

Interview with Roy Elson on October 13, 2003, in Sonoita, Arizona Roy: Interviewed by PAM: Stevenson.

FYI – Tape starts at 00:51:00

PAM: Name

ROY: and serial number?

PAM: Basically, yeah.

ROY: My name is Roy Elson and I am now living here in beautiful Sonoita, Arizona.

PAM: It is beautiful too. Tell me about, were you born in Arizona?

ROY: No, came to Arizona in 1938. My mother had tuberculosis. I was actually born in Pennsylvania, the last of nine. There was 25 years difference between the oldest brother and me. I was the baby. She had contracted tuberculosis and in those days they sent you west to either get well, die, or do both, in which she did. So I came out, there was three of us, I had two sisters, well four of us first came out and then we were out there a year and she got well. And then we went back to Pennsylvania again for about two years and then she got sick again and we moved to California because Tucson was, the heat bothered her a lot so we moved over lived in Santa Ana for a year. This was 1942 and my father who was a railroader for one of the founders of the Brotherhood of Locomotives of Engineers and a fireman back in, before the turn of the century. He was a fireman at 17 and an engineer in the Pennsylvania railroad at the age of 18 so he spent his whole life in the railroad. He got killed on the way to work. A 19 year old drunk going to a dance hit him going about 90 mph, one of those tanks, you know, in the old cars. Anyhow, now as a result, we all went back for the funeral, I think I was 11. And then my two sisters and I because we were all in school went back to California. And while back there my mother was trying to clean up the estate and all, fell down some steps and punctured her lung and broke seven ribs and then she got pneumonia and then the tuberculosis came back so we then moved back, moved over back to Tucson. And from then on, I grew up in

Tucson and went to Mansfield Jr. High and Roskruge, and Tucson High, which was the only high school in the city and then the University of Arizona (U of A). And it was from U of A where I was recommended. Carl Hayden used to come back to Neil Hooten who was sort of the head of the political science department there for young men that wanted to continue their education and all my predecessors were were where people had been recommended by this Neil Hooten. For some reason though, his father, you know, helped build ASU. I mean started ASU. He thought it was still a teacher's college and so he always went to the university for people to join his staff. Because he learned early on that he'd rather train young people rather than bringing someone back that had that experience with someone that had been in politics than being taught and he still wanted to be the Senator and they would train his young people the way he wanted to train them so that's how I got started. But I basically grew up in Tucson.

PAM: Tell me, you went to the U of A, what did you study there? What were your plans at that time?

ROY: I got an academic scholarship out of Tucson High to the university or I probably couldn't have gone, didn't amount to much but it was books, fees, and tuition and everything otherwise I probably would have enlisted in the military and tried to come back after serving and get the Bill of Rights, you know the GI Bill of Rights or something like that but I started. And I just wanted to be a geologist and then the girls weren't very pretty and I couldn't see spending the rest of my life just out there with the rocks and so I changed and then I got into, but I always took political science courses because I always like politics. As a little boy, I used to hand things out at precincts and I had an uncle who sort of indoctrinated me into the Roosevelt era and so I always liked it. But then, then I got interested in psychology and that's what I finally got my major in. My degree was in psychology but now I notice at the university has me getting my degree in philosophy which is, you know, because I didn't know what I wanted to do, all I knew I wanted to get the best education in the broadest range possible. I wanted

to be a renaissance man of sorts. I took everything. I had plenty of hours in, well in political science and psychology and then I had enough for minors in history and philosophy and, you know, I just took everything. But I was always working because we didn't have any money. Had lots of little businesses going and things like that and always working and particularly when I was at the university. I worked at the deaf and blind school for a couple of years supervising boys there. Then I worked seven days a week from midnight to 8:00 in the morning at the old Pima County Hospital on South 6th Street and that was quite an experience, so many funny stories and wonderful memories of how crazy human beings are. I was averaging about, you know, 100 hours a week working and I was carrying 18 hours, and I was averaging about 16, six hours of sleep a week, but I was popping pills. My sister was a nurse. She was a surgical nurse out at the Tucson Medical Center and she got me some pills. So I used a lot of amphetamines. In fact, I took them from the time I was 17 until I was 33 years old because I never went to bed. I just uh, so I am sure it's ruined whatever brain I had because I had all the other vices too. I had weaknesses for woman and for, you know, everything you could imagine booze, you know, I would say it was the fast track.

PAM: I was going to say, it was amazing you survived that.

ROY: A lot of people say that. I didn't think I was going to either. But I'm still around so it says something for a, you know, a life of moderate dissipation. Anyhow, but one night I passed out at the hospital. And what I did at the hospital is I, one of those old fashioned switchboards you know, the phone and your putting in all the wires and all that. And I then I typed up all the statistical information for the morning, you know, and I could answer calls, and tell the people well, how the patient was doing, limited of course, and but this one night I woke up. I can still see it to this day, the blinking lights, the red little lights going on and off and the switchboard was all lit up and I'm lying on the floor. And I said this is stupid, I'm killing myself. And then the next day, I went in and quit school. And when I was going around to get, uh, and I had just had mid-terms, did well on my mid-terms

and everything, and I was going around to get signatures so I could withdraw, I went by to see Dr. Hooten and he says you can't do that I just recommended you to Carl Hayden, are you interested? And I said, oh my, oh I am interested yes because Carl Hayden was even a legend back then. I missed voting for him in 1950 because I wasn't 21 then and that was the age limit then. But so Paul Eaton, who was then the Senator's administrative assistant, was out and interviewed me and this was right before Thanksgiving I think that year. This is 1952. He interviewed me and a bunch of other guys and all of the sudden I got a telegram from the Senator supposedly saying could you be in Washington by December 1? And I wrote, I responded with one word "Yes". And so then I was, it had to be little before that, but . . . , I then had to borrow some money because I didn't have any clothes because we went to school in Levi's and t-shirts. So I borrowed some money from a good friend in college. He was over in Korea at the time but his wife loaned me the money. I got an airline ticket and bought some clothes, you know, even an overcoat and I even bought a hat, you know, because they told me everyone wears a hat in Washington. So I was back there December 1, 1952, and that's when I started working with the Senator.

PAM: Have you ever met the Senator?

ROY: No, had never met him until I walked into his office that day. My brother, my oldest brother the one I mentioned who was the first of nine, he was in Washington and he met me at the airport. But he had the National Presbyterian Church in Washington D.C. and he had gone back there after the war. He had served under Eisenhower, had a very interesting career himself. In fact, he was the senior officer at the execution of Private Slovak and baptized Eisenhower and he also baptized me which he brought back some water from the river Jordan back in 1936 or somewhere back there and baptized me. And I always accused him of bringing dirty water back or polluted water because it sure in the hell didn't do anything for me. Anyhow, he met me at the airport and I had this hat on and, you know, the suit on and all that, I walked right by him. He didn't even recognize me and then I tapped him on the shoulder and said I'm your brother,

you know, he had to go with me to see, to meet the Senator because he, he ended up being Chaplain of the U.S., in fact that was one of my first lobbying jobs after the Senator left. He became Chaplain of the United States Senate and was for 12 years.

PAM: So how old were you at that time?

ROY: When I went to Washington, 22. I had just turned 22.

PAM: So what did you think when you first met Carl Hayden?

ROY: I was impressed. Had this wonderful voice and though he was 75 then because his birthday was in October, October 2 and mine 's October 1 so we always sort of celebrated our birthdays together, but you know who's birthday was really important. Anyhow, I was just this voice, and this even then he was bigger than you thought deceivingly, and though he was older and he shrunk some but he was very powerful and he walked every where though he lived right across the street in Methodist Building, which was right next to the Supreme Court. He was in the office seven days a week, you know, which made it rough on staff. Because he just well he was there all of the time. So that but you got to remember this was the height of "McCarthyism" when I arrived there and there was only one Senate Office Building, the old Senate Office Building (which is now the Russell Building). And it was frightening and I had always been sort of outspoken, some people sort of thought maybe I had my leanings were really beyond socialism, but you know, that other word. Anyhow, it shocked me that as I those first six months back there because I had been familiar with McCarthy and his "Wheeling" speech and I had been back to Washington back in the late 40s and that, when McCarthy made his speech over in Wheeling, West Virginia, but to the Owen, Lattimore, and some of the other trials that were back there, you know, the communists, and so I it was a very frightening time and you could people wouldn't talk to each other. You would walk down those corridors and it was just really frightening. I, uh, the closest watering hole was diagonally across the street from the Senate Office

Building called the Carol Arms Hotel. And they sort of had a bar downstairs and a restaurant and that's where everyone sort of hung out though they did have another hotel, The Plaza, down the street. This is back now, I'm talking in 1952. Anyhow, I used to drink with this . . . after I came back off of active duty, with McCarthy and Roy Cohen and Shine. I could tell you an interesting story about Roy Cohen. Though McCarthy was a very personable guy, and you know, you couldn't help but like him in certain ways, but Roy Cohen frightened the hell out of me because he was brilliant and had a photographic memory and, just and totally amoral and unethical, and of course even then I suspected that he was gay, but which he was. Anyhow, we drank it together a lot but Roy Cohen really frightened me but years, years later this is after I had been with the broadcaster's and other things, but I went to a fundraiser in Yankee stadium that Steinbrenner put on for Pete Rodino, you know of Watergate fame and chairman of the Judiciary Committee, in Yankee Stadium. They had all the old Yankees there Whitey Ford, Yogi Berra; you name 'em they were there. Anyhow, they had a big dinner and then we were all going to be up in Steinbrenner's box, its in his suite for the game, but they had a big dinner, drinks, and cocktails and I had a couple of martinis. Anyhow, I had had a couple of martinis and some hors d'oeuvres and if was before the dinner, and in walks Roy Cohen. I thought what the hell is this guy doing here for Pete Rodino, you know, but he played all sides of the fence and particularly, he got disbarred, you know, and all the other things. Anyhow, I went up to him and I said, "Hey Roy, my name is Roy too and I don't know whether you remember me but we used to drink . . ." and then he said and how he remembered and he said boy we sure under estimated Carl Hayden and went on in that vain. I said "Well Roy all I wanted to tell you is that back then I thought you were a shit and my opinion hasn't changed." And it was like water off of a duck's back and he just laughed and said, "Let's go have a drink." Anyhow, but when I first arrived in Washington, it was a very frightening time now.

