

Richard Nixon Presidential Library
White House Special Files Collection
Folder List

<u>Box Number</u>	<u>Folder Number</u>	<u>Document Date</u>	<u>Document Type</u>	<u>Document Description</u>
66	5	10/17/1962	Memo	Remarks by Richard Nixon in the Win With Nixon Rally in Richmond, California.
66	5	n.d.	Memo	Richard Nixon Person-To-Person Campaign Schedule 10/15/1962-10/21/1962. 6 pages
66	5	n.d.	Memo	Win with Nixon Special Campaign train. 10/18-10/19. Area Face Sheet. 9 pages.
66	5	n.d.	Other Document	Biography of Dick Nixon. 4 pages.
66	5	n.d.	Other Document	Biography of Pat Nixon. 3 pages.
66	5	10/19/1962	Memo	Remarks by Richard Nixon in the Win With Nixon Rally in Pico Rivera, California.

<u>Box Number</u>	<u>Folder Number</u>	<u>Document Date</u>	<u>Document Type</u>	<u>Document Description</u>
66	5	10/20/1962	Memo	Remarks by Richard Nixon in the Win With Nixon Rallies in San Diego and Riverside, California.
66	5	10/17/1962	Memo	Notice to Traveling Press-- directions to the telephone facilities for the Nixon Special Campaign train. 2 pages.
66	5	n.d.	Other Document	Map of the coast line trip. Not scanned.
66	5	n.d.	Memo	Train and Operations for the 8 car train in the Nixon Special Campaign Train. 2 pages
66	5	10/18/1962	Memo	Remarks by Richard Nixon in the Win With Nixon Rally in Santa Cruz, California.
66	5	10/19/1962	Memo	Remarks by Richard Nixon in the Win With Nixon Rally in Santa Barbara, California. 3 pages.

Remarks by RICHARD NIXON
Win With Nixon Rally
Richmond
October 17, 1962

FOR AM RELEASE
October 18, 1962

A million people a day are directly affected by unemployment in California.

The families of the 323,000 people now out of work are not satisfied with Mr. Brown's smog-screen of smug statistics.

What is hidden behind the Ballyhoo Curtain that his tax-supported press-agents have erected?

Unemployment is up 44.8% in the past three years under the Brown Administration.

Industrial expansion is now only half the amount necessary to create full employment for our expanding population.

The greatest tax increase in history -- \$1 billion in four years -- has forced 44 job-producing businesses to close down or expand outside California.

Work stoppages caused the highest loss of paychecks in ten years in the second quarter of 1962.

Business bankruptcies have gone up 54% with more businesses going under in California than in New York, Pennsylvania, Texas, Ohio and Michigan combined.

Bringing new jobs to California demands a big league team. We cannot beat the men and resources that New York has thrown into the fight for new investment with a bush league outfit. In plant starts and expansion, we are now losing to New York by a score of three to one. Mr. Brown's Economic Development Agency cannot point to a single business it has brought into the State. We must get back in the game with a giant "California Crusade for New Business Investment."

Yet my opponent not only refuses to recognize this problem and to deal with it, but he hires a team of puff-peddlers to cover it with a bright Halloween mask.

When pressed for a program, he falls back on the same old snake oil remedy -- big government spending. But the patient will only get sicker for more spending leads to more taxes, which leads to less business, which results in fewer jobs.

My program for a greater California will break this vicious cycle by starting with a \$50 million cut in government spending next year. This kind of policy will attract the \$20 billion in new business investment California needs to meet its minimum goal of 1,000,000 new jobs in private enterprise over the next four years.

NIXON FOR GOVERNOR

NEWS
RELEASE

State Headquarters: 3908 Wilshire Blvd., Los Angeles 5, California; DU 5-9161

News Bureau: Sandy Quinn -- Ron Ziegler

HERBERT G. KLEIN, Press Secretary

RICHARD NIXON
PERSON-TO-PERSON CAMPAIGN SCHEDULE

Monday, October 15 - Sunday, October 21, 1962

Tentative Schedule - Monday, October 22 - Sunday, October 28, 1962

MONDAY, OCTOBER 15, 1962

Staff work in Los Angeles

TUESDAY, OCTOBER 16, 1962

SACRAMENTO TELETHON - KCRA-TV

3:30 p.m. Take-off from Los Angeles International Airport for Sacramento - Garrett Air-search Terminal, 6201 West Imperial Highway

5:30 p.m. Arrive Sacramento Airport

6:15 p.m. Arrive El Dorado Hotel, Canterbury Road (Phone WAbash 2-6551).
* Press room will be available.

8:30 p.m. Depart El Dorado Hotel for TV Station.

9:00 p.m. Arrive KCRA-TV Station - 310 Tenth Street (Phone HICKORY 4-7300).

9:30 p.m. Telethon begins.

12:30 a.m. Telethon ends.

Return to El Dorado Hotel for Overnight.

WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 17, 1962

SAN FRANCISCO - RICHMOND - SANTA CRUZ

9:30 a.m. Depart El Dorado Hotel (Sacramento) for San Francisco.

12:00 noon Address All Industry Day luncheon planned by Chartered Property and Casualty Underwriters to be held in the PEACOCK COURT of the MARK HOPKINS HOTEL.

ADDRESS BY RICHARD NIXON.

MORE

2-2-2
Schedule Cont'd.

1:50 p.m.	Depart Mark Hopkins for St. Francis Hotel
2:00 p.m.	Arrive St. Francis Hotel for staff time. * Press Room will be available.
3:05 p.m.	Depart St. Francis Hotel.
3:30 p.m.	Arrive Nationalities Reception, Hall of Flowers, Golden Gate Park.
4:45 p.m.	Depart Nationalities Reception.
5:10 p.m.	Arrive St. Francis Hotel for staff work.
7:15 p.m.	Depart St. Francis Hotel for Richmond Rally.
8:00 p.m.	Arrive Richmond Municipal Auditorium, Civic Center and McDonald Street (phone 232-1284). Richmond Win with Nixon Rally. ADDRESS BY RICHARD NIXON.
9:00 p.m.	Depart Richmond Rally for Santa Cruz.
11:00 p.m.	Arrive Pasatiempo Inn (Santa Cruz) for overnight, 555 Los Gatos Highway (phone GA 3-5000). * Press Room will be available. Overnight Pasatiempo Inn, Santa Cruz.

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 18, 1962

WIN WITH NIXON SPECIAL CAMPAIGN TRAIN BEGINS:

RICHARD NIXON WILL SPEAK AT EACH STOP.

