

Richard Nixon Presidential Library
White House Special Files Collection
Folder List

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68	2	02/26/1962	Newsletter	Nixon for Governor News Release. Remarks by Richard Nixon, Peninsula Manufacturers Association; San Mateo, CA. 3pp.
68	2	02/27/1962	Newsletter	Remarks by Richard Nixon, Lincoln-Jefferson Dinner; San Francisco, CA. 1pg.
68	2	02/27/1962	Newsletter	Nixon for Governor News Release. Remarks by Richard Nixon, San Francisco Rotary Club. 4pp.
68	2	n.d.	Newsletter	Statement of Richard Nixon concerning Robert Welch and the John Birch Society. 2pp.
68	2	03/09/1962	Newsletter	Statement by Richard Nixon; Los Angeles, CA. 1pg.
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68	2	03/17/1962	Newsletter	Remarks of Richard Nixon before 38th Annual Convention of Pacific Dairy and Poultry Association; Biltmore Bowl, Los Angeles, CA. 1pg.
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68	2	03/31/1962	Newsletter	Nixon for Governor News Release. Remarks by Richard Nixon before the National Forensic League Student Congress; Cerritos (Jr.) College, Norwalk, CA. 2pp.
68	2	03/29/1962	Newsletter	Statement by Richard Nixon concerning the "Liberal Papers." 1pg.

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68	2	04/05/1962	Newsletter	Nixon for Governor News Release. Remarks of Richard Nixon to Santa Clara County School Board; Hawaiian Gardens, San Jose, CA. Apr. 4, 1962. 1pg.
68	2	04/06/1962	Newsletter	Nixon for Governor News Release. Remarks of Richard Nixon to Sonoma County Teachers Council; Santa Rosa Junior College. Apr. 5, 1962. 1pg.
68	2	04/11/1962	Newsletter	Nixon for Governor News Release. Remarks of Richard Nixon at Modesto Community Reception; Elks Lodge, Modesto. Apr. 10, 1962. 1pg. [One duplicate not scanned.]
68	2	04/14/1962	Newsletter	Nixon for Governor News Release. Statement by Richard Nixon on the New California Budget. Apr. 13, 1962. 1pg.
68	2	04/18/1962	Newsletter	Nixon for Governor News Release. Statement by Richard Nixon on State Income Taxes. 1pg.

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68	2	04/26/1962	Newsletter	Text of Water Policy Speech by Richard Nixon to Irrigation Districts Association; Sheraton-Palace Hotel, San Francisco, CA. 6pp.
68	2	04/26/1962	Newsletter	Nixon for Governor News Release. Text of Water Policy Speech by Richard Nixon to Irrigation Districts Association; Sheraton-Palace Hotel, San Francisco, CA. 7pp.
68	2	04/28/1962	Newsletter	Nixon for Governor News Release. Remarks by Richard Nixon to Orange County Nixon Committee Dinner; Disneyland Hotel, Anaheim, CA. Apr. 27, 1962. 2pp.
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68	2	04/30/1962	Newsletter	Nixon for Governor News Release. Statement by Richard Nixon on Squaw Valley. 2pp.
68	2	05/01/1962	Newsletter	Nixon for Governor News Release. Excerpt of Remarks before the Guardians of the Jewish Home for the Aged; Beverly-Hilton Hotel, Beverly Hills, CA. 2pp.
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68	2	05/03/1962	Newsletter	Nixon for Governor News Release. Remarks by Richard Nixon before the Junior Barristers of Los Angeles; Biltmore Hotel. 2pp.
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68	2	05/07/1962	Newsletter	Nixon for Governor News Release. Statement by Richard Nixon; Los Angeles, CA. 2pp.
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68	2	05/17/1962	Newsletter	Nixon for Governor News Release. Excerpt of Remarks by Richard Nixon to Southern California Retail Grocers Association; Long Beach, CA. 2pp.
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68	2	05/18/1962	Newsletter	Nixon for Governor News Release. Excerpt of Remarks by Richard Nixon to Commonwealth Club; San Francisco, CA. May 17, 1962. 1pg.
68	2	05/18/1962	Newsletter	Nixon for Governor News Release. Campaign Letter by Richard Nixon; Los Angeles, CA. May 16, 1962. 2pp.
68	2	05/21/1962	Newsletter	Nixon for Governor News Release. Re: A Letter to Katanga Minister of Foreign Affairs from Richard Nixon; Los Angeles, CA. May 18, 1962. 3pp.
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68	2	05/21/1962	Newsletter	Nixon for Governor News Release. FYI to Press, Radio, TV re: Major Statement on Agriculture. 1pg.
68	2	05/23/1962	Newsletter	Nixon for Governor News Release. Statement by Richard Nixon on California Agriculture. 2pp. Attached to previous.

