches, lagoons, and salt ponds. Rocky cliffs are found on the islands and the shore along the bay. Inland, the land rises to form higher elevations. East of Narragansett Bay, the slopes are low, round, and have few trees. West of the bay, the slopes are rugged and forested.

The Eastern New England Upland covers the northwestern third of Rhode Island. The entire Eastern New England Upland extends from Maine to Connecticut. The portion in Rhode Island is often called the *Western Rocky Upland*. It has sloping hills and a higher elevation than the Coastal Lowlands. The land of the Western Rocky Upland rises from about 200 feet (60 meters) above sea level in the east to over 800 feet (240 meters) in the northwest.

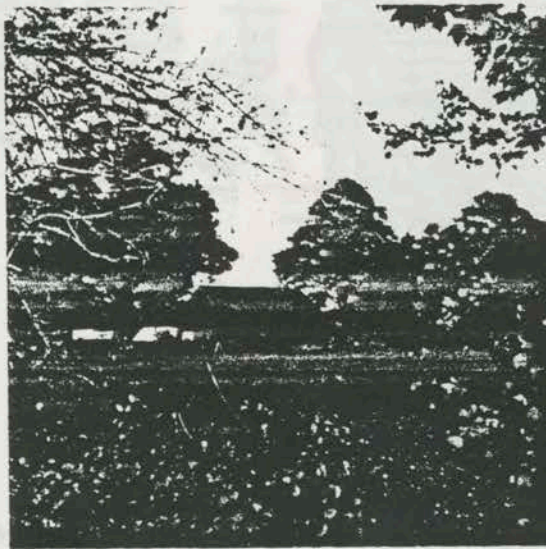
Lakes, reservoirs, and ponds nestle among the re-

gion's many hills. These hills include 812-foot (247-meter) Jerimoth Hill, the state's highest point. The state has no mountains.

Islands. Rhode Island includes 36 islands. They range in size from Aquidneck Island (officially named Rhode Island) with an area of 45 square miles (117 square kilometers), to Despair, a clump of rocks in Narragansett Bay. Block Island (officially New Shoreham) covers about 11 square miles (28 square kilometers). It lies in the Atlantic, about 10 miles (16 kilometers) south of the Rhode Island mainland. Bridges and ferry service connect the largest islands and the mainland.

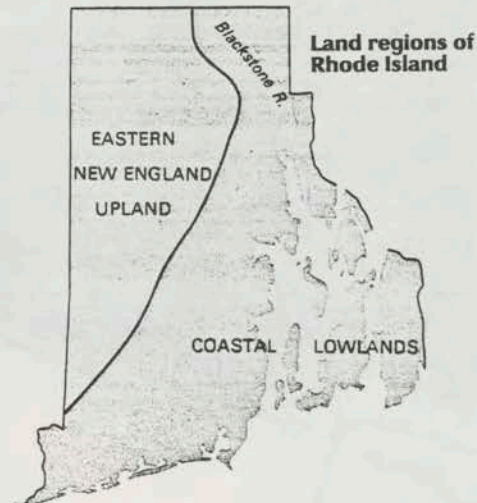
Coastline. Rhode Island has a 40-mile (64 kilometer) general coastline. If the tidal shoreline of the state's bays and islands were included, the coastline would measure 384 miles (618 kilometers). The largest bay, Narragansett Bay, extends 28 miles (45 kilometers) inland. The many arms of Narragansett Bay include Greenwich and Mount Hope bays.

Rivers and lakes. Three of Rhode Island's chief rivers—Providence, Sakonnet, and Seekonk—are really saltwater arms of Narragansett Bay. Several freshwater rivers flow into the bay. These include the Pawtuxet, Pettaquamscutt, Potowomut, and Woonasquatucket. One river, the Blackstone, becomes the Pawtucket and then the Seekonk before flowing into the bay. The Pawcatuck River flows through southwestern Rhode Island and



Rhode Island Department of Economic Development

A farm in Lincoln is part of the Coastal Lowlands region that stretches along the entire New England coast. The lowlands of Rhode Island include many plains and sandy beaches.



BLOCK ISLAND

WORLD BOOK map

Map index

Bald Hill	C 2	Cormorant Rock	D 4	Nonguit Pond	C 4	Queen R.	C 2	Stafford Pond	C 4
Barden Reservoir	B 2	Coventry Reservoir	C 2	North Pt.	C 3	Quicksand Pond	C 4	Tenmile R.	B 3
Beach Pond	C 1	Fishers Island Sound	D 1	Old Harbor Pt.	E 2	Quonochontaug Pond	D 2	Tioque Lake	C 2
Beaverfall Pt.	D 3	Flat River Reservoir	C 2	Pascoag Reservoir	B 2	Rhode I. (Aquidneck I.)	C 3	Wallum Lake	A 1
Big R.	C 2	Great Salt Pond	E 2	Pawcatuck R.	D 1	Rhode Island Sound	D 3	Watchaug Pond	D 2
Blackstone R.	B 3	Greenwich Bay	C 3	Pawtuxet R.	C 3	Sachuest Pt.	D 4	Waterman Reservoir	B 2
Block I.	E 2	Jerimoth Hill (highest point in R.I.)	B 1	Pettaquamscutt R.	D 3	Sakonnet Pt.	D 4	Weekapaug Pt.	D 1
Block Island Sound	E 1	Moosup R.	C 1	Point Judith	D 3	Sakonnet R.	C 4	West I.	D 4
Brenton Pt.	D 3	Moswansicut Res.	B 2	Point Judith Neck	D 3	Sandy Pt.	E 2	Wilson Reservoir	B 2
Chepachet R.	B 2	Mount Hope Bay	C 4	Ponaganset Reservoir	B 2	Sandy Pond	C 4	Wood R.	D 2
Chipuxet R.	D 2	Napatree Pt.	D 1	Ponaganset R.	B 2	Schuette Reservoir	B 2	Woonasquatucket R.	B 2
Coasters Harbor I.	C 3	Narragansett Bay	C 3	Providence R.	B 3	Smith and Sayles Reservoir	B 2	Woonsocket Hill	B 2
Conanicut I.	C 3	Ninigret Pond	D 2	Prudence I.	C 3			Worden Pond	D 2
Conimicut Pt.	C 3								



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forms part of the Rhode Island-Connecticut border. Other important rivers include the Chepachet, Ponaganset, and Wood.

Most of the state's inland rivers are small but swift. Many of the rivers have waterfalls. Water was once the major source of power for Rhode Island's mills and factories.

Many lakes, ponds, and reservoirs dot the Rhode Island countryside. Scituate Reservoir, the largest inland body of water in the state, supplies water for Providence and nearby communities. Other large bodies of water in Rhode Island include Watchaug Pond and Worden Pond.

Plant and animal life. Forests cover about three-fifths of Rhode Island. The state's trees include ashes, birches, cedars, elms, hickories, maples, oaks, pines, poplars, and willows. Pin and post oaks are found near the north shore of Wickford harbor. Paper birches, also called canoe birches, thrive in the northern part of the state.

Asters and cattails bloom in the marshlands of Charlestown and South Kingstown. Scarlet pimpernels grow on the cliffs of Newport. Red deer grass, white daisies, and wild carrots are found in meadows. Dogwoods, mountain laurels, rhododendrons, trilliums, and violets grow in the woodlands. A variety of freshwater and saltwater seaweeds grow in the waters of Rhode Island.

Wild animals in Rhode Island include deer, foxes, minks, muskrats, otters, rabbits, raccoons, and squirrels. Barred owls, blue jays, catbirds, flickers, robins, ruffed grouse, and screech owls live in the woodlands. Gulls, loons, ospreys, terns, and other shore birds make their homes along the coast. Game birds found in Rhode Island include partridges, pheasants, quails, wild ducks, and woodcocks.

Freshwater fish in the state's waters include bass,

eels, perch, pickerel, and trout. Saltwater fish include bluefish, butterfish, flounder, mackerel, menhaden, sea bass, striped bass, swordfish, and tuna.

Climate. Warming winds from Narragansett Bay help give Rhode Island a mild climate. January temperatures average 29° F. (−2° C), and July temperatures average 71° F. (22° C). The state's highest temperature, 104° F. (40° C), was recorded at Providence on Aug. 2, 1975. The lowest temperature, −23° F. (−31° C), was recorded at Kingston on Jan. 11, 1942.

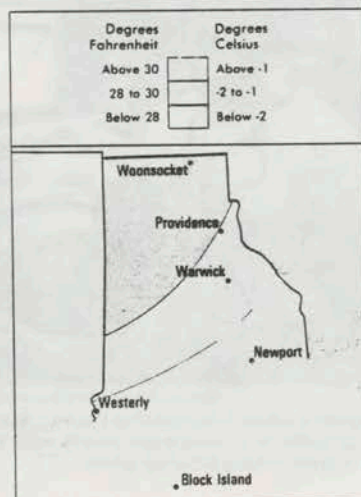
Yearly *precipitation* (rain, melted snow, and other forms of moisture) in Rhode Island averages about 44 inches (112 centimeters). Snowfall averages about 31 inches (79 centimeters) a year. The state has a growing season of about 200 days. Hurricanes and tidal waves sometimes lash the Rhode Island coast. The most destructive hurricanes in the state occurred in 1815, 1938, 1944, and 1954.

Average monthly weather

	Block Island				Providence			
	Temperatures		Temperatures		Temperatures		Temperatures	
	F.	C.	F.	C.	F.	C.	F.	C.
	High	Low	High	Low	High	Low	High	Low
Jan.	38	26	3	−3	37	21	3	−6
Feb.	37	25	3	−4	37	20	3	−7
Mar.	43	31	6	−1	45	29	7	−2
Apr.	51	39	11	4	55	37	13	3
May	61	48	16	9	66	47	19	8
June	69	57	21	14	75	56	24	13
July	75	63	24	17	80	62	27	17
Aug.	75	63	24	17	79	60	26	16
Sept.	70	57	21	14	72	53	22	12
Oct.	61	48	16	9	62	43	17	6
Nov.	51	39	11	4	51	34	11	1
Dec.	41	29	5	−2	39	24	4	−4

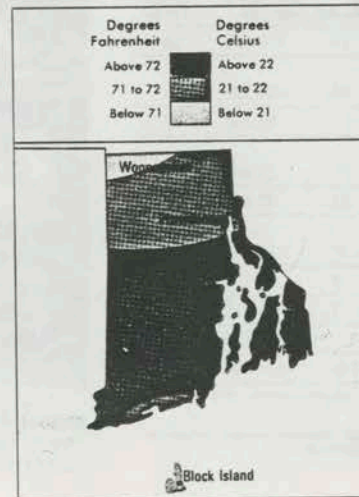
Average January temperatures

Warming winds from the Atlantic Ocean keep the coastal areas of Rhode Island warmer in winter than the inland areas.



