

September 28, 1960  
Release on Receipt

Olympia, Sept. 28--- Governor Albert D. Rosellini today announced a \$60,000 program for development of Fort Simcoe State Park. Expenditures of \$20,000 each are planned in the 1961-63 biennium, and the two succeeding bienniums, he said, principally on the building restoration program.

Governor Rosellini said the local improvement is part of a \$5,718,000 program of parks and recreation development planned for the next three bienniums.

"No new tax funds will be required for this expanded parks and recreation program," Governor Rosellini pointed out.

"These funds will come from the motor vehicle operator's license fees. The 1957 Legislature passed a law which sets aside \$2.20 from each license for the Park Fund. This means that the state in the 1961-63 biennium will have a total of \$4,592,000 in revenues for parks, or \$357,000 more than will be spent in the current biennium."

Governor Rosellini said the \$5,718,000 program will acquire and develop park sites, historical sites and markers, boat moorage and launching facilities and finance archeological studies.

He said the new expenditures are divided at \$2,071,000 for the 1961-63 biennium, \$1,908,000 for 1963-65 and \$1,739,000 for 1965-67. An inter-agency committee of state administrators will assist in planning the program.

(end)

Bob Reed  
Governor's Office  
Olympia, Washington

For Release after  
9 A.M. Thursday, September 15.

Governor Rosellini announced today that he is launching a comprehensive program to spur the development of state parks and other recreational facilities.

The Governor outlined an "agressive over-all program" to develop outdoor recreation facilities---including private resorts. The program includes a 6-year development plan for the parks, a long range study of recreational needs and a more comprehensive approach to recreation through a team of state administrators. He said:

"In comparison with some of the other costs of government, this is not an expensive program. It is soundly financed at the present time, since a portion of driver's license fees is earmarked for parks. It can be done and done well within the present revenue structure through the prudent allocation of appropriations."

The Governor announced he will release a list of specific projects early next week. These include the acquisition of new sites as well as the development of those presently owned by the State.

"Four years ago my administration embarked on a program to purchase additional park sites. In the past two years we have acquired more than 10,000 acres. However, today only 65 out of 119 parks are developed and in operation. Most of these 'developed' parks need to be expanded or improved.

"We have some of the most beautiful waters and scenery in the West, if not the world. Our parks and these natural resources have created a healthy tourist industry.

We now have the edge in the tourist business at a time when outdoor recreation is experiencing a tremendous boom. As you know, more people throughout the country are camping than ever before. We must develop our parks faster to promote the tourist industry and to cash in on the economic trend in outdoor recreation. We must also encourage the development of private facilities."



"Washington's state parks have been a key factor in this development as a vacation state. This past summer our parks were more crowded than ever before. We had six weeks of hot weather. Our parks had never been as heavily attended or more crowded than they were during this six weeks. Most of the time they were filled to capacity and patrons---tourists included---were turned away."

Governor Rosellini called for an over-all study of recreation similar to those now under way in California and New York.

He said he will ask the Legislature for the money to conduct the study and for funds to hire a small technical staff that can function under the direction of a team of state directors.

This team of directors is veing established immediately, the Governor said. It will be known formally as the "Governor's Inter-Agency Committee on Public Outdoor Recreation."

"Those that I am asking to serve on this project include the directors of Parks, Game, Fisheries, Budget, the manager of the Tourist Promotion Division and the Land Commissioner or his representative.

"The work of this group will take in a much broader field than that of the present Parks and Recreation Commission. It will include the aspects of fish, game and natural resources.

"As I see it, the first task is to assess the recreation needs of the state and the physical resources. The next step will be to come up with a plan and recommendations for the orderly development of these facilities."

The Governor said the "team of directors" will be asked to suggest and work with two other groups---a technical consulting committee and an advisory group.

The technical group would consist of representatives of local, state and interested federal agencies in order to bring them into the planning. The second group of advisers would be composed of representatives from state boards and commissions and from private and voluntary groups interested in recreation.

"It has taken California about three years to develop an over-all plan," Governor Rosellini said. "It is essential that we begin at once. Now that they have pioneered the way we may be able to complete our plan more quickly and at a lower cost."

The Governor said the program to acquire new sites in the next biennium will cost \$2,041,000. The 6-year program would cost an estimated \$5,598,000. Out of this amount \$1,868,000 would be spent in 1963-1965, and \$1,689,000 in 1965-1967.

These funds will come from the motor vehicle operator's license fees. The Democratic legislature in 1957 passed a law which sets aside \$2.20 from each license for the Park Fund. This means that the state in the 1961-63 biennium will have a total of \$4,592,000 in revenues or \$357,000 more than the amount which will be spent during the present biennium.

(end)



State of Washington  
OFFICE OF THE GOVERNOR  
Olympia

ALBERT D. ROSELLINI  
Governor

A PROCLAMATION BY THE GOVERNOR

Washington officially became a state of the United States of America in 1889. The people of the State of Washington are celebrating the Diamond Jubilee Anniversary of Statehood in this year of 1964.