8:00 a.m.	Depart Hotel for train and Win with Nixon Rally.
8:30 a.m.	Santa Cruz Win with Nixon Rally (on train) Beach Street at the Casino.
9:00 a.m.	Train departs Santa Cruz for Watsonville.
9:45 a.m.	Watsonville Win with Nixon Rally.
10:30 a.m.	Salinas Win with Nixon Rally.
11:45 a.m.	King City Win with Nixon Rally.
1:00 p.m.	Paso Robles Win with Nixon Rally.
2:30 p.m.	San Luis Obispo Win with Nixon Rally.
4:30 p.m.	Santa Maria Win with Nixon Rally.
8:00 p.m.	Santa Barbara Off-Train Win with Nixon Rally, San Marcus High School Auditorium, Hollister Avenue.

ADDRESS BY RICHARD NIXON.

MORE

3-3-3
Schedule, Cont'd.

9:30 p.m. Depart Santa Barbara Station for Los Angeles.
Overnight in Los Angeles at Union Station (on train), Track 6.

FRIDAY, OCTOBER 19, 1962

WIN WITH NIXON CAMPAIGN CONTINUES:

8:50 a.m. Train departs Los Angeles Union Station (from Track 6).
9:00 a.m. Pico Rivera Win with Nixon Rally.
9:45 a.m. Fullerton Win with Nixon Rally.
10:30 a.m. Anaheim Win with Nixon Rally.
11:00 a.m. Orange Win with Nixon Rally.
12:00 noon Santa Ana Win with Nixon Rally.
12:45 p.m. San Juan Capistrano Win with Nixon Rally
Off train - Walk up street to San Juan Capistrano Mission.
1:45 p.m. Oceanside Win with Nixon Rally.
2:45 p.m. Del Mar Win with Nixon Rally.
3:45 p.m. San Diego Win with Nixon Rally.
4:55 p.m. Depart Railroad station for Lindberg Field for flight to Riverside.
5:30 p.m. Take-off for Riverside.
6:05 p.m. Arrive Riverside Airport.
6:30 p.m. Arrive Caravan Inn, 1860 - 8th Street, Riverside (Phone OV 6-8262).
* Press Room will be available.
7:45 p.m. Depart Caravan Inn for Riverside Win with Nixon Rally at Landis Auditorium, Riverside Polytechnic High School.
8:00 p.m. Riverside Win with Nixon Rally - Polytechnic High School.
ADDRESS BY RICHARD NIXON
9:30 p.m. Depart Rally for Caravan Inn.
Remain overnight at Caravan Inn, 1860 - 8th Street, Riverside. (Phone OV 6-8262)

MORE

4-4-4
Schedule, Cont'd.

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 20, 1962

MONTROSE - GLENDALE - LOS FELIZ - BURBANK - SAN BERNARDINO

9:30 a.m.	Depart Riverside (Caravan Inn) for Montrose.
10:30 a.m.	Montrose Win with Nixon Rally - Parking Lot, 3501 Ocean View Boulevard.
12:00 noon	Glendale Win with Nixon Rally - Parking Lot, Valley National Bank.
1:30 p.m.	Los Feliz Win with Nixon Rally - Parking Lot, California Federal Savings and Loan, West end of Barnsdale Avenue.
3:00 p.m.	Burbank Win with Nixon Rally - Parking Lot, Community Bank, 540 North San Fernando Road.
4:10 p.m.	Depart Burbank for Riverside (Caravan Inn, 1860 - 8th Street, Riverside, phone OV 6-8262) for staff work.
7:45 p.m.	Depart Caravan Inn for San Bernardino Win with Nixon Rally, Orange Show.
8:00 p.m.	San Bernardino Win with Nixon Rally. ADDRESS BY RICHARD NIXON
9:30 p.m.	Depart Rally for Riverside Airport.
10:15 p.m.	Take-off for Oakland Airport.
12:00 midnight	Arrive Oakland Airport.
12:20 a.m.	Arrive Edgewater Inn, Oakland, for overnight. 455 Hegenberger Road, phone 562-5100. * Press room will be available. Remain overnight in Oakland at Edgewater Inn.

SUNDAY, OCTOBER 21, 1962

OAKLAND

All Day Staff work at Edgewater Inn, Oakland.

MORE

5-5-5
Schedule, Cont'd.

TENTATIVE SCHEDULE
Monday, October 22 - Sunday, October 28, 1962

MONDAY, OCTOBER 22, 1962

OAKLAND

Preparation for San Francisco telethon.
At Edgewater Inn, Oakland.

9:30 p.m.

San Francisco Telethon, Station KTVU-TV,
(3 hours), Jack London Square, Oakland
7, California.

Remain overnight Edgewater Inn, Oakland.

TUESDAY, OCTOBER 23, 1962

SAN FRANCISCO - WESTCHESTER

11:00 a.m.

Depart Edgewater Inn, Oakland for San
Francisco.

12:00 noon

Combined meeting of the Pacific Gas &
Electric Company Employees and Pacific
Service Employees Association in the
auditorium of the General Office, 345
Market Street, San Francisco.

Early afternoon

Visit Sonoma State Hospital, Eldridge.

Return to Los Angeles following visit.

Approximately 5:30 p.m.

Arrive Los Angeles International Airport.

8:00 p.m.

Win with Nixon Rally, Westchester.

WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 24, 1962

LOS ANGELES

7:30 a.m.

Southern California Edison Company
Employees, Los Angeles.

ADDRESS BY RICHARD NIXON

12:15 p.m.

Luncheon meeting, League of California
Cities 64th Annual Conference, Biltmore
Bowl of Biltmore Hotel.

ADDRESS BY RICHARD NIXON

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 25, 1962

LOS ANGELES - SAN MATEO COUNTY

10:00 a.m.

Woodbury College Student Body, 1027
Wilshire Boulevard (Phone HU 2-8491).

ADDRESS BY RICHARD NIXON

MORE

6-6-6
Schedule, Cont'd.

12:00 noon Luncheon meeting of Pico Rivera Joint Service Clubs, sponsored by Pico Rivera Rotary Club.

ADDRESS BY RICHARD NIXON

8:00 p.m. San Mateo Win with Nixon Rally.

ADDRESS BY RICHARD NIXON

FRIDAY, OCTOBER 26, 1962

FREMONT - SAN LEANDRO - HAYWARD - SAN RAMON - CONTRA COSTA - VALLEJO

9:15 a.m. Fremont Win with Nixon Rally.

10:30 a.m. San Leandro Win with Nixon Rally.

11:30 a.m. Hayward Win with Nixon Rally.

