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PEOPLE FOR FORD RALLY, OLYMPIA, WASHINGTON, OCTOBER 8, 1976

PAGE 1

WE HAVE TWENTY-FIVE DAYS  
UNTIL THE ELECTION  
AND ALOT OF HARD WORK AHEAD  
FOR ALL OF US.

BUT WITH THE HELP OF PEOPLE FOR FORD VOLUNTEERS,  
JERRY FORD WILL STAY ON THE JOB  
HE IS DOING SO WELL!

YOU REMEMBER THOSE DARK DAYS  
WHEN HE CAME INTO OFFICE.  
WE WERE ALL DEPRESSED ABOUT OUR COUNTRY.  
THE ECONOMY WAS IN BAD SHAPE,  
AND OTHER COUNTRIES WERE UNEASY  
ABOUT ALL THE CONFUSION IN AMERICA.

THAT'S ALL CHANGED NOW,  
BECAUSE PRESIDENT FORD PROVIDED  
STRONG AND STEADY LEADERSHIP.

HE HAS ACCOMPLISHED MUCH IN TWO YEARS  
WITH TOUGH DECISIONS AND HARD WORK  
---NOT WITH SMILES  
AND EMPTY PROMISES.

WE DON'T KNOW

WHAT THE NEXT FOUR YEARS

WILL BRING OUR COUNTRY,

BUT WE KNOW

WHAT KIND OF A LEADER JERRY FORD IS.

THE MESSAGE

YOU CAN HELP CARRY TO THE PEOPLE

OF WASHINGTON STATE

IS THAT JERRY FORD OFFERS

PERFORMANCE, NOT PROMISES.

AND PRESIDENT FORD  
IS GOING TO NEED THE HELP  
OF REPUBLICANS LIKE JOHN SPELLMAN  
AS YOUR GOVERNOR  
TO KEEP COMMON SENSE IN THE GOVERNMENT.

GOVERNOR EVANS,  
JILL RUCKELHAUS  
AND ALL OF YOU---  
THANKS FOR YOUR SUPPORT.  
NOW LET'S GO TO WORK  
TO MAKE NOVEMBER 2ND A GREAT VICTORY!

## Washington State

Olympia is the state capital, but it is a small city with only 23,000 people. Lumber is important in the damp and mountainous region along the Pacific Coast and lower Columbia River, where Olympia is located.

Both of the state's senators are Democrats, and "Scoop" Jackson is up for re-election. His opponent is George Brown, a United Airlines pilot. Brown was the winner in a five-person primary, but he is almost unknown and not expected to win.

There are six Democrats and one Republican in the House delegation. The lone GOP member is Joel Pritchard, who represents the 1st District which is primarily suburban Seattle. Pritchard, first elected in 1972, does not have serious opposition.

There are only two districts where the RCC thinks GOP victories are possible. In the 2nd, John Nance Garner (grandson of the late vice president) is challenging incumbent Lloyd Meeds. This district includes the far northwest corner of the continental United States. Most of the population is in or near Everett and suburbs of Seattle. Environment is a big issue in the state, and apparently Meeds has ruffled some feathers on the environment. This district is still, however, an outside shot.

The other possibility is in the 4th District, now represented by Mike McCormick. The GOP challenger is Dick Granger, a Vancouver city commissioner. The RCC thinks Granger might have a pretty good chance.

Mrs. Lois Spellman, wife of John Spellman, GOP Candidate  
for Governor of Washington State

The candidate will be in Spokane for a debate with  
his Democratic opponent, former AEC chairman Dixy Lee  
Ray. You will be accompanied by Mrs. Spellman.

The Spellmans have six children, three boys and  
three girls, ranging in age from 21 to seven. They  
are Catholics, and both attended Seattle University.

Spellman, a graduate of Georgetown Law School,  
is presently county executive of King County, where  
Seattle is located. He was first elected in 1967  
as one of three commissioners of King County. When  
the local government was re-organized in 1969, he  
was elected to his present job. He was re-elected  
in November, 1973. He is 49, and he won the GOP  
primary in late September very handily. The general  
election is expected to be close.



## GOVERNORS:

### Whistling Dixy

She has been a zoology professor, chairman of the Atomic Energy Commission and—until she quit last year—an Assistant U.S. Secretary of State. But when Dr. Dixy Lee Ray announced last spring that she wanted to become the first woman governor of Washington state, “some politicians smiled, some of them even laughed,” she recalled. They aren’t laughing any more. Despite an offbeat, low-budget campaign that even her own advisers characterized as “schlock,” the 62-year-old Ray apparently won a narrow victory last week in Washington’s Democratic gubernatorial primary.

The latest count showed Ray leading her nearest rival, Seattle Mayor Wes Uhlman, by about 6,000 votes out of more than 500,000 cast. With 25,000 absentee ballots still uncounted, Ray stopped just short of claiming victory. “I believe the odds are that I’m the Democratic nominee,” she allowed. And if those odds hold up, she said, “this is a real triumph for the people.”

