

Interview With Fred Anderson

The Date is March 27, 1998. This interview is being conducted at the State Capitol, Denver Colorado. With me today is former Senator Fred Anderson. Fred Anderson was elected the first President of the State Senate after the constitutional change which made the President elected by the body.

L.B. Well Fred, I really appreciate your being here with me this morning, and the first question I'm going to ask you is about your family history and give me some of your educational background.

F.A. Well, my family background, I'm the fourth generation Coloradan and one grandfather homesteaded north of Loveland and the other one farmed just east of Loveland, in fact where he started farming is a farm that I ultimately ended up buying and my family's been in the Loveland area since the late 1800's and we've been involved there in farming and cattle feeding. That's the way I grew up and at one time my brother, Dad, and I had a ranch in North Park, a cattle ranch. As far as the family goes we've always been involved in what goes on in the community and so that just sort of fed in. I met my wife in Rome actually, a friend introduced me to her when I was stationed in the military. So when I went back to the University of Colorado, she came back and we both went to the University of Colorado and then got married and we have four children. Three boys and a girl, they're scattered right now.

L.B. None of them live in the Loveland area?

F.A. No, they all wanted to farm but with what was going on in the agricultural business there was just no way that the economics of the thing worked that way. My advice was go out and make some money somewhere else then you can come back and use it as an avocation rather than a vocation. But Todd graduated from Colorado School of Mines and is a mining engineer. Mark graduated from the CSU Veterinary Medicine School. He practices Vet-Medicine at the horse track in Phoenix. Eric went into the military. He's still there. He's an air traffic controller. They're stationed right now in Panama City, Panama Canal. Our daughter is now living in Walnut Creek, California. She got her Doctorate in Industrial Psychology from Columbia University and is working there in that. We have seven grandchildren and it's a lot of fun, in fact Lou would like to retire and have more time to spend with the grandkids.

L.B. You mean to spoil them.

F.A. Well, yes, that's true because there's that old expression, "if I knew how much fun grandchildren were I would have started with them instead of the children." Because if you get tired you just give them back to the parents and it's their problem. We've been involved in that for a long time. I was thinking seriously about going with some friends and this was in the early 1960's to Australia, because at that time they were wanting people to settle this

farm land down there. In fact they were giving you about a two for one proposition. Buy an acre and you got an acre free. But this friend of mine and we're still friends, said if you don't like the way things are going you ought to run for office. I said "Alright, Grant, what do you want me to run for." He says, "I don't care, run for the State House or the State Senate." Well at that time Ron Strahle was chairman of the Republican party in Larimer County and I went up and said "Ron I'm going to run for office." He said, "well are you running for the House?" He said, "if you do that you know you'll be in a primary with me" and I said, "No, I'm going to run for the southern part of the county and that's Ray Black", and he said, "you ought to at least be aware of the fact that the Supreme Court threw out the reapportionment and you have to run at large. So they'll be three of us in a primary, you, Ray Black and me," and then Ron said, "have you thought about running for the House, I mean for the Senate?" I said, "I don't care I just said I'd run for something so I said fine I'll run for the Senate." So I got in a primary for the Senate. Ran, won the primary by 121 votes.

L.B. Landslide....

F.A. and I won big in the general election. In fact, there's the lady on the wall that I ran against in the primary, (Jo Stickley ?) So instead of going to Australia I ended up here and then I spent 16 years here.

L.B. What were your feelings when you had won. The first time you ran, you won a seat in the Senate, how did you feel?

F.A. Oh, it was great. We had a great number of friends and things, I remember the issues that were being discussed that people were feeling quite strongly about. You had daylight savings, that was a big issue at that time and you had the issue of the consolidation of the school districts. And so everybody was all over the place and they didn't like the way things were going so there was a lot of change that year. In fact the group, there was a rather large group of new senators that I went in with, that was in 1966.

L.B. Who were some of the people who came in that year? Was Dave Hamil Speaker of the House...

F.A. No, Dave was Speaker of the House the year before.

L.B. Cause he had a lot of work to do, he had a lot of work on this change of this school financing.

F.A. Yes, that was, and then John Love was Governor at the time and they had the thousand, hundred man commission, I was going to say thousand man, hundred man commission, (?) study and there was a lot of interest in what was going on. Johnny Van was the Speaker and

L.B. John Vanderhoof was from Glenwood Springs and the western slope.

F.A. Right and on the Senate side when we came in and that was interesting because at that time

it always worked out since the Governor and the Lt. Governor did not run on the same ticket. Invariably whatever party held the Governor's office the other party had the Lt. Governor's office. So even though the Republicans were in the majority in the Senate when I was elected. Mark Hogan, a Democrat was President of the Senate as Lt. Governor. John Love was Governor, so a lot of politics back and forth. On that situation especially if the Governor had to go out of state because then, I remember probably the biggest thing that happened was when the county commissioner in Boulder County died and before the funeral Mark appointed a Democrat from Boulder County to take this commissioner's place, but before the funeral and oh that caused a great deal of consternation at the time. It was an interesting time and we did a lot of things. Prior to that year every single person that came in had a chairmanship. So that...

L.B. You mean that many committees in the Senate?

F.A. That's right, and every single person was chair of some committee and so there was a real problem because if you were chair of the Agriculture Committee and the chair of the Natural Resource Committee or the whatever committee wanted to call a meeting it was difficult to get a quorum. And so it was the beginning of that year that was the beginning of the reorganization where we cut down on the number of committees understanding full well that everybody was not going to have a committee or even a vice-chairmanship. So I think that was a time that really saw the legislature reorganize itself into a better running unit because of the fact of getting rid of all these committees that were in existence at the time so then we coordinated with the House and that was a lot of work.

L.B. How was this done Fred, was there a special group appointed?

F.A. Oh they had been working on it in the interim the year of 1966, so that with people like John Macky on the House side, that as well of course with Johnny in there as the Speaker you had Allen Dines was on the minority, you had Bill Armstrong and you had Ted Gill, all these people that had been working on it. Legislative Council met, that was when we started, there were a number of changes, during the process. That was the year that was really the beginning of the Legislative Audit Committee and the Legislative Audit process which was a major change and Colorado was a real leader in that area because prior to, I think it was in '64, I can't remember whether it was '64 or '65, but John Proctor ran, petitioned on and got elected on the basis that he would do away with the State Auditor's office. Prior to that time in Colorado they had the limitation that you could be Treasurer but you couldn't succeed yourself and you could be Auditor but you couldn't succeed yourself. So what happened is the Treasurer would run one year as Treasurer and then the next election he would run as Auditor and vice-versa, the Auditor would run as Treasurer. There was very little in the way of audit control at that time and then we set up and established that. That was one of the first legislative audit processes in the country and became a model nation wide.