12:45 p.m. San Ramon Village Win with Nixon Rally.

Afternoon Contra Costa County - Schedule to be announced.

8:00 p.m. Vallejo Win with Nixon Rally.

Return to Los Angeles following Vallejo Rally - Plane will depart from Napa County Airport.

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 27, 1962

Schedule to be announced.

SUNDAY, OCTOBER 28, 1962

Schedule to be announced.

END

NIXON FOR GOVERNOR

NEWS
RELEASE

III-

State Headquarters: 3908 Wilshire Blvd., Los Angeles 5, California; DU 5-9161

News Bureau: Sandy Quinn -- Ron Ziegler

HERBERT G. KLEIN
PRESS SECRETARY

WIN WITH NIXON SPECIAL CAMPAIGN TRAIN

OCTOBER 18 - 19

AREA FACT SHEET

SANTA CRUZ COUNTY:

1. Population is 84,219, up 26.6% from 1950 (1960 census). Per capita income is \$2175, about \$500 below the state average. Largest city is Santa Cruz, population 25,569, up 16.5% from 1950.

2. The Santa Cruz Mountains cover most of the County and only 39% of its land area is devoted to farming, mostly vegetables.

3. One of the main points of interest is the Big Basin Redwoods State Park -- the first preserve of redwoods set aside as a State Park.

4. SANTA CRUZ (named by Father Crespi and meaning "Holy Cross") is noted as a recreational area with excellent beaches and unsurpassed mountain scenery and resorts. Some of its redwoods have a circumference of 50 feet.

5. The area is attracting light industry. Its early-day logging industry has slowed, and newer industries prevail. The William Wrigley, Jr., chewing gum plant at Santa Cruz produces more than \$10 million in chewing gum annually. At the site of an old whaling station, Pacific Coast Aggregates now has an F.O.B. output of \$10 million annually in cement products.

6. WATSONVILLE, the heart of the Pajaro Valley, is the frozen food center of the State. The F.O.B. market value of agriculture in 1960 was \$41,793,000. Watsonville has created "industrial parks" for light industry. While industry is growing, the tourist trade is the

biggest business for Santa Cruz County -- \$30 million annually.

STATISTICAL BACKGROUND:

1962 Candidates:

12th Congressional:	Burt Talcott (Rep.) William K. Stewart (Dem.)
34th Assembly:	Alan G. Pattee (Rep.Inc.) Elvin Anderson (Dem.)
<u>Republican County Chairman:</u>	Carl Connelly Box 212, Riverside Drive Ben Lomond

Political Background:

June 1962 Primary:		
<u>Republican:</u>	Nixon	11,015
	Shell	4,908
	Brown write-in	117
	Turnout	72.9%
<u>Democrat:</u>	Brown	9,984
	Nixon write-in	735
	Shell write-in	907
	Turnout	60.0%
June 1962 Registration	Republican	22,340
	Democrat	22,438
1960 Election:	Nixon	24,858
	Kennedy	16,659
1958 Election:	Brown	17,635
	Knowland	16,528

MONTEREY COUNTY:

1. For some 80 years, beginning in 1776, Monterey was the seat of government for Alta California under Spanish, Mexican and United States rule. Father Junipero Serra is buried at Mission San Carlos Borromeo de Carmelo, in the City of MONTEREY. Many of the historic landmarks are preserved, including Colton Hall, where the State's first constitution was written and adopted.

2. The largest town in Monterey County is SALINAS, population 28,957, up 108.1% over 1950 (1960 census). It is also the County Seat. County population is 198,351, up 52% from 1950. Per capita income is \$2476, just over \$200 below the State average.

3. Agriculture is the most important industry, with vegetables the largest single category of output. A total of 76% of its land area is devoted to farming. Industrialization is moderate, but there are sizeable military payrolls.

4. SALINAS, in the northern end of the County, is fringed by Alisal, Boronda and Spreckels areas, giving a combined population of approximately 50,000. It is the major trading center of the County. It is known as the "Salad Bowl of the World" because of its concentration on truck farming. Light industry is growing, and the emphasis is on manufacturing magnesium from sea water.

5. KING CITY (population 3,000) is the trading center for the southern portion of the County in an agricultural area producing mainly field crops.

STATISTICAL BACKGROUND:

1962 Candidates:

34th Assembly	Alan G. Pattee	(Rep.Inc.)
	Elvin Anderson	(Dem.)

Republican County Chairman: Karl Von Christierson
Box 7191
Salinas

Political Background:

June 1962 Primary:

<u>Republican:</u>	Nixon	13,717
	Shell	6,221
	Brown write-in	125
	Turnout	72.1%

<u>Democrat:</u>	Brown	14,822
	Nixon write-in	954
	Shell write-in	1,523
	Turnout	58.1%

June 1962 Registration	Republican	28,068
	Democrat	34,707

1960 Election:	Nixon	33,428
	Kennedy	25,805

1958 Election:	Brown	26,676
	Knowland	20,853

SAN LUIS OBISPO COUNTY:

1. Population is 81,044 (1960 census), up 67.6% from 1950. Per capita income is \$2202, over \$450 below the state average. Largest city is SAN LUIS OBISPO, population 20,437.

2. The County leads the State in production of wheat, with 81% of the land devoted to agriculture. Gross agricultural value

for 1960 was \$49, with livestock and poultry contributing heavily.

3. Coastal regions are scenic, with the Hearst Castle at San Simeon a prime attraction. Much of the land is mountainous, with the Santa Lucia Range predominating along the coast.

4. Petroleum processing, a comparatively new industry, is providing large industrial payrolls, particularly at the port of Avila. Most of the oil originates in the San Joaquin Valley and is piped to tank farms.

5. SAN LUIS OBISPO, the county seat, is the site of the California State Polytechnic College, and center of trading for the area. Food processing plants are numerous. Light industry is also flourishing.

6. PASO ROBLES, the second largest city, population 6,677, is in the center of the largest grain-producing area in the state. It also is noted for its almonds and produces a variety of other agricultural products. Charcoal and charcoal products are among the light industrial output, along with food processing.

