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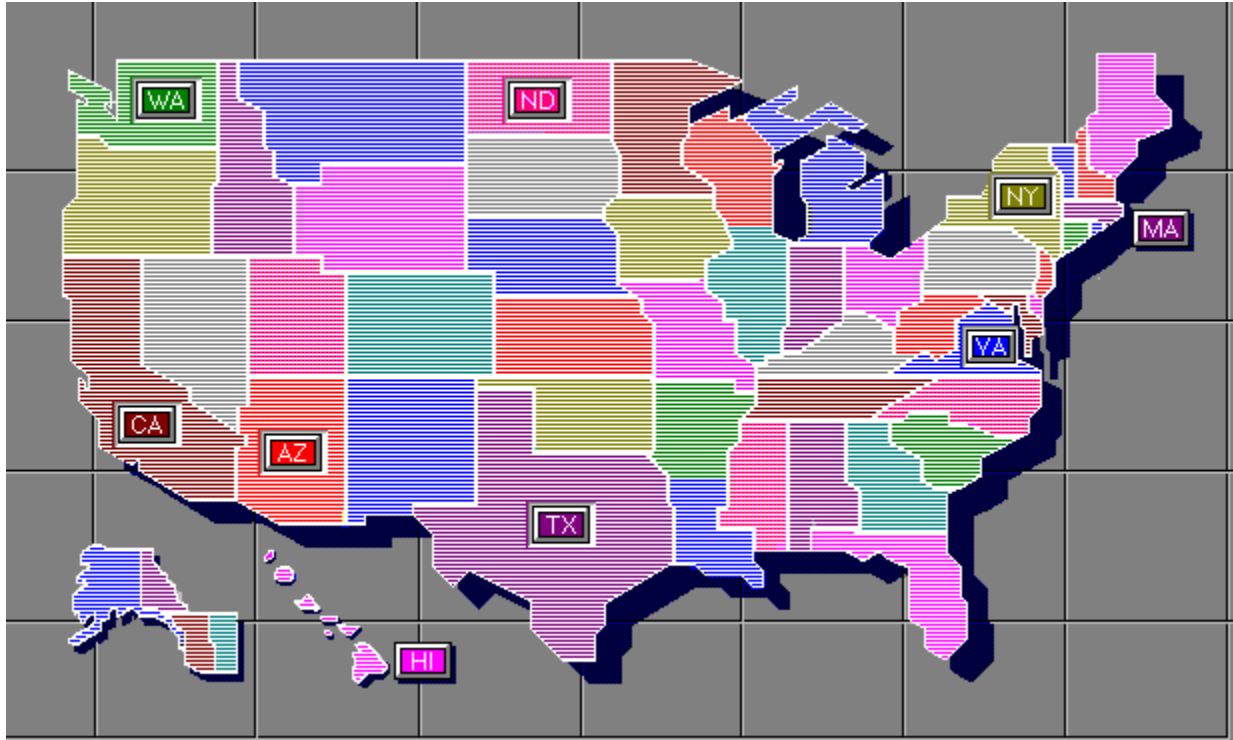
Start U.S.A. Tour

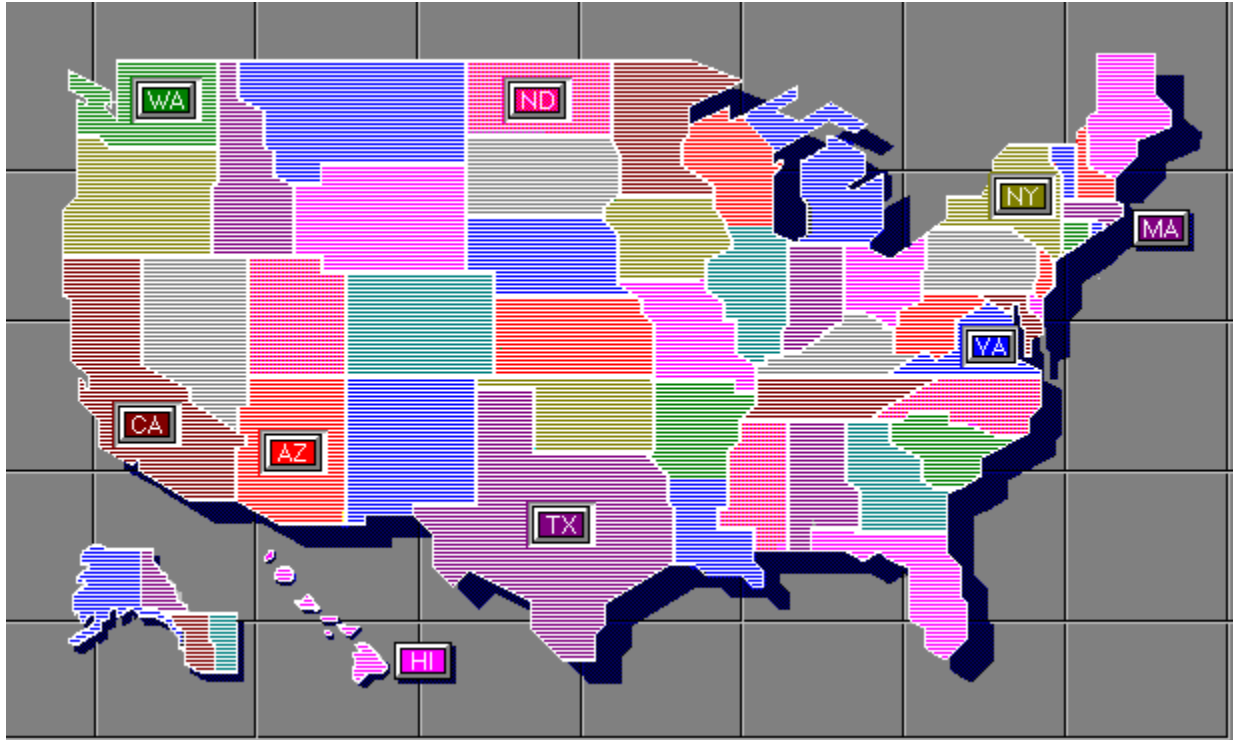
U.S.A. Overview

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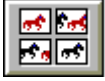
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Multimedia List

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Multimedia List: Topics with Pictures

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Multimedia List: Waveform and Red Book Sounds

[Red Book Sound](#)