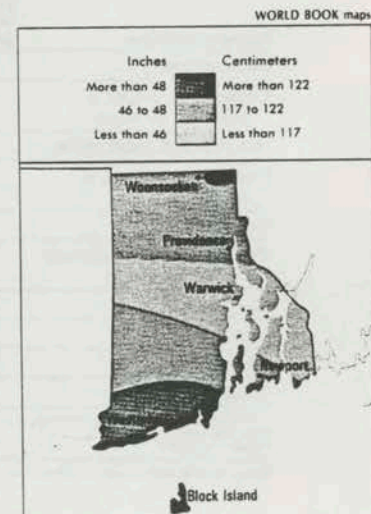
Average July temperatures

Summer temperatures are generally even throughout the state. The southern and central sections are slightly warmer.



Average annual precipitation

There is little variation in precipitation throughout the state, but the southwest is generally the wettest section.



Economy

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Service industries, taken together, account for about two-thirds of Rhode Island's *gross state product*—the total value of all goods and services produced in a state in a year. Manufacturing, however, is the single most important economic activity. It accounts for over a fourth of the gross state product. Tourist activities supply about \$600 million a year to the state's economy.

Natural resources. Rhode Island has few large mineral deposits or other natural resources.

Soil. Rhode Island's richest soil is found along Narragansett Bay. Miami stony loam covers the bay's basin and tableland. This firm brown soil holds moisture for an entire growing season. Gloucester stony loam is the state's least fertile soil. This light brown sand covers much of western and northern Rhode Island.

Minerals. Westerly granite is Rhode Island's best-known mineral. Its hardness and fine grain make it an excellent building material. Deposits of this granite lie mainly in southwestern Rhode Island, near the town of Westerly. The Coastal Lowlands have large sand and gravel deposits. Other minerals found in Rhode Island include limestone and sandstone.

Service industries account for 68 per cent of Rhode Island's gross state product. Service industries are concentrated in the Providence metropolitan area.

Community, social, and personal services form the most important type of service industry in Rhode Island. This industry includes such economic activities as the operation of private schools and hospitals; advertising and data processing firms; and cleaning establishments, hotels, and repair shops. The industry provides 18 per cent of the gross state product and employs more people than any other service industry.

Wholesale and retail trade rank as the second-leading service industry. Providence is a major wholesale distribution center for New England. Its port handles much of the petroleum shipped to New England. The distribution of grocery products is also an important wholesale trade activity. Providence and Warwick are the leading cities in retail trade. Stores and restaurants are the most

important type of retail establishments. Wholesale and retail trade provide 17 per cent of Rhode Island's gross state product.

Finance, insurance, and real estate form the third most valuable service industry in Rhode Island. This industry accounts for 15 per cent of the gross state product. Extensive building restoration in Providence has benefited the state's real estate industry. Most of the state's largest banks and insurance companies are in Providence and Warwick.

Other service industries are government; and transportation, communication, and utilities. Government services include public schools and hospitals, and military activities.

Manufacturing is Rhode Island's single most important economic activity. It provides 27 per cent of the gross state product and ranks as the state's largest employer. Goods manufactured in Rhode Island have an annual *value added by manufacture* of about \$4 billion. Value added by manufacture represents the increase in value of raw materials after they become finished products.

The production of jewelry and silverware ranks as Rhode Island's most important manufacturing activity. It has an annual value added of about \$650 million. The Providence area is one of the nation's leading jewelry manufacturing centers.

The manufacture of fabricated metal products is the state's second-ranking manufacturing activity, with a yearly value added of about \$475 million. This industry's leading products include structural metals, nuts and bolts, and pipe fittings. The production of electrical machinery is the third most important manufacturing activity. Broadcasting equipment is the leading type of electrical machinery produced in Rhode Island.

The state's other leading manufactured products are nonelectrical machinery, textiles, primary metals, printed materials, and plastics products. Machine tools are the most important type of nonelectrical machinery produced in Rhode Island.

Production and workers by economic activities

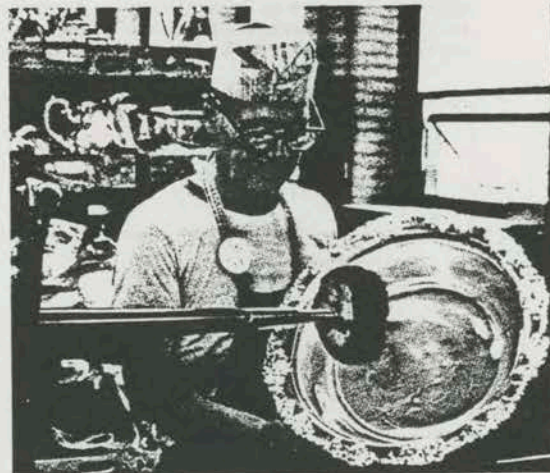
Economic activities	Per cent of GSP* produced	Employed workers	
		Number of persons	Per cent of total
Manufacturing	27	119,500	28
Community, social, & personal services	18	103,300	24
Wholesale & retail trade	17	93,200	22
Finance, insurance, & real estate	15	23,400	5
Government	12	57,600	14
Transportation, communication, & utilities	6	13,800	3
Construction	4	14,900	4
Agriculture	1	1,600	†
Mining	†	100	†
Total	100	427,400	100

*GSP = gross state product, the total value of goods and services produced in a year.

†Less than one-half of 1 per cent.

Figures are for 1985.

Sources: *World Book* estimates based on data from U.S. Bureau of Economic Analysis, U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, and U.S. Department of Agriculture.



Rhode Island Department of Economic Development

Beautifully crafted silver is produced at a factory near Providence. The production of silverware and jewelry ranks as Rhode Island's most important manufacturing activity.

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Farm and mineral products

This map shows the areas where the state's leading farm and mineral products are produced. The major urban areas (shown in red) are the state's important manufacturing centers.



Agriculture accounts for 1 per cent of the gross state product. The state has about 750 farms. They average about 100 acres (40 hectares) in size.

Greenhouse and nursery products are the leading source of agricultural income in Rhode Island. Sales of sod, ornamental trees and shrubs, and other nursery products earn about two-thirds of the state's agricultural income.

Milk ranks as the second most important source of agricultural income in Rhode Island. Milk is produced throughout the state. Potatoes are the leading crop. Rhode Island farmers grow potatoes mainly in the southern part of the state. Hay is the second leading

crop. Apples are the most important fruit grown in Rhode Island. The state's farmers also raise chickens, eggs, and turkeys. The Rhode Island Red, a famous breed of chicken, was developed in the town of Little Compton.

Fishing industry. The annual fish catch in Rhode Island is valued at about \$70 million. Flounder is the state's most valuable catch. Other fish caught include butterfish, cod, scup, tuna, and whiting. Such shellfish as clams, lobsters, and scallops are also caught.

Mining is less important in Rhode Island than it is in most other states. Stone and sand and gravel are the most valuable mineral products in Rhode Island.

Electric power. Steam turbine plants produce all of Rhode Island's electricity. The steam comes from water that is heated by burning petroleum or natural gas.

Transportation. Newport and Providence were international shipping centers from colonial days until the 1830's. Their importance as shipping centers declined with the development of railroads.

Rhode Island's first railroad began operating between Providence and Boston in 1835. Today, two major railroads provide freight service, and passenger trains serve about 10 cities. Roads and highways total about 6,300 miles (10,100 kilometers), and most are surfaced. The Rhode Island portion of Interstate Highway 95 extends from the Connecticut border, near Ashaway, to Pawtucket. Interstate 295 skirts Providence to the north and west. The biggest airport in Rhode Island is the Theodore Francis Green State Airport in Warwick.

Communication. About 30 newspapers and about 20 periodicals are published in Rhode Island. The state's leading daily newspapers, in order of circulation, include the *Providence Bulletin*, the *Providence Journal*, the *Pawtucket Times*, and the *Woonsocket Call*.

Rhode Island's first newspaper, the *Rhode Island Gazette*, began publication in 1732. Its publisher, James Franklin, was the brother of Benjamin Franklin. In 1758, James Franklin's son, also named James, founded the *Newport Mercury*. In 1934, the *Mercury* became a weekly edition of the *Newport News*, and its name was changed to the *Newport Mercury and Weekly News*.

Rhode Island's first radio stations, WEAN and WJAR, began broadcasting from Providence in 1922. The state's first television station, WJAR-TV, started operating there in 1949. Rhode Island now has about 25 radio stations and 5 television stations.

Government

Constitution of Rhode Island was adopted in 1842. It became effective on May 2, 1843. Until then, a royal English charter of 1663 served as Rhode Island's constitution.

An *amendment* (change) to the state Constitution may be proposed by the Rhode Island legislature or by a constitutional convention. To become law, amendments proposed in the legislature need the approval of a majority of the legislators twice—once before and once after an election. The amendments are then submitted to the people in a regular election. Three-fifths of those voting must approve the amendments. To call a constitutional convention, a majority vote by the legislators and

voters is needed. Amendments that are proposed by a constitutional convention require the approval of a majority of the voters in a regular election.

Executive. The governor of Rhode Island holds office for two years and may be reelected any number of times. The governor receives a yearly salary of \$49,500. The state has no official residence for its governor. Rhode Island voters also elect the lieutenant governor, attorney general, secretary of state, and state treasurer to two-year terms. The governor, with the state senate's approval, appoints most other key executive officials. These officials include the directors of administration, business regulation, employment security, health, la-

bor, natural resources, public works, and social welfare.

Legislature of Rhode Island is called the General Assembly. It consists of a 50-member Senate and a 100-member House of Representatives. Voters in each of Rhode Island's 50 senatorial districts elect one senator. Voters in each of the state's 100 representative districts elect one representative. Senators and representatives serve two-year terms.

The legislature meets annually, beginning on the first Tuesday of January. Regular and special legislative sessions have no time limit.

In 1966, the legislature *reapportioned* (redivided) the Senate and the House of Representatives. For a discussion of reapportionment in Rhode Island, see *The Mid-1900's* section of this article.

Courts. The Supreme Court of Rhode Island has a chief justice and four associate justices. The General Assembly elects the justices to life terms. The Assembly chooses a chief justice from among the associate justices.

Other Rhode Island courts include a district court, a family court, and a superior court. The district court has a chief judge and 12 associate judges. The family court has 11 judges, including a chief judge. The superior court has a presiding justice and 18 associate justices. The governor, with the consent of the Senate, appoints

district, family, and superior court judges to life terms. Rhode Island also has about 40 probate judges. City and town councils appoint these judges.

Local government. Rhode Island and Connecticut are the only states that have no county governments. Five of Rhode Island's 8 cities and 10 of its 31 towns have *home rule*. That is, they can write and amend their charters without permission from the legislature. Rhode Island *towns* are similar to *townships* in other states. They are geographic districts that may include rural areas and several unincorporated villages under one government.

Most large Rhode Island cities have the mayor-council form of government. These cities include Central Falls, Cranston, Pawtucket, Providence, Warwick, and Woonsocket. East Providence and Newport use the council-manager form of government.

The town meeting is the most common form of government in Rhode Island towns. Dating from colonial days, the town meeting is one of the purest examples of democracy. Voters at annual town meetings participate directly in governmental decisions. They elect officials, approve budgets, pass laws, and decide other town business.