STATISTICAL BACKGROUND:

1962 Candidates:

12th Congressional:	Burt Talcott	(Rep.)
	William K. Stewart	(Dem.)
34th Assembly:	James L. Holmes	(Rep.-inc.)
	Winfield A. Shoemaker	(Dem.)
<u>Republican County Chairman:</u>	Peter R. Andre	
	1041 Chorro	
	San Luis Obispo	

Political Background:

June, 1962, Registration:	Republican	- 15,919
	Democrat	- 20,843

1962 Primary:

<u>Republican:</u>	Nixon	- 6,784
	Shell	- 3,836
	Brown writein	- 44
	Turnout	- 67.8%

-more-

<u>Democrat:</u>	Brown	-	9,154 (78.9%)
	Nixon write-in	-	252
	Shell write-in	-	463
	Turnout	-	55.7%
1960 Election:	Nixon	-	17,862
	Kennedy	-	14,975
1958 Election:	Brown	-	15,315
	Knowland	-	11,640

SANTA BARBARA COUNTY:

1. Population is 168,962 (1960 census), an increase of 72% over 1950. Per capita income is \$2,672, nearly equal to the state average.
2. Growth since 1956 has been rapid, largely due to (a) bringing water through the Tecolote Tunnel to the coastal plain; (b) establishment of a number of electronic and research and development firms; (c) establishment of Vandenberg Air Force Base and Naval Missile Facility at Point Arguello. These latter two installations employ almost 50,000 persons.
3. A total of 53.5% of the land is devoted to farms, with livestock pre-dominating. Lemon growing and truck farming are followed on a large scale. Petroleum is the major industry.
4. The history of Santa Barbara dates back to 1542 when Juan Cabrillo discovered the Santa Barbara Channel. Later he crossed to San Miguel Island, where he died and was buried, according to legend.
5. Ranch life is favored in the back country, which keeps alive the Days of the Dons. Seacoast resorts are numerous and the mild climate is favored by retired people.
6. The City of SANTA BARBARA is noted as a tourist resort and for its beautiful homes. Its sizeable fishing fleet also is an attraction. Specialized light industry -- cosmetics, toys, plastics, jewelry -- is growing in volume.
7. SANTA MARIA is the second largest city with a population of 20,027; the leading trade center in the northern part of the County. It also has profited tremendously from the Vandenberg and Missile facilities. Oil refining, food processing, and the manufacturer of aluminum window sash, wire and thermostats are among the industries.

STATISTICAL BACKGROUND:

1962 Candidates:

13th Congressional:	Charles M. Teague	-	(Rep.-Inc.)
	George J. Holgate	-	(Dem.)
36th Assembly:	James L. Holmes	-	(Rep.-Inc.)
	Winfield A. Shoemaker	-	(Dem.)

Republican County Chairman: Donald McLaughlin
1104 State Street
Santa Barbara

Political Background:

June, 1962, Registration:	Republican	- 35,829
	Democrat	- 36,696
1962 Primary:		
<u>Republican:</u>	Nixon	- 15,946
	Shell	- 8,427
	Brown write-in	- 68
	Turnout	- 68.7%
<u>Democrat:</u>	Brown	- 14,870 (79.3%)
	Nixon write-in	- 549
	Shell write-in	- 1,085
	Turnout	- 51.1%
1960 Election:	Nixon	- 38,805
	Kennedy	- 29,409
1958 Election:	Brown	- 23,340
	Knowland	- 23,849

LOS ANGELES COUNTY:

1. Los Angeles County is the state's greatest center of population, approximating 6,000,000. The City of Los Angeles is the largest city, with approximately 2,600,000. Oil, citrus, agriculture, motion pictures, airplane manufacturing and defense industries contribute to its vast payrolls. The population explosion has been astounding, with many suburbs increasing to almost 300% in size in the past 10 years.

2. PICO RIVERA is typical of the population boom. Formerly a suburban area of farms, crossroad businesses and waystops, the area has rapidly become urbanized. Its proximity to downtown LOS ANGELES -- 18 miles -- makes it desirable for suburban real estate developments, many of which have been established. Population is 49,150.

STATISTICAL BACKGROUND:

Republican County Chairman: Jud Leetham
453 S. Spring Street, Room 832
Los Angeles
MA 4-0727

Political Background:

June, 1962, Registration:	Republican	- 1,116,275
	Democrat	- 1,602,931
1962 Primary:		
<u>Republican:</u>	Nixon	- 505,344
	Shell	- 246,351
	Brown write-in	- 1,631
	Turnout	- 68.0%

<u>Democrat:</u>	Brown	- 673,534 (84.9%)
	Nixon write-in	- 6,397
	Shell write-in	- 11,461
	Turnout	- 49.5%
1960 Election:	Nixon	- 1,302,661
	Kennedy	- 1,323,818
1958 Election:	Brown	- 1,254,226
	Knowland	- 974,429

ORANGE COUNTY: (Birthplace of Richard Nixon - Yorba Linda).

1. County population is 703,925, an increase of 225.6% over 1950 (1960 Census). SANTA ANA is the largest city and county seat, with 115,537, up 120% over 1950.

2. The County was named and created in 1889 and was then a center of orange growing. The area was first settled in 1857 by German immigrants, who founded ANAHEIM. It appears in recorded history as early as 1769 when visited by Gaspar de Portola.

3. Orange County currently is having a phenomenal residential and industrial boom. Previously agricultural, the county's population explosion shows no signs of diminishing. Many cities have increased more than 100% in recent years. One city, GARDEN GROVE, in eight years after 1950 increased 1,452% in population.

4. Industry is varied, from boat building at NEWPORT-BALBOA, to food processing and precision tool manufacturing.

5. Oil and gas deposits account for 90 per cent of the mineral income. Clays and rock products are in abundance.

6. Orange County is the home of the El Toro Marine Corps Air Station east of Santa Ana -- and Disneyland at Anaheim.

7. Taxable retail sales in the county have increased from \$144,838,000 in 1949 to \$711,679,000 in 1960. Manufacturing employment has increased from 5,930 in 1947 to 47,181 in 1960. School enrollment in grades 1-8 has increased from 29,223 in 1950 to 134,356 in 1960, up 359.8 for the 10-year period.

8. Population of cities for "Win With Nixon Special" rallies:

Fullerton	63,637
Anaheim	114,000
Orange	36,023
Santa Ana	115,537
San Juan Capistrano	1,848

9. Fullerton, Anaheim, Orange and Santa Ana had agricultural beginnings. Industry came their way slowly, but in the electronics age it came with a rush and drew hundreds of thousands of new residents. Many own their own homes in expanding nearby subdivisions. Their remarkable growth is still on the upgrade.

STATISTICAL BACKGROUND:

1962 Candidates:

34th Congressional:	Richard T. Hanna Robert A. Geier	(Dem.) (Rep.)
35th Congressional:	James B. Utt Burton Shansky	(Rep.-Inc.) (Dem.)
69th Assembly:	John V. Briggs Wm. E. Dannemeyer	(Rep.) (Dem.)
70th Assembly:	James E. Whetmore Reece Ballard	(Rep.) (Dem.)
71st Assembly:	Robert E. Badham Burke Harrington	(Rep.) (Dem.)