PAM: What was your job? What did they hire you to do?

ROY: There were seven people on the Senator's staff at that time, personal staff including me. His administrative assistant, who was Pauly; his secretary, the secretary was sort of the number 2 person in the office, that was Bob Coat (who's now dead both of them are dead, Paul just died recently); and me, I was the assistant secretary. I was broken in by opening the mail, going through it, matching it up, reading the files, you know, I was trained. I had to read all the incoming and outgoing mail, you know, to get a sense of everything. Then I was responsible for the files and keeping them current and we had a tickler system, very simple system but was very effective. My predecessor, Paul Eaton, he could remember everything and of course the Senator. I always marveled at him, he had an incredible memory of all the little details of things and never forgot, you know. The one thing is you just didn't dare not remember something he had on his mind, so it sharpened your wits. Anyhow, that's how I started out. Then I started working on social security cases, and veteran's cases, and things like that. And the first water project I think I worked on was a flood control thing for Winslow or something as I started working then that was back, way back, you know.

PAM: When did you first get involved with the Colorado River issues?

ROY: Well, I was trying to get to that. I was only there 7 months before I got called; I had a ROTC commission in the Air Force. I got called to active duty and I thought I had I thought I wouldn't have to go because I was enrolled in school. I had enrolled in January in the second semester at American University doing some graduate work. Anyhow, Eisenhower was inaugurated in January of '53 and Carl Hayden was the co-chairman of the Inaugural Committee. So I remember we had so many tickets to the inaugural, but so I went to all those long couple balls and never got home 'til, I don't think I actually got home back to my apartment. I just arrived in the office at 6:00, 7:30 in the mornings 8 o'clock. And I was still in my tuxedo. The mail had been delivered and I was opening it and trying to keep steady hands. And the first thing I opened was orders calling me to active duty. And I thought, man, they don't waste anytime (joke of course). I

finally had to report in June so seven months later I went on active duty and also eloped at the same time. Then I went on active duty and I like to say that I fought the Korean War rather valiantly over in Germany and France and the Battle of Left Bank, Momart, Riveria, the Balaric (?) Islands, you know, the Rhine River, and Wiesbaden, it was a hell of a war. And I didn't want to come back to Washington. The McCarthy thing scared the hell out of I wanted to go back to school and just continue my education. I sure the hell didn't like the climate in Washington but I got a letter from the Senator while I was overseas and he said what are your plans? And I said well I'm going to go back to school. And I had actually made an application for three schools: Sourbone (?) in Paris, the London School of Economics, and the American School of Photography in Mexico City. And I've often wondered God I should've gone to Mexico City, you know, it would have been lots more fun I think, well I don't know. I've had lots of fun. But he said well before you make up your mind, come see me. I want you to come through because I had to come back to get released from active duty and get a divorce. And so I came through Washington and I told him I said, in the meantime you know the McCarthy thing sort of peaked, and I said I want to go to school and he said you can go to school, but why don't you come back and stay at least stay with me through the '56 campaign. And that's what I decided to do and so I rejoined his staff in June of '55 then I was with him all up 'til he retired in January '69 with some minor interruptions of running for office myself. So I stayed with him through '56, I actually ran his Washington office while they were out in Arizona campaigning. Paul Eaton was still his administrative assistant and Bob Coat was with him still. I just supplied whatever they wanted from Washington and things like that. And then Bob Coat, his secretary left in 1957 and I got promoted into his position and about the same time I enrolled into law school and so I was going again morning, you know. At that time lived on Capital Hill, remarried that year and lived on Capital Hill and so I could walk to the office too. But it made it rough, because then the Senator was in there seven days a week so he sort of got a custom to your coming in on he didn't say anything but you sort of knew you were expected there on Saturday at least for And a

half-day ended up being a whole day and sometimes you'd have to come back on Sunday. And the way he kept track of things and kept on top of things is that he would on the weekend, because they delivered the mail to your office everyday, Saturdays and Sundays and all that. He would open all the mail and the junk mail and he would pick out and say they were responses from the Department of Interior, whatever agency in the government, or an incoming letter. And if we've been corresponding with them or had things, he would Monday morning first thing he would want to see the files. And which he was probably as familiar with it as I was or anything so you had to he'd check this way of how it was going and whether we were getting responses back and how quickly enough and he wrote the most beautiful letters in the world. He could say more in one paragraph than I could in two pages. He just typed and in plain simple English. You didn't have to have a dictionary, you know, I think he knew his constituents. Anyhow, where were we?

PAM: You were pretty young for those responsible positions, weren't you?

ROY: Well, when I became his administrative assistant, I was told that I was the youngest one in the history of the Senate. I don't know whether that is accurate or not. I asked the Senate historian about it once and he thought it was true but I don't know if that's accurate. Yeah, I was 27 when I . . . and all my contemporaries, I mean the people in the same position, were all older, you know. They were 30s, 40s, and even into their 50s. The administrative assistance, or staff director, or on the committees, you know, they were all, and so they and I looked young. Well, I had a crew cut but fortunately I started turning gray very early so I added a few years. But I used to

PAM: Maybe your lifestyle had something to do with that.

ROY: Well it could've. You know, everyone in the Arizona delegation, except the Senator, had a crew cut. Well, Barry Goldwater was pretty short, you know, John Rhodes and staff, they all were running around with crew cuts. Even Mo had one, Stuart had one. We all looked like we just go off active duty. Yeah, I was

quite young and it caused Carl Hayden could pick up a phone call and talk to the President of the United States anytime he wanted to or anyone else. For me to keep up, I might have to make five to ten phone calls, you know, just to get the same information or follow up work on whatever it was. And so it was a lot of work and not to much sleep. And of course that's where those pills came in handy. But I was burning it at both ends but I loved it and I loved it and of course Carl Hayden impressed me so much and he tested you so much. If you . . . I don't think, . . .let me put it this way, I always knew I displeased him some way when he called me "son" and not Roy. I knew that I had done something not quite right or something. He never criticized but he would go over all this stuff that I did or follow it very carefully and assigned me to a, broke me in the right way, more and more responsibility. He just a . . . yeah, I think. . . well he sort of ended up treating me like a son he never had. Because he and Nan, his wife, you know, they had no children of their own and had two nephews Hayden C. Hayden and Larry Hayden. But he . . . as I say, I was just so impressed with him. I would've, I tried to live up to his expectations but he never quite articulated them, you know, well what he expected he just expected you to do a good job and I tried very hard.

PAM: Well let's talk a little bit about the Colorado River and the Central Arizona Project, that's why we came down here. It seems like you would have had a lot to learn to even catch up of the background of that.

ROY: I tell you how I did that. Of course, the Senator had all these files that went way back. Once we learned, well before that, in the late 50s I started reading all the files and followed all the stuff that he did on the Appropriations Committee putting some money in for studies and all the other stuff that he did. And then 3 people that a . . . there was a staff person, a former commissioner of Reclamation on a Senate Interior Committee by the name of Goodrich Lineweaver I think that was the name and I used to meet with him. Then there was another guy from Arizona. He was a project manager, Wellton-Mohawk, at one time but he was back there and was very knowledgeable about the river and also the just the

Reclamation in general. And then as things went on and Floyd Dominy became Commissioner of Reclamation. Well we used to meet probably once a week and have lunch, you know, down in Chinatown. Besides talking about women, you know, we would talk about Reclamation. He was something. He's still alive. You ought to interview him. I think he's still alive. So I tried to quietly educate myself by reading the files and reading all I could and then through these individuals and Paul Eaton, my predecessor, was still there but he was on the Appropriations Committee. He had a cerebral hemorrhage and after he had successful surgery he moved over there and that's when I became the Senator's administrative assistant. But he was very knowledgeable about the river too and worked with the Senator for a long long time with Bill Gookin who was a state water engineer at the time and been I think with the project association too. And then Rod McMullin of the Salt River Project who I had a great respect for and he was so articulate and the Senator was very high on him too and fond of him and so I spent a lot of time with him on being educated. Then another attorney, Charlie Reed, was one I mentioned who I got to know quite well and he certainly knew the law about as well as anyone I could imagine. And then Joe Mansfield who was down in Yuma, an attorney for Cooper Mansfield, but he worked on the river and knew the river about as well as anyone and we were friends and I spend a lot of time with him. So I had a lot of these people that were very knowledgeable about the river and they sort of educated me. And then of course, the man that I knew the most and then I'd ask questions is Carl Hayden. And as I said, he's forgotten more about the river than most people knew. And so I felt very comfortable in particularly as an approach to Arthur Rifkind's (***note: I think he means Simon Rifkind appointed Special Master in Oct. '55***) The Master's Report came out and we knew the court would soon rule and all that. Man, I really started cramming and then I followed all the projects because. . . The great thing about the Senator, there wasn't a thing in the west that he didn't have a hand in or finger in or did something and it was always positive. I mean any water project, power project, rivers and harbors, you know, not only not confined to the west but anywhere in the country. I could tell you some stories

about going to see some people trying to raise money for his last campaign. And I always prepared myself before I went to see these people, if I had to suggest some form of retaliation if they didn't want to help. I really educated myself on their backgrounds and everything. And then they'd set me down and they'd tell me what Carl Hayden had done for New York, Baltimore, it just depends whether it's the airlines or shipping industry or water and power. The man was a marvel and that's why he was so highly highly respected. One of the things that I've always liked to tell people that this shows that the respect he has besides the power he had and because of seniority and the positions he obtained, two examples: One being that he was back in 1933, I think it was, there was some scandal with democratic patronage, or the patroness system, and this was all your elevator operators, your postman, your policemen, and all of them in the United States, as well as in the secretary's Senate office, reporters, you know, it was all patronage. Well, they Carl Hayden was in his first term in the Senate. He'd just finished it. They elected him chairman of the Democratic Patronage Committee and he said he'd take it and he'd run it fairly but if he had any bitches, they could take it and do what they wanted with it, but so He was chairman of that committee from 1933 until I turned over the books in the fall of 1968 to Mike Mansfield and I was his clerk of that committee and I took that over in 1957. I never attended a meeting of the Patronage Committee, it was him. Well, I used that as an example of the respect that his colleagues had for him. Normally a joint committee will rotate every congress where the chairmanship will go to the Senate, and then to the House of the Joint Committee. Well, there's a committee called the Joint Committee on Printing. Well if you realize that every government contract, say a military contract 20% of the contract is printing, you know, diagrams, manuals, and all the other stuff. And one time I think there were about 1600 government printing plants around the world. Well, and this is one, you know, they printed a congressional record and all the other stuff, all the books, and hearings, and government printing office. Well, he was chairman of that committee and it never rotated. And but once he left, man, it was back to the old routine. But I use those two as

examples just that don't get down to the issues like the Central Arizona Project to show the great respect that everyone had for him. He was something else.