Waveform Sound

[Arizona Economy \(from the Grand Canyon hotspot\)](#)

[Arizona History \(from the sound button\)](#)

Click away or press

Escape to exit

{ewc MVMCI2, ViewerMCI, [device WaveAudio][stdcontrol][autostart]!echo.wav}



Multimedia List: XA and Red Book Sounds

[XA Sound](#)

[Red Book Sound](#)



Multimedia List: Video

[California: History \(from the motion-picture play button\)](#)

[Texas: Information \(from the State Flower topic\)](#)

**Click away or press
Escape to exit
{ewc MVMCI2, ViewerMCI, [device AVIVideo][autostart] !hollywd.avi}**

Click away or press

Escape to exit

**{ewc MVMCI2, ViewerMCI, [device AVIVideo][buttons stop play pause scanl
scanr] !flower.avi}**



Multimedia List: Video

[USA Overview \(from the Contents menu\)](#)

[California: History \(from the motion-picture play button\)](#)

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Washington

Press any of the buttons on the screen to get interesting facts about the state.



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Multi Media List



Information



History



Land and People



Economy



Government



 Nickname

 Population

 State Bird

 State Flower

 State Tree



Population

Pop. (1986 est.) 4,462,000, an 8% increase over 1980 pop.



State Capital

Olympia.



Highest Point

Mt. Rainier, 14,410 ft (4,395 m).



Lowest Point

Sea level.

Nickname



Evergreen State

State Bird



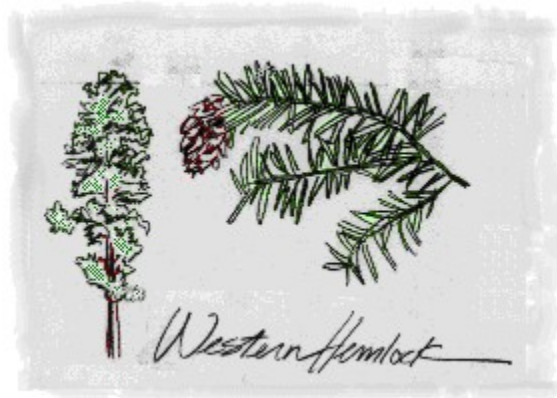
Willow Goldfinch

State Flower



Wild Rhododendron

State Tree



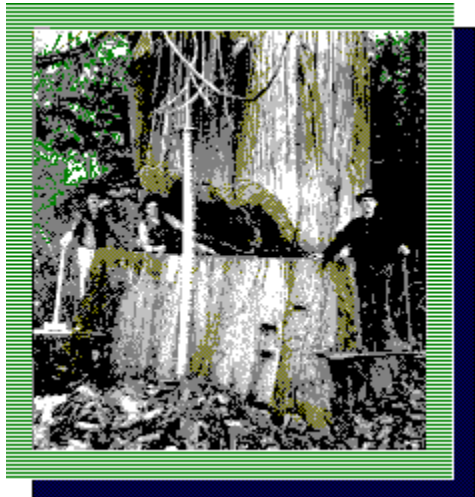
Western Hemlock



Washington, one of the U.S. states of the Pacific Northwest bordered by Idaho (E), Oregon (S), the Pacific Ocean (W), and the Canadian province of British Columbia (N).

Area, 68,192 sq mi (176,617 sq km).

{ewr mvbmp2, ViewerBmp2, [system sonyxa]!tulips.bmp !tulipsp.bmp}Puget Sound, in the northwest, separates the bulk of the state from the Olympic Peninsula, which receives the highest average rainfall of any region in the U.S. Farther inland, the Cascade Range runs north to south across the state, and east of it the land is largely dry. Temperatures are generally moderate. One of the peaks in the Cascades, Mount St. Helens, an active volcano, erupted in a violent, destructive explosion in 1980. The Rocky Mountains traverse the northwest, and the Columbia plateau is located in the south. The principal river is the Columbia, one of the world's greatest sources of hydroelectric power. Over 70% of the population lives in metropolitan areas. Seattle is the largest city, followed by Spokane and Tacoma. In 1984 the state was over 90% white.



Washington is the country's leading manufacturer of jet aircraft and also produces missiles and spacecraft. Other leading industries are lumbering, the processing of the state's agricultural output, and the manufacture of chemicals and primary metals. The major farm products are wheat, cattle, dairy commodities, and apples. There are deposits of bauxite, magnesium, uranium, and many other minerals. Fishing, especially for salmon, is important. Tourists are attracted year-round to such scenic areas as Olympic, North Cascades, and Mt. Rainier national parks and the Grand Coulee Dam National Recreation Area.



According to the constitution of 1889, the governor is elected to a four-year term. The legislature consists of a senate with 49 members serving four-year terms and a house of 98 members elected for two years. Washington is represented in the U.S. Congress by 2 senators and 8 representatives and has 10 electoral votes.



Washington was the home of the Chinook, Nez Perce, Yakima, and other Indian tribes when Capt. James Cook explored (1778) the area and the British explorer George Vancouver sailed (1792) into Puget Sound. Britain and the United States subsequently contested the region, and "Fifty-four forty or fight," referring to a proposed U.S. northern boundary set at lat. 54 Degrees 40 Minutes N became a slogan of the 1844 presidential campaign; war was finally averted by setting the boundary at lat. 49 Degrees N in 1846. The first great influx of settlers came in the 1880s, when rail transport became possible. During the early 20th cent. Washington was a center of radical labor activity, including that of the Industrial Workers of the World, which often resulted in violent strikes. Aircraft manufacturing boomed during World War II and has continued to provide the state's industrial base.

Microsoft Corporation



Founded 1975. Developer of microcomputer software for business and professional use, including operating systems, network products, languages application programs, and multimedia software.

Virginia

Press any of the buttons on the screen to get interesting facts about the state.



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Multi Media List



Information



History



Land and People



Economy



Government



 Nickname

 Population

 State Bird

 State Flower

 State Tree



Population

Pop. (1986 est.) 5,787,000, an 8.2% increase over 1970 pop.



State Capital

Richmond.



Highest Point

Mt. Rogers, 5,729 ft (1,747 m).



Lowest Point

Sea level.