Republican County Chairman: Dennis C. Carpenter
419 E. 17th Street
Costa Mesa

Political Background:

June, 1962, Registration:	Republican	- 162,533
	Democrat	- 152,066
1962 Primary:		
<u>Republican:</u>	Nixon	- 71,995
	Shell	- 46,672
	Brown write-in	- 124
	Turnout	- 73.5%
<u>Democrat:</u>	Brown	- 57,891 (74.6%)
	Nixon write-in	- 1,609
	Shell write-in	- 3,867
	Turnout	- 51.0%
1960 Election:	Nixon	- 174,891
	Kennedy	- 112,007

SAN DIEGO COUNTY:

1. The population of the city of SAN DIEGO is 588,400, up 71.4% from 1950.
2. The unemployment rate figures for the San Diego labor market show: 8.4%, substantially above the current national average (unadjusted) of 5.3%. Area is classified as a substantial labor surplus area as it has been since September, 1960.
3. Employment in the area's aircraft industry is down 12,800 over what it was 12 months ago.
4. The military installations in and around San Diego have a payroll estimated at over \$500 million. San Diego is headquarters for the 11th Naval District.
5. San Diego is one of the nation's 30 largest metropolitan areas and has shown a growth rate over the last ten years higher than any except Miami.
6. Tourist trade and agriculture are among the top sources of community income. The area has a growing scientific - electronics complex.

7. Population of cities for "WIN WITH NIXON SPECIAL" rallies:

Oceanside	29,000
Del Mar	3,210
San Diego	588,800

OCEANSIDE is directly south of the huge Camp Pendleton Marine Corps Base. As a beach city, it always has had resort attractions. The back country has considerable agriculture, including seed and flower growing. It has grown with the permanency of the Marine Base and many small farms persist in the area. Industry is light.

DEL MAR is one of the oldest resort towns in Southern California. In racing season, its population is temporarily swelled by visitors to the Del Mar Race Track. The community, except for its hotels and motels, is largely rural.

STATISTICAL BACKGROUND:

1962 Candidates:

76th Assembly:	Clair W. Burgener (Rep.)	Ray Rainwater (Dem.)
77th Assembly:	Richard J. Donovan (Rep.)	Armando M. Rodriguez (Dem.)
78th Assembly:	E. Richard Barnes (Rep.)	Robert Bruce Shanner (Dem.)
79th Assembly:	James R. Mills (Dem.-Inc.)	Tom Hom (Rep.)
80th Assembly:	Hale Ashcraft (Rep.)	George M. Hood (Dem.)
40th Senatorial:	Hugo Fisher (Dem.-Inc.)	Jack Schrader (Rep.)
<u>Republican County Chairman:</u>	Adm. Leslie Gehres 8001 Vista Drive La Mesa	

Political Background:

June, 1962, Registration:	Republican	- 199,609
	Democrat	- 222,807
1962 Primary:		
	<u>Republican:</u>	
	Nixon	- 95,832
	Shell	- 41,932
	Brown write-in	- 428
	Turnout	- 69.9%
	<u>Democrat:</u>	
	Brown	- 92,375 (74.0%)
	Nixon write-in	- 5,910
	Shell write-in	- 8,211
	Turnout	- 56.0%
1960 Election:	Nixon	- 223,056
	Kennedy	- 171,259
1958 Election:	Brown	- 150,925
	Knowland	- 140,734

SEPTEMBER 1962

BIOGRAPHY OF DICK NIXON

Two weeks before Dick Nixon started out on the home stretch of his 1962 campaign for Governor of California, he made a 5 a.m. visit to the Los Angeles produce market.

Moving through the market, chatting and shaking hands, the former Vice President stopped to talk to an eight-year-old, tousle-headed boy to tell him what his future might hold.

It was a significant visit because this boy had come to the early morning market with his father just as Dick Nixon had made these same early morning produce-buying trips with his father 40 years before.

Now, at 49, Dick Nixon is a political figure known throughout his native state, his nation and in most parts of the world. He twice was elected to Congress. He served California in the United States Senate. He gave new stature and meaning to his office as he served two terms as Vice President. He was his party's nominee for President in 1960 and lost by the closest margin of any candidate in this century.

Two years later, he opened his campaign for Governor in Pomona, where he launched his first campaign for political office.

A native of California, Dick Nixon was educated in California public schools, Whittier College (B.A. 1934) and received his law degree from Duke University on a scholarship (LL.B. 1937). He was born in Yorba Linda and grew up in Whittier where his Quaker parents operated a combination gas station-grocery store.

Nixon stepped from wartime service in the U. S. Navy to the political arena in the 1946 campaign when a group of friends urged him to oppose Representative Jerry Voorhis, a Democrat incumbent of 10 years' entrenchment.

The race cost much of the money he and Pat Nixon had saved from his Navy pay, but he won it by 15,594 votes. Two years later

(MORE)

he was reelected by receiving both the Republican and Democratic nominations.

Nixon distinguished himself in the House by his work as a freshman member of the House Committee on Un-American Activities. When others were ready to apologize to Alger Hiss, Nixon, the young lawyer, "broke" the case with his interrogation of Whitaker Chambers and Alger Hiss.

His actions, which pitted him against some of the strongest political forces in the country at the time, awoke the nation to the true dangers of Communist subversion and espionage.

Nixon also worked tirelessly to reform the procedures of Congressional investigations, introducing measures which have since become common practice, such as permitting witnesses to be accompanied by legal counsel.

Nixon's record as a Congressman, and his dynamic approach to the problems of California and the nation, enabled him to defeat Congresswoman Helen Gahagan Douglas, a New Deal Democrat and former actress, for the United States Senate in 1950. His margin of 670,000 votes was the greatest of any Senate victory that year.

Senator Nixon was the Vice Presidential choice of the Republican National Convention in 1952, teaming him with General Dwight D. Eisenhower. His selection came without opposition. Then 39 years old, he was one of the youngest ever nominated for that office.

Dwight D. Eisenhower and Richard Nixon won sweeping victories in 1952 and 1956.

President John Adams once said the Vice Presidency is "the most insignificant office that ever the invention of man contrived or his imagination conceived." President Eisenhower saw the job differently and gave his Vice President new responsibilities for leadership. Both parties have agreed that Vice President Nixon

(MORE)

responded to the challenge by elevating his office and providing firm leadership which won both national and international acclaim.