November 11 has been officially designated in years past as State Admission Day, and special note should be taken of this Anniversary of Statehood during this 75th anniversary year.


Now, Therefore, I, Albert D. Rosellini, Governor of the State of Washington, do hereby urge that the people of this State observe Wednesday, November 11, 1964, as a special tribute to the signing of the Constitution of the State of Washington.

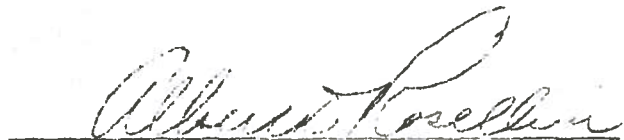
I further extend an official invitation to all legislators, mayors and other duly elected officials, members of the many state and county historical societies, and to the general citizenry of the State of Washington to be present and participate in this memorable occasion to be held at 11 a.m. on the aforementioned date in the Rotunda of the State Legislative Building in the City of Olympia, County of Thurston.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the State of Washington to be affixed at Olympia this sixth day of November, A.D., nineteen hundred and sixty-four.

(seal)

BY THE GOVERNOR:

  
Secretary of State

  
Governor of Washington



State of Washington  
OFFICE OF THE GOVERNOR  
Olympia

ALBERT D. ROSELLINI  
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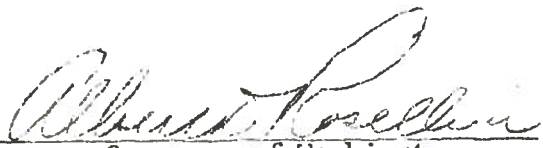
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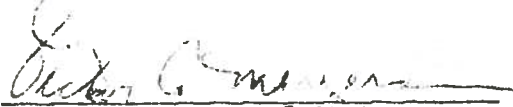
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BY THE GOVERNOR:

  
Governor of Washington

  
Secretary of State



REMARKS OF  
GOVERNOR ALBERT D. ROSELLINI  
ANNUAL CONVENTION  
WASHINGTON STATE SPORTSMEN'S COUNCIL  
WENATCHEE - JUNE 14, 1964

HOLD FOR RELEASE, 11:00 A.M., JUNE 14:

I am pleased to have the opportunity of making a few non-partisan remarks to an extremely well known non-partisan group.

I want to talk to you a little bit about my conduct of the Governorship of the state, especially as it relates to the state's fish and wildlife resources. I also want to say something about the relationship I have attempted to maintain with the Washington State Sportsmen's Council. And, finally, to express my deep personal appreciation to you for your assistance in a matter that I consider to be vitally important to all of us.

The past eight years have brought with them both real progress and also problems that have to do with the fish and wildlife resources of this state. The State Game Department, in an outstanding fashion, has been able to continue and expand upon its programs that have made this state one of the nation's finest in the field of fishing and hunting. At no time in our history has this state's supply of fish and game been greater.

The State Department of Fisheries, with equal foresight and efficiency, has also, in the face of very real obstacles expanded its programs for developing the anadromous and shell fish stocks of the state and, in this field of fishery management, they are also making substantial and continuing progress.

I have requested the State Pollution Control Commission to realistically face and seek a correction of the water pollution problems of this state before they reach the chronic conditions that prevail in many eastern and mid-western states. As Governor of the state, I asked for and received the assistance of the federal government in providing highly qualified technical personnel and funds with which to undertake a comprehensive study of water pollution problems in the Puget Sound area.

This study is proceeding on schedule and from it we expect to have the first real, factual and scientific definition of what the pollution situation in Puget Sound really is; not what some group or individual thinks it is, but what it really, factually and scientifically consists of. When the results of this study are completed, I am confident that the Pollution Control Commission will institute any corrective action that is called for...or at least it will so long as I am Governor.

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Plans are being made for a comprehensive study of the Columbia River system in order that here, too, one of our great water resources will not be permitted to further deteriorate. People all over our state are interested in fish and wildlife and in clean water, and it is our obligation, as administrators of these great state resources, to see that their interests are well served.

The matter of unregulated Indian fishing must be faced and a solution found. None of us desire to take from Indians and Indian people their legitimate rights. However, undeniably, a few Indians -- very few -- are over-exploiting our fishery resources and, in so doing, are bringing discredit to our fine Indian citizens as a whole.

The demands that our modern civilization and living have placed upon the fishery resources and the development of modern techniques for taking fish have already placed a heavy burden upon these important fish stocks. To this we cannot add nor can we condone an unregulated Indian fishery. This could end in a complete decimation of one of the state's most valuable resources.

All of us have attempted to carefully consider, in the best interest of our state, whether we should have a third large national park in our North Cascades Mountains. As Governor, I have carefully reviewed all aspects of this question and have sought the specialized advice and knowledge of competent authorities.

My decision has been and is now to support the reasoning of the Washington State Sportsmen's Council. The wildlife resources of the North Cascades have been ethically and wisely managed by the State Game Commission; they are in plentiful supply. It has yet to be demonstrated to me that there is any legitimate reason to lock up a large portion of the state's most scenic and beautiful hunting area and to prohibit its use for legitimate purposes of hunting.