Revenue. Taxation provides almost half of the state government's *general revenue* (income). Other major

The state governors of Rhode Island

	Party	Term		Party	Term
Nicholas Cooke	None	1775-1778	Augustus O. Bourn	Republican	1883-1885
William Greene	None	1778-1786	George P. Wetmore	Republican	1885-1887
John Collins	None	1786-1790	John W. Davis	Democratic	1887-1888
Arthur Fenner	Anti-Federalist	1790-1805	Royal C. Taft	Republican	1888-1889
Henry Smith	Unknown	1805	Herbert W. Ladd	Republican	1889-1890
Isaac Wilbur	Unknown	1806-1807	John W. Davis	Democratic	1890-1891
James Fenner	* Dem.-Rep.	1807-1811	Herbert W. Ladd	Republican	1891-1892
William Jones	Federalist	1811-1817	D. Russell Brown	Republican	1892-1895
Nehemiah R. Knight	* Dem.-Rep.	1817-1821	Charles W. Lippitt	Republican	1895-1897
William C. Gibbs	* Dem.-Rep.	1821-1824	Elisha Dyer	Republican	1897-1900
James Fenner	* Dem.-Rep.	1824-1831	William Gregory	Republican	1900-1901
Lemuel H. Arnold	† Nat. Rep.	1831-1833	Charles D. Kimball	Republican	1901-1903
John Brown Francis	Democratic	1833-1838	Lucius F. C. Garvin	Democratic	1903-1905
William Sprague	Democratic	1838-1839	George H. Utter	Republican	1905-1907
Samuel Ward King	Rhode Island Party	1840-1843	James H. Higgins	Democratic	1907-1909
James Fenner	Law and Order	1843-1845	Aram J. Pothier	Republican	1909-1915
Charles Jackson	Liberation	1845-1846	R. Livingston		
Byron Diman	Law and Order	1846-1847	Beeckman	Republican	1915-1921
Elisha Harris	Whig	1847-1849	Emery J. San Souci	Republican	1921-1923
Henry B. Anthony	Whig	1849-1851	William S. Flynn	Democratic	1923-1925
Phillip Allen	Democratic	1851-1853	Aram J. Pothier	Republican	1925-1928
Francis M. Dimond	Democratic	1853-1854	Norman S. Case	Republican	1928-1933
William W. Hopkin	Whig and Know-Nothing	1854-1857	Theodore F. Green	Democratic	1933-1937
Elisha Dyer	Republican	1857-1859	Robert E. Quinn	Democratic	1937-1939
Thomas G. Turner	Republican	1859-1860	William H. Vanderbilt	Republican	1939-1941
William Sprague	Democratic & Conservative	1860-1863	J. Howard McGrath	Democratic	1941-1945
William C. Cozzens	Democratic	1863	John O. Pastore	Democratic	1945-1950
James Y. Smith	Republican	1863-1866	John S. McKiernan	Democratic	1950-1951
Ambrose E. Burnside	Republican	1866-1869	Dennis J. Roberts	Democratic	1951-1959
Seth Padelford	Republican	1869-1873	Christopher Del Sesto	Republican	1959-1961
Henry Howard	Republican	1873-1875	John A. Notte, Jr.	Democratic	1961-1963
Henry Lippitt	Republican	1875-1877	John H. Chafee	Republican	1963-1969
Charles C. Van Zandt	Republican	1877-1880	Frank Licht	Democratic	1969-1973
Alfred H. Littlefield	Republican	1880-1883	Philip W. Noel	Democratic	1973-1977
			J. Joseph Garrahy	Democratic	1977-1985
			Edward D. DiPrete	Republican	1985-

*Democratic-Republican †National Republican

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sources of revenue are federal grants, municipal bonds, and charges for government services.

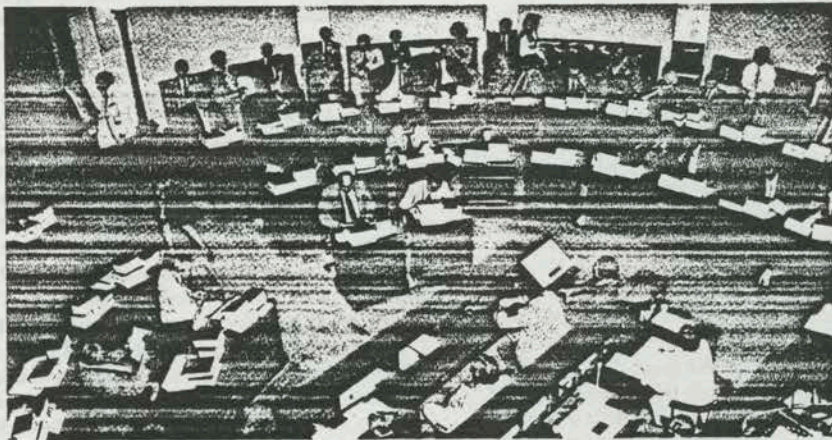
The largest source of tax revenue in Rhode Island is a personal income tax. A general sales tax is the second largest source of tax revenue. Other sources of tax revenue include taxes on corporate profits, inheritances, insurance premiums, motor fuels, property, tobacco products, and utility bills. The state also receives income from fees for licenses and motor vehicle registrations.

Politics. Rhode Island became a Republican state shortly before the Civil War. Most Rhode Island voters favored the antislavery and pro-Northern policies of the Republican Party. The growth of cities, usually favorable to the Democratic Party, helped Rhode Island become a

two-party state during the 1920's.

Rhode Island voters supported the Republican presidential candidate in every election from 1856 to 1908. They voted for Woodrow Wilson, a Democrat, in 1912, but supported Republicans in the next three elections. Since 1928, the state has voted Democratic in all presidential elections except 1952, 1956, 1972, and 1984. For the state's electoral votes and voting record in presidential elections, see *Electoral college* (table).

In state and congressional elections, the people of Rhode Island usually voted for Republicans from the 1860's to the 1920's. Since the 1920's, they have generally favored Democratic candidates for the state legislature, the governorship, and the U.S. Congress.



Rhode Island Department of Economic Development

The Rhode Island House of Representatives meets in the State House in Providence. The 100 representatives are elected to two-year terms.

History

Indian days. A few thousand Indians lived in what is now Rhode Island before white people came. The Indians belonged to five tribes of the Algonquian Indian family—the Narraganset, Niantic, Nipmuck, Pequot, and Wampanoag. The Narraganset Indians were the most numerous tribe in the Rhode Island area. They were peaceful people who hunted, fished, and farmed.

Exploration. Miguel de Cortereal, a Portuguese navigator, may have sailed along the Rhode Island coast in 1511. Giovanni da Verrazano, an Italian navigator working for France, explored Narragansett Bay in 1524. Some historians believe Verrazano named Rhode Island when he wrote that it resembled the Island of Rhodes in the Mediterranean Sea. Other historians believe the Dutch navigator Adriaen Block named the region. In 1614, Block called an island in Narragansett Bay *Roodt Eylandt* (Red Island). Block used this name because of the red clay on the island's shore.

Settlement. In 1636, Roger Williams established Rhode Island's first permanent white settlement, at Providence. Williams, a minister, had been driven out of Massachusetts because he called for increased religious and political freedom. Massachusetts leaders feared him as a threat to their colony's security. Williams founded Providence on land he bought from Canonicus and Miantonomo, two Narraganset Indian chiefs. He established a policy of religious and political freedom.

In 1638, William Coddington, John Clarke, Anne Hutchinson, and others left Massachusetts in search of religious freedom. They founded the settlement of Pocasset on Aquidneck Island (now officially called Rhode Island). The settlers separated after political and religious differences developed among them. Mrs. Hutchinson and her followers stayed at Pocasset and renamed it Portsmouth. Coddington, Clarke, and their followers moved south and founded Newport in 1639.

In 1643, Samuel Gorton, John Greene, and others founded a fourth Rhode Island settlement, Warwick. They had left Providence because they believed true liberty was possible only under established English law. Providence was largely independent of English law.

Williams proposed that the four Rhode Island settlements unite for protection against neighboring colonies. He obtained a charter from the English Parliamentary Commission in 1644, and the four settlements united under this charter in 1647. In 1663, King Charles II of England granted Rhode Island a second charter, called the *Charter of Rhode Island and Providence Plantations*. It remained the law of Rhode Island until 1843.

King Philip's War. Roger Williams respected the rights of Indians and maintained peace with them. But trouble began in nearby Massachusetts Bay Colony and Plymouth Colony when young Indian chiefs replaced older ones. The young chiefs feared further English

settlement as a threat to their lands. In 1675, the Wampanoag chief King Philip (Metacomb) began killing New England colonists. The same year, troops from Massachusetts, Plymouth, and Connecticut defeated the Indians in the Great Swamp Fight near Kingston, R.I. The Indians then burned towns and murdered colonists in Rhode Island. The colonists killed King Philip in 1676 near Mount Hope (present-day Bristol). The war ended in southern New England that year, but fighting continued in Maine and New Hampshire until 1678. See *Indian wars* (King Philip's War).

The early 1700's was a period of great prosperity in Rhode Island. The fertile coastal regions and the islands in Narragansett Bay made excellent farm and grazing land. Many Rhode Islanders developed large plantations somewhat like those of the South. Slaves worked the land and took care of cattle, horses, and sheep. The plantations also produced great quantities of cheese. Plantation owners developed a fine breed of saddle horse called the Narragansett Pacer.

During the 1700's, Newport merchants owned large fleets of ships. These vessels were used to export plantation products to the other English colonies in America and to the West Indies. The plantation owners and merchants increased their profits by investing in the rum trade and the African slave trade. In spite of the profitable slave trade, Rhode Island was the first colony to prohibit the importation of slaves. It did so in 1774.

The Revolutionary War. During the 1760's, Great Britain passed a series of laws that caused unrest in Rhode Island and the other American colonies. Most of these laws either imposed severe taxes or restricted colonial trade. The people of Rhode Island were among the first colonists to take action against British rule. Their many acts of rebellion included the burning of the British ship *Liberty* at Newport in 1769.

After the Revolutionary War began in Massachusetts in 1775, hundreds of Rhode Islanders joined the patriot forces. Stephen Hopkins and other Rhode Island men were among the chief organizers of the Continental Navy. Esek Hopkins became the first commander in chief of the navy. Nathanael Greene rose to fame as one of the great leaders of the Continental Army.

British troops occupied Newport from December 1776 to October 1779. The British also raided other Rhode Island communities during the war. But no major battles took place on Rhode Island soil.

On May 4, 1776, Rhode Island became the first colony to declare its independence from Great Britain. New Hampshire had adopted an independent constitution in January 1776. But New Hampshire did not sign its declaration of independence until July.

Rhode Island ratified the Articles of Confederation (the forerunner of the United States Constitution) on July 9, 1778. On May 29, 1790, Rhode Island became the last of the 13 original colonies to *ratify* (approve) the U.S. Constitution. Rhode Island delayed ratification until the amendments called the Bill of Rights were ready to be added to the Constitution. These amendments placed limits on the powers of the federal government and guaranteed individual liberties. Even with the Bill of Rights, many Rhode Islanders opposed joining the Union. The Rhode Island convention ratified the Constitution by a slim 34 to 32 vote.

