

Richard Nixon Presidential Library  
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63	22	11/19/1961	Memo	To: Water Task Force From: Bob Haldeman Re: Hans Doe. 1 Page.
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STATEMENT BY HANS DOE  
DIRECTOR, METROPOLITAN WATER DISTRICT

S d J  
"Water"

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

AUGUST 15, 1962

Hans Doe, a director of the Metropolitan Water District of Southern California, today said "I just can't say enough to express the full gratitude of the people of Southern California for the bi-partisan effort expended to make the San Luis Reservoir a reality."

The ground breaking ceremony to mark the official start of construction of San Luis dam and reservoir will be held Saturday at the reservoir site near Los Banos in western Merced County.

Doe said, in a statement released in San Diego, that "the California Water Plan, in which the San Luis reservoir will play a major part, will help prepare California for its destiny as the nation's most populous and richest state.

"And I'm sure the people of this state will remember that this important link in the chain to bring surplus water from the North was, as many of our major accomplishments are, a joint effort by leaders of both political parties, including former Vice President Richard Nixon, Gov. Edmund G. Brown and Sens. Thomas Kuchel and Clair Engle," he said.

Doe recalled that when the legislation authorizing joint federal-state construction of San Luis reservoir was bottled up in a Congressional committee in 1960, Vice President Nixon provided the strong urging to cause the entire Republican membership of the committee to swing in favor of the bill and approve it.

Doe said "this effort resulted from a conference between Brown and Nixon at, of all places, the opening baseball game of the season in San Francisco."

Doe said Brown subsequently expressed his thanks in a telegram to Nixon dated May 20, 1960. Doe said the telegram, never before released, read as follows:

Honorable Richard M. Nixon  
Vice President of the United States  
Washington, D. C.

I think the opening baseball game in San Francisco will prove extremely valuable to all the citizens of this state. When a Democratic Governor and a Republican Vice President, both native sons, join together in any project it looks like things get done. May we, despite our political differences, find many future opportunities to be of service to the people of our native state and wonderful country. Thank you for your help on San Luis.

Signed

Edmund G. Brown, Governor

May 7, 1962

Dear Ralph:

Dick Nixon has just advised that Kenneth Haussler, President of the California School Board Association, is a Republican - and for us - but cannot take an active part in politics. However, Haussler gave Dick the name of Bernell Marlan of Woodland and said he could be very helpful on water problems of Northern California, especially agriculture. He can be contacted through Ken Haussler, or direct.

We should try to get him active in our agriculture group. Would you make the contact and let me know what you are able to work out with him?

I understand Marlan is listed in the Woodland phone book. Ken Haussler's address is Route 1, Box 1540, Davis, California - Telephone: SKYline 3-3814.

Many thanks, and best regards. I look forward to seeing you and Ross on Friday.

Sincerely,

H. R. Haldeman

Mr. Ralph B. Bunje  
World Trade Center  
Ferry Building  
San Francisco 11, California

File: 'Farmers for Nixon'  
S & I - Water  
H  
X -  
X -  
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date

1 One of the greatest challenges to the dynamic growth of California is that of water development. Potentially, there is enough water in all our available resources to meet all our needs. It is our job to distribute nature's bounty -- to transport water from areas of high rainfall and surplus to areas of low rainfall and deficiency. This has been going on for a long time. You know the story better than anyone, but let's briefly review the big picture -- what has been done.

2 As early as 1904 the City of Los Angeles planned and then built the 238-mile Owens Aqueduct to import water from the eastern slope of the Sierras.

3 In the 1920's Los Angeles turned its eyes toward the Colorado River, for still more water -- this time to a part of the water that originates high in the Rocky Mountains.

4 San Diego also sought a portion of the Colorado River supply, and then pooled its share with the other member agencies of The Metropolitan Water District of Southern California, which built a 240-mile aqueduct over the desert and through the mountains, pumping water 1,600 feet from the Colorado River to let it flow by gravity into ever-thirsty Southern California.

5 Early in the century the East Bay Municipal Water District was formed and the area around the San Francisco bay constructed a long aqueduct east to tap the waters of the Mokelumne and Tuolumne Rivers.

6  
San Francisco, in 1900, looking to its future, built the remarkable Hetch-Hetchy system to bring water from the Sierras across the valley floor to meet its growing needs.