L.B. And now you hire the Auditor on a resolution, is that the way it goes?

F.A. Yes, the Legislative Audit Committee which is a joint committee, House and Senate, it hires the Auditor. They do the interviews and then the legislature adopts a resolution and there

was some pretty tight situations at the beginning because there had never been this kind of audit control. And at that time, oh, I think it was the first year I was on the Legislative Audit Committee, we decided to do this statewide efficiency in government study. It caused a great deal of consternation, we, and of course it was a Republican controlled House and Senate and the Governor's office. But you always have that argument that has been there historically between the first floor and the legislature and they don't get into the executive side that's ours and you stay over here. But in the Audit process it worked well. I can't recall who chaired that now, but major corporations in Colorado donated top executives and they went in and we did this and really we only showed for maybe a ten percent inefficiency type thing where these recommendations came out but most of them were implemented. The Audit Committee was directly responsible. In fact I think in all the years that I served, of course I enjoyed very much being in the time I was the president of the Senate but from just, something that was done.

I never will forget it was the year I was chairing the Audit Committee that our actuary was from Detroit. He would fly out and give us all the numbers and the information on what the plan, how the plan was and how much money there was for this and that and should there be increased benefits or not. He was there and normally that process, we'd been through a couple of times before but, he sat down and I said what do we have to do? Course John Proctor, we'd all talked about this before hand and I said what do we have to do to make PERA actuarially sound and there was this dead silence for a minute and he said actuarially sound? and I said yes. If we have to have a fifty year amortization schedule but lets make it actuarially sound, so that never will the retirement benefits or anything in PERA be subject to whether or not the Legislature makes an appropriation from the General Fund. He said, I never will forget his comment was, "A government pension plan actuarially sound?" I said, "yes." Well he gave us the numbers and he said you are going to have to increase the employee contribution, you are going to have to increase the state contribution a little bit and you can't increase the benefits this year and if you think you can get a bill like that through the (process), that's political death. We said no and so the Audit Committee ran that bill and we increased the employee contribution, we increased the state contribution, set it up, we didn't increase the benefits, but that plan is actuarially sound and there isn't another one as solid as that in the whole country.

L.B. That's what I've heard.

F.A. And that I think is a one of the greatest accomplishments that the Legislative Audit Committee had. I'm sure we got financial responsibility all the way through. I can remember one time when we ran into a real problem with one of the department heads. I won't use any names but he sat down and just absolutely wasn't going to take the Audit's suggestions and take care of those corrections that were suggested and made by the auditors. Of course, we didn't have much power to do a whole lot of things, just set up and said we don't want to do this, except for the one major power that the legislature has. It's the greatest power, and that's the power to appropriate. So it was interesting because we talked to Joe Shoemaker who was chairman of the Joint Budget Committee at that time. We said Joe we're just getting no cooperation at all. So Joe said that's fine, the hearing for their budget for next year is coming up, two days or what ever it was, let's work this out. So when that

department head walked in with all his financial people to make his budget proposal for the next year, in front of the Joint Budget Committee, interspersed with the Joint Budget Committee, around the table, sat the Audit Committee. I was sitting right next to Joe. Joe just said flat out, "I hear you aren't too cooperative on those audit suggestions." There was sort of a mumbling but then said, "well I see no point in holding a budget hearing if the audit recommendations aren't going to be taken care of." He said, "this budget hearing is recessed for two weeks to see what can be done." Man we had cooperation like you couldn't believe.

L.B. You sure did.

F.A. Joe did a beautiful job on that, but you know that was the way you established some accountability in the process.

L.B. He was a very strong chairman of JBC, in fact would you agree with me that he set the structure for that committee?

F.A. Well, he had a great mentor in Harry Locke.

L.B. Harry Locke could sit there in fact Harry had that nick name, and you didn't see it very often but the great stone face and that was when people would come in and they would plead and cajole and when that face got locked in that one position they knew that they could spend the next three months and still not get one nickel. Harry was great along that line. I think he scared some people half to death. Joe was just exactly the right type and mind set to run that thing the way it should be run, but as I say we had real cooperation in the Audit Committee from then on.

L.B. Well and it's still going on today.

F.A. You bet it is.

L.B. It's still a joint committee

F.A. I think the job that John Proctor did in getting that off the ground was a real contribution to fiscal responsibility in Colorado. I don't think people, you know, we get all these nay sayers and some of those go around and talk about what the legislature is doing but you won't find a much more accountable legislative body and process than what Colorado has. That not only was the Audit Committee process copied and the way a lot of people hate the Joint Budget process, other states have used it all the time.

L.B. Seems to be the best process that we've ever had here.

F.A. Well it is. I think that one of the problems today is just the fact now that it's so huge that individual legislators don't have time to get in to it the way they used to.

L.B. You mean the budget.

F.A. Yes, and of course at that time, you know when I first came, my first year I thought it was interesting because the budget that year was three hundred and sixty-five million dollars. I figured it takes a million dollars a day to run Colorado. You know you look at what it is now it's a..

L.B. What is it, the House is hearing the budget today?

F.A. Yeah, what is it, how many billion?

L.B. Oh it's in the billion?

F.A. Oh yeah, so it's up in the billions now, so it's a lot more difficult but a.....

L.B. More people.

F.A. Yes. I think the process that's there is great. Course then I, you know, from my own personal point of view, I spent most of my time in water legislation. I came in right at the time that the Fell Howard case took place in the..

L.B. Now what was that I don't know..

F.A. That was this farmer down on the Arkansas River had a well that was just a short distance from the Arkansas River and he was pumping out of that well and the senior appropriator down the stream that didn't have water, filed suit. That he was in fact taking this appropriator's water away from him because they hadn't really had a hard line decision on the fact that that well was tributary to that stream and it went through the process and the court ruled those wells were taking surface water because they were tributating, contributing to the stream and that the legislature had to recodify water law. The problem was that here this was in '66, '68, well we really started in '67, '68 and then in 1969 we passed the recodification and re-did water law.

L.B. Was that just along the Arkansas or did this include the San Luis Valley.

F.A. Oh no, this is state wide, all the way and the court said we had to maximize beneficial use of water but we had all this whole well pumping thing economy had grown up from the dry years of the 1950's and when you come in ten years plus later and have to meld that into the existing system that's been there for a hundred years without causing real disruption. It was a big job and we had a lot of unhappy people.