Industrial growth began in Rhode Island during the late 1700's. Textile manufacturing was the state's first important industry. The nation's first hand-operated cotton-spinning jenny was built in Providence in 1787. The first water-powered spinning machines were built in Pawtucket in 1790 by Samuel Slater. Power spinning had begun in England, but the English kept the process secret. They wanted to prevent people in other countries from manufacturing cloth and thread by machine. Textile workers were forbidden to leave England. Slater, who had worked with textile machines in England, escaped to the United States disguised as a farmer. He was hired by Moses Brown, a Providence businessman. Slater built the power machines from memory.

The Rhode Island textile industry grew rapidly for several reasons. The textile makers had power spinning, an abundance of water power, nearby markets in Boston and New York City, and excellent transportation. The Jefferson Embargo of 1807, which prohibited importing textiles, also aided the industry.

Other Rhode Island industries also began and grew during the late 1700's. In 1794, Nehemiah Dodge of Providence found a way to cover cheap metals with precious metals. Dodge and his brother Seril founded the United States jewelry industry, and Rhode Island became the country's jewelry-making center. Newport, Providence, and Warren were leading whaling centers from 1775 to 1850. Whale oil and candles made from the head oil of sperm whales became profitable products. The fishing industry was another important business of the period.

The Dorr Rebellion. Rhode Island cities grew rapidly during the early 1800's. Thousands of Canadians, Europeans, and Rhode Island farmers came to the cities to work in textile mills. But Rhode Island laws did not keep pace with the growth of cities. For example, most city people were denied the right to vote. Rhode Island was still governed by its 1663 charter, which restricted voting to landholders or their eldest sons. Rural areas had the greatest representation in the state legislature, even though cities had the largest populations. These conditions led to a political struggle and an uprising called the *Dorr Rebellion*. Thomas Dorr and his followers tried to form their own government. Their revolt failed, but it was partly responsible for the adoption of a more liberal state constitution in 1842. The new constitution became effective in 1843. It gave voting rights to native-born Rhode Island men of legal age who paid taxes of \$1 a year or served in the militia. It also increased city representation in the legislature. See *Dorr Rebellion*.

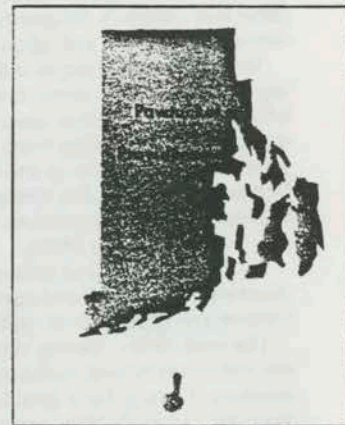
The late 1800's. More than 24,000 Rhode Islanders served in the Union Army and Navy during the Civil War (1861-1865). The most famous one was Major General Ambrose E. Burnside, who commanded the Army of the Potomac for a brief period. He later served as governor of Rhode Island and as a U.S. senator.

Prosperity continued in Rhode Island after the war. The state's population almost doubled between 1870 and 1900. The textile industry developed worldwide markets, and other industries also expanded. Newport became the home of the Newport Naval Station in 1883 and of the Naval War College in 1884. The college is the navy's highest educational institution. Also in the late 1800's, Newport won fame as the summer home of many wealthy railroad and banking families.

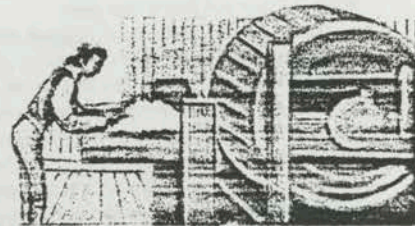
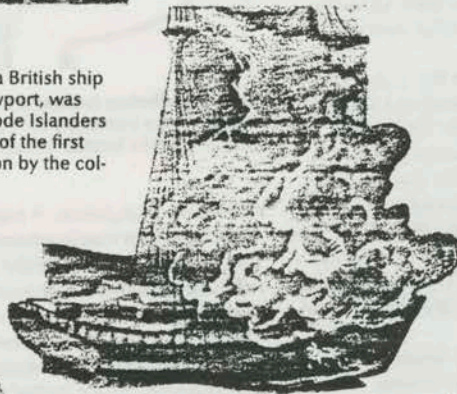
Historic Rhode Island



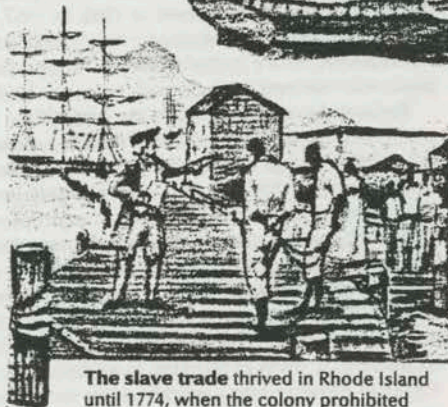
Roger Williams founded Rhode Island's first permanent white settlement at Providence in 1636.



The Liberty, a British ship docked at Newport, was burned by Rhode Islanders in 1769 in one of the first acts of rebellion by the colonists.

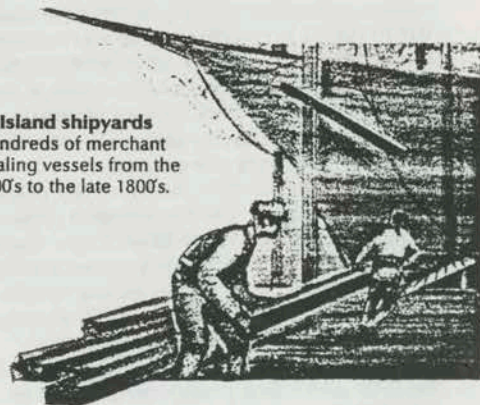


The Slater Mill, built in Pawtucket in 1793, was one of the first successful textile mills in North America.



The slave trade thrived in Rhode Island until 1774, when the colony prohibited the importation of slaves.

Rhode Island shipyards built hundreds of merchant and whaling vessels from the mid-1600's to the late 1800's.



Important dates in Rhode Island

WORLD BOOK illustrations by Kevin Chadwick

- 1524** Giovanni da Verrazano sailed Narragansett Bay.
- 1636** Roger Williams founded Providence.
- 1638** William Coddington, John Clarke, Anne Hutchinson, and others settled on Aquidneck Island.
- 1647** The settlements of Providence, Portsmouth, Newport, and Warwick were united after England granted Roger Williams a charter in 1644.
- 1663** England granted Rhode Island its second charter.
- 1774** Rhode Island prohibited the importation of slaves.
- 1776** Rhode Island declared its independence from England.

- 1790** Rhode Island became the 13th state when it ratified the U.S. Constitution on May 29.
- 1842** The Dorr Rebellion helped bring about a more liberal state constitution.
- 1938** A disastrous hurricane struck Rhode Island.
- 1966** The Rhode Island legislature reapportioned the Senate and the House of Representatives.
- 1969** Newport Bridge over Narragansett Bay was completed, linking Newport with Jamestown.
- 1971** The state legislature approved a personal income tax for the first time.

The early 1900's. During World War I (1914-1918), Rhode Island's factories made chemicals, munitions, and other war materials. Shipyards in Newport and Providence built combat and cargo ships.

The Rhode Island textile industry began a decline during the 1920's. Many plants moved to the South, where labor and transportation costs were low. The increased manufacture of machine tools, machinery, and metal products helped make up the loss. But then the Great Depression of the 1930's further slowed Rhode Island's economic growth. Conditions improved as the depression eased in the late 1930's.

In 1938, Rhode Island suffered one of its worst natural disasters. A hurricane and tidal wave struck, killing 258 persons and causing \$100 million in property damage.

The mid-1900's. During World War II (1939-1945), war industries helped stimulate the state's recovering economy. The U.S. Navy established Quonset Point Naval Air Station in 1941, creating many jobs. Quonset huts, a famous type of World War II shelter, were first built at Quonset Point that year.

Rhode Island's economy lagged after the war. Employment fell as wartime industries closed and textile mills continued to move to the South. By 1949, more than 17 per cent of the state's workers were unemployed. Rhode Island revived its economy during the 1950's and 1960's by expanding the electronics, chemical, machinery, and plastics industries. By the end of the 1960's, the state had a varied economy, and unemployment had dropped to about 3 per cent. The textile industry remained important, but Rhode Island's economy no longer depended largely on it.

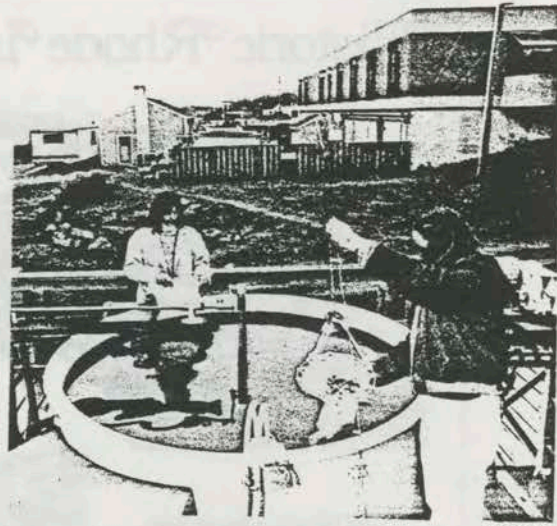
During the 1960's, the tourist industry became increasingly important to Rhode Island's economy. New roads and freeways opened much of the state to tourists. In 1969, a \$71-million bridge was completed across Narragansett Bay between Jamestown and Newport. Completion of the Rhode Island section of Interstate Highway 95, also in 1969, allowed motorists to travel across the state from Connecticut to Massachusetts without a traffic light along the way.

Also during the 1960's, the University of Rhode Island began to develop a scientific research center at Saunterstown. The United States Public Health Service has a shellfish laboratory at the center, and the United States Bureau of Sports Fisheries and Wildlife has a biological laboratory there. The center is also the site of the nation's first state-owned nuclear reactor.

Destructive hurricanes struck Rhode Island again in the 1940's and 1950's, though none was so severe as the 1938 hurricane. During the 1960's, the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers built a large hurricane barrier across the Providence River. This dam, completed in 1966, protects downtown Providence from hurricanes.

The Rhode Island legislature passed many new laws in the mid-1900's. The state held its first direct primary election in 1948. In 1951, the legislature repealed the poll tax and gave home rule to cities and towns. A 1963 law provided for lending textbooks to students in private schools. In 1964, the state set up a program to help pay medical bills for needy persons over 65.

The Rhode Island Supreme Court ruled in 1962 that the state House of Representatives must be *reapportioned* (redivided) to provide equal representation



Jim Daniels

Water-pollution testing is one of the many projects conducted at the University of Rhode Island's Graduate School of Oceanography located in Narragansett.

based on population. A constitutional convention met in 1964 to act on reapportionment of both the house and the senate and to consider other issues. In 1965, the legislature appointed a special commission to draw up a temporary reapportionment plan. The legislature used this plan to reapportion itself in 1966. In 1967, the constitutional convention proposed a new constitution. The constitution, which included a new reapportionment plan, was rejected by the state's voters in 1968.