PAM: When you got there, what was going on with the Central Arizona Project and the Colorado River was that in the midst of the dispute with California?

ROY: Oh yeah, when I got back there well they just, uh let's see it was '52 that they went to court, yeah I think so. And they finally granted Arizona's motion so it was in the court for almost 11 years. In the meantime, you know there were I don't know, God, the documents there must have been 25,000 pages of documents and 390 witnesses were called by Rifkind, you know, the Master's and that was all going on in starting about '56 somewhere in there that the you know because California was always filing new motions and trying to try things out and finally when Rifkind took, they started having some hearings in San Francisco. So we followed those and of course the Senator was always doing little things to try to move things a long and make sure the reports were up to date and give the BOR, well we were always working on some project and not only in the state but land and water projects and some with the Bureau of Reclamation some with the Anyhow

PAM: Why was it in the court so long? I mean you know most courts don't last that many . . . as for years?

ROY: Well I never finished law school so I can't claim to be a lawyer. I had 50 hours then I got talked into running for the Senate myself and that sort of screwed up finishing my law degree. One of the reasons the issues involved between the river and the compact, the storage act, and all the things that were going on and the Indian claims and California saying they, you know, were entitled to more than there 4.4 and they were already under contract I think for about 5.3 Roy:f. that they were getting out of the Colorado River and just all these issues and it just took time because these lawyers who are the best in the land on water resources and power and so you had oodles and oodles of filing and they just went on and on. And so I remember the Senator said he sort of had a feeling it

would take about 10 years. Well, once they started it, he thought it would be, it would be the early 60s before, you know, we'd get a final decision from the court. And that was disappointing because he felt that he, that we were entitled to use our fair share of the Colorado River, even before that because of the Boulder Canyon Act so to resolve that though California was trying to say no it didn't, compact really was and we never ratified the compact and just on and on so it was

PAM: I know it was a really important issue but it was also really diverse wasn't it?

ROY: The issue?

PAM: Yeah, how and who was going to get the water from the Colorado River.

ROY: Very, very definitely between the upper basin and the lower basin. And there's always the argument, and California always making the argument that there's not enough water in the river, you know. That the studies were dividing it 7 ½ for the upper basin and 7 ½ million a.f. for the lower, just wasn't that much water. And of course the last 30 years there, it wasn't running that way but if you stretched it out over the whole century back to 1905 or something like that, there was plenty of water. Man, I can remember when we got into some of the negotiations. When California, this is now when Governor Brown is governor, the old man not the son. Anyhow, Bill Gookin, myself (Bill Gookin, who was the water engineer), Ed Davis (who I had on our staff), the three of us went up to . . . they had just opened there . . . two . . . in their new state building on their state water plan, they had two floors of computers. And man there were reams and reams of water studies and all these kinds And we were up there Bill Gookin, myself I had a slide rule and Bill had a circular size slide rule and we were competing with their top engineers and this one we really got to know Abbott Goldberg and Wes Steiner, who was on Brown's staff. I always laugh, we felt so inadequate with our slide rules but

PAM: They had a lot more congressmen back in Washington too.

ROY: Oh yeah, there delegation was always . . . and uh . . . back then they probably had 37 or something like 33 and two senators: William Knowland and Engle, Clair Engle from California. But . . . so uh . . . there was always controversy over the Colorado River, I don't care what it was. You name it.

PAM: And there was a lot of controversy even within Arizona.

ROY: Oh within Arizona, when everyone says but . . . everyone talked about unity. That was the biggest farce in the world. We were fighting like cats and dogs between the power authority, the stream commission, and the Central Arizona Project Association trying to get them all together to agree on the time of day was an ordeal. No, there wasn't any unity. And amongst the delegation there was not a great deal of harmony. Part of it started, if you want to know the truth and I'm sure you will be talking to Stuart about this. When Kennedy was nominated, Stuart and his group got the delegation to go for Jack Kennedy. And the Senator really didn't want to get involved but Lyndon finally twisted his arm enough that he endorsed him but we didn't he didn't, I remember sitting down with him and I said if you want to control this delegation and get it for Johnson, you should send us out there to do something it. I mean, you know, let's put on some pressure and I think I know how to do some of that. But he never did. So anyhow Kennedy went on to win and where we first got at cross purposes with Stuart, who became Secretary of the Interior, and just before any of the stuff happened with the Central Arizona Project, and the Pacific Southwest Water Plan, we had some . . . Stuart forgot that the Senator had been a Senator for an awful long time and our first argument started over patronage where Stuart thought he was going to call, control all the federal patronage because he had supported Jack Kennedy. Well they didn't count on Carl Hayden, he wasn't going to roll over and just give up his perogatives as a senior Senator from Arizona.: And he'd been there all those years and so we had some disagreements over patronage though Carl Hayden eventually took care of all the Kennedy people that were in prominent positions and the Arizona delegation of the convention and all. But that's how our, some of our disagreements started. Then we, the Senator when

the Supreme Court finally ruled, I had been out to Arizona with Charlie Reed and Bill Gookin. I came out here and I spent, I don't know, a week or something like that and we were writing up, I was doing the political stuff. Bill Gookin was doing the engineering stuff. Of course what I loved about Bill Gookin and Charlie Reed, Charlie Reed thought he was the best engineer and Bill thought he was the best lawyer. But anyhow, we stayed up all night and then took a . . . caught a flight back to Washington, this a few days before the court's decision came down or a week or something like that, anyhow, maybe a little longer. The a . . . we wrote up put together all these memorandums for the Senator of the water, what the alternatives were and how you – how he might want to put this all together. And of course at that juncture, he thought that a simple Central Arizona Project bill with a bridge in Marble as financing was the best way to go. About the same time or maybe a little earlier, they came out . . . the Secretary came out with his Pacific Southwest Plan, you know, and then we were going to divert water from the Columbia River, interchanges in the Colorado, and . . . and the Senator thought he had a commitment out of Stuart about getting an early feasibility, I mean getting a report out and we were bringing pressure on it, Bureau budget, which it was called then, and Stuart to get us a report. Well it wasn't forthcoming and the Senator felt that it was his time and he had earned this and Arizona had earned it because the Senator and supported practically every dam, you know. He is as much responsible for the Upper Colorado River Storage Project which is Glen Canyon as anyone, and certainly for getting the building site on this side of the river. And anyhow, you could go down every project and particularly in California. He'd helped California just as much because he never believed in using his power to thwart their ambitions. In fact, he had helped them all. And now he thought it was his turn. Well, Stuart, who never to my knowledge actually consulted with the Senator before they came up with this southwest plan, Pacific Southwest Water Plan, never sat down with him to discuss the pros and cons and about Aspinall and how, you know, who was chairman of the house . . . the Interior Committee. And Wayne knew all this, that there was going to be a fight and the fight was always going to be in the House and we could pass any day,

Central Arizona Project bill, in the Senate. The Senator thought he could and he could. But uh . . . and we always knew the fight was going to be over there but he felt that the Pacific Southwest Water Plan was played into California's hands for more delay and more studies because he was positive that, for instances, there were not going to be, Carl Hayden knew Washington Senator Henry "Scoop" Jackson a hell of a lot better than Stuart Udall did because, well "Scoop" Jackson loved Carl Hayden. His office was right around the corner from the Senator's. You know, they saw each other daily. And we knew that he'd never agree to diversions from the Columbia down through California and then more exchanges and dumping into the Colorado River. Well, just . . . and the studies hadn't been done, the feasibility studies. It was thrown together as a package, which giving Stuart credit, he thought the only way of getting agreement among the basins and California was to sort of do a comprehensive, basin wide, you know, plan. Well on paper it sounded good but it sure in the hell in the practical sense made it very difficult.

PAM: I remember reading somewhere that there were some charges about Senator Hayden and Governor Brown getting together coming up with an agreement this collusion.

ROY: Governor Brown really respected Carl Hayden and so did Warren. When he was governor he said it's time we put this behind, if they won in the court, if we won in the court or if it's settled in the court, they would follow it. Yeah, there is a whole segment here about Governor Brown that I think is worth telling because I know I was yanked out of a dentist's chair to come to a meeting. We had a group back in Washington that came back. I guess this would be about '65 or '66, when the Central Arizona Project put together the task force that came back to help on legislation and they did "yeomen" work but they called me into a meeting, because I was sort of the Senator's chief negotiator on the things that he couldn't go to or I went with him to practically every important meeting that there ever was on the subject. Anyhow, we had several meetings with Governor Brown and then we got . . . then we started dealing with Abbot Goldberg who was a lawyer that

was with him and then Wes Steiner, who subsequently became Arizona's state water engineer, but he was the governor's point man on engineering. And so Steiner and Abbot Goldberg and Bill Gookin and myself, we would have these meetings and the Senator had several with Governor Brown down in a couple hotels. And we were making progress because Governor Brown was having some problems over in California with Metropolitan, Norris Kalili (an attorney), and all the other people in Coachella. But he was really wanting to make a deal and was about, well was about to when . . . I'm trying to remember what broke it off. It never really broke off with Brown and his people but our delegation and this task force got wind that we were sort of privately negotiating with the Governor of California and we weren't including them in the process except the Senator had such confidence in Bill Gookin that he included him in there and he was sort of our engineer that we needed. But I know they . . . what the heck happened at the . . . I remember so vividly that they ran me down and they couldn't get a hold of the Senator and I went to their meeting they were having in one of the hotels. I went in there and they were all around and they started jumping on me and what we were doing and how could . . . and ordered me to go tell the Senator that we had to stop dealing with Governor Brown and all this. And I listened and then I got really irritated and I said, "First of all I work for Carl Hayden, I don't work for you people and I think Carl Hayden knows more of what he's doing than any of you, the whole group of you here in this room and I'm going to do what he tells me to do and you can go stuff it up your butts!" and walked out of the meeting. That part I remember rather vividly (laughing). Yeah, because we were having this series of meetings and the Senator liked Brown.