L.B. You bet because water's their livelihood.

F.A. Oh you bet and we went through and did that recodification in 1969 and then the following years it was, there was never a year we didn't have a dozen or more water bills in order to fine tune and make this system work, and really it has worked well. I saw the other day one of the things I worked with was the Colorado Water Conservation Board Construction Fund that I set up in the early '70's and that's still going on today. We appropriated money in there

and that's to build these small projects and help, I have no idea how many hundreds of millions of dollars of construction over the years now that have gone through that program. In fact, I think it's interesting because, I, today, thirty years later almost, well not quite, but I serve on the Loveland Water Advisory Board and we have a two million dollar appropriation in the bill that's just going through right now to help improve the, increase the water supply system for Loveland. That was a major piece of legislation and this year we're celebrating the 25th anniversary of the in stream flow bill that I carried and....

L.B. Now what is that?

F.A. That was allowing the Colorado Water Conservation Board to appropriate a right for a flow of water between two points in a stream to benefit the environment to a reasonable degree. Since I carried that bill in '73, 1973 there are now about 8000 miles of stream in the state of Colorado that are preserved under that particular bill and another 4000 lakes in Colorado that have a minimal amount of water that will always be in there to preserve the fish habitat and it's...

L.B. So the fish aren't going to be left high and dry.

F.A. High and dry, that's right. Well it's a, and that was brand new, it was the first bill of that type. I know my good friend Dave Rice was really concerned about that. He said what's this going to do. We were going back and forth whether we should go with this or not but it has worked and worked well. But you always wonder when you set up something brand new like that but it's working and it has served the state well.

L.B. Well Fred, I don't think enough people in this state, especially here in Denver in the metropolitan areas, understand how important water is.

F.A. Oh no, not at all. In fact this is probably one of the things that bothers me more than anything right now. All they know is as long as they turn on that faucet and water comes out every thing is fine with the world. They have no idea what's behind it and when you look at some of these people like Bill Farn in our area that work so hard to develop these water resources, the Colorado Big Thompson Water Project, the Southeastern Conservancy District on the that huge diversion from Western Colorado into Southeastern Colorado. Without those people we'd be pretty high and dry right now. In fact I'm concerned even now, you know, and all the time I've been here, we haven't had more than two dry years in a row. Back in '76 '77 it was dry. If we'd have had a third dry year that year we couldn't have met the delivery requirements in our part of the state and you go back to when it was, oh in the 1950's and then the 1930's, people have to go through a drought like what we experienced then, to begin to appreciate how important this is and the need for water storage. I still hope that we can get more water storage in Colorado because we really need it. It's going to be gee, but yeah these people that think that it's a bad idea to store water.

L.B. Wait until those beautiful big homes out here in Elbert County are without water.

F.A. Well they're in big trouble. That's on the Denver basin and the I-25 corridor between Denver

and Colorado Springs and you know when we went through the Two Forks hassle and the Governor said well we'll find an alternative, there's no alternative that's come forth and those people that are living on the fringe of that Denver Basin now are beginning to see their wells dry up. If they don't get a replacement source, that's designed to go dry in a hundred years. So somebody better start worrying about it.

L.B. I remember once, and since my father was a well driller, and that's how he earned his living, I always heard about the water tables and how they were dropping in the Oklahoma panhandle. I was on the House floor one day when Representative Harold McCormick was carrying a water bill, probably one you sent over from the Senate, and I looked up, a week earlier we had had somebody on the floor that was very emotional. We had cars and motorcycles going around the circle...

F.A. Oh I remember that. Oh yes I remember that.

L.B. and I mean there was, a week later we carried a, and the galleries were filled with people and a week later Harold McCormick carried this water bill and I looked up in the House gallery and there were about eight people and I thought where is everybody, water is far more important.

F.A. This is absolutely true, but people don't, that was the way it always was, in fact I don't know, was Gordon Gauss still here when you came

L.B. Yes

F.A. Well he was quite a guy, with the Associated press. He had, I don't know how long he had been here before I came, but I got this water bill through one day on the floor and he came up to me and he said you know, you didn't get a lot of questions or a lot of debate on that and I read that thing and it could have a serious impact on a lot of people. I said well that's true Gordon. He said why wasn't there more comment. I said well, people just haven't taken the time to get involved in water. You know people look at it as being, well that's too complex, I don't want to do it, and they stay away from it and it's a...I remember when I came in after that Fell Howard case and we had Ted Gill was Majority Leader and he set us up on either side and we started at 8 in the morning and that was when we always convened at 10. But we would start at 8 o'clock in the morning and from 8 to 10 we'd have Glen Saunders who was

L.B. Well he was a big water lawyer.

F.A. One of the premiere and Clyde Martz and they were on the opposite sides of the groundwater surface water debate at that time and they would lecture us, our Ag Committee. They would lecture us from 8 till 10 and I had a couple Denver water attorneys comment at the time that we got more water law that year through January, February, and March, we had more water law than you would ever get in any law school in the United States and you know, everybody there was appreciating how important it was. Of course that was one of the major issues of Ted Gill because of course he was from Hillrose, representing North Eastern

Colorado and was very much into it. That's the difference now when you look what one man one vote has done to the rural representation. That's one of the other reasons now that you don't see that interest in water. In fact you know, I can remember you had a number of people, probably thirty percent of the legislature at least involved or with some connection to Agriculture, to rural Colorado when I first started and now I don't think you can go up there and find six.

L.B. I think you're right. It was a rural legislature when you came in, and it's no longer that way. Nor do they understand that the wealth of Colorado comes out of the ground.

F.A. Well this is a...

L.B. Either through mining or agriculture.

F.A. And it's a major change from the way it was then, but those, you know it, I think it's a good time to be in the legislature, I enjoyed it. Then, you know, we went through that, course we didn't have all the, I felt like it was much easier for us to legislate at that time because we didn't have Bruce around or any of those other people that are ham stringing the legislature and keeping them from really representing the people that elect them.

L.B. You didn't have Tabor.

F.A. That's right.

L.B. and you didn't have Gambill.

F.A. All that sort of thing and course we went through the, I was part of the transition from closed caucus to open caucus. I never will forget that, that was...

L.B. Do you agree that it lengthened the legislative time about a week.

F.A. Oh absolutely. You get a lot of stuff now that people put in for some reason that is never going to get through anyway. When you have to go through this process and take all these hours to hear it and everybody gets up and wants to do all this as you say, like the day we had all the campers going around the capitol. But normally those bills, they never saw the light of day. The committee chairman just simply put them aside and that was it.