It was also another triumph for Ray, whose eccentric style once astonished her colleagues in the Nixon and Ford Administrations. Gruffly outspoken, she lived in a motor home on a Maryland farm with her pet dogs Ghillie and Jacques and stalked through Washington’s corridors of power in tweeds and knee socks. When she had a falling out with Secretary of State Henry Kissinger last year, she simply gathered up her dogs, packed up her home on wheels and drove back to her native state.

**Broke:** Once home, Ray did not decide to enter the gubernatorial race until well after her rivals. It took her months to find a campaign manager and she had to finance her election with less than \$100,000 (Uhlman raised \$316,000). But Ray traveled energetically around the state, attacking bureaucratic mismanagement and militant environmentalists, supporting nuclear power and the right of oil tankers to enter Puget Sound (a hot issue in the state)—and making a virtue of being practically broke. “The big spenders in the election will be the big spenders in our capital,” she warned. In the end the voters narrowly agreed. “It pays to be a personality,” said one adviser, Lou Guzzo. “She’s got charisma . . . We had no big organization waiting for us. It was like Lewis and Clark going into some of the places [we campaigned in].”

Ray’s opponent in November will be King County executive John Spellman, 49, a moderate Republican with a reputation as a skilled administrator. Dissident state Democrats, some of whom consider Ray a Republican in Democrat’s clothing, may complicate the race by running one of their own as an independent candidate. But Dixy Lee Ray now claims the endorsements of Washington Senators Warren Magnuson and Henry Jackson



Greg Gilbert—Seattle Times

Ray relaxes with her primary lead: ‘It pays to be a personality’

(who himself won renomination easily last week). And in her hometown of Tacoma, she also has plenty of support from the people. OUR OWN DIXY read the signs that blossomed on many of the town’s front lawns last week.

—DANIEL CHU with WILLIAM J. COOK in Seattle

## CALIFORNIA:

### War Over Water

The incident could have come straight out of the movie “Chinatown.” A massive explosion suddenly reverberated through the tranquil Owens Valley in central California, ripping apart an aqueduct spill gate and sending more than 100 billion gallons of water gushing onto the dried-out land. It was the latest violent protest in a battle that has gone on since the turn of the century: the struggle between the residents of the arid Owens Valley and the city of Los Angeles, which owns the valley’s water.

Los Angeles has maintained an almost feudal control over the Owens Valley since it secretly began buying the water rights more than 70 years ago. In a rebellion in the 1920s, vigilantes clashed with posses of L.A. detectives armed with Winchester rifles, and orders to “shoot to kill” anyone caught near Owens Valley’s aqueduct. The detectives won, and Los Angeles now siphons off 1.5 trillion gallons of the valley’s water each year, funneling it into the city through a 233-mile network of pipelines and canals. When L.A. city officials decided they needed more of the Owens Valley water, they announced plans to double the amount pumped out of valley’s streams and underground reservoirs. They told tenants on Los Angeles-owned land that they would not automatically be allowed to renew their leases and said they doubted that the city would be able to continue feeding water into a small recreational lake.

The valley’s residents fought back—with court action and with violence.

They won a court order temporarily forcing Los Angeles to reduce the amount of water it pumps out of the valley. When Los Angeles locked the gates through which water flows to Lake Diaz, angry Owens Valley dwellers took welding torches to the gates and forced them open. And the day after the aqueduct spill gate was blown up—which a sheriff’s deputy conceded was done by a valley resident—a stick of dynamite tied to an arrow was fired into a Los Angeles fountain named after William Mulholland, the engineer who designed the Owens Valley aqueduct and pipeline system. Valley dwellers are openly bitter about the renewal of the decades-old feud. “Los Angeles is squeezing us because we had the courage to fight its plan to increase pumping,” said Jim Ellis, a local automobile dealer. “They don’t want people in the valley because people use water and cause problems.”

**Choice:** The city naturally denies such charges, but insists that it needs the Owens Valley water, which provides 80 per cent of its supply. “It comes down to a question of benefiting 3 million people in Los Angeles or 15,000 in Owens Valley,” said Duane Georgeson, an engineer with L.A.’s Department of Water and Power.

But the valley residents are maneuvering to block the city’s plans—with help from California’s environmental-protection law. Diversion of water to L.A. has already dried up Owens Lake, and many conservationists fear that the rest of the valley may die as well. Wildlife and vegetation have been vanishing from what once was a fertile oasis at the foot of the Sierra Nevada mountains. Dust storms sweep through the sagebrush that litters the valley floor, spreading irritating alkali pollution. Valley residents are hoping that by going to court with such environmental data, they can persuade the courts to turn down Los Angeles’s plans—and bring a new truce in an old war over water.

—RICHARD STEELE with JOHN BARNES in Owens Valley