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68	2	05/22/1962	Newsletter	Remarks by Richard Nixon at Nixon Rally; Paul Revere Junior High School, Pacific Palisades, CA. 1pg.
68	2	05/24/1962	Newsletter	Nixon for Governor News Release. Remarks by Richard Nixon to Junior Chamber of Commerce Luncheon; Sheraton-Palace Hotel, San Francisco, CA. 1pg.
68	2	05/25/1962	Newsletter	Law Enforcement Statement by Richard Nixon. May 24, 1962. 3pp. [One duplicate not scanned.]
68	2	05/26/1962	Newsletter	Nixon for Governor News Release. Remarks by Richard Nixon at Nixon for Governor Rally; Glendale Civic Auditorium. 2pp. [One duplicate not scanned.]
68	2	05/28/1962	Newsletter	Statement by Richard Nixon. Re: Letter from Govr. Brown urging cancellation of House Un-American Activities Committee meeting. May 27, 1962. 1pg.
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68	2	06/03/1962	Newsletter	Nixon for Governor News Release. Letter from Richard Nixon on June 2, 1962, to Assemblyman Glenn E. Coolidge, Chairman of Joint Legislative Audit Committee who will conduct the Squaw Valley Investigation. 1pg.
68	2	06/02/1962	Newsletter	Nixon for Governor News Release. Remarks by Richard Nixon at Palo Alto Rally. 1pg.
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68	2	06/23/1962	Newsletter	Nixon for Governor News Release. Remarks of Richard Nixon to the California Young Republicans Assembly; Thunderbird Hotel, El Segundo, CA. 1pg.
68	2	06/28/1962	Newsletter	Nixon for Governor News Release. Excerpts of Remarks by Richard Nixon at American Legion Convention; Fresno, CA. 2pp.
68	2	07/04/1962	Newsletter	Remarks of Richard Nixon at the Fiftieth Anniversary Celebration of American Independence Day; Rebild National Park, Aalborg, Denmark. 4pp.
68	2	07/29/1962	Newsletter	Nixon for Governor News Release. Statement by Richard Nixon on Govr. Brown and the CDC. 1pg.
68	2	08/05/1962	Newsletter	Remarks by Richard Nixon before the Republican State Central Committee Meeting; Sacramento, CA. 4pp.
68	2	08/20/1962	Newsletter	Nixon for Governor News Release. Re: Richard Nixon's response to Govr. Brown's charge that he (Nixon) is "afraid" to speak before the AFL-CIO convention. 1pg.

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68	2	09/04/1962	Newsletter	Nixon for Governor News Release. Statement by Richard Nixon. Re: Response to Govr. Brown's "kick-off" speech. 1pg.
68	2	09/06/1962	Newsletter	Statement by Richard Nixon regarding Television Debates. 2pp.
68	2	09/07/1962	Newsletter	Statement by Richard Nixon. Re: Negotiations for debate with Govr. Brown broken off. 1pg.
68	2	09/12/1962	Newsletter	Nixon for Governor News Release. Remarks by Richard Nixon at Kick-Off Rally; Pomona, CA. 4pp.
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68	2	09/14/1962	Newsletter	Nixon for Governor News Release. Remarks by Richard Nixon; Turlock Rally. 2pp.
68	2	09/15/1962	Newsletter	Nixon for Governor News Release. Remarks by Richard Nixon; Lancaster, CA. 2pp.
68	2	09/18/1962	Newsletter	Transcript of Press Conference; Statler Hilton Hotel, Los Angeles, CA. 14pp.
68	2	09/20/1962	Newsletter	Nixon for Governor News Release. Remarks by Richard Nixon during bus tour of San Joaquin Valley. Re: California agriculture. 2pp.
68	2	09/21/1962	Newsletter	Nixon for Governor News Release. Remarks by Richard Nixon at San Jose State College. 2pp.

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68	2	08/07/1962	Newsletter	Remarks by Richard Nixon at Annual Meeting of Family Section of American Bar Association; Bellevue Hotel, San Francisco. 2pp.

NIXON FOR GOVERNOR

NEWS
RELEASE



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

Remarks by
RICHARD NIXON

FOR RELEASE: February 26, 1962
AFTER 3:00 PM

PENINSULA MANUFACTURERS ASSOCIATION

San Mateo -- February 26, 1962

The next Governor of California will head the first state in the nation in population. But first in population is no guarantee of our being first in economic progress. When it comes to prosperity and well-being for the citizens of California, we are competing not only within our state but throughout the whole nation.