Nickname

{ewl mvbmp2, ViewerBmp2, [system sonyxa]!va_nick.bmp !va_nickp.bmp}**Old Dominion**



State Bird

{ewl mvbmp2, ViewerBmp2, [system sonyxa]!va_bird.bmp !va_birdp.bmp} **Cardinal**



State Flower

{ewl mvbmp2, ViewerBmp2, [system sonyxa]!va_flow.bmp !va_flowp.bmp}***Dogwood***



State Tree

{ewl mvbmp2, ViewerBmp2, [system sonyxa]!va_tree.bmp !va_treep.bmp} **Flowering Dogwood**



Virginia, state of the south-central U.S.; bordered by the Atlantic Ocean (E), North Carolina and Tennessee (S), Kentucky and West Virginia (W), and Maryland and the District of Columbia (N and NE).

Area, 40,817 sq mi (105,716 sq km).

{ewr mvbmp2, ViewerBmp2, [system sonyxa]!va_land.bmp !va_landp.bmp}The coastal plain, or tidewater region, is generally flat and partly swampy. At the Fall Line it gives way to the generally rolling, fertile Piedmont Plateau. Farther west, the Blue Ridge Mountains are separated by the Valley of Virginia from the Allegheny Mountains. The overall climate is mild; rainfall is well distributed. Almost 65% of the population lives in metropolitan areas. Virginia Beach is the largest city. Norfolk, the center of the huge port industry of the Hampton Roads, is the second-largest city, followed by Richmond, Chesapeake, and Newport News. In 1984 the state was 79% white, 21% black and others.



{ewr mvbmp2, ViewerBmp2, [system sonyxa]!va_econ.bmp !
va_econp.bmp} Manufacturing is the chief source of income, with chemicals, processed foods, and tobacco the leading products. The principal agricultural commodities are dairy products, cattle, tobacco, broiler chickens, corn, hay, and soybeans. Coastal fisheries yield a large annual catch, especially of oysters and crabs. Tourists are attracted to the state's mountain areas, including Shenandoah National Park and the Skyline Drive, and historic sites, including Colonial Williamsburg.



{ewr mvbmp2, ViewerBmp2, [system sonyxa]!va_govt.bmp !va_govtp.bmp}The constitution (adopted 1970) provides for a governor elected to a four-year term. The general assembly consists of a senate with 40 members serving four-year terms and a house with 100 members elected for two years. Virginia sends 2 senators and 10 representatives to the U.S. Congress and has 12 electoral votes.





OBVERSE



REVERSE





{ewr mvbmp2, ViewerBmp2, [system sonyxa]!va_hist.bmp !va_histp.bmp}In 1607 Jamestown, the first permanent English settlement in North America, was founded in Virginia. A prosperous economy developed, based on shipping and tobacco cultivation utilizing slaves. Virginia was a leader in the movement culminating in the American Revolution and was the first of the Thirteen Colonies to declare its independence from Great Britain. Among Virginia's native sons were George Washington, commander of the Continental Army, and Thomas Jefferson, drafter of the Declaration of Independence, both of whom subsequently served as presidents of the new nation. Virginia seceded (1861) from the Union, and Richmond became the capital of the Confederacy. A Virginian, Robert E. Lee, served as commander of the Confederate army, and the state was the chief battleground of the Civil War. Virginia was readmitted to the Union in 1870, and during the postwar period the economy was diversified. After the 1954 Supreme Court school desegregation decision, attempts to integrate Virginia's schools proceeded slowly, but integration had been generally accepted by 1970. The nation's energy shortage brought a sudden boom to the coal-mining industry, in the southwestern part of the state, during the late 1970s and early 1980s.

{ewc mvbmp2, ViewerBmp2,[system sonyxa]!gwashntn.bmp !gwashntp.bmp}

Texas

Press any of the buttons on the screen to get interesting facts about the state.



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Multi Media List



Information



History



Land and People



Economy



Government



 Nickname

 Population

 State Bird

 State Flower

 State Tree



Population

Pop. (1986 est.) 16,685,000, a 17.3% increase over 1980 pop.



State Capital

Austin.



Highest Point

Guadalupe Peak, 8,751 ft (2,667 m).



Lowest Point

Sea level.

TX



Information

Nickname



Lone Star State

State Bird



Mockingbird

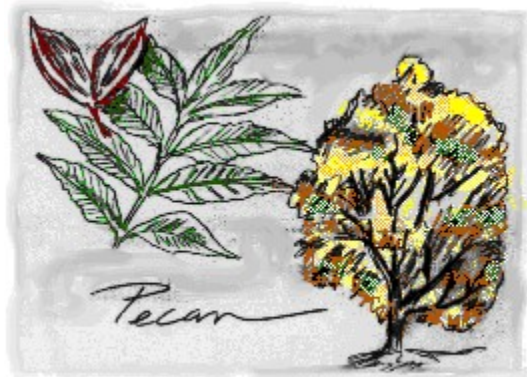


State Flower
BlueBonnet



State Flower{ewl MVMCI2, ViewerMCI, [device AVIVideo][buttons stop play pause
scanl scanr][autostart] !flower.avi}
BlueBonnet

State Tree



Pecan Tree



Texas, largest state in the coterminous U.S., located in the Southwest; bounded by Oklahoma (N), Arkansas and Louisiana (E), the Gulf of Mexico (SE), the Rio Grande, across which lies Mexico (S), and New Mexico (W).

Area, 267,338 sq mi (692,405 sq km).

{ewr mvbmp2, ViewerBmp2, [system sonyxa]!tx_land.bmp !tx_landp.bmp}The topography rises gradually from east to west. The Gulf coastal plain, perpetually wet with heavy rains, gives way inland to the southern extension of the Great Plains. Farther west is the semiarid tableland of the Llano Estacado and the Davis and Guadalupe mountains. Almost 80% of the population lives in metropolitan areas. Houston, the largest city in Texas and the fifth largest in the U.S. (1980), is followed in size by Dallas, San Antonio, El Paso, Fort Worth, Austin, and Corpus Christi. The state's population (1986), the nation's third largest, is more than 20% Hispanic and that group has long had a significant influence on the state. In 1984 the state was over 85% white.