PAM: Yeah, I remember reading that the Streamline Commission or some of the Arizona people kind of thought he was making deals behind their backs, I guess.

ROY: Yeah, yeah, they did. We would've if we did, we would've told them eventually. Yeah, they were upset because they didn't know exactly at that period of time what all was going on. There were so many vested interests and people that thought they knew what the best way to go was. But we were always fighting.

We were fighting the power commission, and when Fannin was Governor, we had to get him to come around.

(Tape Change)

And also about the time when the Supreme Court ruled and I mentioned Charlie Reed and Bill Gookin and the . . . a real tragedy occurred when, with Charlie Reed on this trip I told you about where I had been out in Arizona with Bill Gookin and Charlie and then we came back to Washington DC and met with the Senator and we had all these memorandums and alternatives and as I said I was doing the political part, Bill Gookin was doing the engineering, and Charlie the legal. And so we worked our ass off out here in Arizona and then flew back to Washington DC. Well, they had a suite as the Jefferson Hotel on 16th Street in Washington DC which was across at that time from the Russian Embassy. Anyhow, we had been there almost a week and Bill Gookin returned to Arizona a couple days earlier and Charlie stayed over to finish up some stuff with me and I know . . . well, this is when we . . . Charlie was really upset with Stuart Udall and he was really agitated and he got a meeting called, Orren Beaty and got an appointment with the Secretary. This was one afternoon, Thursday I would think, but anyhow, he got dressed up in his best cowboy clothes, you know, suit and tie, hat and all that and he was going to go to the meeting and then we were going to meet and have dinner at the hotel and he was going to brief me on how it went. Well, he got to the door and I am on the telephone talking to someone, I don't know, and Charlie gets to the door of the suite and he was about to leave and he says, "Roy, it is 19th and F isn't it?" And I didn't pay any attention to him and he yelled at me again, "Roy, it's 19th and F", and I said, you know, still, and finally the third time he yelled at me rather loudly and I put my hand over the phone and I said "Yeah, Charlie, yeah". And he went and walked out the door for his meeting. And I got off the phone and I started thinking Jesus Christ he's not even close to the Department of Interior, if was 19 C or D or something like that. But he had been there a thousand times so I didn't think anything about it. Well, he comes back a couple hours later and we go downstairs to have dinner and he

was going to brief me at the table. So we both order a steak and potato and all that. He starts to brief me and he was acting a little strange but . . . I can still see the place, there was just two of us at this table and all the sudden he's talking and I'm looking down, I think I'm cutting my steak and the next thing I look up and plop his face had fallen right in his plate. And then I called the waiter and I said, "Gee help me I think he's had a heart attack or something" and this big black waiter said, "No", because he was still breathing and everything and his pulse seemed to be good because I checked that. He says, "There's nothing wrong with him, he's just drunk". And I said, "What do you mean, this guy has been on the wagon for years and he's going home tomorrow morning to get married again" . . . And he said, "Well you should have seen him in here last night. It was really bad". And I said, "Well at least help me get him up to the room, to the suite." And thank god this guy was big because Charlie, though he was a tiny little guy, he couldn't have weighed 140 lbs., wiry as hell, but he was like dead weight. And we got him up to the room and so I put him on the couch rather than the bed and I took off his shoes, loosened his tie and took that off, and put him over on his side and put his hand under his face so if he threw up, checked to see if he had any false teeth, you know, just went through the whole routine. Checked his pulse about every 15 minutes and I finally called my wife to come get me. So she did, it didn't take her long about 15 minutes and I lowered the lights, checked him again, just went over him and made sure he was still there. Checked his pulse, it was as regular as ever nice and normal and I closed the door and went downstairs. I told the guy who I knew pretty well on the desk that be sure to get him up by 5 o'clock in the morning because he has to catch an airplane going back to Arizona and to his wedding and all this. And don't fail, I'm going to call you and remind you because he was going to be on duty all night. So my wife was in the driveway in front of the hotel and I walked out and I got in the car and I told her what had happened. She said, "Well don't you think maybe you ought to go back and check on him again", because we just started driving outward. And I said, "Yeah I think I might feel better". So I we went around we had to make a big circle because it was one way streets an stuff, came back,

went up to the desk, got the key from the guy, and said I want to go check on my friend. Went upstairs, unlocked the door, looked over and I knew he was dead. And I rushed over, there was no sign, no pulse, nothing. I called downstairs and said get an ambulance here right away. They came and they were there within minutes. And I still couldn't revive him in anyway. They came. They put an oxygen mask on him. They said, "We'll get him to the hospital" and I said, "Is he still alive?" And they said, "Yes" but that was bullshit but anyhow. And I asked where they were going to Washington Hospital Center and they said we will meet you there. So after they got him out and they took off with him my wife and I drove out. By the time we got to Washington Hospital Center, homicide was already there. Then the questions began, we went through all that. And a detective was there because he confirmed he was dead. And they said well we'll do an autopsy because anything like this in a hotel they had to do an autopsy so they sent him to the DC morgue. So then I had to go back to the office and call everyone out in Arizona and the press and his girlfriend, you know, people in Arizona, Interstate Stream Commission, CAP, I was up half the night. By this time, I was a nervous wreck. I think I had about an hour sleep that night. About noon the next day, I was sitting at my desk and a detective, the same detective, calls from homicide and said could you come over and identify the body also . . . because I asked him if it was a heart attack wasn't it, and he said the autopsy will be completed by the time you're over here. And he said, "By the way do you know where the DC morgue is?" And I said, "Well, yeah I talked to General Hospital . . .", "It's at 19th and F". And I nearly . . . I still get tears to this day. I dropped the phone. Chills still go up and down my back. It was 19th and F SE not 19th and F NW. Anyhow, I went over and I still thought it was a heart attack. Got there and they I had to go back, rolled him out, you know, and you go through the identification. Finally, the assistant coroner was there and I said, "Well it was a heart attack wasn't it?" And he said, "Oh, no, it was a tiny piece of steak that got caught in his wind pipe and he choked to death." And I took all these precautions, you know, that really just made . . . I did everything I knew how and . . . because when I found him there was no sign of the throwing up or

anything else, dry as can be . . . he was just dead. So that's what I meant by earlier telling you that one step beyond. I always wanted to write it up and send it into the Reader's Digest or something like that but he knew where he was going just the wrong direction.

PAM: Very sad story.

ROY: I'm sorry for the tears.

PAM: No, I can see it's still emotional after all these years. And I heard that had a real impact on the Stream Commission and the CAP people he was . . . it was a big loss for them.

ROY: Tremendous loss, I mean, because he was fearless and so bright and just tough as nails. And the Senator just loved him, I mean, he thought he was . . . he just liked the guy, you know. He was a tough little hombre and so bright.

PAM: He'd been a big part of winning the case against California.

ROY: Oh yeah, very much so. He was the one that changed our position and he became chief counsel and led it all. Yeah, he was a big loss. And I still don't know what happened to his girlfriend. I remember coming out to the funeral and that was about it. And I'm still shook up. Well, anyhow that was a little diversion.

PAM: Well, let's talk a little bit more about these dams. We kind of talked about them in passing. What were the proposals for the dams on the rivers?

ROY: Well, Bridge was storage . . . was going to be a storage dam and a power facility too and it would've been the largest highest dam in the west.

PAM: Bridge Canyon?

ROY: At Bridge Canyon, yeah. It was a marvel for . . . was more the run of the well it could maybe hold two million acre feet of water but it was more of a power site must for generating electricity the plans were. The Bridge was also storage and

a power producing, the plans were because it was going to be a huge dam. I mean 700 and something feet.

PAM: How does that compare with like Hoover Dam?

ROY: Oh, much higher than Hoover. I forget how high Hoover is 500 or something like that. But no, this would have been a . . . and as I think I mentioned the Bridge would've backed water up through the monument, the Grand Canyon monument, into a little the park itself but oh the river . . . but as I mentioned to you, you know, way back when Carl Hayden was sponsor of the Grand Canyon, making it part of the legislation, he had made sure that those sites were not included actually in the park though everything above it was, you know, but . . . so uh they were great revenue sites and of course a lot of people . . . The river was already in control once you built Hoover Dam. The river was pretty much controlled then and then they built the other dams below that. And then after they put in Glen Canyon Dam, you know, the river was not the wild river it was of course. So we thought that Marble, we were willing, the Senator was willing, to always, willing to sacrifice if push came to shove because there was enough revenue out of Bridge and it would have been . . . it was a better site as far as the storage recreation, you know, all the things that you now have at Glen Canyon. But of course the conservationists and that started their campaign opposed to anything well either dam but uh . . .

PAM: Early on it seems like Bridge was pretty much an accepted part of the whole . . .

ROY: Oh yeah, in fact it passed when . . . back in the 50s, in the 40s, that was in there, you know. It was part of the original Central Arizona Project. So the Senator always felt that it was bogus that this bitching about the environmental hour were destroying nature and the canyon. Who the hell had been in there, Jesus Christ, you know. Unless you were one of the few who went down the river and, you know, it was not the most accessible site in the world. So, you know, that's what they originally went with and the whole delegation put in a bill that included both Bridge and Marble and . . .

PAM: You mentioned the revenue and the power how did those relate to . . . explain to people who might not know how that related to the Central Arizona Project.

ROY: Well that's the power revenue was what's being sold whether in Arizona or California or Nevada or wherever. The revenues from that would help pay off and also, besides providing the electricity would be used to pay off what it cost to build the dam thing. And so, it was a cash register. I mean it was a thing that was going to pay for it where eventually, you know, it would end up being a steam plant, a gigantic stream plant that polluted the southwest.

PAM: They also needed the power because they needed to raise the water?