California's basic problem is economic growth. In recent years much of this has been tied to federal spending. Today nearly 24% of all manufacturing jobs in California are connected with the defense industry.

This is a very vulnerable industry. We should not overlook the announcement by the General Dynamics Corporation the day after its greatest triumph--the historic flight of Colonel Glenn--that it will have a gradual layoff of its Atlas missile force.

General Dynamics hopes to get one last big military contract for an all-weather service fighter plane--but even if it is successful, the contract will go to its Fort Worth, Texas, plant.

Last spring Lockheed obtained a multi-million dollar contract for

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the C-141--but it went to its Marietta, Georgia, plant. These and other contracts suggest that there may be a political pattern of shifting defense work from California, despite the high calibre of our work force and our pre-eminent research centers at Palo Alto, Berkeley, Pasadena and Westwood.

Now the national Administration is considering distributing defense contracts on the basis of reducing unemployment--rather than who can do the best job at the lowest cost. This would mean that contracts would be given to areas of unemployment in other states. They would be with drawn from plants in California which have consistently offered competitive bids and quality workmanship.

This plan might be good for getting votes in those areas, but it would only substitute unemployment here for unemployment in other places.

I am not suggesting that California defense and space industries are suddenly going to close down. The scientists at our research centers are indispensable to these programs. I am saying that we have a good industrial base, but we must look ahead and diversify our industries so that we are not dependent upon the swift changes characteristic of both defense and space technology.

We need to provide 250,000 new jobs each year just to keep pace with our population growth. This is an enormous challenge. It requires an administration in Sacramento that has faith in our people's ability to create jobs through their own initiative.

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The present state administration seems to have no concern about the cost of government or the tax burdens which it has imposed on the people of California. Our Sacramento officials have failed to realize that a government which continually raises the cost of doing business in the state will soon be faced with industrial stagnation and withering revenues.

The handwriting on the wall should be apparent. California's tax bills run about 25% to 30% higher than most midwestern and eastern states. We cannot begin to match the tax advantages of the South and Southwest. In the past 18 years, California tax collections have increased 444%. General obligation bonds have increased more than 900%--but our population increase, with which the administration usually excuses tax and budget increases, has risen only 109%.

It costs modern industry upwards of \$16,000 to create just one job--but that job will not be created unless the industry can clearly see a fair return on its investment. If it cannot receive a fair return in California, it will look elsewhere. There are other states willing and anxious to provide climates which will support additional jobs and a growing economy.

If California is to keep pace with the challenges presented by its phenomenal growth, our state government must adopt an attitude which will inspire confidence in those who are considering investment here. We cannot afford near-sighted budget policies which in effect say "tax and spend what the traffic will bear" without regard to the effect these policies will have on future economic growth and on jobs for everyone.

Remarks by
RICHARD NIXON
LINCOLN-JEFFERSON DINNER
San Francisco -- February 27, 1962

Before the year is out, there are going to be more people in California than in New York -- and then we will be Number One among the fifty states.

But numbers are not enough. Population growth, in and of itself, can end up creating problems, not solving them.

What matters is quality -- in government and public services, in sustained economic growth, in schools and hospitals, libraries and museums, highways and transit systems, and in meeting all the needs of all the people of California.

What matters is dynamic leadership -- both private and public, in business and industry and in political office at every level.

What matters is the creative imagination to face up to every great challenge and make of it an opportunity for still greater achievement -- in the interest of all our people.

Bigness alone will solve none of the problems of the years immediately ahead. Nor will mediocrity in high places. Yet that is one of the alternatives now before the people of California: delays and footdragging -- while the rate of major crime mounts year by year; patronage plums for political retreats -- while paper planning substitutes for an effective program of civil defense; the biggest single state budget in all American history -- while present tax rates cast increasing doubts about California as an attractive area for job-producing economic expansion; and the Governor has not requested nor has the Legislature passed any legislation that requires any instruction about Communism and its dangers. As a result in many of our schools the teachers are understandably afraid to take the initiative in providing such instruction.

This alternative is not good enough for California, on the threshold of potentially its greatest era.

The people of California ought to be given a real choice this year -- between four more years of dull mediocrity in high places or a rebirth of dynamic leadership. We have it in our power to offer such a choice and then to provide such leadership. We can bridge the quality gap between California's potential and its actual performance.

The opportunity is tremendous. We Republicans of California, drawing our inspiration from both Lincoln and Jefferson, can lead a popular crusade that will deserve nothing less than the name - a crusade for freedom and progress. We can unite an overwhelmingly popular majority - Republicans, Democrats and independents alike, all dedicated to the basic principles that Lincoln and Jefferson shared.