TX



Economy



The economy is dominated by Texas's abundant energy resources; the state is the country's leading source of both petroleum and natural gas, as well as other minerals, including asphalt and sulphur. The profitable industrial sector is dominated by chemical manufacturing, in which Texas leads the nation, and petroleum refining, followed by the manufacture of nonelectrical machinery and food products. Only California surpasses Texas in value of agricultural output. Its agricultural products include cattle (in which Texas is the nation's leader), cotton, wheat, dairy products, sorghum, corn, and rice. Fishing thrives along the Gulf Coast. Tourism is important; Big Bend and Guadalupe Mountains National Parks and Padre Island National Seashore are popular destinations.

TX



Government



The amended constitution of 1876 provides for a governor serving a four-year term. The legislature consists of a senate with 31 members elected to four-year terms and a house with 150 members serving two-year terms. Texas is represented in the U.S. Congress by 27 representatives and 2 senators and has 29 electoral votes.



{ewr mvbmp2, ViewerBmp2, [system sonyxa]!tx_histi.bmp !tx_histp.bmp}The Apache, Comanche, and other Indian tribes inhabited the area when the Spanish established (1682) their first settlement on the site of present-day El Paso. Settlers from the U.S. began arriving in large numbers after Moses Austin obtained (1821) a colonization grant. His son, Stephen F. Austin, established the first American settlement. The Texas Revolution erupted (1835) when American settlers routed Mexican troops and declared (1836) their independence, which they were forced to defend in battles such as that at the Alamo. The annexation of Texas by the U.S. in 1845 precipitated the Mexican War. Texas fought on the side of the Confederacy during the Civil War. The discovery (1901) of the spectacular Spindletop oil field, near Beaumont, and of the E Texas oilfield in 1930 revolutionized the state's economy and resulted in continued prosperity.

Mexican War

1846-48, armed conflict between the U.S. and Mexico.

New York

Press any of the buttons on the screen to get interesting facts about the state.



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Multi Media List



Information



History



Land and People



Economy



Government



 Nickname

 Population

 State Bird

 State Flower

 State Tree



State Capital

Albany.



Population

Pop. (1986 est.) 17,772,000, a 1.2% increase over 1980 pop.



Highest Point

Mt. Marcy, 5,344 ft (1,630 m).



Lowest Point

Sea level.

Nickname



Empire State



State Bird

{ewl mvbmp2, ViewerBmp2, [system sonyxa]!ny_bird.bmp !ny_birdp.bmp}**Eastern
Bluebird**



State Flower

{ewl mvbmp2, ViewerBmp2, [system sonyxa]!ny_flow.bmp !ny_flowp.bmp}*Wild Rose*



State Tree

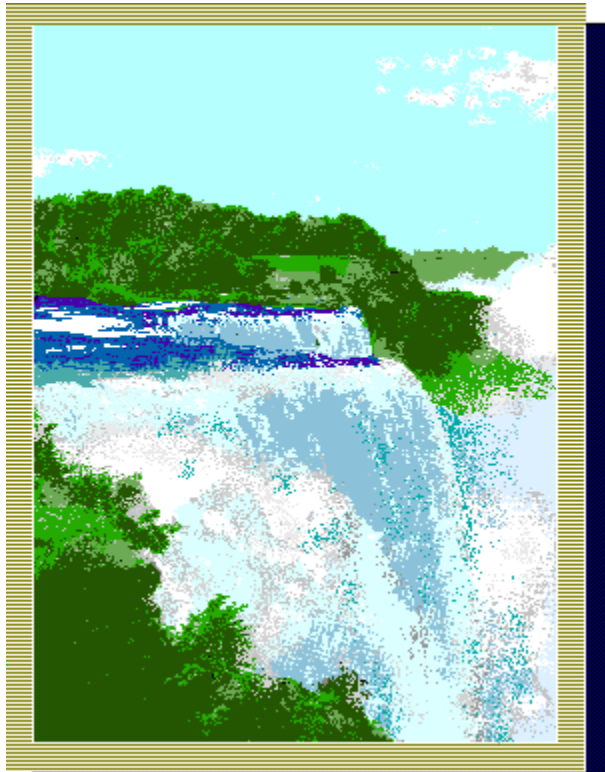
{ewl mvbmp2, ViewerBmp2, [system sonyxa]!ny_tree.bmp !ny_treep.bmp} *Sugar Maple*



New York, mid-Atlantic state of the U.S.; bordered by Vermont, Massachusetts, Connecticut, and the Atlantic Ocean (E), New Jersey and Pennsylvania (S), Lakes Erie and Ontario and the Canadian province of Ontario (NW), and the province of Quebec (N).

Area, 49,576 sq mi (128,402 sq km).

A great valley, formed by Lakes Champlain and George and the Hudson River, traverses the state north to south. To the west of the lakes are the wild and rugged Adirondack Mountains. Most of the southern part of the state is part of the Allegheny plateau, which rises in the southwest to the Catskill Mountains. Winters may vary from cold, with heavy snow, along Lakes Erie and Ontario, to mild or moderate in the southeastern coastal area; summers are generally hot, except in the Adirondacks. Nearly 90% of the population lives in metropolitan areas. New York City is the largest city in the U.S. and is the nation's leading financial and cultural center. Other major cities are Buffalo, Rochester, Syracuse, and Albany. New York, which ranks second only to California in population, in 1984 was 82% white, 18% black and others.



New York follows first-ranked California in value of industrial output. The leading industries are printing and publishing, and the production of instruments, nonelectrical machinery, processed foods, apparel, and electrical equipment. New York is a fertile agricultural state: it ranks second in the country in output of apples; is among the largest producers of dairy cows and products; and grows grapes (for its wine industry), greenhouse products, hay, corn, potatoes, and many other crops. Mineral resources include emery, garnet, salt, talc, and silver. Year-round tourism is a major industry, with New York City, the Adirondacks and Catskills, and Niagara Falls popular tourist destinations.



The constitution (adopted 1894) provides for a governor serving a four-year term. The legislature consists of a 60-seat senate and 150-seat legislature, with members of both bodies serving two-year terms. New York is represented in the U.S. Congress by 2 senators and 34 representatives and has 36 electoral votes.