ROY: Well yeah, you had to pump it, you know. For instance, what 200 some miles to Phoenix and 300 something down to Tucson and you're covering about 1200 feet you're pumping. It took a lot of power to do that, you know. They had studied every way to move water from the Colorado, you know. They're all sorts of things but the site they finally decided on was coming through Lake Havasu, you know. It was probably the best one then all the ones they've ever considered. And certainly some of the ones that they thought might be coming out of the north weren't very practical. Then that's another whole long story of the history of the Central Arizona Project. The disagreements on what the routes and all that but the pumping costs were the big things and of course building the canal and the size of the canal and, you know, the cost of that.

PAM: When did the opposition first come up about the dams?

ROY: Oh, California, you know, bitched early on. Where it really got started, Saylor, who was from Pennsylvania, a congressman from Pennsylvania, he was a big believer in the national park system and all that. But he also had a lot of coal in his area and other reasons for his loving mother nature. Anyhow, they started . . . when things got delayed as a result of a Pacific South West Water Plan and Aspinall and the upper basin and lower basin and all that then the conservationists really got organized about I think probably one of the best media

propaganda campaigns that I ever witnessed to this day. They really sparked it. The Senator and I really got upset because he knew that river like the back of his hand. And he was really upset with Brower and the Sierra Club and all that. And they were using in their materials photos and stuff that weren't even from the site. A lot of them were from Bryce Canyon and things like that and it really upset people and they did a great job in getting the media and people in these eastern states all excited about we were going to flood the Grand Canyon.

Well, you know, no one – some had never been to the Grand Canyon so they didn't know what they were talking about in the first place, you know. And it would take an awful lot of water to do that. Anyhow, it was a well orchestrated campaign and lobbying job that they did, dishonest though it was, they were very successful in making it difficult for us to run with both Bridge and Marble. And then, of course, we were fighting at home with the Arizona Power Authority that wanted to build it, the state wanting to build it, and we went back and forth and of course it was the Senator who was the one who really put in the bill to take the authority away from the Federal Power Commission to even grant a license. He just stuck it in the first time thinking that would be enough of a message to the Power Commission that the state still wanted to go on and California wanted to build. Well, first of all, we never – the Senator – never thought they could do the financing and the interest on it would be devastating and never pay for it and then putting a state dam in a river that is pretty much a federal river, an interstate river, it would cause a great many problems. The jurisdiction and who would do what and how. And so finally John Rhodes and the Senator actually put in a bill to take and we did take the authority away from the Federal Power Commission. Who was chairman then? Swinder or Swimmer, something anyhow . . . But it was a, the opposition was just you could see it eroding as you sat there working on it. They built up considerable strength, and again it was in the House, and I mean we knew we could beat there . . . beat them pretty much in the Senate but the House? They did a great trial led by Saylor mainly and with the help, I think,

of Aspinall. I mean at least tacit consent because Saylor was on the committee too, he was a ranking Republican.

PAM: How did the compromise, if you call it compromise, the alternative of the coal fired power plant come about?

ROY: Well that came more out of the Department of Interior because we needed some sort of cash register and they were, you know at that time, they were considering nuclear power and then they always knew they had these great coal reserves there in the Navajo Reservation. And so many came out of the Department of Interior and Stuart that perhaps the alternative when it appeared that we couldn't get the dams, or at least one of them, Bridge, I mean, and it came out of this and meetings when the Department of Interior came up with the plan of using the coal.

PAM: Was that kind of a surprise to the delegation?

ROY: No not really because by this time we were sort of looking for alternatives of how to finance it because otherwise you couldn't get it off the ground, you know. So just building the canal wouldn't quite cut it, you know, particularly with Elmer Staats down at the Bureau, the budget, and people like that who were always questioning the subsidies that went to the agriculture and the west and we had lots of fights over the formulas, you know, for that.

PAM: When we talked to Stuart Udall he talked about that, it came as kind of a surprise even to his brother Mo Udall when he announced that there going to go ahead with the power plant.

ROY: Yeah.

PAM: Do you remember that?

ROY: I do. It didn't come as a surprise to the Senator or me. The interesting thing, I don't know where they are now; I hope they're in the Hayden records, but we had lots of memorandums of alternative of how to fight this. I remember once going

over every project in the west and what was needed, what they wanted out of the appropriations, how vulnerable they were, whose ax was going to be gored if we did some retaliation. I mean we were really ready for hardball. And I did most, a lot of the work of the nasty things but eventually the Senator had to use them, you know, at the tail end when Wayne went home and left everyone hanging in, you know.

PAM: Wayne Aspinall?

ROY: Yeah, Wayne Aspinall went back to Colorado and we got his attention real fast. And that's an interesting story in itself because even way back in the early 60s, I know I put together a memo suggesting this and of course the Department of Interior, Floyd Dominy got wind of it of using the Public Works Appropriation Bill and making the Central Arizona Project a rider to it, attaching as a rider. Well, in '67 the Senator really had to use it. John Rhodes, one of the guys from the committee – an engineer, the Senator and I went to see Mike Kirwan who was the chairman of the Public Works Appropriations Committee. Mike Kirwan loved Carl Hayden because Carl Hayden helped him with an Ohio canal or something, something way back when and they had been friends. Mike Kirwan has served in the Congress for years and years and years. But anyhow, we went to see him because what we were going to do is bypass the House Interior Committee and everything else and attach the Central Arizona Project and some other projects to the appropriations bill and then when it went to Congress, you know, we would stick it in the Senate and then we needed Mike Kirwan and some of the leadership over there which the Senator was able to persuade particularly Mike Kirwan. So there was no question we could've done it that way. And Aspinall came rushing back from Colorado and he got wind of what the plan was. But, I will never forget that meeting. That was a really an interesting meeting between Mike Kirwan and Carl Hayden. John Rhodes as always the one in the delegation . . . unfortunately there was suspicion that Mo was so damn bright and able and everything, I'm talking about Mo Udall, that . . . I knew the Senator's office that probably means me mainly and the Senator didn't feel comfortable in confiding

totally with Mo in what some of the strategies were because of the sibling relationship, you know, brothers and Mormons at that, though Jack Mormons, but so John Rhodes was always the one that sort of kept harmony. He was very diplomatic. He was very helpful and he worked very hard and of course he was extremely helpful on the Republican side. Because actually Barry was, though he wasn't there at the time we finally got it authorized was in a way a handicap because he was so controversial, you know. But John Rhodes everyone respected him and the Senator trusted him and I trusted him. He sort of kept some sanity with it all because I became very controversial by this time because of several reasons. The way I ran Carl Hayden's last campaign in '62 and then I ran in '64.

PAM: You ran yourself?

ROY: Yes, I ran for U.S. Senate that is the one I lost to Paul Fannin by 15,000 votes. I didn't know what to do after that. The Senator wanted me to stay with him because of the Central Arizona Project but I was sort of in an awkward position. That whole thing because before the Senator would support me to my running committee, he made me or had me go see both Stuart and Mo and offer his support to them if they'd run. I had to wait around for a decision by them but, you know, they said no and I jumped in very late. But I knew why the Senator wanted to do. It was to neutralize or help, he was always thinking ahead but it was hard on me. Then after I lost that election it was hard going back with him because everyone thought I was going to run again, you know, when the Senator retired or not and secondly, I wasn't quite a senator, I definitely wasn't, but I was no longer just a staff person. I was a very powerful young man myself in my own right and mainly because of the Senator of course but now that I had shown and put on a good race, you know, and almost won. It put me in an awkward position to be the Senator's negotiator and going to like mark ups. They were all in closed sessions in the Senate side and I went to all the conferences and I was the only staff person allowed in, outside of the committee staff you know. Maybe again because of the Senator but I sat in on all those sessions. And I can

remember some of the exchanges between Kecko of . . . and Jackson, Kecko of California and "Scoop" Jackson who was chairman of the committee and Anderson of New Mexico.

PAM: Well, the Senator's health was getting worse wasn't it?

ROY: Well, there was also whispering campaigns, you know, because that's why I think I got overly attacked so much they didn't dare attack the Senator directly but they . . . I was accused of doing a lot of things and the Senator not knowing about them. Well, that was hogwash. One thing I first learned when I went to Washington from an old old timer, who was from Arizona came back with Ashurst, Senator Henry Ashurst, was you never, never do anything, you know, without your boss's knowing what the hell your doing or without his instructions. I mean you just you don't want to get caught out there because then you're dead and you'll be slowly twisting in the wind. And this was a great guy. I'm going to have to go back a bit but one of the best predecessors was this individual. I had been there, this is in 1953, maybe just a month or so before when I went on active duty. And I used to call down and talk to the assistance secretaries and you know people in regulatory agencies and all this. It finally dawned on me I wasn't getting, they weren't getting answered right a way but they would call back and all that. Man, I was really intimidated because they had total recall of our last conversation and, you know, remembered it all and everything. And I said my God I can't even keep up with everything going on here. So I was complaining to this guy. His name was Darrell St. Claire. I was complaining one day to Darrell because he was with the Senator at that time on the Rules Committee. I said I don't think I'm up for this. I'm not bright enough, for this town is too big for me, I just don't have it. I was really depressed. And he said Roy don't you understand what's happening. He says you call down there and they can't answer you right away well they'll get their files out and then they'll get a secretary on the line and who has shorthand, because everyone had shorthand then, and they'll take down the whole conversation. So when they call back, they can sound brighter then hell. And he said you could probably figure out some

ways to stop that. So what I would do after that I'd call someone up, particularly if I'd met him or known them, I would say, "Gee was that you I saw last night going down Virginia Avenue? Who was that good-looking broad you were with – that blonde? Man did you get any of that?" And boy there was a line surge, you know, and things that, that I'd do to break the . . . and then I started taking keeping meticulous logs which I still do to this day. I might even show you one. But about 1961 after Kennedy was elected . . . I think everyone came out of the woodwork wanting their old jobs back from the Truman days and all that. And I remember one weekend, you couldn't see, I couldn't see over my desk the job files; you know they're stacked up. I think I was in there the whole weekend dictating just letters on each one. And it took the secretaries, because they only had four of them but they were super secretaries. It took them two weeks just to get to that. I went back, was going out to Arizona or something like that. They were all, you know, wanting to come around but it was just the . . . I started to say something else about Kennedy and of course when Kennedy got assassinated, Carl Hayden in effect became Vice President of the United States. Well, we took over Lyndon's payroll. I mean the Vice President's payroll. We at one time had all the offices and the capital. I started hiring people like crazy. I must have had 40 new people and I did all the hiring which is . . . well never mind.