And, although our opponents once claimed Jefferson as their own founding father, the clique which controls the Democratic Party organization in California has long since deserted his banner and denied his principles. They have departed from the essence of the American political tradition. To restore this tradition -- to shape political leadership to its guidelines -- this is both the challenge and opportunity we have in our hands in 1962 here in California and across the nation.

A Lincoln-Jefferson Party will be a party of the people -- all the people -- with supreme confidence in popular judgment responsibly supported by such vital institutions as a free press and free schools.

It will be a party that values state and local sovereignty -- and realizes that the only way to stem the drift toward stifling over-centralization is for our states and communities to provide dynamic and creative leadership -- to meet urgent popular needs and be responsive and responsible to close popular control.

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It will be a party that puts limits on governmental authority at every level -- not out of fear but because of an abiding conviction that the individual citizen ought to run his own affairs and command his own destiny.

A Lincoln-Jefferson party will be, in essence, a party of Freedom. These two men believed in freedom, not part-time or sometimes but with an utter commitment. They were prepared to take the risks and to assume the heavy obligations that freedom involves. They did not stop with lip-service. They did not turn to self-styled experts or to self-perpetuating bureaucracies to make the people's decisions for them.

The essentials are affirmation of principle, matched with bold and creative leadership. Without them, the potentialities of our cities and states and of the nation as a whole will never be realized. But with them, the future can be just as rich with fulfillment as we dare to dream. The best will be yet to come for both California and the nation.

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NIXON FOR GOVERNOR

NEWS
RELEASE



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

Remarks by
RICHARD NIXON

FOR RELEASE: FLAT PM

SAN FRANCISCO ROTARY CLUB
12:00 Noon, Sheraton Palace Hotel
San Francisco

(February 27, 1962)

(Sandy Quinn - EX 7-7000)

California today ranks third among the states in manufacturing for export--\$1,300,000,000 last year. And we exported another one-half billion in agricultural and mineral products.

We have a great stake in the growth of trade. We should not listen to the counsels of those who would have us retire behind a tariff wall because of the dynamic growth of the European Common Market countries. The resurgence of Western Europe's economy and its promising future is a threat only if we choose to regard it as one.

Rather we should welcome their prosperity as proof of the superiority of the Free World system as contrasted with that behind the Iron Curtain. The Common Market is an economic counter-revolution which by its example cannot help but have its effect on many nations which are daily making choices in their domestic economies between our way and that of totalitarianism.

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Historically we have been able to compete in the world marketplace despite wage differentials because of our far greater productivity per worker through superior technology. But in the post-war world, the nations of Western Europe and Japan have greatly updated their machinery and equipment. Their governments have encouraged such modernization through depreciation allowances and other tax advantages. As a result, productivity has increased enormously. In the last ten years the rate at which the gross product of the Common Market countries has increased has been far greater than that of the United States.

Wages too have risen and are rising in these countries, but hourly rates are still far less than our own.

For the first time in our history, the United States faces economic competition from a source that is capable of manufacturing many products at costs less than our own and products of equal quality.

President Kennedy has asked for general authority to reduce tariffs by 50% in reciprocal negotiations.

He has also suggested that there be a program of subsidies for those American industries that become non-competitive as a result of such reductions. We must recognize that any kind of a subsidy program of this type only postpones the day of reckoning. It does not go to the heart of the problem.

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American industry can compete with industries abroad and maintain our higher wage scales provided the American free enterprise system is given a chance to work at full efficiency. This means that government, business and labor policies which restrict the ability of American industry to compete on an equal basis must be modified.

The greatest need is for a tax reform program at the federal state and local level which will stimulate economic growth through new investment and replacement of obsolescent machinery on a massive basis. This kind of tax reform will be possible only if at all levels of government the haphazard growth of bureaucracy is checked and spending is reduced to what is necessary and not increased in direct proportion to the growth of the economy.

We must reappraise our agricultural subsidy programs. We cannot, for example, expect American textile manufacturers to pay more for cotton in the United States than their overseas competitors, with lower wage rates, pay for American cotton.

Business management for its part must rigorously enforce policies of maximum efficiency and maximum economy in its use of all its resources, both human and material.

Labor and management must recognize that wage increases in excess of productivity will not only weaken the competitive position of United States industry but also will result in loss of jobs for the American workmen. We must also recognize that we cannot place limitation on productivity either in the form of a sharply reduced work week or on arbitrary restrictions on the maximum output of which each employee is capable.