NY



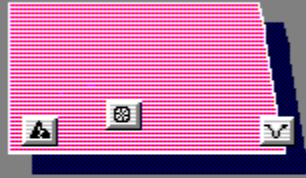
History



Present-day New York was inhabited by Indian tribes, including the Mohegan and the Iroquois, whose six tribes united (c.1570) in the Iroquois Confederacy. Early explorers included Giovanni da Verrazano (1524) and Henry Hudson (1609). The Dutch founded New Amsterdam on the lower tip of Manhattan Island in 1624. The British took the region in the Second Dutch War (1664-67) and held New York, with its busy shipping and fishing fleets and expanding farms, until the colony declared (1776) its independence. About one-third of the engagements of the American Revolution took place in the state, including the key defeat of the British in the Saratoga Campaign (1777). From the 1780s commerce increased, aided by the opening (1825) of the Erie Canal. Industries, beginning with textiles, also expanded. This commercial and economic growth marked the turn away from the old, primarily agricultural economy. New York was a center of numerous 19th-century reform movements, including abolitionism and woman suffrage. The 1840s marked the beginning of the huge waves of European immigration that continued throughout the century, with many immigrants settling in New York City. The state's governorship has been a fertile proving ground for many 20th-century leaders of national prominence, including Alfred E. Smith, Franklin D. Roosevelt, Thomas E. Dewey, and Nelson A. Rockefeller. New York's post-World War II shift in population from the cities to the suburbs was accompanied by the departure of many businesses to outlying areas, a trend that continued into the 1980s.

North Dakota

Press any of the buttons on the screen to get interesting facts about the state.



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Multi Media List



Information



History



Land and People



Economy



Government



Nickname



Population



State Bird



State Flower



State Tree



Population

Pop. (1986 est.) 679,000, a 4.1% increase over 1980 pop.



State Capital

Bismarck.



Highest Point

White Butte, 3,506 ft (1,069 m).



Lowest Point

Red River, 750 ft (229 m).

Nicknames



Sioux State; Flickertail State



State Bird

{ewl mvbmp2, ViewerBmp2, [system sonyxa]!nd_bird.bmp !nd_birdp.bmp} ***Western Meadowlark***



State Flower

{ewl mvbmp2, ViewerBmp2, [system sonyxa]!nd_flow.bmp !nd_flowp.bmp} **Wild Rose**



State Tree

{ewl mvbmp2, ViewerBmp2, [system sonyxa]!nd_tree.bmp !nd_treep.bmp}**American Elm**



North Dakota, state in the N central U.S.; bordered by Minnesota (E), South Dakota (S), Montana (W), and the Canadian provinces of Saskatchewan and Manitoba (N).

Area, 70,665 sq mi (183,022 sq km).

{ewr mvbmp2, ViewerBmp2, [system sonyxa]!nd_land.bmp !nd_landp.bmp}Low-lying plains in the east give way to the rolling hills of the drift prairie. In the west, across the Missouri River, lies an irregular plateau. In its southwestern portion, wind and rain erosion have shaped the terrain into the unusual clay and sand formations of the Badlands, part of Theodore Roosevelt National Park. The west is semiarid, but the east has an average annual rainfall of 22 in. (55 cm) which falls mostly in the crop-growing months. North Dakota is one of the most sparsely populated states; the largest city is Fargo, with 68,020 residents (1986 est.). In 1984 the population was almost 96% white.



North Dakota's rich chernozem soils and fertile grasslands make agriculture the leading source of income. The most profitable farm product is wheat, followed by cattle; barley, flax, rye, and oats are also important. North Dakota possesses abundant mineral resources, especially oil, which is refined in the state; natural gas; and the country's largest reserves of lignite. Most industries are based on the processing of the state's agricultural and mineral commodities.



The constitution of 1889 provides for a governor elected to a four-year term. The legislature consists of 50 senators elected to four-year terms and 100 representatives serving two-year terms. The state has two U.S. senators and one representative, and it casts three electoral votes.



The French explorer Pierre de la Vérendrye visited the area in 1738, and he was followed by the Lewis and Clark Expedition (1804-05). The U.S. obtained the northwestern portion of the state by the Louisiana Purchase (1803) and the southeastern half from the British (1818). The first Europeans arrived (1812) as part of the short-lived Red River settlement, but the first permanent farming community was not established until 1851. The Dakota Territory was organized in 1861, although settlement was hampered until the Indians had been subdued militarily during the 1860s. Thousands of European immigrants subsequently arrived in the 1870s and 1880s. Growing agrarian discontent resulted in the growth of the Populist party, and statewide reforms were enacted (1919). Oil was discovered in the northwest in 1951, and the national energy crisis of the 1970s spurred further exploitation of the state's energy resources.

Massachusetts

Press any of the buttons on the screen to get interesting facts about the state.



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Information



History



Land and People



Economy



Government



 Nickname

 Population

 State Bird

 State Flower

 State Tree



Population

Pop. (1986 est.) 5,832,000, a 1.7% increase over 1980 pop.



State Capital

Boston.



Highest Point

Mt. Greylock, 3,491 ft (1,065 m).



Lowest Point

Sea level.

MA



Information

Nickname



Bay State



State Bird

{ewl mvbmp2, ViewerBmp2, [system sonyxa]!ma_bird.bmp !ma_birdp.bmp}***Black-Capped Chickadee***



State Flower

{ewl mvbmp2, ViewerBmp2, [system sonyxa]!ma_flow.bmp !ma_flowp.bmp} **Mayflower**



State Tree

{ewl mvbmp2, ViewerBmp2, [system sonyxa]!ma_tree.bmp !ma_treep.bmp}**American Elm**



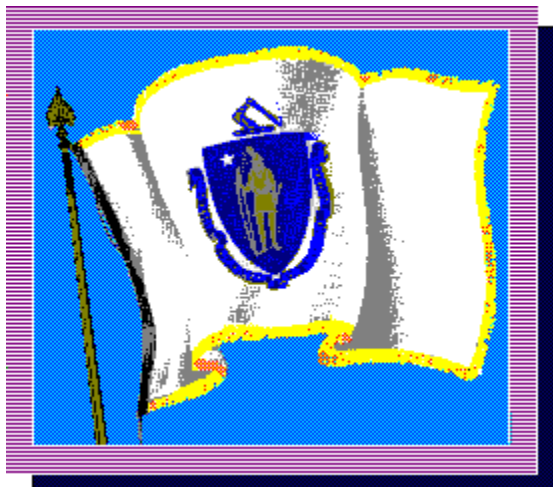
Massachusetts, most populous of the New England states of the NE U.S.; bordered by New York (W), Vermont and New Hampshire (N), the Atlantic Ocean (E), and Rhode Island and Connecticut (S).

Area, 8,257 sq mi (21,386 sq km).