PAM: What was Hayden's relationship with Johnson?

ROY: With Johnson, oh very very good because he was on the Policy Committee and saw him everyday when he was majority leader and also when he was Vice President of course. And the Senator, the Senator was fearless. I mean he could call anyone down and he stopped Johnson on several occasions in trying to skirt things because Johnson was a very able man, you know, he was a master of that Senate. I don't know whether you read Caro's book of Master of the Senate but it's a superb book. Anyhow they were very close and of course Johnson could always depend on normally the Senator, Magnuson from Washington, "Scoop" Jackson, Bob Kerr from Oklahoma, you know, Dick Russell, of Georgia, you know, all the power – the inter circle you might say. He

knew how to work with them really good and he was just a master of it, certainly in the Senate. And that's, then he became of course President our first Vice-President then President. But as Vice-President he was also very expansive in wanting facilities and of course a guy from Arizona by the name of Joe Duke was the Sergeant in the Arms. He was always after the architect and Joe . . . well, when Kennedy was assassinated, I think when I took over the payroll and then we kept a lot of Lyndon's people on the payroll for awhile until I finally told Walter Jenkins, I think it was, that you have so much time and they're all gone because we're moving in. I think we had 40 offices. I couldn't even get around to them in a day, beautiful offices. I kept Lyndon's special one for myself. It had a bar, a bed, and you know, just . . . it was down in the terrace. We had lots of room. And then I kept another one that was . . . two others, one was right next to the Ethic's Committee and I could when I was in there, I could hear everything going on in that committee because it was a small little hide away and no one knew it was there. Then the other one was right across from the Senate Judiciary Committee and that was another special room that I sort of kept for myself, special meetings of course.

PAM: Sounds like you were kind of running things there for a while.

ROY: Oh man, we had lots of fun. Yeah but that was '63 and there were so many interesting stories about that time and then, you know, Carl Hayden knew exactly what he'd do if it had been gone to him and he ended up in the White House but . . . and I remember the day out there Kennedy was shot and everybody was talking about how someone could pull all three shots in 9.4 seconds or whatever it was. And we were down in the cafeteria and of course by this time we had secret service. We had guards. We had new communications equipment. We could call anywhere in the world, any embassy, and all this. You know, it was heavy stuff and we had a guard standing outside the Senator's office 24 hours a day, and escorts home, and that sort of thing. And it really irritated the hell out of him and finally kicked them all out. We kept the communications equipment of course (laughing). I wanted that, anyhow. When we're down having lunch in this

little cafeteria down in the Senate basement and I asked him about could this, you know, something, you know bolt-action gun? And he said, "Hell any decent marksman could do that at that distance and a slow target gong away from you and I could do that in my sleep." And then I remembered that of course Carl Hayden back in 1911 at the rifle matches at Camp Perry in Ohio you know the National Rifleman matches. He shot a possible 15 consecutive bulls eye with an Aught Three Springfield at 900 yards with an open sight in competition. And I thought boy, you know, so that's really getting off the subject.

PAM: A different side of him that most people don't think about.

Unidentified Man: Well he was the sheriff.

PAM: I heard the story of one of his chases as sheriff too. I know Sam Goddard talked about a meeting with Lyndon Johnson that Carl Hayden organized and there is a picture of them meeting. Do you remember that?

ROY: Yeah, I was at that meeting.

PAM: What was that all about?

ROY: That was a . . . well there was also a meeting with Jack Kennedy too but the one with Lyndon was to, you know, get him off his tail and support the . . . and get our reports up and get the feasibility I mean studies done and all that. And uh I think there was just the three of us in the room at that one. We were in a couple meetings.

PAM: I know the one that there is a picture of has at least Lyndon and Carl Hayden and Sam and a couple of other people.

ROY: Sam Goddard you mean?

PAM: Yes.

ROY: I know there was a meeting with the delegation. I mean when the government was back but the ones I'm thinking about they were sort of alone for the most part.

PAM: I mean there was always a photographer there. It's like a big 8 x 10.

ROY: My favorite picture is with Lyndon. I don't know of . . . in the oval office just the two of us and that was just before he announced, this would be in 1968, it was before he announced he wasn't running and I would've sworn that he was going to run again. But anyhow, I was thinking about different meetings then the one you're talking about.

PAM: Back to talking about the CAP, tell me about the hearing, it was hard to get the House side to hold the hearings for that. What was the problem there? What was the hold up?

ROY: Well, first of all, Aspinall wanted to make sure he had his upper basin project included in anything and he then of course was fearful if Arizona got the Central Arizona Project and California got their guarantees and everything that Colorado would be left out in the . . . and the upper basin would be left out in the cold and we wouldn't be interested in helping them anymore so he was always dragging his feet about it until he got assurances and worked out some arrangements that would protect the projects in the upper basin and particularly in Colorado that he just used all sorts of excuses for that. They didn't have the studies, they weren't done, and the diversion of the water from the Columbia and the water diversions from Northern California and all these things. And that's what made the Senator mad because the Pacific South West Water Plan in his eyes was really a way to delay things. I mean it would put off things because there are so many intangibles and things. It was thrown together. It was not really organized though they've been studying, wanting to study the diversion of the Columbia River water. And of course we knew there'd never be a diversion as long as "Scoop" Jackson and Magnuson were around particularly "Scoop". He was chairman of the committee and I think Stuart misread that a lot and he also

misread Carl Hayden's relationship with "Scoop" Jackson. In the House it was just one thing after another. And they then wanted more information and would ask the Bureau of Reclamation to come up with some real studies. And we had the arguments about the water in the river. And I know the Senator wrote one letter to Dominy. We wrote a lot of letters but he wrote this one to Dominy saying well if there's not enough water in the Colorado for Central Arizona there sure the hell isn't enough for any of the projects in the upper basin either then if we are going on those statistics. I mean hydrology and the water. It was a pretty messy letter. I think Floyd said back there is plenty of water but when you look at the long return and you know "hetched" it. And of course we finally got down to the point we didn't give a damn whether there's enough water there or not. We just . . . we figured if we got the ditch built and some how had the money in the cash register, we would find the water to put there. . . and if we had to send our National Guard to California. But mainly, we would get tied up in these arguments, you know, the studies that everyone would make and each state would come up and of course California was always insisting that their hydrology was the best of all because it had all these things and the Metropolitan Water District and Imperial and Coachella. They all, you know, they said their figures of water flow and of course there were using it. And they had their ditches. There were just lots of easy reasons for Aspinall to drag his feet, just lots of them.

PAM: I know when Sam Goddard finally went back and testified, there was some feeling that he kind of got, that they really pounded him where they couldn't have done the same thing to Rhodes or Hayden.

ROY: No one dare do it to Carl Hayden because he . . .

PAM: So they took it all and kind of just blasted Goddard with it . . .

ROY: Yeah and Sam, of course, we even warned . . . well, you know, Clayton Niles who was Sam's assistant a very very nice guy and very able. He was trying to guide Sam who really didn't know that much about water or the history. And the Senator, I know, when he came to visit us, you know, right after he had been

elected and everything when he came to see the Senator. The Senator said, "Sam just follow my lead and I think that will keep you out of political trouble and you can blame it on me and don't try to get too far out in front". You know well, one time Clayton Niles thought the state ought to consider going along, you know, its own bank rolling of the project but he backed off that after he got into the details of it. But Sam came back and Sam wasn't a very good listener sorry to say. He . . . I don't know whether . . . well I shouldn't say anything now because my hearing getting so bad. I don't know whether it was hearing or he just was in a different wavelength. He never listened. Then he . . . and . . . I'll never forget it because he kept calling Chairman Aspinall, "Aspinwall", and couldn't and repeatedly and the people would tell him and then he'd go do it again. He just had this mental block of this thing which didn't endear him, the chairman, who was a sort of a nasty old guy himself. He was not the sweetest person in the world and he was clever as hell and a good politician and he knew how to use his power. Because the chairman of the House, he controlled the schedule of bills, of hearings, of everything, so he had lots of room to maneuver particularly back in those days before they changed some of the rules. So Sam didn't make the best impression at that time. But a lot of it was for show too, you know, because the hearings, it's not as if we didn't you didn't have all the damn information before all the correspondence, all the reports, all the . . . everything that went into it. You pretty much, the hearings were always sort of more for laying more ground work and just for the record then it was . . . We weren't going to convince anyone particularly there that hadn't been and what would convince them is maybe some political convincing and things like that. But, you know, everyone knew what it was about for the most part, so a lot except things like that were embarrassing. I mean just didn't . . .

PAM: Did you ever doubt that the Central Arizona Project would get built? I mean it seems like it was a pretty fantastic idea to build a canal 300 miles. Did you ever really think it would get built?

ROY: Yeah and so did the Senator. I mean there was no doubt in his mind that it could and should be built. The problem was getting in authorized and then getting the seed money and of course I think the delegation did a very good job following up, but getting the appropriations to see it come to fruition. I think they did a good job getting the funds and following up and then . . .

PAM: It certainly took a long time though.

ROY: Oh yeah, you knew it was going to take a long time. And, you know, we used to have arguments all the time over how much it could cost, you know, how much even back then we were talking for municipal purposes \$100 an acre foot and now they're bitching because it's a . . . I don't know what it's going for now but it's less than that but we knew that. The Senator always knew . . . but I think he'd be shocked with what's happened in the Phoenix area. I don't think that's what he had in mind. He had more of an idea, I think a hope of an oasis with a growth to be a beautiful city not the pollution, and the water was to make it all possible.

PAM: In the early days didn't they think of it as more for agricultural?