In recent years, we have enjoyed the high mountain deer season in the Cascades Mountains. I, myself, had the privilege of participating in it last year, even though all I brought home was some dirty clothes.

Were the North Cascades to be made a national park, the high mountain deer season would be largely eliminated. There is no justification or reason for this.

As long as the present philosophy of the National Park Service against hunting prevails, I cannot support the North Cascades proposal; there is no reason why we should cede the management of these wildlife resources to a federal agency and thus prohibit our citizens from legitimately using them.

The problem of sportsmen-landowner relationships is a growing one in this state. It is brought about by an increased supply of wildlife and an increased awareness on the part of landowners as to the agricultural problems and economic values that are attendant with wildlife. One of our great heritages has been the reasonable opportunity of a purchaser of one of our fishing and hunting licenses to find a place to fish and to hunt. We must, using good judgment and understanding, continue to search for every possible solution to this problem, and, as usual, I welcome your suggestions.



I should like to say a few words now about your own organization, the Washington State Sportsmen's Council; nationally recognized on three occasions as being the nation's outstanding. You have in every way been a credit to the state and to your responsibilities as sportsmen. Your ideas and your constructive thinking have formed a basis for many of the major programs of the Department of Game and the Department of Fisheries.

As individual sportsmen and as a group of organized sportsmen, the people of this state owe you a vote of thanks. I cannot too strongly express the hope that you continue as a strong unified group of constructive thinking sportsmen and that you remain unified. The people of our state need you and your leadership in the field of conservation.

When I first sought the governorship of our state, I already had long been aware of the work of the Washington State Sportsmen's Council, having worked with many of you while I was a member of the State Senate. I was pleased and proud to pledge that if I were elected Governor, I would select members of the Washington State Game Commission from a list of nominees provided me by the Washington State Sportsmen's Council. I have followed that practice consistently and without variation, and today every single member of the Washington State Game Commission has been nominated to the Commission by your Council and appointed by me on the basis of your recommendation.

I have never regretted this practice, and it has led to a system of which I am very proud; it has brought credit to you and to myself; it is a system that is unique in the United States; and, one that I, as Chariman of the National Association of Governors and President of the Western Association of Governors, have urged other states to follow. Unfortunately, all other states do not have as strong and responsible a state sportsmen's organization as we have.

I would like to say something about the people who comprise our Department of Game and Department of Fisheries. They constitute some of the nation's ablest and most qualified personnel in the fields of fisheries and wildlife management. Their talents, their energies, their initiative cannot be equalled in any other state. I know that you have recognized their abilities and I want you to know that I, too, recognize their abilities and that I have no other interest than to provide the best possible climate with which they can continue the very beneficial work they are accomplishing.

And, finally, a subject that is very close to my heart; the need for action, and action now, in expanding our state's outdoor recreational opportunities.

We need more public fishing areas, we need more boat launching areas, we need more public hunting areas, more parks, more camping areas, more skiing areas.

At the last session of the Legislature, I submitted a two-way plan to accomplish this. The first was a request that the citizens of the state be permitted to vote on a 10 million dollar bond issue to purchase outdoor recreational areas. The money to support the bond issue would come from the corporation tax that was enacted to finance the state's participation in the World's Fair, and would involve the imposition of no new taxes. The legislature did agree to place this on the ballot for a determination of the wishes of the people.

The second phase of my bill to the legislature involved utilizing the unrefunded marine gasoline tax funds that are now going into the State Highway Fund for the purchase of marine related recreational areas. The Legislature chose to let this proposal die in some committee pigeon hole. I was, there after, able to enlist the interest of a dedicated group of citizens who have formed themselves into an organization known as the Citizens Committee for Outdoor Recreation and who have become the sponsors of Initiative # 215.

This initiative would funnel the unclaimed marine gasoline taxes into an outdoor recreational program. These people are now seeking initiative signatures and have pledged themselves to work for voter approval and to inform the general public of the value and need for such an outdoor recreation program, in order that it may secure full voter approval at the next general election.

I am aware that the Washington State Sportsmen's Council has committed itself to secure 40,000 signatures for Initiative # 215. I am equally aware that the sportsmen's contribution of signatures to this proposal has been the largest of any single group in the state. Almost amazingly, the Steelhead Trout Club alone obtained more than ten thousand signatures. They are interested in securing more streambank access, and I will not forget it; nor will I forget the contributions of all sportsmen's organizations to my outdoor recreation proposals.

I assure you that so long as I am Governor, and if my outdoor recreation program meets with voter approval, equitable portions of the money available to the program will go to such things as streambank accesses, more public fishing areas, and more public hunting areas. They are a legitimate and much needed part of our outdoor recreation picture.

We are presently enjoying a great awakening of public interest in matters of this kind. No better demonstration of it could have been had than the outstandingly successful Outdoor Recreation Congress held in Wenatchee some two months ago, sponsored by the Wenatchee Daily World, and participated in by leading national figures in this field. This was a noteworthy example of newspaper statesmanship, and I cannot compliment the people of Wenatchee and the Wenatchee Daily World too highly for it.