7  
The great Central Valley Project was conceived by California in 1929 and undertaken by the Federal Government in the 1930's. The waters of the Sacramento are contained by Shasta Dam and the regulated flow fed into the Sacramento-San Joaquin Delta. From there it is pumped into the 117-mile long Mendota Canal on the west side of the San Joaquin Valley. On the east side of the San Joaquin Valley Friant Dam regulates the flow of the San Joaquin River, and canals from that reservoir supply water to lands on the east side of that valley. This exchange of water has produced a flourishing economy in the great San Joaquin Valley.

8  
The Imperial Irrigation District and Coachella Valley County Water District have diverted great quantities of Colorado River water through the All-American Canal into the interior valleys of Southern California. Some of the richest farm land in the world is the result of this program.

9  
The significant thing about all these developments -- and there are many others I have not mentioned -- is that most of these mighty projects were conceived and built and paid for by the people who use them. No State moneys were used. Where Federal funds were used, they have been repaid, at least in part.

10 The Feather River Project is the first step of our master plan to bring more water from the North and use it in areas all the way to the Mexican border. It differs from the many great projects that have gone before in that the State is building it. Bonds will be issued by the State and the moneys used to build a great aqueduct, the users of which will repay all the costs other than those allocated to fish, wildlife, recreation and other benefits of statewide significance. This project was neither conceived nor planned by the present administration. It is the direct result of a study initiated under the Warren administration. The plan to finance it was brought to fruition with the help of the water leaders of both parties under the present administration. But it is misleading for the present administration to take credit for the State Water Plan. Until recently water has been non-political, much too vital for party credits and bylines. It is time to put it back in focus.

11 In brief outline, the story of the Feather River Project is this. In 1947 the State Legislature authorized a comprehensive study of all the water resources of the State. For 10 years the Department of Water Resources pursued this assignment, and in 1957 published the State Water Plan. The first unit of that comprehensive blueprint for State wide water development was the Feather River Project. For several years the water leaders of the entire State, as well as our legislators, tried to find the financial combination that would make possible the execution of the Feather River Project.

12 It is only fair that we tell the people of California that the one and three quarter billion

13 dollar price tag placed on the Feather River Plan was pulled out of thin <sup>?</sup> air. Nobody wanted the responsibility of putting a two billion dollar bond issue on the ballot so the situation was conveniently compromised. The truth of the matter is that no one can honestly say what the Feather River Project will cost and we might as well face that fact.

14 At any rate many bills were drafted and rejected. In 1959 Senate Bill 1106 -- the financing bill-- was introduced in the legislature. Its initial form was not acceptable. But the body of dedicated water leaders up and down the State fashioned the amendments that finally made the bill workable. Here again it was the work of leaders of both parties finding a way. And the years of trial and error that went before were not wasted. On the contrary, it was that experience that made possible the final solution.

15 SB 1106 passed the Senate with the urging of the Governor. It was adopted by the Assembly without change because the Senate threatened to kill the bill if it ever got back to them for amendment.

16 Throughout all this legislative history the Director of Water Resources was the man who had served in the Department through three administrations. Although a Republican he handled the assignment as a non-political one. And it was Harvey Banks, the director, who was held on to carry the new plan to the people in the election of 1960. It was Mr. Banks

17 Who, along with water leaders everywhere, told the big story of water development in every corner of the State. Under his leadership the plan was approved by the voters. Until he resigned in early 1961 water was above politics. I am determined to return it to that high state.

18 If there is any doubt about who the real leader of the California Water Plan was, here is the statement of the present governor made in April, 1961:

19 "When I walked in as Governor of this State there were great pressures back and forth as to whether I should retain Harvey Banks as the head of the Department of Water Resources. But I had worked with him as Attorney General and I knew there wasn't a better water engineer in this State, and the water program of California as it moves ahead will be a monument to Harvey Banks that will be there in his old age, when he is sitting in a rocking chair looking at these great big aqueducts and these dams. He will say, 'By golly, that's my baby! I did it!'" (By the way Harvey Banks is recovering rapidly from minor surgery. We certainly wish him well.)

20 May I pay tribute to another great engineers, my good friend, the late Samuel B. Morris. He served on the State Water Commission and occupied places of top responsibility in local, State and national water circles. One of his great achievements was the role he played in the Feather River Project. It has been said that a key to the financial solution which

21 the California voters approved in 1960 was the Delta concept. This means that all the people who contract with the State for water will pay a uniform charge for all the water which under this plan or future plans is delivered into the Sacramento-San Joaquin Delta, and most of the waters which we will develop in the future will come into this delta pool before being transported into other parts of the State. Though the credit for this concept must be shared by many men, I think all would agree that Sam Morris was a chief architect and a most ardent supporter.