Recent developments. In the mid-1970's, the Newport Naval Base and other naval facilities closed, contributing to a high unemployment rate in Rhode Island. But by the mid-1980's, the state had largely recovered from these problems, and its rate of unemployment ranked below the national average. During the 1980's, Rhode Island companies shared in a national defense build-up and received major contracts to develop submarines and submarine weapons for the U.S. government. Rhode Island's economy has also benefited from a continuous growth in tourism. In addition, the state's hopes to develop into a world center for oceanographic research show great promise. The oceanographic research program at the University of Rhode Island has become recognized as one of the finest in the nation.

In spite of these encouraging developments, however, Rhode Island faces an uncertain future. Oil exploration projects off the coast of Rhode Island were abandoned during the mid-1980's after oil prices fell sharply. This development hurt the hopes of state leaders that Rhode Island might develop into a major base of activity in the oil industry. Many members of Rhode Island's labor force are employed in low-paying positions in the jewelry and textile industries. These industries are threatened by increasing foreign competition.

Rhode Island was the only New England State to lose population between 1970 and 1980. In addition, its birth and marriage rates are among the lowest in the country.

Stanford E. Demars and Michael R. H. Swanson

320 Rhode Island

Study aids

Related articles in *World Book* include:

Biographies

Burnside, Ambrose E.	Hopkins, Esek
Cohan, George M.	Hopkins, Stephen
Corliss, George H.	Hutchinson, Anne M.
Ellery, William	Philip, King
Gray, Robert	Slater, Samuel
Green, Theodore F.	Williams, Roger
Greene, Nathanael	Woodcock, Leonard

Cities

Newport	Providence
Pawtucket	Warwick

History

Colonial life in America
Dorr Rebellion
Flag (Color picture: Flags in American history)
Indian wars
Revolutionary War in America

Other related articles

Baptists	Cotton (History)
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Outline

I. People

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- B. Schools
- C. Libraries
- D. Museums

II. Visitor's guide

- A. Places to visit
- B. Annual events

III. Land and climate

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- C. Coastline
- D. Rivers and lakes
- E. Plant and animal life
- F. Climate

IV. Economy

- A. Natural resources
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- E. Fishing industry
- F. Mining
- G. Electric power
- H. Transportation
- I. Communication

V. Government

- A. Constitution
- B. Executive
- C. Legislature
- D. Courts
- E. Local government
- F. Revenue
- G. Politics

VI. History

Questions

What American industries began in Rhode Island?
What is *The Breakers*?
What were the conditions that led to the Dorr Rebellion? What were the results of the rebellion?
What is Rhode Island's single most important income-producing activity?
Why did Roger Williams move to Rhode Island?
What are Rhode Island's two main land regions?
What is an unusual feature of Rhode Island's system of local government?
What is often called the *Cradle of American Industry*?
Why did Rhode Island wait so long to ratify the U.S. Constitution?

What is Rhode Island's official name? How did Rhode Island get this name?

Additional resources

Level I

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Level II

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U.S. Senate Republican Policy Committee

William L. Armstrong, *Chairman*

June 22, 1989

Economic Talking Points

- The month of July will usher in the 80th month of the **longest peacetime expansion in U.S. history**. During this time we have created 20 million new jobs (payroll survey), the proportion of the working age population employed is at an all time high, and the unemployment rate is at 5.2%. [*Labor Dept.*]
- The **U.S. economy** grew at a 4.4% rate in the first quarter of this year. This is an upward revision from the preliminary estimate of 4.3% reported earlier. (See June 6, 1989 Economic Talking Points.) Also, the **GNP price index** (a broad measure of inflation) showed less inflationary pressure and was revised downward from the preliminary estimate of 5.0% to 4.6%. [*Commerce Dept.*]
- The final estimate of the **personal saving rate** (savings as a percentage of disposable personal income) is 5.4% for the first quarter of 1989. This is an increase in personal saving from the 4.2% rate recorded for all of 1988. [*Commerce Dept.*]
- The **Producer Price Index** rose by 0.9% in the month of May. The PPI had risen 0.4% in the two previous months. The May increase was largely a result of a rebound in car prices as dealers removed sales incentives which had been in place in April. Also, if the volatile categories of food and energy were excluded, the "core rate" of PPI inflation was up 0.5%. [*Labor Dept.*]
- The **Consumer Price Index** rose by 0.6% in May. This is slightly below the 0.7% increase the month before, and brings the CPI to a level 5.4% higher than a year earlier. [*Labor Dept.*]
- **American businesses plan to boost spending** on plant and equipment by 6.5% this year. This is slightly higher than the 6.3% estimate in the first quarter and indicates a stable growth in capital spending plans. In the service industries, there are plans to increase investment by 10.1% in new plant and equipment. [*Commerce Dept.*]
- **Major banks cut the prime lending rate** from 11.5% to 11.0%. This is a reversal of a yearlong trend toward higher interest rates. In addition to an impact on business borrowing, many banks also use the prime rate as a base for calculating home mortgage loans. [*Paine Webber Update*]
- **Retail sales** were up slightly in May with a gain of 0.1%. At the same time, the April increase of 0.4% was revised upward to 1.0%. [*Commerce Dept.*]

- The **after-tax profits of manufacturers** increased 1% in the first quarter of 1989. Profits of 5.8 cents per dollar of sales was slightly below that of the fourth quarter of 1988. [*Commerce Dept.*]

- A 0.6% rise in **business inventories** in April was offset by a 1.7% rise in trade and manufacturers sales. This sharp rise in total sales brings the inventories to sales ratio down to 1.49% from 1.51% in March. The ability to limit excess inventory accumulation is considered an important factor in avoiding the onset of a recession. [*Commerce Dept.*]

- The **U.S. merchandise trade deficit** dropped to \$8.3 billion in the month of April. This is a 13.4% decrease from March. Exports increased by 0.8% to a record high of nearly \$30.6 billion. Over the first 4 months of this year the deficit has declined by 12.6% over the same period in 1988. [*Commerce Dept.*]

- **Industrial production** was flat in May after increasing 0.6% in April. The May figure is 3.9% higher than one year ago. [*Federal Reserve*]

- Another measure of industrial production, **capacity utilization** fell 0.3% in May. This brings the use rate back to the March level of 83.8% and should relieve some fears about inflation. [*Federal Reserve*]

- According to a staff report by the 12 Federal Reserve district banks, economic activity for most of the nation continues to advance but a number of Federal Reserve districts note ebbing rates of expansion. The report goes on to note "with some exceptions, wage and price pressures are not accelerating." This would hopefully be interpreted by the Fed to mean that there is not a need for further tightening of the money supply. [*Federal Reserve*]

- The total of **R&D spending** by 897 companies in 40 industry groups was almost \$59.4 billion in 1988. This is an 11% increase over the comparable 1987 number. Even adjusted for inflation in nonresidential capital investments, this is more than a 6% increase. [*BusinessWeek R&D Scoreboard*]

- **Looking toward the 1990's**, "I put my faith in entrepreneurs who are working to fill market niches. It's fashionable now to say that the Japanese target things. Wonderful if they point at the right direction...I don't think that government or anybody else is smart enough to know what the next iteration is going to be." [Walter Wriston, former CEO, Citicorp, *Fortune*, July 3, 1989]

Staff Contact: Kevin Holsclaw, 4-2946

RHODE ISLAND

State of Rhode Island and Providence Plantations



ORIGIN OF STATE NAME: Named for Rhode Island in Narragansett Bay, which was likened to the isle of Rhodes in the Mediterranean Sea. **NICKNAME:** The Ocean State. (Also: Little Rhody.) **CAPITAL:** Providence. **ENTERED UNION:** 29 May 1790 (13th). **SONG:** "Rhode Island." **MOTTO:** Hope. **COAT OF ARMS:** A golden anchor on a blue field. **FLAG:** In the center of a white field is a golden anchor and, beneath it, a blue ribbon with the state motto in gold letters, all surrounded by a circle of 13 gold stars. **OFFICIAL SEAL:** The anchor of the arms is surrounded by four scrolls, the topmost bearing the state motto: the words "Seal of the State of Rhode Island and Providence Plantations 1636" encircle the whole. **BIRD:** Rhode Island Red. **FLOWER:** Violet. **TREE:** Red maple. **MINERAL:** Bowenite. **ROCK:** Cumberlandite. **LEGAL HOLIDAYS:** New Year's Day, 1 January; Birthday of Martin Luther King, Jr., 3d Monday in January; Washington's Birthday, 3d Monday in February; Rhode Island Independence Day, 4 May; Memorial Day, last Monday in May; Independence Day, 4 July; Victory Day, 2d Monday in August; Labor Day, 1st Monday in September; Columbus Day, 2d Monday in October; Election Day, 1st Tuesday after 1st Monday in November, in even-numbered years; Veterans Day, 11 November; Thanksgiving Day, 4th Thursday in November; Christmas Day, 25 December. **TIME:** 7 AM EST = noon GMT.

1 LOCATION, SIZE AND EXTENT

One of the six New England states in the northeastern US, Rhode Island is the smallest of all the 50 states. Rhode Island occupies only 0.03% of the total US area, and could fit inside Alaska, the largest state, nearly 486 times.

The total area of Rhode Island is 1,212 sq mi (3,139 sq km), of which land comprises 1,055 sq mi (2,732 sq km), and inland water 157 sq mi (407 sq km). The state extends 37 mi (60 km) E-W and 48 mi (77 km) N-S.

Rhode Island is bordered on the N and E by Massachusetts; on the S by the Atlantic Ocean (enclosing the ocean inlet, Narragansett Bay); and on the W by Connecticut (with part of the line formed by the Pawcatuck River). Three large islands—Prudence, Aquidneck (officially known as Rhode Island), and Conanicut—are situated within Narragansett Bay. Block Island, with an area of about 11 sq mi (28 sq km), lies some 9 mi (14 km) SW of Pt. Judith, on the mainland. There are 38 islands in all.

The total boundary length of Rhode Island is 160 mi (257 km). The state's geographic center is in Kent County, 1 mi (1.6 km) SSW of Crompton.

2 TOPOGRAPHY

Rhode Island comprises two main regions. The New England Upland Region, which is rough and hilly and marked by forests and lakes, occupies the western two-thirds of the state, while the Seaboard Lowland, with its sandy beaches and salt marshes, occupies the eastern third. The highest point in the state is Jerimoth Hill, at 812 feet (247 meters), in the northwest.

Rhode Island's principal river, the Blackstone, flows from Woonsocket past Pawtucket and thence into the Providence River, which, like the Sakonnet, is an estuary of Narragansett Bay; the Pawcatuck River flows into Block Island Sound. The state has 38 islands, the largest being Aquidneck (Rhode Island), with an area of about 45 sq mi (117 sq km).