I want to express to you, the members of the Washington State Sportsmen's Council, my deep and sincere appreciation for the contribution you have made in securing signatures to help further my outdoor recreation program, and also for the effort I know you will continue to make in securing voter approval of it in the November election. Once again, you have demonstrated to our state and its people your leadership and your interest, and your efforts will not and should not be forgotten.

In the coming months of the election campaign, many candidates for public offices will, undoubtedly, expose the people of the state to many public utterances of their high regard for the fish and wildlife resources of the state and the people who are interested in them, and these will probably be accompanied by many proposals as to how these resources can be improved upon.

You have heard my views, and I now want to give you my formula for a successful and progressive program of managing and using our game and fishery resources. It is a proven formula and one that no other candidate can or should attack. It is this simple: Provide the Game Department and the Fisheries Department with adequate funds; provide the best non-political climate for their high caliber career employees to further the state's game and fish programs; encourage them to continue working constructively with the state's sportsmen's organizations and other recreation groups; provide them support and assistance in our State Legislature; and, finally, use the full prerogatives of the Governor's office to see that this climate and this interest is maintained and protected from the attack of selfish special interest groups.

This has been my formula and philosophy since I have been in public office; it is the only one that I care to use -- the results of it speak for themselves. Never has our state enjoyed finer fishing and hunting, and never have the prospects for a continued development of our great fish and wildlife resources been better.

To you, the sportsmen of the State of Washington, I say I appreciate the support you have given me in the past and I hope that I may continue to merit it in the future.



Gov I don't think anyone should actively control delegates to a national a state or local convention. Delegates are elected to make their decisions. Ultimately they select delegates to a national convention. I endorse very strongly the resolution passed at our Republican Governors' conference calling for uncommitted delegations to the national convention. I think it would be a wise thing and hope that it will be carried out in those states where it can be.

Compton In other words, you expect moderate Republicans to be conspicuous at the '68 convention, that is moderate Republicans from Washington State?

Gov Well, I am not quite sure I can make that distinction between moderate and conservative Republicans. I am not sure that every Republican does fit in very easily to these classifications. I don't really think they should. I hope and believe that we will have responsible Republican delegates to the convention and I hope they share my feeling that first we ought to select a candidate who can win, and who will be a winner in 1968. Otherwise it is an exercise in futility. Secondly, a candidate who can express and carry a philosophy of the Republican Party that will be attractive to the voters, especially to the future - the young voters the metropolitan voters, the ones who will make up the large bulk of our American voting public.

Schultz Governor, a national news magazine is out on the streets this week in which your name comes up under an article which is entitled "a liberal GOP governor in trouble". The article goes on to say and I quote:

"Washington Governor, Daniel Evans, the Republicans' only big winner in '64, has lost his grip on the state's party machinery, and now the Conservatives who have taken control of the GOP apparatus, threaten to drop the liberal Evans from the list of state convention delegates next year."

Now, do you believe that this appraisal is accurate or how do you sum it up?

Gov No, I do not believe it is accurate because it does not represent anything that I have tried to do in terms of deeming control or grip on the state convention next year. I don't believe that I have ever indicated that that was my intent. As far as even the desire to go to the national convention, I have not indicated that, either. In other words, I am not an active delegate at this time and may or may not be when next years comes around. I suspect that if I am, there is every indication that the party would send its governor.

Schultz Would you like to go?

Gov I am not sure right yet. I am going to be involved very likely in an election campaign next year and that would be pretty time-consuming itself. I chose not to go, and made no attempt to go during the campaign of 1964, for much the same reason.

Compton Mrs. Cooper has urged that the well-known letter that she circulated has tended to pull the party together. Do you think that this is a fair assessment?

Gov I think that there has been far too many letters written by a wide variety of people in the Republican Party. I think instead of writing letters

Gov now is the time to organize and get ready for 1963 which I think is generally being done, and is being done pretty effectively. I think that the state machinery in spite of a lot of public notice, is in better shape than it has been in a long time. It is in substantially better shape than the state party machinery of the opposition.

Gagnier Governor, did you say that you will be engaged in a campaign next year?

Gov No, I said that I might be engaged in a campaign next year.

Nelson Governor, when you say that, do you indicate what office you think you might very well be a candidate for?

Gov I could but I won't.

Schultz Concerning Mrs. Cooper, now and not talking about letters, are you satisfied with the Central Committee resolution which asked Mrs. Cooper to stop criticizing the party leadership? Or do you think it should have been stronger?

Gov I am satisfied with any resolution of that nature. I don't think anyone should spend a great deal of time criticizing party leadership or any leadership for that matter. Our aim should be on being constructive - on being positive - working to develop organizational strength as well as the ideas - the things that our Republican Party should stand for. That is what we tried to do in the last 2½ years running the administration of the state, is to try to create a record of accomplishment - a record of direction that would warrant a continuation of Republican leadership.