The song "California Here I Come" was heard on every continent as Pat and Dick Nixon traveled to 54 countries, covering 160,000 miles on goodwill missions for the United States.

Yet, while serving 14 years in Washington, Nixon constantly worked to solve the problems of his native state and developed a working knowledge of every facet of California.

Nixon has told friends that one of his aims as Governor is to elevate the office of the leader of the nation's first state to a position of stature growing with California.

RICHARD M. NIXON

born in Yorba Linda, California, January 9, 1913; second of five sons of Hannah Milhous and Francis Anthony Nixon; married Patricia Ryan, 1940; two daughters, Tricia and Julie.

EDUCATION

elementary and secondary education in California public schools; graduate of Whittier College (A.B. 1934) and Duke University Law School (LL.B. 1937)

Professional Career

General practice of law in firm of Bewley, Knoop and Nixon, Whittier, California, 1937-42; attorney in Office of Emergency Management, Washington, D. C., Jan. to Aug. 1942; of Counsel, firm of Adams, Duque and Hazeltine Los Angeles, California, 1961 to present.

Service Record

Commissioned in the Navy as a Lt. (j.g.) in 1942; served in the South Pacific for 13 months, stateside duty in Ottumwa (Iowa), New York City, Philadelphia, and Baltimore; discharged as Lt. Commander in Jan. 1946; presently Commander, USNR.

Public Service

U. S. Representative from California, 80th and 81st Congress, 1947-51 (Un-American Activities Committee, Select (Herter) Committee on Foreign Aid, Education and Labor Committee)

U. S. Senator from California, 82nd Congress, 1951-53, elected by a majority of 700,000 votes (Expenditures in the Executive Departments Committee, Labor and Public Welfare Committee).

Vice President of the U. S., 1953-61 (President of the Senate, statutory member of the National Security Council; personal representative of President Eisenhower on goodwill trips to 54 countries; Chairman of the President's Committee on Government Contracts; Chairman of the Cabinet Committee on Price Stability for Economic Growth.)

Republican nominee for President, 1960, barely defeated in the closest popular vote in history.

Candidate for Governor of California, 1961.

OCTOBER 1962

BIOGRAPHY OF PAT NIXON

A true partner from the start was Patricia Ryan, beginning from the time she pooled her savings with those of her fiance -- Richard Nixon -- to buy her engagement and wedding rings, through campaigning with him for public office.

Pat Nixon is not one to simply stand by Dick Nixon's side at a political function, she is a respected campaigner in her own right. From licking stamps and stuffing envelopes in her husband's earlier campaigns through speaking to women voters and other groups, she has always been beside him on the firing line.

Pat Ryan learned soon after she met Dick Nixon that she had met a man of uncommon drive, ability and direction. It was a story-book romance from the start.

On their first date, the man who was to be Vice President twelve years later said flatly, "Someday I'm going to marry you." Two years later, in 1940, they were married in a Quaker ceremony at the Mission Inn in Riverside.

Nixon first heard about Pat when he returned in 1937 from receiving his law degree at Duke University. He was home only a few days when friends told him of the brown-eyed blonde who was teaching shorthand and typing at Whittier High School.

Nixon also learned that Miss Ryan was in a community theater group and would be rehearsing a play that night. Nixon went to the rehearsal and not only met Miss Ryan but landed the romantic lead opposite her.

It was on their first date, including a rehearsal of the play, that Nixon announced his intentions.

The partnership of Pat Ryan and Dick Nixon started simultaneously with their engagement. Besides pooling their money for rings they went on a two-week honeymoon in Mexico City on pooled money.

(MORE)

Both knew what hard work was . Nixon went to Duke on a scholarship earned in Whittier College. He earned his living expenses by working in the university library. Pat had been an X-ray technician and a salesgirl in a Los Angeles department store to earn her way through the University of Southern California.

Nixon was commissioned in the Navy a year after their marriage and she followed him around the country working at whatever jobs she could find. She was a bank teller, a file clerk and a secretary.

Four years later, when Lieutenant Commander Nixon was discharged from the Navy after more than a year in the South Pacific, they had saved part of his Navy pay towards opening a law office. But even before Nixon got out of uniform a group of friends urged him to run for Congress against Representative Jerry Voorhis.

With a three-week-old baby, Tricia, now 16, and the savings, the Nixons hit the campaign trail. Much of the money was spent, but Nixon beat the five-term Democrat Congressman by 15,000 votes.

The Nixon cycle of campaign, public life, campaign has barely ceased since then. It went through a 1948 campaign for Congress when Julie, now 14, was born; a race for the United States Senate in 1950; and the Vice Presidency in 1952 and 1956. All of them were winners.

Even in the spotlight of public life in Washington Pat Nixon has devoted herself to bringing up her daughters in as unaffected an atmosphere as possible. She has won citations as a housewife and mother as well as for her courageous goodwill missions in all parts of the world.

Pat Nixon has won the smiles of children and the ill in hospitals and orphanages around the world. And she has won the hearts of millions of Americans as a woman who stands by her husband in the thick of battle.

In 1962 she again is campaigning with Dick Nixon in his border-to-border drive to restore good government to California's capital. And since the General Election campaign opened on September 12, 1962, she has shaken hands with 35,000 women at receptions throughout the state.

MRS. RICHARD M. NIXON

Maiden Name Patricia Thelma Ryan

Birthplace Ely, Nevada, March 16, 1912

Parents Mr. and Mrs. William Ryan (deceased)

Children Patricia (Tricia)
born February 21, 1946, Whittier, California

Julie
born July 5, 1948, Washington, D. C.

Early Life Lived in Ely, Nevada until 1 year old;
then moved to California.

Marriage Married Richard M. Nixon, June 21, 1940 at
the Mission Inn, Riverside, California in
a Quaker ceremony.

Church Affiliation In her childhood days, she attended the
Artesia (California) Community Methodist
Church. Since her marriage, she has attended
the East Whittier Friends Church with her
husband when they have been in Whittier, and
as a family, the Nixons attend Protestant
services in the community in which they live.

Education Attended public elementary and high schools
in Artesia, California

Was graduated from the University of Southern
California in 1937.

Professional Career X-ray technician in New York City, 1931-32,
accumulating funds for college education.

Taught commercial subjects at Whittier High
School, 1937-41.

Worked as a bank teller in Ottumwa, Iowa
when her husband was stationed there in
World War II service.

Worked in a government job in San Francisco
while her husband was in the South Pacific,
1943-44.

Personal Description 5 feet 5 inches in height; weighs 110
pounds, has light auburn hair.