ROY: Oh very definitely, he always thought Phoenix and the inbound grew into the agricultural areas that the towns and Phoenix and Tucson would be able to pay at a much higher price, you know, for the water. And so he always anticipated that eventually, you know, our agricultural community would be secondary and it was going to be industrial and just too damn many people. No, he always, it was always a matter of uh, even the allocation we put on the bill for when they were going to run the aqueduct to Tucson, you know, parts of that were for agricultural purposes but again there was the municipal . . . but he always anticipated as it grew that there'd be arrangements worked out where there'd be a transfer, an equitable transfer of the land to the cities and towns and counties and the Indians.

PAM: That's a whole other issue we haven't even touched on. What are you proudest of as far as your role in all this?

ROY: I can't think of any one thing particular. I was very proud to be and spend that part of my life with Carl Hayden and working on this that was so important and he'd had dreamed about for 50 years or his whole life practically. And the way he treated me and trusted me and gave me all the support and authority and backed me up on everything I did in helping him. I'm . . . there was only twice, to show what a man this guy was, where we got a crossed purposes what I was doing, thinking I was doing what he wanted done when he was making concessions somewhere else and on both occasions . . . this is the only time it happened in the whole time I was with Carl Hayden. When I found out about it, I went back and said, "Jesus Christ Senator I'm over here taking this stance, this hard line and making brownie points and you're just" . . . you know, we discussed what happened and he said I'll take care of it. Now this is a man where he went back to the person he made a commitment to and said, "I can't do that, will you relieve me of my commitment", and the other guy said I mean the other Senator said, "Yes Senator I will." He came back and he straightened that one out. Then one other time a similar thing happened not as bad. In both occasions he went back and backed me up for what I was doing. You know, we had these discussions practically everyday. I was the first person to see him in the morning, last person to see him at night seven days a week until I started running, you know, then I was commuting back and forth. I guess the other proud moment was being there, you'd probably seen the picture of the bill signing with Johnson and the Senator and all of them and I'm one of the few people in the picture and I'm very proud of being there that day. You know, that still brings tears to my eyes. And I said I shouldn't be here, I'm just a staff man and the White House said you're going to be there. That made me feel good that they sort of recognized that I had something to do with helping the thing through. And the Senator of course wanted me there and so I look back at that and I like my picture.

PAM: I think a lot of people really thought that towards the last years that you were running the office.

ROY: Well, I heard that so often and I could name some names of people that tired to spread the rumor that Carl Hayden was getting senile and that he was sick. And true that he did get sick, I mean he had several times urinary infections that really devastated him because this is the healthiest man that you'd ever seen in your life. His thighs and calves, well not so much his thighs, they sort of atrophied. But the first time I saw him stripped, his legs . . . Well Dr. Blancher doesn't mean anything to you I'm sure, he was a full back for the Army back in the war days. Anyhow had these beautiful calves, well Carl Hayden's were as big. Well and he walked, he rode to state on horseback and he walked. He always walked everywhere and not slowly either. But he was a physical specimen and he'd never been sick in his life. In fact, when he died he still had his original teeth. He had two molars I mean wisdom teeth removed. They had to give him gas to get them out of his mouth he was so powerful. I used to bitch at him because he was complaining about his teeth receding. He'd get a napkin and a toothpick and tried to get food out. And I say you lucky son of a bitch, my teeth are so bad. I've spent more time in a dental chair than you've probably have on horseback or whatever. So he had great health but they couldn't attack him but a lot of people would spread it that I was running things and they, the suggested the Senator he was out of touch. Well, I had seen that happen so many times in a committee mark up where before the appropriations committee it looked like the Senator would have fallen asleep or something like that and some witnesses going on and all the sudden the Senator would come to with a devastating question right to the point that would strip this guy's pants right off of him. A lot of people learned that . . . and of course his (I) would say there were probably was in the last years a little progressive amnesia but certainly not senility or anything like that. So I said there wasn't a thing that I did in his behalf that he didn't that I hadn't gone over with him time and time again. So every letter that went out of that office he signed, particularly when they were crucial letters or he helped write or some of them I wrote some of them. But man I just wasn't that dumb to get myself out in front where people could take advantage of that. But there's no question that they gave me credit for a . . . and I think we ran a pretty good shop.

I mean we had a lot of bright people around, a lot brighter than me and they really helped. But I think we did a real service with the Senator and I am real proud of that and to the State of Arizona. I feel good about it except they wouldn't elect me (laughing).

PAM: Did you ever run for office again? **(Tape Change (#3)– So answer doesn't correspond with question)**

ROY: . . . then when I took them I don't care how brilliant I thought I was but he was such a master at articulating what he wanted to say so well. If you read any of his correspondence and you can tell when they were really his. There would be a C.H. in the blue copy because we always had an original and a run of 6 you know. These were on the old fashioned typewriters you know. No letter could leave that office with a typo on it or an eraser. They had to be perfect. And it was worse working for the FBI, you know. But he . . . I never saw a piece of correspondence or anything written come out of there and he had he would get one of these big soft pens the Senate always had around and he'd lick it and man writing these little notes and he was a good dictator. I mean short dictation because he was slow and deliberate and you could just see that mind working so the gals loved to take shorthand from him. Then he'd want, you know, I'd be there with him, and he'd say take this letter. I was the second guy that Carl Hayden hired that didn't as a requirement have to have shorthand ability. I don't care what their degree was in so I took a course in speed-reading and writing, you know, so I could just keep up. And then I'd make up what I thought he said. He was . . . I just don't know how he kept track of everything but boy he didn't forget a thing not a thing and that's why uh . . . and this could be the smallest thing and of course he and Sam Rayburn sort of ran the capitol, you know. They were the ones that approved everything like the extensions in the west wing and all the other stuff. You know, just behind the scenes he was this power and he was always on the Rules Committee there. And I tried to get him . . . when they had a reorganization, I tried to get him on the . . . let me go back to CAP.

PAM: Okay.

ROY: When I really got upset with Barry Goldwater, this would be 1963, there was a reorganization and they set up a Space Committee and anyhow, Barry at that time was on the Interior Committee and he moved up in seniority. Well, he wanted on, because you know he was running for president, but he wanted to get on the Armed Services Committee. And he did so he left the Interior Committee and it sort of forced Carl Hayden to go on the Interior Committee so someone would be there because Fannin had not been elected. So Carl Hayden became junior member of the Senate Interior Committee because Barry left the committee and went to the Armed Services for his career which was alright because he knew, probably that's what Carl Hayden would do but I don't think they ever discussed it because it was the Democratic Caucus and the Republican Caucus that decided those things. So why I say I was upset with Barry, because I wanted the Senator to, they'd created the Space Committee and all that. I wanted the Senator to get on it. Because I felt that I could guarantee Arizona a sitting between Texas and California more than our fair share of the contracts of NASA and space and all that. Well, when Barry left to go on Armed Services, that just screwed up my ever talking him into because I tried to and he said, "No, I got to be on that committee it's too important". So that's . . . well but anyhow . . . I really got upset with Goldwater.

PAM: What were the biggest allied that you had in trying to get the Central Arizona Project through, did you feel?

ROY: Well, like in the Senate?

PAM: Yeah, or in the House or just in general.

ROY: Okay, just in general.

PAM: Who were the biggest supporters of it?

ROY: Well, of course if you go way back McFarland and the Senator. But in the Senate when you looked down the list of the people on the Interior Committee, now I'm talking about the 60s where actually just after the Supreme Court, "Scoop" Jackson was just a tremendous, like I told you he just highly respected Carl Hayden. They got along so well and you know, he in those Mark Up Sessions it was just wonderful watching him support the Senator and knock down California Senator Tom Kuchel some really great things. But all along he was a supporter and Anderson, Clint Anderson from New Mexico, was a supporter because he was interested in a project over there. He was a mean son of a gun he was tough to know and then Stuart tried using him a lot to get to Carl Hayden or I mean to get actually say bad things about me. And Senator Anderson sort of confused me with Paul Eaton and I was getting the blame for something Paul had done involving Arizona. Anyhow I had to finally; I had to go see him. I had a long sit down with Clinton Anderson and we finally worked out or what he thought I was doing to him and I wasn't even coming close.

PAM: It sounds like Senator Hayden didn't have that great of a relationship with Stuart Udall?

ROY: I'm saying that he supported Stuart when you know he became Secretary. But as I told you we got at cross purposes on patronage, you know, on naming judges and its agricultural stabilization committees and . . . I have to tell you, I am sorry about meandering but I got to tell you this story because it sort of fits in to some of the problems with Stuart on patronage. But this, it really happened with the Department of Agriculture. There was a guy and this is early in the Kennedy administration, the guy's name was Dr. Ralph and he was an Assistant Secretary of Agriculture. Well he out and out lied to the Senator on some appointments out in Arizona for the Agriculture Stabilization Board. So it was rather embarrassing to the Senator because Stuart really got into the act and some of his people and we thought we had a commitment out of this, the Senator did. Anyhow, I started working on the case and I really put together some stuff. I had taped conversations and I had lots of information and really had this guy in a corner.

And the best time to talk to the Senator was on a Saturday, Saturday morning. And if you had anything sensitive or political that you wanted or when we took it up. So I went in this one Saturday and said Senator, all he's ever wanted when you came in like this is give me the facts, what is the problem both sides, or whatever sides, all of them. So then you'd go through it. And then if he wanted your opinion he says what do you think. So in this case, I said well I think we have to teach the Kennedy administration a lesson and let me pin this guy to the wall and put darts in him. And the Senator said well let me think about this. So it went on next week and I brought I up again. Third week, I came in and said Senator if you don't make a decision by Monday or Tuesday or I can't do this if you want to do it. And he said okay. He's sitting there with his corn cob pipe, feet on the desk, puffing away and he says all right so go over it again. You know, I'm pissed and I'm going over it again and he says what do you think, what do you want, what do you think we should do? I outlined how I was going to do this and why and why I wanted to do it. And he finally put his feet on the ground and took the pipe out of his mouth and says okay go. Well man, I slammed my folder, got up, my office was right next to his and I just got to the door and he says, "Roy, oh by the way, you realize of course if this doesn't work, I'm still going to be a United States Senator." I rolled on the floor and I said I understand that (laughing).

PAM: It sounds like you have a lot of great stories. I could spend days with you.

Talking about the CAP, when you finally got it passed was there a big celebration or was it just like oh now we have a lot of work to do?