3 CLIMATE

Rhode Island has a humid climate, with cold winters and short summers. The average annual temperature is 50°F (10°C). At Providence the temperature ranges from an average of 28°F (-2°C) in January to 72°F (22°C) in July. The record high temperature, 104°F (40°C), was registered in Providence on 2 August 1975; the record low, -23°F (-31°C), at Kingston on 11

January 1942. In Providence, the average annual precipitation is 45 in (114 cm); snowfall averages 37 in (94 cm) a year. Rhode Island's weather is highly changeable, with storms and hurricanes an occasional threat. On 21 September 1938, a hurricane and tidal wave took a toll of 262 lives; Hurricane Carol, on 31 August 1954, left 19 dead, and property damage was estimated at \$90 million. A blizzard on 6-7 February 1978 dropped a record 28.6 in (73 cm) of snow on the state, as measured at Warwick, and caused 21 storm-attributed deaths.

4 FLORA AND FAUNA

Though small, Rhode Island has three distinct life zones: sand-plain lowlands, rising hills, and highlands. Common trees are the tuliptree, pin and post oaks, and red cedar. Cattails are abundant in marsh areas, and 40 types of fern and 30 species of orchid are indigenous to the state. The small whorled pogonia is endangered.

Urbanization and industrialization have taken their toll of native mammals. Swordfish, bluefish, lobsters, and clams populate coastal waters; brook trout and pickerel are among the common freshwater fish. The Indiana bat, peregrine and Arctic falcons, bald eagle, and shortnose sturgeon are on the federal endangered list.

5 ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION

The Department of Environmental Management coordinates all of the state's environmental protection programs. The Division of Air and Hazardous Materials enforces controls on solid waste disposal and hazardous waste management facilities, and on industrial air pollution; the Division of Water Resources regulates waste-treatment facilities and the discharge of industrial and oil waste into state waters and public sewer facilities; the Division of Land Resources oversees dam maintenance, freshwater wetlands, solid-waste disposal, and home sewage disposal systems.

6 POPULATION

Rhode Island ranked 40th in population among the 50 states with a 1980 census total of 947,154 (a decrease of 0.3% from 1970), making it and New York the only states to lose population during the decade. In early 1985, however, it had an estimated population of 958,151, a 1.2% increase since 1980. In 1985, Rhode Island was, at 908 persons per sq mi (351 per sq km), the nation's 2d most densely populated state, after New Jersey. According to the 1980 census, 87% of all Rhode Islanders lived in urban areas, 3d

only to California and New Jersey; only Nevada had fewer rural residents than Rhode Island's 123,000. Providence, the capital, is the leading city, with a population in 1984 of 154,148 (as opposed to the 1940 peak of 253,504). Other cities include Warwick, 87,198; Pawtucket, 72,803; and Cranston, 72,720. In 1983, the Providence metropolitan area had an estimated population of 632,029.

⁷ETHNIC GROUPS

Rhode Island's black population numbered 27,584 in 1980, or less than 3% of the state total. Among other minority groups, the 1980 census counted 19,707 persons of Spanish origin, 2,872 American Indians, 1,718 Chinese, 1,218 Filipinos, and 851 Asian Indians. The foreign born made up 8.9% of the population in 1980.

⁸LANGUAGES

Many place-names in Rhode Island attest to the early presence of Mahican Indians: for instance, Sakonnet Point, Pawtucket, Matunuck, Narragansett.

English in Rhode Island is of the Northern dialect, with the distinctive features of eastern New England: absence of final /r/, and a vowel in *part* and *bath* intermediate between that in *father* and that in *bat*.

Rhode Island's immigrant past is reflected in the fact that in 1980, 16% of states residents reported speaking a language other than English in the home. The leading languages, and the number of people speaking them, were French, 40,841; Portuguese, 39,555; Italian, 28,336; and Spanish, 12,475.

⁹RELIGIONS

The first European settlement in Rhode Island was founded by an English clergyman, Roger Williams, who left Massachusetts to find freedom of worship. The Rhode Island Charter of 1663 proclaimed "that a most flourishing civil state may stand and best be maintained with full liberty in religious concerns." Rhode Island has maintained this viewpoint throughout its history, and has long been a model of religious pluralism. The first Baptist congregation in the US was established in 1638 in Providence. In Newport stands the oldest synagogue (1763) and the oldest Quaker meetinghouse (1699) in the US.

Contemporary Rhode Island is the most Catholic state in the US, reflecting heavy immigration from Italy, Ireland, Portugal, and French Canada. Roman Catholics make up 66% of the population. There was 624,141 Roman Catholics and an estimated 22,000 Jews in 1984. The only large Protestant denominations were Episcopalians, 40,877, and American Baptist USA, 24,183.

¹⁰TRANSPORTATION

Conrail, Amtrak, and several private railroads serve the state, operating on 146 mi (235 km) of Class I and II track as of 1981. In 1984, Amtrak operated 9 trains through Rhode Island, which is in the New York-Boston corridor; Rhode Island ridership, at four stops, was 416,287 in 1983/84. In 1984 there were 6,396 mi (10,291 km) of highways and roads; 598,338 motor vehicles were registered in 1983, and 603,176 drivers' licenses were in force. The major route through New England, I-95, crosses Rhode Island. The Rhode Island Public Transit Authority provides commuter bus service connecting urbanized areas; in 1984 there were 17.7 million passengers. Some of the best deepwater ocean ports on the east coast are in Narragansett Bay.

There were 18 airfields in 1983. Theodore Francis Green Airport is the major air terminal.

¹¹HISTORY

Before the arrival of the first white settlers, the Narragansett Indians inhabited the area from what is now Providence south along Narragansett Bay. Their principal rivals, the Wampanoag, dominated the eastern shore region.

In 1524, Florentine navigator Giovanni da Verrazano, sailing in the employ of France, became the first European to explore Rhode Island. The earliest permanent settlement was established

at Providence in 1636 by English clergyman Roger Williams and a small band of followers who left the repressive atmosphere of the Massachusetts Bay Colony to seek freedom of worship. Other nonconformists followed, settling Portsmouth (1638), Newport (1639), and Warwick (1642). In 1644, Williams journeyed to England, where he secured a parliamentary patent uniting the four original towns into a single colony, the Providence Plantations. This legislative grant remained in effect until the Stuart Restoration made it prudent to seek a royal charter. The charter, secured for Rhode Island and the Providence Plantations from Charles II in 1663, guaranteed religious liberty, permitted significant local autonomy, and strengthened the colony's territorial claims. Encroachments by white settlers on Indian lands led to the Indian uprising known as King Philip's War (1675-76), during which the Indians were soundly defeated.

The early 18th century was marked by significant growth in agriculture and commerce, including the rise of the slave trade. Having the greatest degree of self-rule, Rhode Island had the most to lose from British efforts after 1763 to increase the mother country's supervision and control over the colonies. On 4 May 1776, Rhode Island became the first colony formally to renounce all allegiance to King George III. Favoring the weak central government established by the Articles of Confederation, the state quickly ratified them in 1778, but subsequently resisted the centralizing tendencies of the federal constitution. Rhode Island withheld ratification until 29 May 1790, making it the last of the original 13 states to join the Union.

The principal trends in 19th-century Rhode Island were industrialization, immigration, and urbanization. The state's royal charter (then still in effect) contained no procedure for its amendment, gave disproportionate influence to the declining rural towns and conferred almost unlimited power on the legislature. In addition, suffrage was restricted by the general assembly to owners of real estate and their eldest sons. Because earlier, moderate efforts at change had been virtually ignored by the assembly, political reformers decided to bypass the legislature and convene a People's Convention. Thomas Wilson Dorr, who led this movement, became the principal draftsman of a progressive "People's Constitution," ratified in a popular referendum in December 1841. A coalition of Whigs and rural Democrats used force to suppress the movement now known as Dorr's Rebellion, but they bowed to popular pressure and made limited changes via a new constitution, effective May 1843.

The latter half of the 19th century was marked by continued industrialization and urbanization. Immigration became both more voluminous and more diverse. Politically the state was dominated by the Republican Party until the 1930s. The Democrats, having seized the opportunity during the New Deal, consolidated their power during the 1940s, and from that time onward have captured most state and congressional elections. Present-day Rhode Island, though predominantly urban, industrial, Catholic, and Democratic, retains an ethnic and cultural diversity surprising in view of its size but consistent with its pluralist traditions.

¹²STATE GOVERNMENT

Rhode Island is governed under the constitution of 1842. Through 1983 there had been 43 amendments to this document.

Legislative authority is vested in the general assembly, a bicameral body composed of 50 senators and 100 representatives. All legislators are elected for two-year terms from districts that are apportioned equally according to population after every federal decennial census. Legislators must be qualified voters in the state and must thus have been residents of the state and their district for 30 days prior to election. Among the more important checks enjoyed by the assembly is the power to override the governor's veto by a three-fifths vote of its members, the authority in joint session (Grand Committee) to name justices to the

supreme court, and the power to establish all courts below the supreme court.

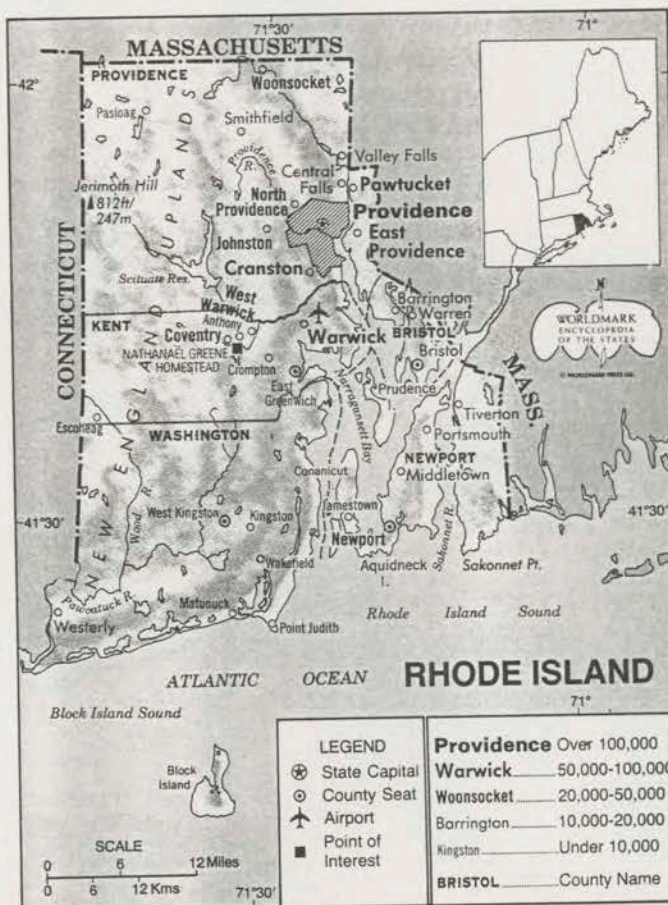
The chief officers of the executive branch are the governor, lieutenant governor, attorney general, secretary of state, and general treasurer. All are elected for two-year terms in even-numbered years. The governor and lieutenant governor must be qualified voters in Rhode Island and must have been residents of the US and the state for 30 days prior to election.