22 The water developments of this State prove that self-government at the local level is the best government. This is basic to my philosophy. The water projects we have already built are the best possible evidence of the effectiveness of local self-government. The vast irrigation works built by the irrigation districts, the municipal systems constructed by public agencies of one kind or another, and the works of private utilities all testify to the resourcefulness and achievement of local units. The job of the State should be to encourage this spirit, not displace it with larger government. The people in the local areas are the ones most able to plan and built their own works and I would apply this philosophy to the State as well as to the Federal government.

23 The function of the State is to guide and encourage local communities to help themselves. This does not require more layers of government. I would say that it requires less. Getting rid of the present Governor's super cabinet will be one of my first acts.

24  
What is needed is more help from basic government. There is considerable criticism that local units are not getting the help they need. This can be cured only by a direct and able leader who has the confidence of his staff and the people in the communities which his department serves.

25  
At all costs the counties of origin of the water must be protected. Present population distribution does not necessarily reflect the population of the future. There is enough water available, if properly harnessed, to serve all the people of the State. In the meantime we must not make the same mistake in philosophy that the federal government makes when it tries to lay claim to all California water. We believe in the water rights of the counties of origin and of the original users.

26  
It may be an unlikely thing for a candidate for Governor to say, but it is my opinion that too much power has been vested in the Administrative branch of state government in the Feather River Project. The plan would be sounder if it contained more visible checks than the Governor's vague intention to deal fairly with all sections of the state. Again, I find myself critical of the super agency program of the present Administration. As it stands, the Governor has virtual life and death power over the projects of the Feather River Project and at the same time he has delegated that authority to an appointee who has no responsibility. I would like to see the authority spread out -- regardless of who is Governor and Director of the Bureau of Water Resources.

27

Give a little  
history of 160A now

Where there is a legitimate reason for Federal participation in local projects let the government participate, but only to the extent necessary. Believing that marriage to the Federal Treasury makes Congress my mother-in-law I would court Federal loans warily. In flood control, for example, there is good reason for Federal participation. California must seek and obtain its share of Federal money on that score. The same is true where Federal projects make water available to those users who agree to abide by Federal restrictions. But I do not believe California should enter into agreements with the Federal government which compel our people to adopt wholly artificial rules limiting their right to use State water. The 160-acre limitation does not satisfy the present farm economy. It is not suited to California. We should not accept it as a part of any agreement with the Federal government. The fact that the present administration recognized it in State contracts with water users reflects a gratuitous compromise of principles which won no friends among the farmers. As a matter of fact the use of 160 acre or any acreage limitation is a step toward socialized agriculture.

25

Speaking of Federal - State cooperative projects it was my honor to take a hand in the adoption of the San Luis Dam by the Federal government. It is only honest to add that I do not agree with the double standard of philosophy which the present State Administration adopted in connection with the San Luis Project. I am against the 160 limitation at all times and in all places where state water development is concerned.

29

Furthermore, along this same line, we must not use a water project as a means of getting the State into the power business through the back door. On the Feather River Project California

30

will need more power than it can produce, and the private and local utility systems are ready, able and more than willing to provide the necessary additional power to pump the water over the mountains. In return these same systems have agreed to purchase all the power which the State can produce along the power drops of the aqueduct and from Oroville Dam. Incidentally, I do not believe that dam can be built without the sale of the power at a fair market price. These systems have agreed to put all the power purchased in the bank -- so to speak -- so that later the State can take it back from the local utility systems when the big pumps on the aqueduct are ready to go to work. Also, these same systems have agreed to provide cheap off-peak power for more valuable on-peak power generated by the State. This power swap is extremely valuable and the State should take full advantage of it. Remember that the power companies have organized a vast power pool. Electricity can be generated by one utility in one part of the state and used at the opposite end of the State in the service territory of another system. The back bone of these facilities, including about 90% of the total steam generating capacity of the entire State, is already in existence. The rest of the intertie will be constructed as needed. This power pool is operated by men and women who bargain collectively and freely for their wages and working conditions. These same companies contribute a large share of the taxes which are needed to run the State. There is no reason for either the Federal or State government free of all regulation and control to duplicate these facilities and take away the invaluable human freedoms and tax moneys which free enterprise makes possible.