Remarks by
RICHARD NIXON
Win With Nixon Rally
Pico Rivera
October 19, 1962

FOR FLAT PM RELEASE
October 19, 1962

California, under the present administration, has the worst record of highway fatalities in the nation. This loss of lives can be prevented by strong leadership from the Governor's office.

I pledge a hard-hitting four-year program to make our highways the safest in the nation.

1. Require individuals, as a condition of licensing, to agree to take a blood alcohol test if they are stopped on suspicion of drunk driving.

2. Make removal of licenses mandatory upon conviction for drunk driving.

3. Make jail sentences mandatory upon conviction of drunk driving.

4. Make State vehicle inspection mandatory.

5. Speed up driver education, particularly behind-the-wheel training.

In my Program for a Greater California, highway safety will also be achieved by improving freeway construction and by creating a Rapid Transit District of Southern California to relieve traffic congestion.

During the present State administration, drunk driving as a cause of traffic accidents has increased 21%. Yet when Bob McCarthy tried to crack down on this manslaughter, my opponent forced him out of office.

The choice is clear. Mr. Brown is satisfied with things as they now stand. I propose a strong highway safety program. More than 25,000 Californians have been killed on our highways in the past six years and strong measures must be taken.

Remarks by
RICHARD NIXON
Win With Nixon Rallies
San Diego and Riverside
October 19, 1962

FOR FLAT AM RELEASE
October 20, 1962

We will never beat down the criminal element in California with a Governor who is not concerned that our crime rate is nearly double the national average.

When we compare the crime situation in California with crimes in New York -- two states with the same population - we find: Three times as many rapes in California; twice as many robberies, burglaries and auto thefts and 50 percent more aggravated assaults.

The reason for this is not the quality of local law enforcement officers. California has the best local peace officers in the United States. But they have been handcuffed for four years by disinterest and disrespect from the Governor's office.

If Mr. Brown spent the same energy fighting crime as he has spent fighting men like the Chief of Police and Sheriff of Los Angeles, we would now have the best record of crime prevention instead of the worst record of crimes committed in the United States.

This record of indecision and failure shows why the Governor has been the weak link in the law enforcement chain.

The failure to smash the narcotics traffic:

When a Southern California high school student was murdered by two drug addicts and a delegation of young people asked Mr. Brown for stronger anti-narcotics legislation, his smug reply was, "I don't believe (in having) 250 children calling on the Governor to discuss something they know nothing about." He did nothing for two full years.

The failure to smash the pronography traffic:

Obscene books and films are a half-billion dollar a year business in California. Yet when my opponent had the opportunity to sign a strong law against this traffic in filth and smut he vetoed it and supported a soft law.

The failure to support capital punishment as a deterrent to crime:

When a dangerous rapist was sentenced to death by a legally constituted court of this state, Mr. Brown tried to pass the buck to world opinion rather than uphold the law of California.

The failure to back up our local law enforcement officials:

When all the associations of peace officers in California asked for 15 strong anti-crime measures, Mr. Brown allowed all of them to be killed in the legislature.

* * * *

This is my program to reverse this attitude of smugness and disinterest.

1. Strong support for capital punishment, including the death penalty for big-time dope peddlers.
2. A forceful legislative program, including laws to redefine search and seizure and protect the identity of informants who are essential in smashing the narcotics traffic.
3. Positive action to build a new respect for our law enforcement officers, including annual California Awards for the finest contribution in fighting juvenile delinquency and for bravery beyond the call of duty.
4. The immediate establishment of a Governor's Council on Crime Prevention and Law Enforcement to coordinate the fight for a safer California.

This top-level Council will mobilize church groups, boys clubs and other voluntary agencies in a great crusade for crime prevention.

Law enforcement is government's business, but crime prevention is everybody's business. I propose to see that all Californians have the opportunity to personally participate in the fight to make our streets and highways the safest in the nation.

As California becomes the first state in the nation, the choice is clear. We can remain first in crimes committed for four more years. Or we can become first in crime prevention by stamping out smugness in the Governor's office and replacing it with four years of decisive leadership.

October 17, 1962

NOTICE TO TRAVELING PRESS

Listed below are the directions to the telephone facilities that have been provided at each of the stops for the Nixon Special Campaign Train. These directions will always apply when you are looking toward the front of the train from the rear.

SANTA CRUZ

Toll terminals and/or public telephones are located on the right side of the train opposite the candidate's car.

WATSONVILLE

Toll terminals and/or public telephones are located on the left side of the train opposite the candidate's car.

SALINAS

Toll terminals and/or public telephones are located on the right side of the train opposite the candidate's car.

KING CITY

Toll terminals and/or public telephones are located on the right side of the train opposite the candidate's car.

PASO ROBLES

Toll terminals and/or public telephones are located on the right side of the train opposite the candidate's car.

SAN LUIS OBISPO

Toll terminals and/or public telephones are located on the right side of the train opposite the candidate's car.

SANTA MARIA

Toll terminals and/or public telephones are located on the right side of the train opposite the candidate's car.

SANTA BARBARA

Toll terminals and/or public telephones are located on the left side of the train opposite the candidate's car.

PICO-RIVERA

Toll terminals and/or public telephones are located on the right side of the train opposite the candidate's car.

FULLERTON

Toll terminals and/or public telephones are located on the left side of the train opposite the candidate's car.

ANAHEIM

Toll terminals and/or public telephones are located on the right side of the train opposite the candidate's car.

ORANGE

Toll terminals and/or public telephones are located on the left side of the train opposite the candidate's car.

SANTA ANA

Toll terminals and/or public telephones are located on the right side of the train opposite the candidate's car.

SAN JUAN CAPISTRANO

Toll terminals and/or public telephones are located on the left side of the train opposite the candidate's car.

OCEANSIDE

Toll terminals and/or public telephones are located on the left side of the train opposite the candidate's car.

DEL MAR

Toll terminals and/or public telephones are located on the right side of the train opposite the candidate's car.

SAN DIEGO

Depart train on the left side. Telephones are located inside the station.

TRAIN AND OPERATIONS

OPERATIONS OF THE TRAIN

The eight-car train is being operated by Southern Pacific over its lines at the request of the Nixon Campaign Committee, which designated the equipment, schedule and stops, as well as the accommodations.

Mr. Booth Turner of the Nixon Campaign Committee will be in charge of the train and will advise Southern Pacific officials when the train is ready to depart from scheduled station stops. The exact spot at which the train will stop at each station for rear platform speeches has been designated in advance by platform markers.

CONSIST

Starting back from the two unit diesel locomotive which will pull the train, the consist is as follows:

Car No.