Constitutional amendments are enacted by majority vote of the whole membership of each house of the legislature, and by a simple majority at the next general election. In 1984, voters authorized a constitutional convention to revise the state constitution. Voters must be US citizens, 18 years old or over, and have been residents of the state at least 30 days prior to an election.

13 POLITICAL PARTIES

For nearly five decades, Rhode Island has been one of the nation's most solidly Democratic states. It has voted for the Republican presidential candidate only four times since 1928, elected only one Republican (former governor John Chafee) to the US Senate since 1934, and sent no Republicans to the US House from 1940 until 1980, when one Republican and one Democrat were elected. (They were reelected in 1982 and 1984.) Also in 1980, Rhode Island was one of only six states to favor Jimmy Carter. However, in 1984, Republican Edward DiPrete was elected governor, and Ronald Reagan narrowly carried the state in the presidential election. The state legislature remained Democratic.

Women have become a force in state and Republican politics. In 1985, the attorney general and secretary of state were both Republican women, as was one of the two US representatives, Claudine Schneider. Arlene Violet was Rhode Island's first woman state attorney general. There were 23 women in the state legislature. In 1984 there were 3 elected Hispanic officials, and in 1985 8 blacks held elective positions.



Rhode Island Presidential Vote by Major Political Parties, 1948-84

YEAR	ELECTORAL VOTE	RHODE ISLAND WINNER	DEMOCRAT	REPUBLICAN
1948	4	*Truman (D)	188,736	135,787
1952	4	*Eisenhower (R)	203,293	210,935
1956	4	*Eisenhower (R)	161,790	225,819
1960	4	*Kennedy (D)	258,032	147,502
1964	4	*Johnson (D)	315,463	74,615
1968	4	Humphrey (D)	246,518	122,359
1972	4	*Nixon (R)	194,645	220,383
1976	4	*Carter (D)	227,636	181,249
1980	4	Carter (D)	198,342	154,793
1984	4	*Reagan (R)	197,106	212,080

* Won US presidential election.

14 LOCAL GOVERNMENT

As of 1984, Rhode Island was subdivided into 8 cities and 31 towns, the main units of local government. The state's 5 counties are merely units of judicial administration.

Many smaller communities retain the New England town meeting form of government, under which the town's eligible voters assemble to enact the local budget, set the tax levy, and approve other local measures. Larger cities and towns are governed by a mayor and/or city manager and a council.

See endsheet maps: M2.

LOCATION: 41°18' to 42°01'N; 71°08' to 71°53'W. BOUNDARIES: Massachusetts line, 64 mi (103 km); Atlantic Ocean coastline, 40 mi (64 km); Connecticut line, 56 mi (90 km).

15 STATE SERVICES

The Board of Regents for Elementary and Secondary Education and the Board of Governors for Higher Education oversee all state educational services. Airports, railroads, motor vehicle administration, and highway and bridge management come under the jurisdiction of the Department of Transportation. Health and welfare services are provided through the Department of Children and Their Families, the Department of Community Affairs, the Department of Elderly Affairs, the Department of Health, the Department of Mental Health, Retardation, and Hospitals, and the Department of Social and Rehabilitative Services.

16 JUDICIAL SYSTEM

The five-member supreme court is the state's highest appellate tribunal; it may also issue, upon request, advisory opinions on the constitutionality of a questioned act to the governor or either house of the legislature. Supreme court justices are chosen by the legislature and, like other state judges, hold office for life ("during good behavior"), but in actuality they can be removed by a mere resolution of the general assembly. In 1935, all five justices were ousted in this manner when a Democratic legislature replaced a court previously appointed by Republicans.

The second judicial level consists of the 19-member superior court and the 11-member family court. The former, the state's trial court, hears all jury trials in criminal cases and in civil matters involving more than \$5,000, but can also hear nonjury cases. The family court deals with divorce, custody, juvenile crime, adoption, and related cases. Superior, family, and district

court judges are appointed by the governor with the consent of the senate.

District courts do not hold jury trials. Civil matters that involve \$5,000 or less, small claims procedures, and nonjury criminal cases, including felony arraignments and misdemeanors, are handled at the district level. All cities and towns appoint judges to operate probate courts for wills and estates. Providence and a few other communities each have a municipal or police court.

According to the FBI Crime Index for 1983, the crime rate of 5,005 per 100,000 persons was slightly below the national average. There were 1,220 prisoners in state and federal prisons at the end of 1984. There is no death penalty. Practicing attorneys numbered 1,985 in December 1984.

17 ARMED FORCES

As of 1983/84, Department of Defense personnel in the state totaled 8,273, most of them at naval installations, including the US Naval Education and Training Center and Naval War College in Newport and the Naval Construction Battalion Center in Davisville. Rhode Island firms received \$381 million in defense contracts during 1982/83. The Electric Boat Division of General Dynamics, at Quonset Point in Narragansett Bay, is a large contractor, employing more than 5,000 people. A total of 126,000 US veterans were living in the state in 1983, of whom 2,000 saw military service during World War I, 56,000 during World War II, 24,000 in the Korean conflict, and 33,000 during the Viet-Nam era; veterans' benefits totaled \$130 million in 1982/83.

In early 1985, the state had 4,461 Army and Air National Guard personnel. There were 2,517 state and local police in 1983.

18 MIGRATION

During the 19th and early 20th centuries, the major immigrant groups who came to work in the state's growing industries were Irish, Italian, and French-Canadian. Significant numbers of British, Portuguese, Swedish, Polish, and German immigrants also moved to Rhode Island. Between 1940 and 1970, however, 2,000 more people left the state than moved to it, and between 1970 and 1983 there was a net loss of about 42,000.

19 INTERGOVERNMENTAL COOPERATION

Rhode Island participates in many interstate regional bodies, including the Atlantic States Marine Fisheries Commission, New England Corrections Commission, New England Interstate Water Pollution Control Commission, and Northeastern Forest Fire Protection Commission.

Federal aid to Rhode Island state and local governments totaled \$547.6 million in 1983/84. General revenue-sharing funds came to \$20 million in 1982/83.

20 ECONOMY

Rhode Island's economy is based overwhelmingly on industry; agriculture, mining, forestry, and fishing make only small contributions. The state's leading manufactured products are jewelry, silverware, machinery, primary metals, textiles, and rubber products. Unemployment rates in Rhode Island exceeded those of the US throughout the 1970s, and the state's economic growth lagged behind that of the nation as a whole. While unemployment fell dramatically in 1983 and 1984, Rhode Island's chief economic problem, its concentration of manufacturing industries paying low wages, remained.

21 INCOME

With an income per capita of \$11,504 in 1983, Rhode Island ranked 23d among the 50 states. Total personal income reached \$11.1 billion. Measured in constant 1972 dollars, per capita income increased 27% between 1970 and 1983.

22 LABOR

In November 1984, the civilian labor force for the state totaled 504,700. Unemployment was 22,400. The unemployment rate, as high as 11.2% in January 1983, averaged 6% in 1984.

A federal census in March 1983 revealed the following nonfarm employment pattern for Rhode Island:

	ESTABLISH- MENTS	EMPLOYEES	ANNUAL PAYROLL ('000)
Agricultural services, forestry, fishing	299	909	\$ 13,488
Mining	17	150	2,766
Contract construction	2,237	12,640	263,694
Manufacturing	2,727	110,385	1,913,831
Transportation, public utilities	689	12,413	258,071
Wholesale trade	1,578	18,965	357,797
Retail trade	6,156	65,184	608,994
Finance, insurance, real estate	1,673	21,659	396,635
Services	6,984	90,737	1,134,757
Other	1,219	1,233	27,993
TOTALS	23,579	334,275	\$4,978,026

In 1980, 113,000 Rhode Islanders belonged to labor unions, which numbered 278 in 1983. There were about 54,000 state and local government employees in 1983, and about 9,000 federal employees in 1982.

23 AGRICULTURE

The state's gross agricultural income in 1983 was \$39 million, 49th in the US; Alaska was 50th. Rhode Island had only about 1,000 farms in 1984, and the least area devoted to farming (about 97,000 acres, or 39,250 hectares) of any state. Nursery and greenhouse products were the main agricultural commodity. Total receipts from farm marketings came to \$31.3 million in 1983.

24 ANIMAL HUSBANDRY

Cash income from livestock and livestock products totaled \$12,280,000 in 1983, of which milk accounted for \$6,090,000; eggs, \$4,030,000; cattle and calves, \$806,000; and hogs and pigs, \$547,000. In 1983, the state produced 46 million lb of milk and 62 million eggs.

25 FISHING

The commercial catch in 1984 was 120 million lb, valued at \$70.4 million. Point Judith is the main fishing port. The principal edible fish and shellfish caught were butterfish, sea bass, squid, tuna, scup, yellowtail and blackback flounders, mackerel, cod, whiting, herring, lobster, clams, and scallops.

26 FORESTRY

In 1979, forest covered 404,000 acres (163,000 hectares), three-fifths of the state's land area. Some 395,000 acres (160,000 hectares) were usable as commercial timberland.

27 MINING

Rhode Island's nonfuel mineral production in 1984 totaled about \$9.1 million, 49th in the US. The chief mineral resources are construction materials such as sand and gravel, of which 1,200,000 tons were produced in 1984, and crushed stone, of which 900,000 tons were produced. These goods were used for construction.

28 ENERGY AND POWER

Rhode Island is part of the New England regional power grid and imports most of its electric power. The state's installed capacity was 270,000 kw in 1983, and power production totaled 584 million kwh; both figures were the lowest in the US. Electric energy sales in Rhode Island in 1983 were 5.2 billion kwh, of which 1.9 billion kwh went for residential users, 1.8 billion kwh for commercial purchasers, and nearly all the rest for industry. The total number of gas utility customers for 1983 was 178,000.

29 INDUSTRY

The Industrial Revolution began early in Rhode Island. The first spinning jenny in the US was built at Providence in 1787; three years later, in Pawtucket, Samuel Slater opened a cotton mill, one of the first modern factories in America. By the end of the 18th century, textile, jewelry, and metal products were being manufactured in the state.

Manufacturing remains Rhode Island's chief source of income. Shipments of manufactured goods totaled nearly \$7.7 billion in

1982. Of this total, jewelry and silverware accounted for 17%; primary metal products, 12%; fabricated metal products, 11%; and textile mill products, 8%.

The following table shows value of shipments for selected industries in 1982:

Textile mill products	\$601,300,000
Costume jewelry and notions	590,500,000
Nonferrous wire drawing and insulating materials	514,200,000
Precious-metal jewelry	480,900,000

³⁰COMMERCE

Wholesale trade totaled nearly \$5 billion in 1982. In that year, retail establishments recorded sales of \$4.1 billion. Of this total, 22% came from food store sales, 15% from automotive dealers, 11% from general merchandise stores, 10% from eating and drinking places, 9% from gasoline service stations, and 33% from other establishments. Foreign exports of manufactured goods were \$586 million in 1981.

³¹CONSUMER PROTECTION

The consumer unit of the public protection division of the Department of the Attorney General, the Consumer's Council, and the consumer affairs division within the Department of Business Regulation bear primary responsibility for enforcing consumer laws and regulations.