Compton She has charged once again that your administration is somehow divorced from the grass roots of the party. How do you answer that?

Gov Well, I don't - I think that I have been around the state and have talked to more people and more Republicans than anyone else involved in Republican Party activity in the state. So I think that I have a pretty good idea of what the Republican grass roots people are thinking and what people generally are thinking.

Nelson There has been reports from Mrs. Cooper and others that Governor Rockefeller is the real favorite as a candidate for president among the Republicans at the governors' conference. Do you think that is accurate?

Gov I think that Governor Rockefeller is admired generally by Republican governors. I think Vice-President Nixon is admired by Republican governors. Governor Romney is admired by Republican governors and I think is sympathized with for his particular problems in California. The very fact that this Republican Governors' Conference made no attempt nor indicated any desire to coalesce behind one candidate at this time, is because, I am confident, that they feel generally and I talked with almost all of them, they feel generally that they can support any one of several Republicans. They want to see during the next months what these candidates will do, what they will do in articulating their own position, how they might do in terms of their electability and then will come the time to make any decision as to the support of one candidate over another.

Office of the Governor  
November 8, 1967  
Spokane, Washington

TRANSCRIPTION OF PRESS CONFERENCE

Gov I am happy to announce the allocation from the surveys and installations account of the governor's emergency fund. \$10,000 to initiate phase one of the two phase study on the need and ultimate acquisition of a graduate center in the city of Spokane. This study will be conducted under the auspices of Washington State University and I have spoken recently with Dr. Glenn Terrell about the study and they are enthusiastic about carrying it out.

Along with the study we will have an advisory committee composed of representation of all of the institutions, both public and private, of higher learning in the Spokane area as well as representation of the citizenry at large and I might say that much of the decision on conducting the study came as a result of the fine work done by the greater Spokane Citizens Committee interested in establishing a graduate center in the city of Spokane.

With a month and a half to go in 1967, I am happy to say that traffic deaths have been held to a lower rate than almost any other state in the Northwest. The State of Washington just recently has received an award for traffic safety programs. It is the third year in a row we have been honored---this time for second place among 11 western states. If we had had a death rate measured at the average of all of the western states some 200 to 300 more citizens in this state would have been killed during 1967, so 200 to 300 are alive today that might not have otherwise been alive if our traffic safety program had not been as effective. Here in Spokane county the same was certainly true with the death rate in Spokane county lower in the state as a whole and no higher than at the same period last year in spite of a rather substantial increase in traffic.

The state's nuclear energy development office has worked closely with the Atomic Energy Commission and as a result, the State of Washington has the first portable food irradiator to use in the various agricultural communities in the state. This can be a significant and might even be a startling new opportunity for peaceful uses of atomic energy in preservation of food without refrigeration in inhibiting growth or the sprouting for instance of potatoes and other commodities and even use to enhance the growth and increase the yields of certain commodities. We have an unusual opportunity in the State of Washington with a wide variety of agricultural products to take a significant lead in this area of research throughout the nation.

Q Governor Evans, in view of the 26 Republican governors now being elected to the gubernatorial list from the elections yesterday, do you see any significance. . . . presidential republicanship as a result of the elections yesterday?



- Gov I think the significant shift is that this just enhances our chances of electing a Republican president. I don't think the election victories of yesterday would bring one candidate or another necessarily to the forefront but it certainly in my mind was a very significant step forward in terms of Republican strength. Not only did we win the governorship in Kentucky for the first time in 24 years, but we also shifted a heavily Democratic legislature in the State of New Jersey from Democrat control to Republican control in both Houses by an almost three to one margin and when you start shifting Republican control to that extent in another one of the major northern industrial states, I think it's a pretty clear indication that the Republican Party indeed has kept the momentum it picked up in 1966 and is likely now, I think, to win a presidency in 1968.
- Q Along that same line, here is the old question again Governor, have you entertained any other further thoughts about the presidential ticket?
- Gov As for myself personally, no. I hope that I can be active as I know the other governors would like to be in creating the kind of platform and welding a strong party together during the convention activity of next year, but I seek no spot at all on the national ticket.
- Q Governor, speaking of yesterday's elections throughout the state . . . . . were turned down almost overwhelmingly and that ranged from small levies to multi-million dollar bond issues. Does this give you an indication that people in Washington don't want any taxes raised, be it a small excess levy or sales taxes or income taxes?
- Gov No, I don't think so. I think one of the problems is that we have had to depend almost exclusively on property tax as a source of revenue for these new projects. I think the real problem is that people are beginning to recognize the property tax is not inexhaustible---that rates are climbing all the time and as one field of taxation rather than being a reduction of the kinds of things we want to do to make this a first-rate state, I think it's more clearly a rejection of the property tax as being a proper source for so much of the support. I think that it would indicate, for instance, that probably a growing interest on the people's part toward some sort of tax reform that would reduce pressures on property taxation and bring them down rather than continued driving them up.
- Q Going back to the overall national scene in yesterday's voting, how would you interpret the vote for the Seattle City Council. . . . . Sam Smith . . . . Bob Dunn. . . . .
- Gov I don't really think that the party background was a very large share of the reason. This was a race that I think reflected the highest traditions of political campaigning. Both man and a race that could have been explosive because of the racial issue or connotations carried on the campaign in a very fine tradition, and I don't believe the issue is decided at all on the basis of party, but rather on people selecting a man they thought would be a good city councilman and I think to a certain extent recognition that there ought to be some representation from a minority community on the city council in the city like Seattle.