- 8 Pullman - for members of the press.
- 7 Chair car - for general use and restrooms.
- 6 Diner - open throughout trip.
- 5 Tavern Lounge car - for members of the press.
- 4 News Room car.
- 3 Reception Lounge - where local officials will be greeted.
- 2 Pullman - for the campaign party.
- 1 Mr. Nixon's car (the open-end observation car "Airslie"), which will be occupied by Mr. and Mrs. Nixon and his staff.

Access to and from the train will be in three places: the front pullman (car 8); the vestibule between the chair car and diner (cars 6 and 7) and the vestibule between the reception lounge and the rear pullman (cars 2 and 3).

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Train and Operations (Cont.)

Two of these cars -- the chair car and diner (cars 6 and 7) -- will be switched out at Los Angeles and replaced by Santa Fe cars for the trip to San Diego. The remainder will make the whole trip.

With the exception of the car "Airslie", the cars contained in the train have been taken from the operating pool of regular SP streamliners, such as the Lark and the Daylights.

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NIXON FOR GOVERNOR

NEWS RELEASE

REMARKS BY
RICHARD NIXON
WIN WITH NIXON RALLY
Santa Cruz
8:30 a.m. October 18, 1962

Northern California Office: Suite 619-620, 525 Market St., San Francisco 5; DO 2-5576

FOR FLAT RELEASE
OCTOBER 18, 1962

October 17, 1962
Contact: JAN. MCCOY, DO2-5576

I pledge to invite Bob McCarthy and other men of his high calibre into government service.

I do not believe a political label should be the passport for appointments to government office. California needs the best men in state service regardless of whether they may be Republican or Democrat.

Under the Brown Administration, we have seen good men forced out of office. Bob McCarthy, the California Director of the Department of Motor Vehicles, was completely handcuffed in his fight for highway safety by what he called "a spineless administration that lacks both courage and principle."

He resigned with this indictment of Mr. Brown:

"When I accepted your appointment as Director in January, 1959, we agreed to the seriousness of the traffic problem and the need for vigorous leadership. Since that time, your support has dwindled steadily and by now has completely disappeared. My attempts to curb the drunk driver, while initially receiving lip service, saw you cave in to pressure for a softer law. Leadership could have saved lives. These experiences are symptomatic of a sick administration."

California cannot afford to lose the services of a dedicated public official like Bob McCarthy. He is a man who is completely dedicated to ending needless death and injury on our highways. He is a man who is completely dedicated to government doing the best job for the least money, instead of reckless empire-building at the people's expense. California deserves to be led by this type of public official.

NIXON FOR GOVERNOR

NEWS
RELEASE



State Headquarters: 3908 Wilshire Blvd., Los Angeles 5, California; DU 5-9161

News Bureau: Sandy Quinn -- Ron Ziegler

Remarks by RICHARD NIXON
Santa Barbara, California
8:15 p.m., October 18, 1962

FOR FLAT AM RELEASE
Friday, October 19

Mr. Brown's repeated remarks that a governor must be of the same political party as the president is a shocking and irresponsible statement. It implies that all 50 governors must be of the same party and that the United States should have a one-party system.

Mr. Brown's statement reflects a lack of understanding of the American system. His statement is alien to the founding principle of our republic--the division of government responsibility between the sovereign states and the national union. 146 years ago, Thomas Jefferson said, "What destroys the liberty and the rights of man is concentrating all powers into one body." Under our system of governing ourselves, in diversity and decentralization of government power there is strength. And at a time when we are opposed by a world conspiracy based on rule by one-man and one-party, it is more important than ever before that we reaffirm the wisdom of our Federal-State system.

When this nation was founded, 13 American colonies created a unique union of sovereign states. If Mr. Brown's statement is carried to its inevitable and illogical conclusion, he would have our 50 sovereign states returned, in effect, to a colonial status. Each governor would be nothing more than a rubber stamp for the national Administration. Californians--Democrats and Republicans alike--resent Mr. Brown's attempt to turn the first state in the nation into a giant puppet with the strings being pulled from Washington D.C.

I believe that the first obligation of a governor is to speak up for the people of the state who elected him. I disagree completely with Mr. Brown's servile atti-

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tude that a governor should be nothing more than a mere agent of the federal government in California.

If my opponent had carried this foolishness to its extreme, he would have urged his own defeat in 1958, since the president was then of a different party. That he did not employ this fallacious reasoning four years ago only confirms that he is now a desperate man who will grasp at any coattail in order to stay alive politically.

But Mr. Brown's remarks carry an even more sinister implication--that the President of the United States might use his great power in the allocation of defense contracts to affect the outcome of a free election in a sovereign state.

I am sure that President Kennedy would be the first to repudiate this shocking implication. He knows that the nation is best served by awarding contracts solely on the basis of merit. California has the best trained manpower and the best facilities in the nation for defense work, particularly in the field of space. And on merit, the record of California's industry assures that we will get our fair share of contracts.

I call upon Mr. Brown, before President Kennedy arrives in California, to retract this embarrassing suggestion that the \$50 billion of government contracts would be used for rewarding the people in states who elect candidates supported by the national administration and for punishing those who elect candidates who belong to the opposition party.

I also want to make it absolutely clear that it is nonsense to suggest that I would use the office of governor of this state to wage war on the President. I can assure the people of California that I have not done so as a candidate and I will not do so as governor.

But when the people of California have something to contribute to the debate on a clear national issue, I believe it is my obligation to speak out. All good ideas do not originate in Washington.

I believe that the Governor of California and the governors of the other states, when they have experience in a particular field or when the people of the state have a strong feeling on a particular subject, have an obligation to express these ideas. Only in this way will national policy reflect the best thinking of all the people. As President Kennedy said in Fresno on February 12, 1960: "Bi-partisanship does not mean and was never meant to mean rubber stamping of every executive blunder without debate."

In this spirit I have strongly supported President Kennedy's position on atomic testing. And let the record show that a vociferous minority of M r. Brown's CDC opposed the president on this issue. I have also publicly supported President Kennedy's action to use American forces to stop Communism in Viet Nam. On the Cuban crisis, on the other hand, I have stated and I state again that I think Californians are ahead of Washington. We believe that whatever additional action is necessary to stop the flow of Soviet men and missiles into Cuba should be taken by the president. We do not want our generation to go down in history as the period when the Monroe Doctrine was allowed to die because of the failure of Americans to recognize that while there are great risks in acting forcefully to protect freedom in America, the risks of inaction are infinitely greater.

-30-

10/18/62