L.B. Pocket veto.

F.A. Well it basically was. We had, I know the House had the Rules Committee and on the Senate side we had the Calendar Committee. When you were looking at it, the Rules Committee, the Calendar Committee would simply say ok this is it and we're going and that's all we need and that's sort of a dumb idea, who wanted that. You know the bills just died that way. It worked. I don't think anybody had any major problems because something didn't go through that was going to make all the difference in the world. Now you get some of these that the amount of time that you have to spend on it is incredible.

L.B. Going back to water, Fred, this was one of your main, I would say the major issue that you were involved in. How did you let the public know what was going on, how did you get the public behind this?

F.A. Well I, you know, it was a case where there would be press releases this type of thing, but I had key people that I would talk to and get information from and say you know are we doing the right thing or what needs to be done and this type of thing. Course as I say when we were forced into that recodification that was, we just had to work our way through it, I mean that was a big job.

L.B. That was a major change.

F.A. There was a lot of media coverage on that water issue at that time. In fact one of the comments was that all the pickups going to this one out there in Eastern Colorado, there wasn't a pickup out there that didn't have a rifle in the rack. You know, of course that's the story of water in Colorado. That's the way it started, the old miner that was sluicing his gold and got up the next morning, came down to the creek and no water in the creek, went up the creek and somebody else had put a dam up above him, was taking all the water. So he just shot the guy, kicked out the dam and he had his water back. Well they couldn't keep doing it that way so they developed the doctrine of prior appropriation. I think in a way, at that time, that it was more of a representative form of government than we have today. That we didn't have all these initiatives by the people to try and run government that way. That people elected you and they said ok it's your job and we're going to trust you to do it right and if you don't we're going to kick you out. Then that attitude sort of faded.

L.B. Fred touch on the water problems down in the San Luis Valley. Isn't that one huge aquifer down there?

F.A. Oh yeah, it's a huge aquifer, it's unique to the state and of course each one's a little different than the other. Right now in fact, I can remember, I used to go down there, when I was in the Legislature and that was one of the, you know, you talk about some of these things being over done no more than, you can't have two legislators talking about legislation without a public...

L.B. You have to give time, place and a, date, time and place.

F.A. Yes, all that sort of thing. Well can you imagine what it's like when you live in Loveland and drive down to Alamosa and three of you can't drive down together because if you do it's a legislative meeting so you go ahead and drive separately and meet with those people down there. But, the Rio Grande Compact is a very complex compact, it's sort of, I've always said it sort of like working in reverse. It served the needs of the valley at the time to keep in the valley the amount of water that they had, but we had a point there when we were in debt about 900,000 acre feet of water on the compact. And Texas and New Mexico were beginning to, they wanted a, well Master was appointed, but one of the conditions or provisions in the compact was that if Elephant Butte Reservoir spilled in the spring then all the debt was wiped out and that's what happened in the early 80's, Elephant Butte spilled so

that did away and we don't have a debt on it but you know...

L.B. Did you say 900 acre feet?

F.A. 900,000.

L.B. 900,000 but you're talking acre feet.

F.A. Right which is a lot of water. It's one of those, we are very fortunate in fact I made the comment not too long ago, you know darn good and well that New Mexico is going to be very very careful and never let Elephant Butte spill again because that gave us a real up hand, but what they still need is to better understand the workings of that aquifer. You've got the close basin project down there, major basin, a major project and nobody really knows just how much water the phreatophytes, the water sucking plants, how much water they consume, so it's just one of those things that needs to get worked out. We had to do that model and that study on the Colorado because one of the things we're running into now, we are the major, on all the other streams and on the South Platte is this Endangered Species Act. Which is tasking the Fed's who are trying to get these minimum stream flows for the Hooping Crane, the Clover and in fact there's some sturgeon supposedly down there on the South Platte that nobody's ever seen but sometime in history was there so they're trying to have enough flows to take it back and you know the Platte River never did run that kind of water. In fact...

L.B. That's what I was going to say, it ran dry sometimes late in the summer.

F.A. Oh I served with Fay DeBerard in the Senate and Fay's family, when Fay was just a young boy, they started ranching out in the Julesburg area. Fay made the comment from July, mid July on they used the South Platte for a road because it was smoother than the other roads. There was no water in it. But as long as this stuffs going on and until such time that reason prevails, we have no choice but to live with these Federal policy acts and the Endangered Species Act is especially onerous right now.

L.B. Fred, lets go back to when you came down. What was your first day like here? Did they have a ceremony on the Senate floor?

F.A. Oh yeah, they did the whole swearing in process, that was a lot of fun. I know my wife, Annie, came down with the kids and Todd was his school representative down here, so he could get excused from school to come down and watch.

L.B. How did it effect your family?

F.A. Well, it was tough because I commuted the whole time.

L.B. A long drive.

F.A. It's disruptive but Annie was good at it and she's a people person and so I think that was a,

well, I know that was a tremendous help. As the boys grew older why course they did a lot of the farm work, in fact I always laughed about when I decided to sell was simply because I'd lost all my good labor.

L.B. Well they always used to say that when this was a rural legislature, that when the first green blades of the wheat came up we adjourned.

F.A. Yup. Yeah it was old Heim McNeil would look out, he would look out the House window there because where we were sitting there you could look out there, "It's getting green, let's go home. It's time to start farming."

L.B. and Forrest Burns, he was another one. Fred what was the first bill that you introduced and got through the legislature?

F.A. Well, I don't even remember the first one, I remember, I really, you know, I can't even think of what the first bill was. You know you a, I just remember some of those that I thought were real fights. I never will forget the one time was I say mostly natural resource, water legislation, a lot of Ag legislation, we worked on a, one of the first bills, first bill I had was the nuisance bill on feed lots. Whether odor was or wasn't a nuisance. Trial lawyers were very upset about it because it changed the whole burden of proof around. There were some people on the agricultural side....

L.B. Who was chairman of that, of that committee?

F.A. I can't even remember.

L.B. It wasn't Oakley Wade?

F.A. No he was gone.

L.B. He was gone, ok.

F.A. I'm trying to think whether Chet Enstrom was, no I don't believe..

L.B. He was from Grand Junction.