Q Governor, do you foresee any near serious prospects for a constitutional revision?

Gov Well, that's hard to say; there is some pressure for an initiative to establish a constitutional convention. I don't think anyone knows for sure yet whether that in itself is constitutional and that court test will have to be made. I do think that the next session of the legislature, even assuming that an initiative is not carried out---that the next session of the legislature will authorize some sort of approach toward broader constitutional change than we've had up to now. I think it's essential for one overwhelming reason. That unless we are given a chance to do a real comprehensive job as a state and through the state and its local communities, we might as well give up our responsibility and authority of the federal government and I don't want to see us do that.

Q Governor, what is your next step as far as the Constitutional Revision Committee is concerned?

Gov We are busy now appointing the membership of the committee. They will embark upon their studies and I don't really think it makes very much difference what direction is ultimately taken toward constitutional reform. The work of this committee which we hope to have available by the time of the next legislative session will be of real assistance. I hope that it might go even as far as a draft constitution or at least several alternative drafts of the major parts of the constitution and then it could be utilized if the constitutional convention is authorized, it's a working draft to start with which I think will really cut down the length of time and perhaps some of the arguments that might otherwise occur. If the so-called gateway amendment is authorized by the next session of the legislature, certain portions of their work could then be utilized and presented to the people. And I suppose that even certain narrow changes that they might recommend could be submitted directly by the legislature as standard constitutional amendments.

Q How do you view the Legislative Council's executive committee's activities in the last few days in the appointment of a sub-committee to study constitutional articles?

Gov Well, I certainly expect that the legislature will be and the Legislative Council especially will be active as they have been in a wide number of other fields in this constitutional field but I do think that we need the help and the assistance of citizens involved in this effort---not just legislators---that both have needed, but if we don't have citizen involvement, if we don't have the people themselves working on and determining what should be done, I doubt very much that we're ever going to see success.

Q Governor Evans, as a private citizen how would you feel if the United States had a movie star for a president?

Gov Well, we've had a lot of things for president. Everything from a haberdasher to a lawyer, and as an engineer, I don't know in which order I put those either, but I don't really think that the background, the particular occupation a man has been in the past is half as important as his capacity, his intelligence, his ability to lead people and to make good decisions and his ability to bring around him the kind of top-grade leadership that will carry out the goals we seek in a national as well as a statewide office.

Q Governor, do you feel that Governor Reagan of California, does he possess these capabilities and abilities?

Gov Well, I think we're in that process now of seeing and that's why I think our party is fortunate right now. We can afford to wait a little while--- wait clear until next spring to give each of the several candidates a chance to voice their opinions and their ideas a little more clearly and over a longer period of time to give those who hold public office a chance to have that much more experience and direction behind them, and I think we will just have to wait and see what appears to be the best course for the party to take by the time of the convention next summer. That's why I think we're so fortunate, we're not a party bereft of national leadership. If we have any problems we have too many good people rather than too few.

Q Governor, going back to constitutional convention . . . . . your comments today are not quite as strong as they have been possibly in the past on a constitutional convention. Would you be satisfied if the legislature passed the so-called gateway amendment?

Gov Well, I would prefer the other because I think that we need comprehensive change and I don't think we ought to be afraid of comprehensive change. I don't know why we should feel any less capable of determining the proper future of our state and those who gathered 77 years ago to do the same thing at the time we became a state and I see no reason to veer away from the tactings and tough issues but if that appears not to be in our grasp, either the legislature or the people decide they don't want to embark upon that opportunity, then a gateway amendment would be an effective second choice. It would be a little slower but I think ultimately we would be able to accomplish the same purpose.

Q . . . . . I don't . . . . what kind of graduate center you have in mind . . . . . setting up the graduate center in Spokane?

Gov Well, this is as I say of phase one of the two phase study. The first phase is to determine is there a need really for a graduate center in a metropolitan area like this. They have some needs that are now being filled by existing institutions wherever they're located. And secondly, what would be the time and method . . . . . in the scope of carrying out a full and detailed study. The last session of the legislature authorized a minimum amount of money, \$120,000 is as numbered to have a program that would be primarily devoted to continuing education, graduate education and engineering or technical field. I think the question here is whether this community, a large one and a growing one, needs for professional and scientific talent of the graduate center that would allow them to continue to up grade their capabilities. It wouldn't be just in the engineering field. It might be in a wide variety of other fields.

Q . . . . . act of the legislature as far as . . . . whether or not there is a need for more than the legislature approved?