31 Originally the present Administration announced its policy to deal with the existing utility systems for the extra power needed to operate the aqueducts. Since the new Director of Water Resources has taken over there has been an ominous change entirely in keeping with his past experience and performance which I have discussed at some length during this campaign. The Power Committee which was used by the former director to consult on all matters pertaining to power requirements, distribution, sale and exchange, has been strangely inactive. There is heard talk of the possibility of construction of a nuclear plant to generate power needed for pumping. The amount of money available to build the water project will not be sufficient to do that job, too. There is no money available to build an atomic plant and it is not needed.

California should spare no effort in defending its water against claims of the Federal government. The tempo of these claims has been growing steadily, and so far Congress has failed to enact the necessary laws to protect the States against these encroachments. ✓

32 In the Santa Margarita watershed some 6,000 people have been hailed into court by the United States to hear the Government claim that it had a "superior" right to the water supply of that river. This litigation has gone on for more than 10 years. It has been expensive and annoying and disheartening to the people. We should use every means to settle or end this case, and in the process make it clear that ✓ the United States must drink our water like any other Californian. If the government wishes to exert special claims to our water supply it must pay for them, not attempt to take that supply under the guise of sovereign rights.

33 More recently the United States told the City of Fresno that it did not intend to follow the laws of California and that by reason of putting a dam across the San Joaquin River there simply was no more water available for people downstream. In making this claim the Attorney General disclaimed any responsibility for what the Secretary of the Interior had done before, and concluded that when the United States acquired the territory of California from Mexico in 1848 the United States became the owner of all lands and all rights to use water within the territory.

34 These are only two instances of the broad claims being made by the United States. We must take the battle of preserving California's waters into the Congress and courts of the United States. I think we need people with conviction to do this job.

35 Some areas of this State are experiencing difficulty in contracting with the State for Feather River water. The problem arises because each area contracting with the State must repay that portion of the capital cost of the entire project which is charged to the area on the basis of proportionate use of the facilities. Some of the thirstiest areas are agricultural. They have modest valuations and some of them feel they cannot raise the necessary payments through either taxes or water charges to fulfill their obligations.

36 There are several possible approaches to the problem:

37 The first is to charge as much of the entire project to the general taxpayer of the State as is justified. For example, fish and wildlife, recreation, flood control, are some of

38 the benefits which will come to the State as a whole. They must not be charged against the water user. The Legislature should be encouraged to find as many of these statewide benefits as possible, and to that extent the cost of the facilities should be reduced insofar as the water user is concerned.

39 In addition to bond proceeds, the State will be using money from the California Water Fund to pay for the Feather River Project. That fund is made up of moneys that come to the State of California through its oil, gas, and mineral reserves. As the matter now stands the water users must repay all capital costs with interest. This includes interest on the California Water Fund, even though there is no requirement that the State itself pay interest on that money. Careful study should be given to the possibility of waiving that interest. It would help the rural areas, but it would also benefit the metropolitan areas because the reduced interest charge would apply to all contracting agencies.

40 The contract with the State is flexible insofar as postponing payments is concerned.

Inasmuch as the land to which this water is delivered will increase in value the principal payments of each contracting agency should be delayed long enough to permit the increased value to be reflected. This will delay the day of payment, not excuse it.

41 Each area must be encouraged to search broadly and deeply its own financial resources. Sometimes there is a tendency to throw the expense of a project to somebody else,

42

particularly the State. And oftentimes the agency itself may have greater resources than appear at first blush. The local area must act boldly and imaginatively in its own behalf, and extend itself fully in order to contract for water from the State project.

43

If the State's estimates hold up, and in California we have every reason to think they will be exceeded, the demands on our water supply will require increasingly imaginative planning. Just as the Feather River Project and other units in the California Water Plan were planned by past administrations almost 20 years ago, so it is up to us to lay out a resourceful plan for the generations to come. Here are some of the things we should be doing now for the sake of our people, and farms and industries of tomorrow:

44

We should be working now at full throttle to develop the financial means for implementing the next stage of the California Water Plan. That means that the great surplus seasonal waters of the Northwest, the Mad, Eel, Trinity and others must be diverted into the Sacramento River and through the Delta for distribution into other parts of the State. Our experience with the Feather River Project indicates that finance is the key to water development. We must give our immediate attention to that task.

45

All water resources developments must be envisioned with a view to their incidental use for flood control, fish, wildlife and recreation. There is an ever growing demand on our recreational facilities with the growing numbers of people coming to our State. Imaginative

46 planning can accommodate, at least to some extent, the wholesome outdoor recreation of our people. Again, let me say that the costs of these programs must be borne by the people generally, not by water users specifically.

Waste disposal is equally as important as water supply. In some ways it is even more important because one community's disposal may be another community's supply. As our communities build up, problems of water quality become ever more important.