F.A. Right, but any way it was a, got such a hassle going passed on second reading and somebody tried to amend the Committee of the Whole Report to show that it failed and turned right around and got an 18/17 vote and boy everybody was arguing back and forth within the Agriculture committee and I, oh Ted Gill, he said, "boy you sure know how to stir up trouble." I said, "well Ted everybody was suppose to like this bill." And he said, "well they sure don't." So next morning I went down on Third Reading and of course it was more structured then than it is today, I mean you pretty much stayed in your seat. Course no debate or amendments. I went down, I never will forget, I went down and I said, Mark was in the chair, and I said, "Mr. President, I'd like permission for an amendment on Third Reading." Ted got out of his chair and said, "what are you going to try to do on this now?"

I said,

“ Ted I'm sick of this fighting, in fighting, I'm going to just strike the enacting clause.” Ted just got this big grin on his face, "that sort of serves everybody right" and so...

L.B. So you got permission for the third amendment?

F.A. Ted did like this, Ted had a great big old thumb, and he put that thumb up and he wanted a yes vote. Got the permission, struck the enacting clause and ended it right there.

L.B. That was the bill.

F.A. I do remember that. I had some, and course you know every once in awhile you blow it. I had that great review commission that was on hospitals and..

L.B. I remember that. A lot of debate on it.

F.A. It was a really, everybody looked at it, in fact a lot of states used it as a model legislation. But after we got it through, and of course I can blame the Governor for some of his appointments to the commission, but I got this letter from a friend of mine because I served on the hospital board, Lutheran Hospitals and Homes Hospital Board for years and thought we ran a lot of rural hospitals and thought ok by central purchasing doing a lot of these types of things that you could cut down the cost for the hospitals. Well I got this letter from one of the rural hospitals in Northwestern Colorado. It said well ok you just increased my paperwork by four pounds per bed and that was a real eye opener. I said come on be serious. So I called the administrator and he said no seriously, this is what we have to do to comply with what the commission is demanding. I said well they aren't going to change so I just put in a repealer and it took me two years to get that darn thing repealed. The Governor was furious. I just wasn't going to fight it. So well go head if you want to keep it we won't appropriate a nickel for it. We'll just get rid of it, and we did. So that was..

L.B. That was Governor Lamm?

F.A. Yeah, and went through that, I think that was an interesting piece of legislation.

L.B. Fred, who did you serve with?

F.A. Well you had Bill Garnsey was there, came in with me at that time..

L.B. He was from Greeley?

F.A. Right, automobile dealer from Greeley and Chet Enstrom came in from Grand Junction area, had a....

L.B. Dan Noble?

F.A. No, Dan wasn't in at that time. Dan came in four years later. It was Wayne Denny and Ted

Gill, Woody Hewett from Boulder....

L.B. Ted Strickland, wasn't he in the Senate at that time?

F.A. No he wasn't, he was in the House. That was the year he started in the House.

L.B. and Harold McCormick had not come over from the House yet.

F.A. No, Harold was in the House and a.....

L.B. Shoemaker?

F.A. He was in the Senate, and no, wait, Joe wasn't in, because that was the year Joe was out for two years because he ran for Lt. Governor and lost that. But Joe Schieffelin was in and...

L.B. He was from the Arvada area.

F.A. Yeah, out of Jefferson county and Andy Lucas, Allen Dines came in, Frank Kemp. Paul Bradley, fun people, a good group.

L.B. Now tell me something about that constitutional amendment in 1970 that changed that.

F.A. That was in '74, was it voted in '76 was, ok take eight back from '82 that would be '74.

L.B. '74, is that when you came in?

F.A. But anyway we had studied that and because of, you get into a situation, we were tired of the hassle of going in and you work out something and you're the majority party, and therefore the party that's going to get blamed for whatever it goes through or doesn't go through, well when you get into a situation where you're appointing conference committees and the President of the Senate appoints a conference committee, the President signs bills to committee, and this type of thing you wanted to have that as part of the majority responsibility so discussed that back and forth and it just seemed like even though it was different, Colorado copied the federal system when they set up the state in 1876. It was a lot more efficient this way so it went through, it was proposed, it went through the legislature, 2/3rds votes in both houses to be placed on the ballot and you know at that time the only amendments really that were on the ballot were those that were proposed by the state legislature, but any way it passed overwhelming.....

L.B. Referred

F.A. and then it was a whole new area to figure out and work out after it was adopted. So you might say I had blazed a trail on that thing at that time and....

L.B. Because some of the problems stemmed from the fact that the majority leader had been given by statute certain duties or..

- F.A. Oh yes, by rule and all that had to be changed by rule and actually at that time we worked primarily as a committee on committees. In fact I was laughing with Bev just the other day, Bledsoe, that really I liked the House rules better from a presiding officer point of view than I did the Senate rules because there's a great rule in the House rules that said, it just states that the Speaker is the ultimate authority on rules and that's the one rule that I would have loved to have had in the Senate because in the Senate you go through the rules and then it says that if you don't find whatever you looking for in the Senate rules then you have to go to Mason's. Mason's, course that's the parliamentary rules of order and.....
- L.B. for legislators.
- F.A. Yeah, all over. All legislative bodies, I even there feel that a legislative bodies better off under Robert's rules than Mason's. Mason's you can argue anything under Mason's. It's probably the most loosely written. In fact I always say you might as well make your own rules so..
- L.B. They're trying to get it, I mean I've heard talk up stairs that they're trying to get the House to go under Mason's but I would agree with you...
- F.A. It would be a real mistake because it's clear cut. You've got all the rules you need in the House Rules and then that one there, you know you can always challenge the chair. I went through that enough times and we sat there with an 18/17 majority in fact I got challenged probably half a dozen times and the vote always came out 17 17, 1 abstention. Because I couldn't vote, I had a conflict of interest so 17/17 it lost and every time we'd go through the process and put the challenge down but I think it would be a mistake, as I said to Bev, that's a great rule that the Speaker is the ultimate authority...
- L.B. It leaves the power up in the chair.
- F.A. Well and it ends the debate right there. Because then if you don't like it you can say ok I challenge the chair. If you want to put the body through that process why that's your business, and the options there. But there aren't many people gonna like you very well after you do it. But it as I say, I claimed that Mason's, there was just too much latitude.
- L.B. Well it gives a lot of power to the Speaker that the Senate doesn't have. Another power that the Speaker has is he makes all the appointments to committee and he doesn't have to be O.K.'d by the floor. Just a few things have to...
- F.A. Well see that is the committee on committees, actually the rule, there isn't any difference power wise from the rule in my, you know you can use it that way it's just so much more efficient to be with the House rules because as I say it ends that debate. In fact I never will forget that one spring when the Dams were doing the roast on those of us in the majority and Marty Hatcher, who was in the Senate then from Gunnison came up, and he was making my presentation about how everything had been pretty fairly run and went on and in light of this, here was this rule book, leather bound, my own personal rule book that he was giving me and went on and on with his presentation as only Marty could do with all the humor in there