³²BANKING

At the end of 1983, Rhode Island had 19 commercial banks with combined assets of \$9.2 billion; deposits totaled \$6.2 billion, and outstanding loans were over \$5 billion. At the end of 1983 there were four savings and loan associations; their combined assets reached \$906 million.

³³INSURANCE

In mid-1983, the state had eight life insurance companies; the 1,883,000 policies held by state residents had an aggregate value of over \$21 billion. The average amount of life insurance per family was \$55,000.

³⁴SECURITIES

Rhode Island has no securities exchanges. New York Stock Exchange member firms had 19 sales offices in the state in 1982.

³⁵PUBLIC FINANCE

The annual budget is prepared by the Division of the Budget in conjunction with the governor, and submitted to the legislature for approval. The fiscal year runs from 1 July to 30 June.

The following is a summary of general revenues and expenditures in 1982/83 and 1983/84:

REVENUES	1982/83	1983/84
Sales and use taxes	\$ 311,672,237	\$ 346,918,536
Personal income taxes	263,699,420	284,148,650
General business taxes	123,625,121	142,955,237
Other taxes	15,948,627	17,498,760
Department revenues	135,180,493	143,428,515
Federal grants	291,707,162	310,582,550
Other revenues	18,973,845	26,823,103
TOTALS	\$1,160,806,905	\$1,272,355,351
EXPENDITURES		
Department of Social and Rehabilitative Services	\$ 361,118,865	\$ 378,080,639
Department of Elementary and Secondary Education	227,788,951	245,437,314
Department of Mental Health, Retardation, and Hospitals	132,567,769	145,656,843
Office of Higher Education	96,812,348	102,274,960
Department of Transportation	62,456,658	65,826,615
Other expenditures	290,169,341	304,554,795
TOTALS	\$1,170,913,932	\$1,241,831,166

³⁶TAXATION

As of 1984, Rhode Island levied a state income tax equal to 25.5% of the taxpayer's federal income tax liability. The basic corporate tax rate was 8% of net taxable income, or 40 cents per \$100 of net worth, or \$2.50 per \$10,000 of approved capital stock, whichever was greater. The sales and use tax was 6% on most items.

Rhode Islanders filed 415,748 federal income tax returns for 1983, paying \$1,027,095,000 in tax.

³⁷ECONOMIC POLICY

The Department of Economic Development seeks to promote the preservation and expansion of industry, commerce, and tourism. Business tax incentives offered by the state include elimination of local property taxes on manufacturers' machinery and equipment purchased after 1974, exemption from sales tax on all manufacturers' machinery and equipment, and a 2% investment tax credit for purchases of depreciable tangible property, including buildings. In June 1984, voters defeated a \$250-million plan promoted by Governor J. Joseph Garrahy and the business community to spur industrial growth in the state.

³⁸HEALTH

Rhode Island's birthrate of 13.1 per 1,000 persons in 1982 was the 2d lowest in the nation. Despite the state's heavy Catholic population, the ratio of 590 abortions to 1,000 live births in 1982 was 6th highest. As of 1981, the infant mortality rate was 11.5 per 1,000 live births for whites, 17.2 for blacks. Death rates from heart disease (3d highest among the states) and cancer (2d highest)—the leading causes of death in 1981—were well above the national averages. The death rate of 9.6 per 1,000 ranked the state 5th.

The state had 2,246 active physicians and 533 active dentists in 1982. There were 21 hospitals, with 5,829 beds in 1983; hospital personnel included 4,387 registered nurses.

³⁹SOCIAL WELFARE

Aid to families with dependent children, paid to 44,900 Rhode Islanders in 1982, totaled \$66 million. In 1983, \$827 million in Social Security benefits were paid to 173,000 retired workers and their dependents. Outlays for other social programs in 1983 included \$40 million for federal food stamps and \$12 million for the school lunch program. In 1982, \$71 million was paid for unemployment insurance. State and local government is a generous provider of public welfare; the \$380.29 spent per capita for this purpose in 1983 ranked the state 3d in the nation.

⁴⁰HOUSING

In 1980, the census counted 372,672 housing units, of which 9,864 were seasonal (principally summer cottages). More than 98% of year-round units had full plumbing. The state authorized 9,500 privately owned new housing units worth \$222 million from 1981 through 1983. Much of the new residential construction has taken place in the suburbs south and west of Providence.

⁴¹EDUCATION

Only 61.1% of adult Rhode Islanders were high school graduates in 1980, the lowest such percentage for any northern state.

As of October 1982, 136,180 students were enrolled in 309 public schools; 30,116 were in private schools in the fall of 1981, most of them in Catholic schools. More than 68,000 students were enrolled in the state's 13 institutions of higher education in fall 1982. Leading institutions included Brown University (1764) in Providence, with 6,869 students in fall 1983; the University of Rhode Island (1892), in Kingston, with 10,239; and Providence College (1917), with 4,735. The Rhode Island School of Design (1877), with 1,775 students in 1983, is located in Providence.

⁴²ARTS

Newport and Providence have notable art galleries and museums. Theatrical groups include the Trinity Square Repertory Company, the Sock and Buskin Players of Brown University, and the Players, all in Providence. The Rhode Island Philharmonic performs throughout the state. Newport is the site of the internationally famous Newport Jazz Festival.

⁴³LIBRARIES AND MUSEUMS

In 1983, Rhode Island had 120 public, academic, and special libraries. In 1982/83, public libraries had a book stock of 2,671,881, and a combined circulation of 4,424,630. The Providence Public Library maintains several special historical collections. The Brown University Libraries, containing more than 2.6 million books and periodicals, include the Annmary Brown Memorial Library, with its collection of rare manuscripts, and the John Carter Brown Library, with an excellent collection of early Americana.

Among the state's more than 40 museums and historic sites are the Haffenreffer Museum of Anthropology in Bristol, the Museum of Art of the Rhode Island School of Design in Providence, the Roger Williams Park Museum, also in Providence, the Nathanael Greene Homestead in Coventry, and the Slater Mill Historic Site in Pawtucket. Providence has the Roger Williams Park Zoo.

⁴⁴COMMUNICATIONS

Rhode Island had some 155 post offices in 1985 with 2,910 employees; the first automated post office in the US postal system was opened in Providence in 1960. As of 1980, there were 95% of the state's 338,590 occupied housing units had telephones. In 1983, the state had 15 AM and 13 FM radio stations. Providence had 5 television stations, including an affiliate for each of the three major networks, a pay-TV station, and one public broadcasting affiliate operated by the state's Public Telecommunications Authority. The state had 8 cable television systems in 1984 serving 30 communities and 137,494 subscribers.

⁴⁵PRESS

The *Rhode Island Gazette*, the state's first newspaper, appeared in 1732. In 1850, Paulina Wright Davis established *Una*, one of the first women's rights newspapers in the country.

In 1984, Rhode Island had seven daily newspapers, with a combined circulation of 947,154. The two largest newspapers were the *Providence Bulletin* and *Providence Journal*.

⁴⁶ORGANIZATIONS

The 1982 US Census of Service Industries counted 319 organizations in Rhode Island, including 46 business associations; 197 civic, social, and fraternal associations; and 8 educational, scientific, and research associations. Among the organizations with headquarters in Rhode Island are the US Surfing Federation (Barrington); the Rooster Class Yacht Racing Association (Wakefield); the Foundation for Gifted and Creative Children and the Foster Parents Plan USA (both in Warwick); the American Mathematical Society and the Manufacturing Jewelers and Silversmiths of America (both in Providence); and the US International Sailing Association and US Yacht Racing Union (both in Newport).

⁴⁷TOURISM, TRAVEL, AND RECREATION

Travel and tourism generated 10,100 jobs in 1982. Historic sites—especially the mansions of Newport and Providence—and water sports (particularly the America's Cup yacht races) are the main tourist attractions. Block Island is a popular resort. During 1982/83, licenses were issued to 12,810 hunters and 29,767 fishermen. Rhode Island has 65 state recreation areas.

⁴⁸SPORTS

Rhode Island's most famous sports competition, the America's Cup yacht races, was held at Newport from 1851 to 1983, when an Australian yacht won the race, thereby ensuring that at least the next competition (probably in 1987) will be held in Australia. Pawtucket has a minor league baseball team. Providence College has competed successfully in intercollegiate basketball, winning National Invitation Tournament titles in 1961 and 1963 and the NCAA Eastern Division crown in 1973. Swimming, boating, golf, tennis, softball, skiing, and hiking are popular participant sports. The International Tennis Hall of Fame and the Yachting Hall of Fame are located in Newport. Dog racing (Lincoln) and jai alai (Newport) are spectator sports with pari-mutuel betting.

⁴⁹FAMOUS RHODE ISLANDERS

Important federal officeholders from Rhode Island have included US Senators Nelson W. Aldrich (1841–1915), Henry Bowen Anthony (1815–84), Theodore Francis Green (1867–1966), and John O. Pastore (b.1907), and US Representative John E. Fogarty (1913–67). J. Howard McGrath (1903–66) held the posts of US senator, solicitor general, and attorney general.

Foremost among Rhode Island's historical figures is Roger Williams (b.England, 1603?–83), apostle of religious liberty and founder of Providence. Other significant pioneers, also born in England, include Anne Hutchinson (1591–1643), religious leader and cofounder of Portsmouth, and William Coddington (1601–78), founder of Newport. Other 17th-century Rhode Islanders of note were Dr. John Clarke (b.England, 1609–76), who secured the colony's royal charter, and Indian leader King Philip, known also as Metacomet (1639?–76). Important participants in the War for Independence were Commodore Esek Hopkins (1718–1802) and General Nathanael Greene (1742–86). The 19th century brought to prominence Thomas Wilson Dorr (1805–54), courageous leader of Dorr's Rebellion; social reformer Elizabeth Buffum Chace (1806–99); and naval officers Oliver Hazard Perry (1785–1819), who secured important US victories in the War of 1812; and his brother, Matthew C. Perry (1794–1858), who led the expedition that opened Japan to foreign intercourse in 1854. Among the state's many prominent industrialists and inventors are Samuel Slater (b.England, 1768–1835), pioneer in textile manufacturing, and silversmith Jabez Gorham (1792–1869). Other significant public figures include Unitarian theologian William Ellery Channing (1780–1842); political boss Charles R. Brayton (1840–1910); Roman Catholic bishop and social reformer Matthew Harkins (b.Massachusetts, 1845–1921); and Dr. Charles V. Chapin (1856–1941), pioneer in public health.

Rhode Island's best-known creative writers are Gothic novelists H. P. Lovecraft (1890–1937) and Oliver LaFarge (1901–63), and its most famous artist is portrait painter Gilbert Stuart (1755–1828). Popular performing artists include George M. Cohan (1878–1942), Nelson Eddy (1901–67), Bobby Hackett (1915–76), and Van Johnson (b. 1916).

Important sports personalities include Baseball Hall of Famers Hugh Duffy (1866–1954), Napoleon Lajoie (1875–1959), and Charles "Gabby" Hartnett (1900–1972).

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