47 Many of our ground water basins are the basic sources of supply for millions of people. These basins must be kept pure so that their function may be continued. Salt water intrusion must be stopped. This program requires intimate cooperation and coordination between the innumerable local agencies charged with this responsibility, as well as the State agencies that are designated to oversee the areawide problem.

48 The imminent threat of water pollution is not only local. It is statewide, and even national. The Federal government is moving into the picture in a big way. California, if it is to manage its own water supply and disposal system, must give priority attention to this business of water quality and disposal. It is a problem readily overlooked or shoved into the background because the far reaching consequences of pollution and contamination cannot always be seen immediately. I would propose legislation that will bring water quality control into the forefront as one of our most pressing problems.

49 We should not dismiss the possibilities for the future in the conversion of sea water. The

blunt truth of the matter is that we may well need both the water from the Feather River Project and converted saline water. Desalting research should be encouraged

*Does not  
check 49 last  
Paragraph*

50  
in every way possible. This must go on at the same time as we are developing our fresh water supplies. In the case of sea water, we know that the supplies are inexhaustible. In the five oceans of the world there are 300 million cubia miles of water. Another thought to keep in mind is the amount of brackish water that has invaded our underground water tables. That, too, will eventually have to be converted. Saline water conversion research must be pressed forward with honest diligence not as a substitute for the California Water plan but as a very necessary adjunct. Here, too, I find myself in substantial disagreement with the philosophy of the present Director of Water Resources. He was perfectly willing to see the small research appropriation for desalination of water go down the drain in this year's budget.

51  
As community growth multiplies not only the problems with which we are faced, but the number of agencies which are organized to meet them, it is the job of the State to coordinate the activities of all these local agencies without replacing them. The Department of Water Resources should be responsible for coordinating the activities of water supply, disposal, flood control, and the many other problems which arise in connection with them. No new agencies are needed. Some that already exist are, in fact, surplus and compound our problems.

RESEARCH (with file)

2-21-62

Bob Haldeman

cc: H. Flourney

File: - Research Memos  
x - S & I - Water  
x - Chron.

Attached from Morton C. Hull appears to be extremely interesting and might be of great value in developing attack on Warne.

His file drawer of water reports etc. should be checked into.

File: - to research

x - S & I - Water

x - H

x - Chron.

February 21, 1962

Mr. Morton C. Hull  
515 East "J" Street  
Ontario, California

Dear Mr. Hull:

Your letter addressed to Mr. Nixon c/o of my office has just been received and I am taking the liberty of acknowledging it immediately.

The file of material which you included on the water issue will be read with interest and will, I feel sure, be of great value to us. It is being directed to those working on this important subject with the request that they contact you for further data which you have and which you feel would be helpful.

We are very grateful for your interest and for your offer to be of assistance.

Best regards.

Sincerely,

H. R. Haldeman

February 9, 1962

Mr. George H. Ide  
Idebe  
835 West Sunset Drive  
Redlands, California

Dear Mr. Ide:

Dick Nixon has just passed along to me copies of his recent correspondence with you and Mr. Phillips. As he has indicated, and as we well know, the water problem is going to be one of the major issues and we certainly need and would appreciate having the advice and counsel of a good friend like you.

Hugh Flournoy is working on development of Task Forces for issue study, and I am asking him to contact you direct in the hope a mutually convenient time can be arranged for him to meet with you and others on this important subject.

With kind regards.

Sincerely,

H. R. Haldeman

*Jim.*  
cc: Mr. H. I. Flournoy

File: S & I - Water  
x - I  
x - P  
x - Chron.

H. I. Flournoy

2-9-62

Bob Haldeman

Dear Hugh -

Attached is file of correspondence between RN and George Ide.  
Mr. Ide should definitely be contacted. Will you please follow through?

January 10, 1962

Dear Melba:

I have heard from Jim Krieger and have put him directly in touch with Hugh Flournoy who is working on the development of Task Forces for issue study - - especially water.

My function in the campaign is going to be concentrated on the organizational side, and I felt it would be better for Krieger to work directly with those responsible for development of issue material.

I am sorry we didn't get a chance to chat at the "Woman of the Year" affair, but hope we will be seeing you up here again before long.

I appreciate your suggestion on Mac Faries and will get in touch with him.