and he got the right boos and cheers and all this sort of thing and he said "you will all notice when you open this rule book every page is blank. He had that whole rule book, every single page blank, and he said " so nothings new, Anderson's just making up his rules as he goes". There was a lot of that to begin with but you know I think too when you were talking about the gallery and there are times when it's pretty tense but also you know we used to have those I don't know, quite often you get toward the end of the session in those days, you just started going, you went Saturdays and you went Sunday and you went till midnight or whatever, until you got it done and it, sometimes tempers got to be pretty short. I remember, oh there were a lot of practical jokes going on that, (laugh) I know a woman came into my office one evening about 10:00 o'clock and was quite upset about what went on on the floor and it was probably not what you would normally expect to see in the legislative deliberative body, like a legislative body but she went on, and I said you know I've got a situation in there with 35 people that are tired, they've been working hard, they are lucky if they've had 3, 4 hours of sleep in the last 24 and it's been going like this for the better part of four straight days and I said, " if you don't interject a little humor you're going to have people swinging at each other." She said, " well it just didn't seem proper," and I said, "Well, I'm sorry but you have to have a little bit of levity or you could have some real trouble," and there were some issues. I can remember when one legislator almost came over his desk at another one on an annexation issue. That was years ago, but some of those issues get to be pretty hot and pretty heavy and people have got a lot of effort and belief and everything else tied up in it and they get upset. You know, they're dedicated people and they're down here because they believe and people need to respect that because it does cost them as far as finances and it strains the family relationship, you know you just don't have the time to spend and it's tough that way.

L.B. Fred, I think you'll agree with me that the Colorado Legislature is one of the cleanest ones in the nation.

F.A. This is what has bothered me more than anything else with all these nay sayers that go around and say well we've got to reform this and we've got to reform that and we've got to do this ethics wise and everything else because during the period that I served, well I was on the Executive Committee of the National Conference of State Legislatures for years and then I served as President, I think that was '77, '78, sometime around there but in that time I had to work with all the other legislative bodies in the country and there wasn't a one that operated as efficiently, on as low a budget, as clean as Colorado.

L.B. I've never known of a vote buying. I've never known of a behind the scenes dealing with the exchange of votes.

F.A. No!

L.B. I think it's just, I'm so proud of both sides of the isle.

F.A. That's right and I saw this to be absolutely true as I said earlier, you know, in the legislative audit process, we were the initiators and had a number of invitations, that was especially after we had that scene with shaking people up by withholding appropriations, but you know,

I made a number of talks and took part in a number of panels. In fact Rutgers had a government seminar that I took part in on the legislative audit process and that type of thing. One of them, we were doing performance audits at that time, Colorado, that was another area that Colorado got in on the ground floor. I gave an example of really poor audit control, poor stewardship and everything else and I didn't name the state. I'd gotten the story out of, I think it was the *Wall Street Journal* and went through and there was a case where these three people had really ripped off this state. It was, I think it was a Mosquito controlled committee, I can't remember all the details. The point is after I got through, I had four different people come up from, four other states and say you were talking about my state weren't you?

L.B. Oh dear.

F.A. It was interesting because the person who was there from that state was the one who didn't come up because he knew darn good and well ...but Colorado is and I really, you know, I can remember the year we went through that whole ethics thing and redid the lobbying and all of that and it's as clean an operation as any that I've ever seen.

L.B. Oh I think we're very fortunate to have the good people, both Democrats and Republicans serve, because you certainly give up things, Fred.....

F.A. Oh yeah.

L.B. in order to be down here.

F.A.. You know, there's no question and it's a (clean state), but I just think Colorado gets a real plus for Colorado. That's why I get a little unhappy when these people make these comments in fact you look at this current campaign reform bill that we're operating under right now, that was passed in that initiative, whenever it was, two, four years ago. It's a bigger mess and it's creating more devious types of behavior.

L.B. What it is doing is sending the volunteers out of both the Democrat and Republican parties, cause we no longer can serve.

F.A. Well you can't in a situation like this, I really don't like it but I think in fact, you know, one interesting note when I was looking for that sheet that was talking about this process, I ran across in this old file. My first W-2 form for my pay, my legislative pay. I had a total pay of \$1430 or something like that for a year.

L.B. Gosh.

F.A. See when I ran our pay was 100 dollars a month. We got per diem for so many days but when you have a long, with the long session, you know we had then, at that time the long and the short session. If you stayed too long the first year in the long session and used it all up, then I, in that one year we got this little notice in January, that our per diem was all used up, because it was controlled by number of days.

L.B. I remember that.

F.A. So, and I, you know, from a hundred dollars a month basically to where are we now, thirty thousand?

L.B. Yes, it's now thirty thousand plus you get your per diem on top of that, I believe.

F.A. So it has changed a great deal in that time.

L.B. Fred, how were committees handled when you were serving when you were president of the Senate? Were they handled by Legislative Council?

F.A. Oh, they were staffed by Legislative Council, that was one of the things that we kept and this again is different than most of the states because one of the things we did, and of course Lyle Kyle was the main mover in this, we kept this nonpartisan staff arrangement. Then Council staffed all the committees and they would do all the research work and of course we had limits on number of research hours that each legislator, if you had a project that took over so many hours then you had to have permission of either the Speaker or the President to..

L.B. Oh I forgot that. You did have a limit didn't you?

F.A. So that Council would be able to handle the workload. When I first came down you know, the Legislative Drafting came in about that time because part of that time the Attorney General's Office supplied the legal work for drafting.

L.B. Because Jim Wilson worked for the Attorney General.

F.A. Well you had Jim and the first drafting office when Jim took it over, well he didn't really, jeeze, her name just went out of my..

L.B. Claire Sippel

F.A. Yeah Claire, you had Jim and Claire.

L.B. But that was a conflict of interest wasn't it? They were the executive department.

F.A. Well yes, basically.

L.B. I mean coming over to work for the legislature during the session and then, so you set up Legal Services as separate agency of the General Assembly.

F.A. Yeah and then that came in and Jim put that together, but to begin with when I was first down here why it was Jim and Claire drafted everything.

L.B. Is that right?

F.A. They sat up there on third floor just typing those bills out there like you wouldn't believe.

L.B. I think I heard once an original thirteen copies and you couldn't read after about the sixth copy.