Gov Oh, yes, we're talking about something that is far broader and really of a different concept than the legislature approved, yes, but I think the operation during this biennium on the legislative appropriation that was allocated, \$120,000 would give us good information and good experience on which to base the ultimate cost and the desirability and scope of a full-scale graduate center.



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Gov Well, I hate to use the word adamant because you have to describe the circumstances before you could really do that but I do think that reductions are a ducking away from responsibility. That's not solving a problem. What we do is try to establish the minimum support levels necessary for someone who is receiving or who needs public assistance in terms of their food needs and clothing and housing needs and then to say, here are your minimum needs, but because we choose not to meet them we cut them all back 10 or 12 or 15 percent. I think it is just ducking our responsibilities and ducking the problem itself. I certainly wouldn't advocate that we worked hard during the last three years to eliminate the ratable reduction that had been in effect for the ten years previous to that.

Q Are you satisfied with the Department of Public Assistance . . . . .

Gov Well, I suppose you can always find an example--maybe several examples that appear to be unneeded in the distribution of funds. I would say this, I think we have in charge of the Department of Public Assistance one of the finest and toughest administrators in state government in Sid Smith. He has given new direction and new esprit de corps to the entire department--he's instituted programs that have helped to put recipients back in jobs and they have been highly successful programs that have saved us several millions of dollars and they will be continuing savings as each year goes by. In fact if it hadn't been for his efforts our financial problem would be a lot more difficult than it is at the present time, so while I suppose there is never a time when we sit back and say we are doing a perfect job, I think that now we have probably the finest director and the finest administration in the field of public assistance than we have had at least in my memory. This is really a problem caused by

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Gov No, not from reports from the Department of Public Assistance---reports from others completely outside the---some businessmen for instance have investigated and worked with the Department of Public Assistance during our businessman's look at state departments. This is coming not only from private citizens but from people in other departments of state government as well as, incidentally, as well as people who are case workers and members in the Department of Public Assistance who, I think, would agree that we've got a new sense of direction, a new sense of leadership in the department they haven't seen before.

Q\*

Gov I think there is, as I say, I don't know that we're ever . . . . . did have an opportunity to talk to some of the gentlemen you're referring to . . . and he indicated to me as I think he would indicate to anyone. He thinks the present director in the present direction of the department is the best he's ever seen. But it doesn't mean that the job we're doing is perfect. We're doing some new things and innovating the new programs that I think are bringing success we haven't seen before, and in that respect are saving substantial money over what otherwise would be the

case if we had gone on with the practices in the same direction as previous leadership, we would, as I say, be in much more difficult financial problem than we are today. This present problem is caused really from three sources that the economic fallout of people who are coming to the State of Washington in increasing numbers. They have heard about the great economy and the number of jobs available. They arrive here with no money, no housing, no skills, no education and find their way under the public assistance roles. This is one of the problems associated with rapid economic growth. The second thing is inflation itself. Inflationary costs affect every individual citizen but it also affects government to a great extent---the allocations of money, the individual recipients for rent, for food, for clothing all depend on the costs of those items and as inflation hits, it drives those costs up. The same, incidentally, is becoming more of a problem in our Department of Institutions where we have to buy food for those who are in institutions and we're out in the market buying like the individual citizen and as prices go up they hurt state government as well as the individual citizen. And the third thing and perhaps the most important of the three is the rapidly escalating costs of medical care in the field of public assistance. Now much of this is caused by the medicare act and associated medicare act which have been much more costly than anyone anticipated at the federal level. And these three things combined have given us the problem we face now.

Q Isn't the bigger problem in the field of aid to dependent children?

Gov Well, when you talk about the various categories of aid, yes. There is no question that this is the biggest problem. Our old age assistance roles are continually declining as more people are aided by pension programs and by social security. ADC unquestionably is the most difficult program we have and the most difficult problem. Maybe this is to a certain extent a measure of the---something of a decline in not only the system of our own family make up in this country. This is not unique, incidentally, in the State of Washington. These same financial pressures are in at least as heavy and in many states much more heavy than they are in our own state, but the pressures of family break up are causing much of this increase in aid to dependent children. And of course, to ask the Department of Public Assistance or perhaps any unit of government can ever fully solve. That comes right back to the individual and our whole society.

Q\*

Gov Well, I don't know, I think it would be worthwhile sometime to really see the kind of situation where the kind of living conditions of people who are on public assistance have. I've seen some of it and I certainly have been made aware of a lot more and I haven't found anybody yet living on public assistance who enjoyed the standard of living that they had. It's a minimum standard and certainly isn't up with those who are able to get out and get a job and work and make it on their own.

Q\*

Gov Some, but some are not. No, there are many other reports made by a wide variety of groups. I think they all pretty much point out the same thing and as I say, it's---you can just pick at random some cases and go out and see and it's not pleasant.

Q \*

Gov No, no I haven't, no auspicious dates yet. Any decision on what to do next year will/in question become after the first of the year. I made no decisions as to when.

Q Incidentally, do you actually feel that the chances for a special legislative session . . . . .