The state's heavily indented coastline has many natural harbors. Offshore are the resort islands of Martha's Vineyard and Nantucket. The low coastal plain gives way inland to gently rolling uplands bisected by the fertile Connecticut River valley. In the west are the Berkshire Hills. The temperate climate is variable. Massachusetts is the country's third most densely populated state. Boston, the largest city, is one of the country's leading commercial and educational centers; Worcester and Springfield are also important cities. In 1984 the state was 94% white, 6% black and others.



{ewr mvbmp2, ViewerBmp2, [system sonyxa]!ma_econ.bmp !
ma_econp.bmp}Massachusetts is an overwhelmingly industrial state. Chief among its manufactures are electrical and electronic equipment, leather goods, and clothing and textiles. Shipping, printing, and publishing are also important. Leading agricultural products include dairy products, greenhouse vegetables, cranberries, and eggs. Fishing fleets bring in a varied catch. The Atlantic coast, including Cape Cod National Seashore, and the Berkshires attract many visitors.



According to the constitution of 1780, the governor is elected to a four-year term. The legislature is composed of a 40-member senate and 160-member house, both with two-year terms. The state sends 11 representatives and 2 senators to the U.S. Congress and has 13 electoral votes.



The Pilgrims landed in 1620. Despite early difficulties, the Plymouth Colony took firm hold and was followed by the Massachusetts Bay Company colony. The early Puritan settlers (see Puritanism) were primarily agricultural, although a merchant class soon formed. By the mid-18th century the colony had become the center of a lively and prosperous seagoing traffic in molasses, rum, and black slaves—the so-called triangular trade. The colonists sorely felt British restrictions imposed by the Stamp Act (1765) and Townshend Acts (1767). Following the Boston Massacre (1770) and the Boston Tea Party (1773), the American Revolution started with fighting at Lexington and Concord in April 1775. After independence, the industrial revolution took hold in Massachusetts, with the development of a thriving textile industry. During the 19th century the state was the center of many of the country's religious, philosophical, and social movements, including Transcendentalism, Unitarianism, and abolitionism. Following the Civil War, there began a huge influx of immigrants, of whom the Irish were a dominant group. The early 20th century was marked by intense labor strife, including the unsuccessful Boston police strike (1919). The decline of the state's textile and shoe industries since World War II has been offset by the continued growth of computer- and defense-related industries into the 1980s.

Hawaii

Press any of the buttons on the screen to get interesting facts about the state.



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Multi Media List



Information



History



Land and People



Economy



Government



 Nickname

 Population

 State Bird

 State Flower

 State Tree



Population

Pop. (1986 est.) 1,062,000, a 10.1% increase over 1980 pop.



State Capital

{ewl mvbmp2, ViewerBmp2,[system sonyxa]!honolulu.bmp !honolulp.bmp}**Honolulu**



Highest Point

Mauna Kea, 13,796 ft (4,208 m).



Lowest Point

{ewl mvbmp2, ViewerBmp2, [system sonyxa]!sealevel.bmp !sealevep.bmp}Sea level.



Nickname

{ewl mvbmp2, ViewerBmp2, !hi_nick.bmp !hi_nickp.bmp} **Aloha State**



State Bird

{ewl mvbmp2, ViewerBmp2, [system sonyxa]!hi_bird.bmp !hi_birdp.bmp} **Hawaiian Goose**



State Flower

{ewl mvbmp2, ViewerBmp2, [system sonyxa]!hi_flow.bmp !hi_flowp.bmp}***Hibiscus***



State Tree

{ewl mvbmp2, ViewerBmp2, [system sonyxa]!hi_tree.bmp !hi_treep.bmp}**Candlenut**



Hawaii, 50th state of the U.S., a group of eight major islands and numerous islets in the central Pacific Ocean, c.2,100 mi (3,380 km) SW of San Francisco.

Area, 6,450 sq mi (16,706 sq km).

{ewr mvbmp2, ViewerBmp2, [system sonyxa]!hi_land.bmp !hi_landp.bmp}The islands, of volcanic origin, are ringed with coral reefs. Oahu, site of Honolulu, the capital and only large city, is the most populous and economically important island. On Hawaii Island are Mauna Kea, a huge extinct volcano, and Mauna Loa, a large active volcano in Hawaii Volcanoes National Park. Haleakala, one of the world's largest volcanic craters, on Maui Island, is part of Haleakala National Park. Other principal islands are Kahoolawe, Kauai, Lanai, Molokai, and Nihau. The islands are generally fertile, are largely covered in luxuriant vegetation, and enjoy a mild climate. About 60% of Hawaii's ethnically diverse population is of Asian descent, including people of Japanese, Chinese, and Filipino origin; there is a small minority of indigenous Hawaiians; nearly 33% of the population is white; and 7% is of other races.



{ewr mvbmp2, ViewerBmp2, [system sonyxa]!hi_econ.bmp !hi_econp.bmp}Service industries, especially tourism and military installations, dominate the economy of Hawaii. The leading agricultural products are sugar cane and pineapples--both cultivated on large corporate plantations--and cattle and dairy products. Sugar refining and pineapple canning are the basis of the leading industry, food processing, which is supplemented by petroleum refining and printing and publishing.



The constitution (adopted 1950) provides for a governor serving a four-year term. The legislature consists of a senate with 25 members elected to four-year terms and a house with 51 members serving two-year terms. Hawaii sends two representatives and two senators to the U.S. Congress and has four electoral votes.



{ewr mvbmp2, ViewerBmp2, [system sonyxa]!hi_hist.bmp !hi_histp.bmp}It is believed that the Polynesians who first settled the islands had arrived by c.750 AD. The first European to discover (1778) the islands was Capt. James Cook. In 1810 King Kamehameha united the islands under his sovereignty, ushering in a prosperous period of agriculture and trade. However, American and European traders introduced devastating infectious diseases that greatly reduced the native population. Missionaries and American planters who arrived in 1820 established sugar plantations and increasingly dominated the islands' economy and government. The monarchy was overthrown in 1893, and Hawaii became a U.S territory in 1900. On Dec. 7, 1941, Japanese aircraft made a surprise attack on the naval base at Pearl Harbor, plunging the U.S. into World War II. Since the war's end and statehood (1959) Hawaii has enjoyed sustained economic and population growth.



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California

Press any of the buttons on the screen to get interesting facts about the state.