F.A. No, it was something else. In fact it was really tough but that's the way it was done at that time. In fact I'm just amazed when you look at the technology we have today and what those people did at that time.

L.B. Manuel typewriters.

F.A. It was and it was tough but that was it and then now it's developed to the point where it is today.

L.B. So the committees were handled just about like they were today.

F.A. Yes

L.B. Legislative Council staffs them.

F.A. Right, and kept it on, in fact we had some staff people who wanted to be partisan and we just had to tell them sorry that isn't the way we do it here. So they went elsewhere.

L.B. The House and Senate are still partisan. They are hired by...

F.A. Oh yeah, that's right, and that was always the way it was, but you know when I first came down only the Secretary of the Senate and the Chief Clerk and maybe two or three others, that was, those were the only year around employees and then of course that was added on to, to meet the demands as they go. How we doing here? I'm talking too much.

L.B. Well, I think just fine, I just think it's wonderful, in fact I'll go home and listen to these tapes this evening. Fred tell me what changes you see in state government since you served. Do you think these changes are good or bad?

F.A. Well the ones I don't like is it's this initiative process that everybody is using for these single issues. I'll use that same thing as to what I don't like about a lot of people who are running for the legislature today, is they aren't looking at it on the broad basis that people used to. That they're running more on a single issue type matter rather than the state as a whole and I still think, you go back to the founding fathers and everybody else that everybody's suppose to put in a stint. I think that it's much better that people look at it on a much broader basis. I think you end up with, you don't tend to fly to one side or the other side, back and forth, and so I don't like the single issue approach that a lot of people are developing. I don't like the initiative process because it's not just what Tabor's done to local government and this type of thing but you know if you believe in a representative form of government, then you want to elect the people and you say we trust you to do the right thing, go and do it. That's what all these Tabor amendments and all those types of things keep from happening and if

you ever get into a real emergency situation why the legislature's not in a position to act simply because they're restricted. You know, we could have a major disaster type thing along the line of like the Big Thompson flood or something like that, greater loss probably, the Legislature would have to put it out to the vote of the people to get the funds if we were in a tight budget year or something and they couldn't act. So I don't like that trend at all.

L.B. How do you like term limitations?

F.A. I think it's terrible and I argued against it at the time. I was sorry at the decision that just came down from the Supreme Court but you know we're a bit younger right now, I'd really get back into this lobbying business in a big way because when you look at next fall after the elections, you're going to lose the leadership on both sides of the isle in both houses. You're going to lose at least a dozen chairmanships and they all have to be replaced. What happens is that the institutional memory is gone and you know somebody say what about doing this and somebody that's been there for awhile can simply say well that was tried and here's the fall out and back an forth, well look for something else. That's gone and there are going to be a lot of mistakes made that were made before. They'll be remade again simply because the institutional memory is gone. I always opposed that because my point is that if an individual is down here representing the people and not doing the job, then the people ought to move him out but, but if I want somebody down here for whatever it is number of years, that should be my prerogative and a.....

L.B. Your district's prerogative.

F.A. That's right, and it takes it away. I think as I say, I see more micro managing today or an attempt at micro managing. Look at this stadium bill that's going through right now. Just let the people say we want something or we don't want it. Let the people determine that. Don't sit here and try and second guess everybody.

L.B. Well Fred, let me ask you one of the questions from Fred Brown. One of his questions was, if you could change one thing back to the way it used to be, repeal a law, relocate an office or bring back a particular elected official what would you change?

F.A. I'd do away with Tabor and Gallagher.

L.B. Oh Gallagher has the benefit property tax, doesn't it? Property and business tax.

F.A. Right, that skewed things and has created a real problem for, I think that's one of the underlying problems we're having in funding K-12 education. That should go back and be worked out in the local areas so that the people there can decide what they need to do but I think those two things, I think are mistakes. I think it's a real mistake. The Lottery is probably the most aggressive bit of taxation that we've got right now and with it all going into the acquisition of open space, I think that's a misdirection of funds. When I look at all the other problems that we have that need correction and for that amount of, and we haven't even seen the limit of what's going, I mean the huge fund that's going to be in that for that purpose. I think there are just too many other needs that the state should be in without

going through that.

L.B. Fred, What's your favorite place in the Capitol?

F.A. I like that dias.

L.B. You like being there.

F.A. I really did like being there and I thought it was really interesting because after being there for awhile, I spent eight years there, I could look over the Senate and I could watch and see which Senator was talking to which Senator here, there, the other place, and I could sit up there and play the little game of what the vote was going to be. After awhile it got down to where you could just almost get it pretty darn close and it's interesting.

L.B. Dave Hamil told me that when he was Speaker of the House, that he could look over that big house, you know 64 members sitting out there, and sometimes there's a very tight voting, he just wasn't sure if all the Republicans were going to stay together. He said I always had three or four of the minority party that I could count on that were probably very close to being a Republican and he said I'd give them a signal, and he said I'd always get the votes. I imagine you could do the same.

F.A. You know there was a lot of times that, that happened and just thinking about some of the stories when you know, a lot of times, old Vince Massari would help us out from Pueblo and of course we would help Vince out.

L.B. I'll tell you a story of Vince Massari and I think you were President of the Senate and you all needed his vote, he had been excused, and he had to come back and you sent the Highway Patrol after him and brought him. We were all waiting, I think that's the year I was working in the Senate and we were waiting out here on the North step and old Vince came up in the Patrol Car and he voted the opposite way he was so angry.

F.A. Well no he came in and this is what happened. When he came in I met him at the elevator and I said Vince you can't do it. I said you're going to run again and there's no way, I said, I'm sorry but you'd better vote no, you'd better stay with your people because it's a reapportionment bill.

L.B. Oh. So that's the other side of the story.

F.A. We brought Les Fowler from...

L.B. Hawaii

F.A. Mmm, and I wasn't President then but that was the year we brought Les back, but I told Vince, I said Vince, I said don't do it, I said you helped us but in your district on a political issue like this, and I told him, and you know I just didn't think it was fair to do that to him and I, Vince and I didn't always agree in fact Vince kept a black book and I got into it.

L.B. What do you mean, a black book?

F.A. Well if you got in Vince's black book, you were, he didn't speak to you.

L.B. Oh you were in deep trouble.