Gov Well, pretty close to that, yes I say this because we have the capacity to handle a financial problem up to \$10,000,000 through our contingency fund. Beyond that we cannot go. And then we're faced with the alternatives that ratable reductions, deficiency spending or a special session, and I think if the problems go beyond \$10,000,000 I don't look upon either ratable reductions or deficiency appropriations as a proper way to handle the problem.

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Gov You're certainly not supposed to, that's right. And right now then--- when I say 50/50 it's because it is apparent that the total at present time, our foreseeable problem is pretty close to \$10,000,000 and if it doesn't appear that it's going to get beyond that then I think that we can

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Gov No, we said originally that it was from \$6 to \$20 million. It's hard to get any closer to that. It sounds like a wide spread, but remember we're talking---we start from a budget of \$350,000,000 so that kind of brings the percentage spread down considerably and we were working on the basis of information from only the first three months of the 24 month biennium. Each month the more experience we have will narrow that gap and need less to pinpoint a little more closely what our problem appears to be and we will have another month's experience by the time of this legislative meeting on November 21st and will be able to pinpoint . . . . .

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Gov Well, I hope so. Another thing we will have that is an associated problem and one that we have to keep in mind are the school enrollments in common schools and in higher education. Higher education in every case the estimates are virtually identical with the actual enrollments---very, very close all across the board in higher education. In common schools we have 5,000 to 6,000 more youngsters than we anticipated. This is a measure of more citizens coming into the state, mostly young families with grade school-age children. This is where the real bulge is and we will know again by the middle of November how the October first enrollments are varied. Whether they are coming down at the average rate or not as fast or faster. That'll give us a measure of what our year-round average enrollments are likely to be at the present time unless it comes down at all faster than we anticipated, this will reflect a higher average enrollment than the legislature authorized, it will mean the spending of about \$3,000,000 more than the appropriation, but this is almost entirely balanced by increases also in local revenues a little beyond our anticipation.

Real estate excise taxes are higher, other local revenues are a little higher and when added up they just about balance. So it appears as of right now that we don't have a significant problem overall in terms of school enrollments. We have a very severe problem in terms of individual school districts. Federal Way for instance and a few other suburban school districts in the Seattle area have had an increase in enrollment of 10 to 15 percent this year with virtually no tax base on which to base that enrollment or finance it.

Q\*

Gov

Well, this would be in conjunction with the legislative leaders trying to pick a suitable time, but I would hope before the end of the year---shortly before Christmas.

Thank you, Governor.

\* Question not audible on tape recording.

Office of the Governor  
February 15, 1968  
Neil McReynolds  
753-6780

Governor Dan Evans today announced a three-step action program to alleviate the concern of steelhead fishermen over the four-day extension of the winter commercial season on the Columbia River.

Evans said that he will vigorously pursue this program, which is being done with the concurrence of the State Game Commission, the State Game Department, and the State Fisheries Department.

Beginning today, the Fisheries Department and the Game Department will jointly monitor the commercial fishermen on the Columbia. Evans said that the state hopes that based on the assurances received by the Director of Fisheries that only 7½ inch or larger mesh will be used.

If, however, after a 10-day period, it is determined that there is not substantial compliance with the mesh agreement, the Governor has instructed the Director of Fisheries to insist immediately on the reconvening of the Oregon-Washington Columbia River Compact for the purpose of ending the commercial season on the Columbia at the end of February.

Secondly, Governor Evans said he will meet with Governor Tom McCall of Oregon to discuss means of both maintaining the commercial fishery in the Columbia while at the same time exploring ways to minimize the commercial steelhead catch in future seasons.

Finally, the Governor is going to call for a complete review of the Oregon-Washington Columbia River Compact. Evans has previously expressed support of the proposal to bring Idaho in as a member of the compact. He also feels that the sportsmen should be represented.

"Because of the differences between Oregon and Washington and because of the variety of interests involved, the entire compact arrangement should be reviewed and every effort should be made to include additional representatives on the compact so as to give the sportsmen a forum where they can make their views known and play a part in the decisions in getting Columbia River seasons," Evans said.

The position of the Governor since taking office has been to minimize steelhead catch by commercial fishermen in the Columbia River. Although steelhead are classified as a food fish in Oregon, they are a game fish in Washington--thus, this state opposes their taking as food fish.

The Governor emphasized that this policy of the administration and Fisheries Director Thor Tollefson to minimize the commercial taking of steelhead has been consistent and that the recent agreements by



members of the Oregon-Washington Compact were approved by Tollefson in good faith and in line with this long-standing state policy.

Tollefson seconded the motion of the Oregon Fish Commission to extend the winter commercial season on the Columbia for four days only, with the assurances from the Fishermen's Union and the Columbia River Packers that  $7\frac{1}{2}$  inch or larger mesh would be used by fishermen this season.

Governor Evans said that he has consistently favored the continuance of a healthy and productive commercial fishery for salmon on the Columbia. However, steelhead are a game fish in Washington, and so he feels that their commercial taking should be minimized. He doesn't think there should be a conflict between the two.