Love,

Mrs. Melba Bennett  
1184 Camino del Mirasol  
Palm Springs, California

1184 CAMINO DEL MIRASOL  
PALM SPRINGS, CALIFORNIA

December 28, 61

Dear Bob-

Thank you for your letter which I have forwarded to Jim Kreiger and have suggested he contact you. I am sure that you can place every confidence in his suggestions.

It was so good to see you at the Times "do" and also to have a visit afterwards with Dick and Pat.

Don't forget to let us know when you and Jo want to come down - and the children.

Love,  
Nedra

over

P.S. -

Mac Fairies, even though he is now a judge, would be most helpful to you in an advisory capacity. He was a wonderful Committee man and could give you a good list of the Ethnic groups. Can sure he would do anything to help Dick. Also, he knows all the tricks of successful Campaigning. M.

January 10, 1962

Mr. James H. Krieger  
Best, Best & Krieger  
4200 Orange Street  
Riverside, California

Dear Mr. Krieger:

Thank you very much for your letter of January 8th. Needless to say, we will gratefully welcome your help on the water phase of Nixon's campaign plans.

I am taking the liberty of sending your letter to Hugh Flournoy who is working on development of Task Forces for issue study, and by a carbon copy of this letter, am asking Hugh to get in touch with you directly to set up a meeting with you and Harvey Banks, as you suggest.

Thanks very much for your interest and assistance.

Sincerely,

H. R. Haldeman

cc: Hon. H. I. Flournoy  
Mr. Robert H. Finch

P. S. -- Hugh -

Please be sure you or someone gets in touch with Krieger as quickly as possible.

HRH

blind copy - Mr. Donald Frey

(Confidential)

Don -

Please check up on this in a week or so to be sure Krieger has been contacted.

January 8, 1962

Mr. H. R. Waldeman, Campaign Manager  
Nixon For Governor Committee  
3908 Wilshire Boulevard  
Los Angeles 5, California

Dear Mr. Waldeman:

It was very nice of Malba Bennett to put us in touch with one another. Rest assured I am ready and willing to discuss the water phase of Nixon's campaign at your convenience.

It is my understanding that Hans Doe, the President of the Irrigation District Association has already been contacted by Mr. Nixon. In addition to him the names of Harvey O Banks, former Director of Water Resources, Bill Jennings, of San Diego, and Howard Miller, former Vice President in charge of Water Problems for the Los Angeles Chamber of Commerce, appear likely members of such an advisory committee.

If you wish to arrange a date I would like to discuss the matter with you, preferably with Harvey Banks present.

Sincerely,

James H. Krieger

cc - Mrs. Frank Bennett

Sunday, November 19, 1961

MEMO TO: Water Task Force

FROM: Bob Haldeman

Mr. Hans Doe is an old friend and campaign worker for RN and is most anxious to be of assistance on ~~issue~~<sup>issue</sup> material on water.

He is a Director of several metropolitan water districts and is president of the Association of California Irrigation Districts.

He lives in Vista, California and his phone is PA 4-4996.

He has offered the services of Mr. Robert Durbrow, executive director of the Irrigation Districts, who is located at 932 Pacific Building, 821 Market Street, San Francisco.

December 22, 1961

Mrs. Frank Bennett  
1184 Camino del Mirasol  
Palm Springs, California

Dear Melba:

Thank you very much for your letter regarding Jim Kreiger and the water situation.

I certainly agree with you that water will be the major issue in the campaign and it will be very helpful to get Mr. Kreiger's views and especially his analysis of what Brown's pitch will be.

Dick is going to set up a Task Force on the water issue and I think the first step would be to ask for Mr. Kreiger's suggestions as to who, in addition to himself, he feels might be valuable to have on this Task Force. Would you like to ask him for this information, or would you like me to get in touch with him directly? I will be glad to handle it however you think best.

I very much appreciate the offer of a place to get away from it all, and especially the removal of the telephones. You may find us taking you up on it before too long.

Thanks very much for writing.

Love,

H. R. Haldeman

1184 Camino del Dec-2, 1961

Dear Bob - Mirasol.

Palm Springs  
Betty said you wanted any suggestions & might have, so here is one. Undoubtedly you are aware that water will be the number one issue in the Campaign. Jim Kreiger, an attorney in Riverside could give you the pitch from this end of the State - has been serving on the Water District for some time, is intelligent and has a good idea of what Brown's pitch will be. I asked him if he would take the time to come in and talk with you and he said he'd do anything he could to be helpful and could tell you the men you should talk to (or Dick). So let me know if you want to see him.

If and when you and Jo need

to get away don't forget you are  
always welcome here, and I'll  
tear out all the telephones!

Love

Melba

MB