ROY: I want to give credit to a lot of people. There was so many people that were involved and that task force did a great job and everyone despite our fights and everything for the most part great intentions and great effort. I know I went out and celebrated. The Senator I think went home. I don't recall if there was a party or if we put something together. I know that night I went out and sort of tied one on for the hell of it. I think I ended up at, there's was another restaurant at Capitol Hill called the "Monical" (**spelling unknown**) and I used to hang out there

a lot and I think that's where I ended up celebrating with some staff members and others. But I don't recall there might have, there might have been a party but everyone was so relieved and then everyone was trying to get home because they'd been around a long time. They practically lived in Washington DC. I don't recall but there might have been. I do recall I think how I celebrated it.

PAM: Was there any surprises for you, now after all those years of the Central Arizona Project finally built over the years? Did it turn out the way you thought it would?

ROY: Well, I haven't really followed it closely. I made a couple talks about how I thought it came about and the authorization. But for instance I was surprised when Arizona selected Wes Steiner to be on the state water. I was sort of Jesus what's wrong with our own people you know. That was my reaction though I liked Wes and I thought he was very able. It seemed to me that there were choices in Arizona or people that had fought the good battle that we didn't need to go out of state or California of all places to select . . . that surprised me. That was a long time ago of course.

Then I was . . . I went to the dedication of the canal when, you know somewhere around I still have my drops of Colorado River Water in my little weight, desk weight. And I guess I was sort of disappointed with that. You know, they called it the Hayden Rhodes canal or whatever it was. I don't think the Senator has gotten the recognition he should have. Everyone else has written books, I should do one to say all the things that this man did that sort of flowed around water projects and the Central Arizona Project. I don't know if some of my right wing friends there in Phoenix have seemed to dominate the program and the propaganda. So I, it was a little disappointing. But I think it was important that it was built. I'm sorry they've had so many problems with it, particularly the debacle down here in Pima County with the water and the pipes and all that could've been easily avoided with just some . . . And those sort of things should not have happened and it shouldn't have been. . . , but sooner or later, you know they're going to be using all that water and there will be shortages. And with, I

always like to point out to my eastern friends or people in general you got to realize that I don't think this has ever happened in the history of man that you've had these huge migrations from west areas to dry areas. When you think about the southwest, from Texas to California and all that, it's massive humanity deliberately moving to dry climates. And we're going to pay that price some day because the deserts will win in the end. There's no question in my mind about that. You can't keep it up forever because sooner or later, even if you can keep that canal full, the way this thing is growing we're going to have Nogales to Flagstaff to Page nothing but human beings. You know, what are they going to do except play with themselves. I don't know, you know. So when you think of California and you look at Nevada, you just . . . like my god like Clark County is just, of course at one time Clark County was Piute County, you know, it was part of Arizona. The territory I mean. But when you look around at the growth everywhere: Colorado, Utah, you know just this mass and I don't know where these people are coming from. There's just too much fornicating.

PAM: Well do you have any advice for the people that are operating the Central Arizona Project today?

ROY: Boy, I won't presume to try and give them any advice except that keep the water running, coming.

PAM: Do you think it's going to be enough, uh?

ROY: Oh there's a hell of a lot more then you think. And I mean if it's converted properly to the uses and I think we can do so much more on conservation then we've ever imagined. Just look, take for example all those golf courses you have up there in Maricopa County. I'm glad they're finally using treated water for watering them, but you know there's all sorts of ways conservation could help. And we don't need lawns, we don't need things like that but you do in, you've got so many now in Phoenix that I don't know how you stand it up there at 118 degrees and radiating off the cement. And the humidity and the pollution, it's worse than Los Angeles. I remember driving up there once, having been out

here for a meeting this would be back even then back in the 60s. No I take that back, this would be a little later. It's when I was sort of hiding out from the mafia. I was in Arizona and I was waiting to appear in some trails over in California and I was in Tucson. No I was in Phoenix, yeah. And early in the morning, I started to leave this place when I was staying where I started out and I couldn't believe it, this would be in the early/mid 80s something like that. The pollution, it was green. It was just actually green all over the horizon. Then I drove down I-10 to Tucson and I got to Marana and you looked down here and there was nothing but this brown haze hanging over everything. I said my god what have we got rot in these two . . . I remember Tucson and Phoenix. Phoenix at one time back in the early 40s and before World War II when I was in high school and that, it was beautiful city, wide streets, had all the truck farmers and the Japanese farmers out there. I mean it was a beautiful city and Central, you know, was a nice drag. And then Tucson was the same way. It had well the University was practically out of town. And now our growth is pretty ugly and that's sad.

PAM: Have you heard that they're using a lot of the Central Arizona Project water now to use it to what they're calling "banking" it and recharging the groundwater.

ROY: Yeah, groundwater.

PAM: Did you ever think that would happen?

ROY: Oh sure, yeah, always oh, yes very definitely. That was always in the cards, particularly in Pima County because . . . I remember going and seeing some of those pumps. They were pumping from 2,000-3,000 feet, you know. That water would come out of the ground scalding. Ground around it, you didn't have anything around it because the water was so damn hot, you know. Then they finally, you know pump down the aquifer so far that the wells would go. But they've always talked about using some of it, if they are, I think that's very good. As my daddy told my brothers, use it or lose it and you can't wear it out (laughing). And we'd better use it.

PAM: Did you ever run for office again after you ran for the Senate?

ROY: The first time, yeah. I ran against Goldwater in '68 which also made . . . '68 was a nightmare. I'm trying to campaign, of course Barry's out here and he's not in the Senate now and he's talked to every grade school in Arizona. And how I got into that second one, so I'm flying back and forth I'm on an airplane all the time between Phoenix and Washington and trying to campaign. Then I get a call from a **(answer cannot be heard 21:50)** Davis who was, I made him sort of my chief assistant and he was a very good lawyer. He later became a United States Attorney and then a bankruptcy judge. I got a call from him and he says, "Roy you better get your ass back here because we got some problems and this senator wants to know what you think about it" and I said "I'm trying to run" and he says, "You better run back here". So I'd jump on an airplane go back to Washington. So it was sort of stupid but it was a lot of fun though as I look back on it. And I had some best covers in the world. For instance, I mentioned my older brother who was had a national presidency in church then became chaplain. Well all the elders in his church were guys like J. Edgar Hoover, the Dulles **(spelling unknown)** boys, you name them. The power structure of the Eisenhower administration in Washington were actually members of the church. Then I had another brother who was with the FBI and he was the head of the FBI in Nevada and Oregon for 10 years from 1960 to 1970, he was in Nevada. He probably knew more about organized crime than any single individual in the United States because he had the wire definitely. And then there was Carl Hayden and I'm his chief assistant so I figured I've got all the bases covered. I've got the religious side, I thought I was invincible. Well, found out I wasn't. But I sure had a lot of fun running. But I think, I feel that I did a very good job for Carl Hayden. I'm very proud of my loyalty to him and what we were able to accomplish. We just now talked about the Central Arizona Project but I could tell you about a lot of other little things we were involved in besides water.

PAM: I am sure there are. Maybe we'll have to come back sometime and talk about some of those other things plus you were a pretty young man when he retired. You still had a lot of time to do a lot of things.

ROY: I was 38 I guess when I ran against Barry. But boy it's a tough game and expensive and I didn't have any money. And I . . . like with the Senator he never had to like raising money for him. I could do that real easy. And he never had to touch it. He didn't even have to know where it was coming from. And I once told him, he'd ask me if someone and I said well if you want to know (he wanted to know how much or something like that), I said Senator so far you've never asked me but if you want to know, you can have the books, you can know everything, and I wash my hands of it. Right now you could look at anyone in the eye and say . . . but I'll tell you if they've helped and that's all you need to know. So he never really knew how much anyone gave him unless they gave it to personally and then he gave it to me and we put it in the kitty. So it was a rough, rough game and I . . . man when I ran against Barry, I got to say everything I wanted to say. I really had fun because no one was listening. I could've thrown a bomb and probably have gotten away with it. It was fun and I loved campaigning and I loved meeting the people. It was a lot of fun. But things sort of went to hell in my personal life at that time after that last election. Then I became the chief lobbyist for the National Association of Broadcasters. And I did that for 10 years from '70 to '80 then I found out all they cared about was the bottom line. The public interest, convenience, and necessity didn't mean crap.

PAM: Actually one of the projects Manny and I were working on is the documentary on broadcasting so we may have to come talk to you about that (laughing).

ROY: Yeah.

PAM: Because there were a lot of changes after the '80s.

ROY: Oh you bet.

PAM: Now too.

ROY: It's incredible.

PAM: But I think for today we probably got, you know, covered what we need for the Central Arizona Project. Unless there is anything else you can think of you want to tell us.

ROY: No I can't. I was just thinking of some tripe statement I could make.

PAM: Maybe you should write that book.

ROY: A lot of . . . I guess just in finishing, I know when it was all over, getting the project authorized, I deliberately tried to forget as much as I could about all that happened over those 10 years. Well from the mid-50s to authorization mainly because there was so many interested balls, so many people hurt, so many reputations destroyed, so many people destroyed, you know, just all these things. It was so bitter and so both intra-state, and out of state, and inner state. I mean just . . . I look back, hell I had better press in Colorado, not good press, but lots of press in Colorado. Never did in Arizona . . . And in California, I was a nemesis. I wasn't quite Norris Kalili but I got a lot a . . . you know and then it was, I wish there'd been a way to avoid this animosity that developed between the Secretary and Carl Hayden's office. And I feel partly to blame for that because I think Stuart was arrogant and thought he knew better than the old man. And Carl Hayden was the shrewdest son of a gun that, everyone will tell you, that you'd never, as I mentioned like Attorney Roy Cohn who said that he underestimated Carl Hayden. Well, I could tell you the whole story behind that because even Caro and his book you know mentioned that. I guess it was I don't know who, anyhow that once McCarthy turned on Darrell St. Clair, this guy I told you gave me all this good advice, he said he'll ruin the day he turned on Carl Hayden because this man never forgets. And he knows how to end the game, so anyhow.

PAM: Interesting period.

ROY: Yeah, well I'm sorry I rambled so much.

PAM: Oh that's all right. I think we got a lot of good information.

----- End of Interview -----