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Population

Pop. (1986 est.) 26,981,000, a 14.0% increase over 1980 pop.



State Capital

Sacramento.



Highest Point

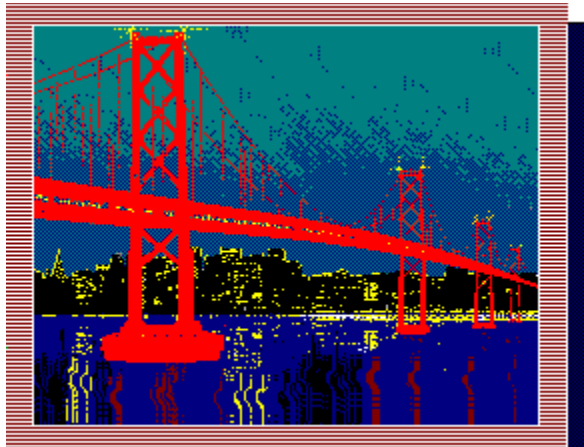
Mt. Whitney, 14,491 ft (4,417 m).



Lowest Point

Death Valley, 282 ft (86 m) below sea level.

Nickname



Golden State



State Bird



California Quail

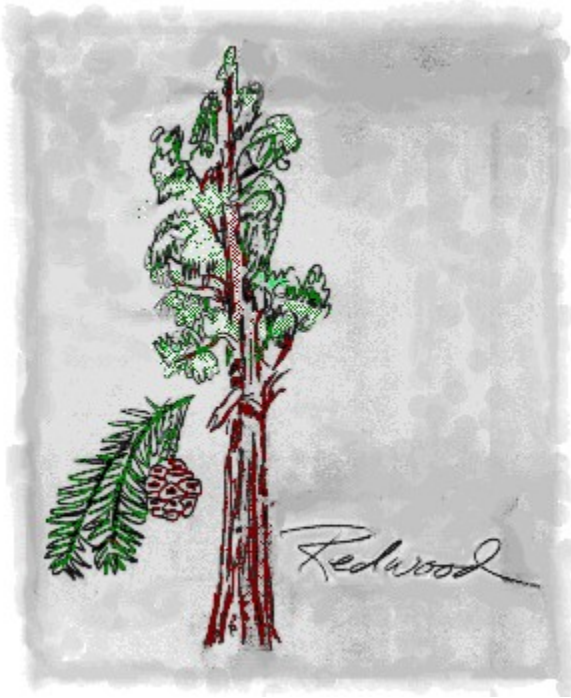


State Flower



Golden Poppy

State Tree

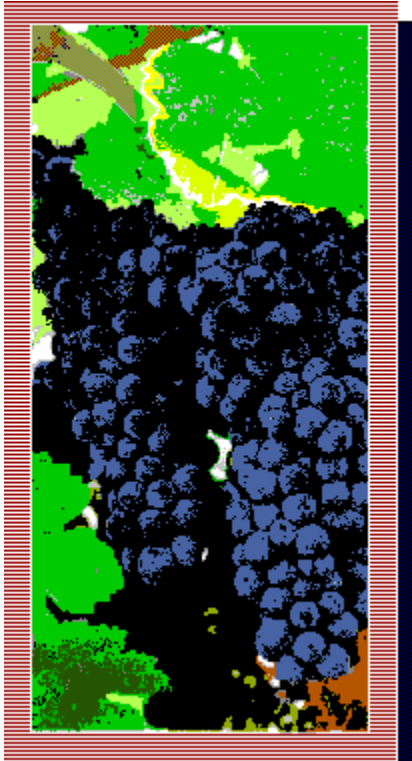


Redwood



California, most populous state in the U.S., located in the Far West; bordered by Oregon (N), Nevada and Arizona, across the Colorado R. (E), Mexico (S), and the Pacific Ocean (W).

Area, 158,693 sq mi (411,015 sq km).