F.A. You were in deep trouble. I never will forget, I wasn't sure, I didn't, he hadn't really talked to me that much about it but that was when he wanted the gymnasium for University of Southern Colorado. It was an interesting vote because the Republicans were all mixed up at this time and I suppose you could call it conflict of interest there in that Ted Gill's son-in-law was AD at Pueblo. Old Vince had been working the Republican side to get enough votes and he got, every once in awhile he'd get something you know, that he wanted, and it came down and Vince put his amendment and it happened to be when I was in the chair and I was presiding over the long bill debate and Vince put his amendment on and he said I want a division vote, so I said all those in favor please rise. Seventeen. All those opposed, please rise, seventeen, and Vince whirled around and looked at me and said how do you vote Mr. Chairman and I said I vote no.

L.B. You got in the black book.

F.A. I went into his black book and he, I sat on this side of the Senate at that time and he was on the other side, second row, clear the other side. He didn't speak to me it was over, a week, ten days, two weeks, whatever. He didn't have a thing to do with me. But you see, my wife's father was with the Marshall Plan in Europe. She lived in Italy for a couple years, two three years, and spoke fluent Italian and she and Vince would talk Italian and so this one day we were working on a weekend, Annie came down (is that my brother coming in there? Yeah it is, on his, he's on crutches, and I didn't know he was coming down today, knocking at the door) Annie came down with me and she was sitting, as I said I was clear over on this side so she was sitting on the bench right there, and I saw Vince get up and come all the way around and he didn't say a word to me but he sat down next to Annie and I could hear the two of them talking in Italian going back and forth and been like that, and they were very quiet and everything and debate was going on, I can't remember what we were doing at the time, but all of a sudden I got this tap on my shoulder and I turned around and it was Vince and he said if she'd have been in the chair, I'd have had my gym. Then after that was done and we were good friends again but it was a lot of fun. You know some of those things they lighten up but he felt strongly about that. Boy he was a real loyal supporter of Pueblo.

L.B. Oh he really was.

F.A. and what he did for that, and we had a lot of fun. I never will forget the time, I don't know, do you want some of these stories?

L.B. Oh, definitely, wonderful.

F.A. Well, I hate to use names, but we had a couple of guys that were pretty good practical jokers

and we were talking this one noon. Les Fowler had a resolution up towards the end of session. It was a resolution on peace through strength. They said well nobody ever gave a God, Motherhood, and Country speech like Sam Zakhem. So these two characters went down to *Garts* and got a couple hundred yards of leader line, fishing leader line and at noon went out on that narrow ledge behind the dias tied into the corner of the American flag on one side and the Colorado flag on the other, took it back over the brass rail over there and dropped it down to the side and when that issue came up why each one went to either side and it was really funny because I saw the leader line and Alice Schmidt, who was my secretary, was bringing me a message and she couldn't come up right then because there was something going on that I was presiding over, so she was standing there waiting for me to get through, and turned around and looked and she thought, I guess she thought it was a cobweb, and was going to pull, I looked at Alice and I (said) no, no, anyway, the resolution, title of the resolution was read and of course Sam came up to the bait. These two guys on either side started pulling the leader line and as Sam was talking, the flags just started out like this, and there they were. Well Sam couldn't see it...

L.B. Like it was caught in the wind.

F.A. Oh, it was just perfect. Sam couldn't see em and Al Meiklejohn was sitting there and those eyes got bigger and everybody was, nobody else knew about it and Al Meiklejohn said da da dada da dada da and everybody stood up and Sam thought it was all on his speech.

L.B. Oh dear. What a beautiful story (laugh)

F.A. As I said, you need a little levity to break things up.

L.B. You bet you do.

F.A. And we always had it. Well I see Norm Olsen's picture over there when he was in the Senate.

L.B. Yes, he was a practical joker.

F.A. Oh he was practical joker of the first order.

L.B. Even in the house and then he went over to the Senate.

F.A. You just never knew what to expect from that guy.

L.B. That's right, but they were all, they were never mean....

F.A. Oh no, they were all fun.

L.B. It was just humorous and fun and he had as much fun as everybody did with the joke on himself.

F.A. and on this one, you know Sam got a big kick out of it though and nobody knew about it, it was as you say a lot of fun. There were really some terrific people.

L.B. Fred do you think that people are more pessimistic, and skeptical and even cynical about government today...

F.A. Yes

L.B. Why do you think this is so?

F.A. Well. I just think that the basic idea of looking at the common overall state of affairs is missing and this comes back to what I said earlier that it goes more to this single issue here that I'm in here to do this and that's all I care about and I'm going to do it at whatever cost. So consequently there's less desire to sit down and reach a consensus and I see this, that it's my way or no way.

L.B. Let me ask you something, and in another interview. When I was interviewing a rural legislator, and he says that he thinks that the leadership is not what it used to be because they haven't come up through the ranks. He said when the rural legislators really ran the show down here they had first served on a school board, maybe been a county commissioner, they knew transportation in their area, they knew some mining, they knew some of the problems of rural Colorado and now he said, we have people that are coming from a small district in Denver and they know very little about business, they have never served on a school board, do you agree with that?

F.A. Well you have a lot more in the way of professional legislators now than ever before. You know when I served, I was just thinking about in the Senate, Everybody had another job that they had to, like I said, a hundred dollars a month they aren't going to support a family on that. Everybody there had to work and work hard at another job, be it a law office, be it a car dealership, be it where ever it is...

L.B. Farmer.

F.A. Yes, farming, no matter where they were involved in it. They were really in the local community and it wasn't just the fact that they were proposing ideas or we ought to do this or what ever it might be. They were in there working just like everybody else in the community because that was their bread and butter. That's what they lived on. You go through the pink book today and look at all the professional legislators. This is the only job they have and the thing of it is we have limits on the session as far as the number of days that they can meet. but these people are professional politicians year around.

L.B. I remember when we were making the pink book in the House and David Gained was a Denver legislator and he didn't have a job and he didn't know what to put down so they put legislator. It was the first time that had appeared in that category.

F.A. You have a lot of that now and we never had that before.

L.B. It makes a difference.

F.A. The closest it came and people wondered whether they ought to serve was if they put in retired. So there is a great deal of difference there.

L.B. Well Fred, any other stories you want to tell?

F.A. Oh I could go on and on (laugh)

L.B. Well you know 25 years from now people will be listening to this tape to see how committees were run, how did he run the Senate, and a...

F.A. Well, fairly. I always say I ran it fairly, notwithstanding, I did have my blind page rule book and that was what was important. Just make the rules up as you go.

L.B. Well Fred I thank you for meeting with me today.

F.A. Oh that's fine.

L.B. If you want to meet with me another time, I'd be very pleased to meet you.

F.A. Well sometime we might meet and just go through all the stories. (Laugh)

L.B. Well thank you again.