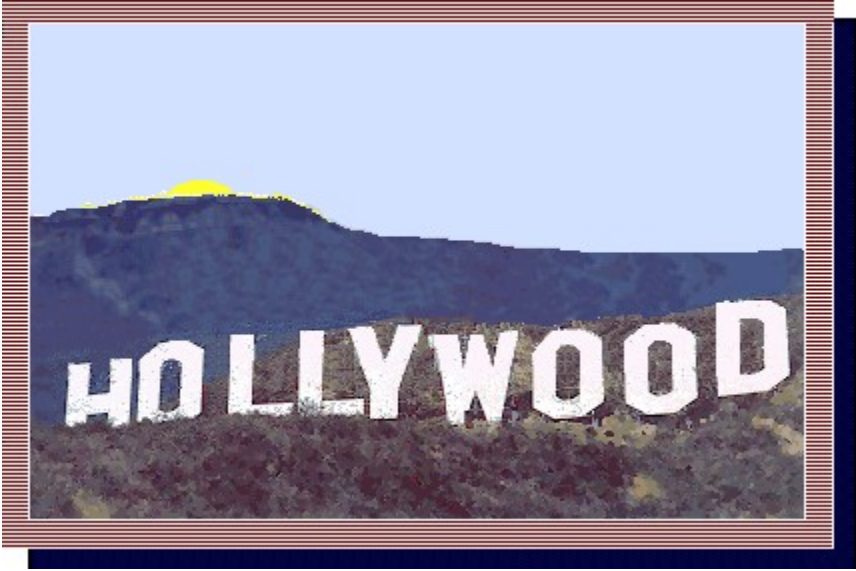


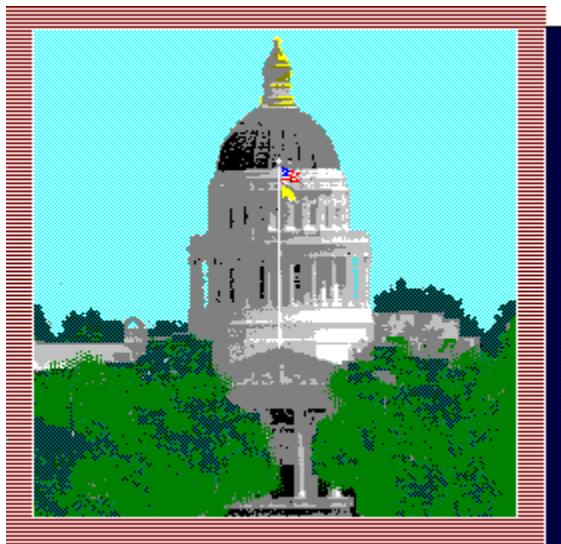
The Coast Ranges extend along the Pacific, and in the north are the famous giant redwood forests. The San Andreas Fault has caused severe earthquakes and tremors in the coastal region. To the west of the Coast Ranges is the fertile Central Valley, drained by the Sacramento and San Joaquin rivers. Farther east is the dramatic Sierra Nevada range, location of Kings Canyon, Sequoia, and Yosemite national parks, and of Mt. Whitney. California is also the site of Channel Islands, Lassen Volcanic, and Redwood national parks. The state's eastern section, largely desert, includes Death Valley and Joshua Tree national monuments. The climate of California is extremely varied. In general, there are two seasons: a rainy period from October to April and a dry period from May to September. Temperatures, mainly mild, are warmer in the south than in the central and northern sections, extremely hot in the deserts, and cold in the mountains. Almost 93% of the population lives in metropolitan areas. Los Angeles proper is the country's third-largest city, while Los Angeles-Long Beach is the second-largest metropolitan area in the U.S. Other major California cities are San Diego, San Francisco, San Jose, Long Beach, Oakland, and Sacramento. California has large, well-established Hispanic and Asian populations. In 1984 84% of the population was white, 16% was black, Asian, or others.



California's economy is dominated by manufacturing. California is also known as the film capitol of the world. Leading products are transportation equipment, including materials for the aerospace industry and for ships; electronic and electrical equipment; machinery; and processed foods. Leading the states in the value of its agricultural output, California produces a wide variety of fruits and vegetables, including grapes for wine and citrus fruits. More than two-thirds of the farms are irrigated. The raising of cattle and the growing of cotton are also important. The most profitable minerals extracted are oil and natural gas, and California leads the nation in the production of asbestos, boron, gypsum, tungsten, and other minerals. Fishing is important along the coast. The state--and in particular, Disneyland--is a favorite destination for tourists.

Film Capital





The constitution of 1879 provides for a governor serving a four-year term. The legislature is composed of a senate whose 40 members serve four-year terms and an assembly with 80 members elected every two years. California elects 2 senators and 45 representatives to the U.S. Congress and has 47 electoral votes.



▣. Since the 1960s the area around San Jose, the so-called Silicon Valley, has become a center for high-technology industries. Although the state's future prosperity seems assured, it faces environmental problems, especially involving the allocation of scarce water resources.

Arizona

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Population

Pop. (1986 est.) 3,317,000, a 22.1% increase over 1980 pop.



State Capital

Phoenix. City (1986 est. pop. 894,070; met. area 1,900,200), state capital and seat of Maricopa co., S Ariz, on the Salt River; inc. 1881. The largest city in Arizona and one of the fastest-growing cities in the U.S., it produces electronic, computer, and aerospace equipment, as well as citrus and other food products.



Highest Point

Humphreys Peak, 12,633 ft (3,853 m).



Lowest Point

Colorado River, 70 ft (21 m).



Nickname

{ewl mvbmp2, ViewerBmp2, [system sonyxa]!az_nick.dib !az_nickp.dib}**Grand Canyon State**

State Bird



Cactus Wren

State Flower



Saguaro Cactus Blossom

State Tree



Paloverde



Arizona, state in the SW U.S.; bordered by Utah (N), New Mexico (E), Mexico (S), and, across the Colorado R., Nevada and California (W).

Area, 113,909 sq mi (295,024 sq km).

Most of northern and eastern Arizona lies within the arid Colorado Plateau region, and most of the south and west in the flat desert basins (many now irrigated) and jagged mountain ranges of the Basin and Range region. Major rivers are the Colorado, Gila, and Salt. A total of 20,036,000 acres (8,108,000 hectares), or 38%, of all U.S. Indian tribal lands, are in Arizona; the largest are the Navaho, Hopi, Fort Apache, and Papago Indian reservations. Phoenix, Tucson, and Tempe are the principal cities. In 1984 Arizona was 91% white, 9% Native American and others.



{ewr mvbmp2, ViewerBmp2, [system sonyxa]!az_econ.bmp !az_econp.bmp}Manufacturing is the leading economic activity, with machinery, electronic and aeronautical products, and electrical and transportation equipment the major manufactures. Cotton is the chief irrigated crop, and some lettuce, hay, oranges, and grapefruit are also grown in the subtropical south. Large cattle and sheep ranges produce livestock and dairy products. Arizona is a leading U.S. producer of copper (at Morenci and Bisbee), and there is a small lumber industry near Flagstaff. The state is also known for its Indian handicrafts. The hot, dry climate, spectacular scenic attractions such as the Grand Canyon and the Petrified Forest (see National Parks), and many Indian reservations attract large numbers of tourists.



{ewc MVMCI2, ViewerMCI, [device WaveAudio][stdcontrol][autostart]!echo.wav}





The constitution provides for a governor and for a state legislature of 30 senators and 60 representatives elected for two-year terms. Arizona elects two senators and five representatives to the U.S. Congress and has seven electoral votes.



{ewl mvbmp2, ViewerBmp2, [system sonyxa]!null.bmp !ussond1p.shg}{ewr mvbmp2, ViewerBmp2, [system sonyxa]!az_hist.bmp !az_histp.bmp}Early Spanish explorers included Cabeza de Vaca (1536), Marcos de Niza (1539), and Francisco Vázquez de Coronado (1540), and several Spanish missions were founded in the late 17th century. The region came under Mexican control after 1821, and lands north of the Gila River passed to the U.S. territory of New Mexico at the end of the Mexican War (1846-48). Lands between the Gila River and today's southern boundary were added through the Gadsden Purchase (1853). Arizona became a separate territory in 1863, and settlement accelerated after the surrender (1866) of Geronimo ended 25 years of Apache Indian wars. Rapid development of irrigated agriculture, spurred by construction of the Roosevelt Dam (1911), and industrial and urban expansion beginning during World War II strained limited water resources. A 1963 U.S. Supreme Court decision to increase Arizona's allocation of water from the Colorado River was followed in 1968 by congressional authorization of the huge Central Arizona project, to divert water from the Colorado at Parker Dam and carry it across Arizona for use in the Phoenix-Tucson area.