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No state in the union has a greater stake in world markets than California. Government, business and labor in this state must work together to meet the challenge and capitalize on the opportunities which will be ours as world trade increases.

March, 1962.

Statement of RICHARD NIXON
Concerning Robert Welch and The John Birch Society

I believe the California Republican Assembly at this meeting has a unique opportunity to provide leadership for our Party as a whole, not only in California but the nation as well.

In my meetings with the leadership of the Assembly, I am urging that this convention go beyond the endorsement of candidates to the higher ground of principle.

It is clear that one of the major issues in this campaign will be which of the candidates for Governor will develop the most effective and responsible program for fighting Communism within California. I believe that on this issue I have a record and the experience to lead this state as it should be led in this fight. Without going into that record, I have learned through long experience how to fight Communism and how not to fight it. I have learned, for example, that no greater disservice can be done to the effort of combatting Communism than to demagogue and overstate or misrepresent the case you are making. I agree with the views J. Edgar Hoover has so often expressed in this regard.

In this discussion I am referring specifically to Robert Welch and The John Birch Society. Two Sundays ago I visited with the Republican President with whom it was my privilege to serve for eight years. Welch has described this great American as a "dedicated conscious agent of the Communist conspiracy" and he has said that "treason" was the only word to describe Eisenhower's "purposes and his actions."

No responsible candidate, member, or unit of the Republican Party can traffic with this viewpoint.

It is not a case of "right or left" or "extremism" which presents a problem in our society today.

Every American is entitled to have "extreme" feelings about his religion, his country, his political beliefs and the threat of Communism. Every American has a right to express his viewpoint.

However, responsible Republicanism abhors demagoguery and totalitarianism wherever and however it appears.

Any organization, creed, or "ism" which totally subordinates the individual citizen to the arbitrary dictatorship of any single person must be combatted, whatever label it carries.

The Blue Book of The John Birch Society specifically states that: "The men who join The John Birch Society during the next few months or few years are going to be doing so primarily because they believe in me (Robert Welch) and what I am doing and are willing to accept my leadership anyway...Those members who cease to feel the necessary degree of loyalty can either resign or will be put out before they build up any splintering following of their own inside the Society."

This statement leaves no doubt that every individual member of the Birch Society is obliged to approve and support the viewpoints of Robert Welch. Where they disagree with his views they have no choice but to resign from the society.

The California Republican Assembly, acting in the great tradition of our Party for individual liberties and civil rights, should use this opportunity to repudiate, once and for all, Robert Welch and those who accept his leadership and viewpoints.

These are the views which I trust will be the consensus of this convention and which I am asking be expressed formally by resolution.

No Republican organization can compromise with the demagoguery and the totalitarian views of Robert Welch.

(Excerpted from the question-and-answer period following RICHARD NIXON'S remarks before the San Fernando Valley Chapter of the Los Angeles County Medical Association, February 22, 1962)

Question: In the Los Angeles Times of last Sunday, there was an article which indicated that you were not supporting John Rousselot and Edgar Hiestand. Many of their thoughts and their feelings and convictions are similar to many of ours, notwithstanding the membership in the John Birch Society. I wonder if you would comment on this and your reasons for your stand on it?

MR. NIXON: As a matter of fact, I have not taken any stand against any of them as individuals.

What I have said is this: I am a Republican, and I happen to believe that the election of Republican Congressmen, Republican Senators, Republican Legislators, a Republican Governor, etc. would be in the best interests of the state, as well as the nation. I begin with that proposition.

I know that there are a great number of people who have joined organizations like the John Birch Society, the Minute Men, a lot of others, who believe that political parties or the present political institutions are inadequate in providing them a proper forum with which to fight Communism.

Now, here is the difficulty, looking specifically at the John Birch Society. I have no quarrel with a society that is anti-Communist -- I have no quarrel with anybody who wants to take a so-called extreme position. After all, I may be extreme in some of my views, or my neighbor may be extreme in some of his. That's an American right.

But the quarrel is this -- and I speak now as a Republican -- I say that no Republican candidate for office should seek, or accept, the support of an organization whose acknowledged leader has said on several occasions that Dwight Eisenhower and Foster Dulles were conscious agents of the Communist conspiracy. This covers any Republican -- it is not directed at any one of them. As far as I am concerned, men who accept or seek that support deliberately, and who don't repudiate that kind of thinking, are not going to serve their Party. As a matter of fact, they will insure their own defeat.

In my opinion, men who do have good, strong convictions -- and both of the men you have mentioned, for example, have, in many respects, fine records insofar as some of these basic economic and political issues we have been talking about are concerned -- such individuals should, in their own interest and in the interest of their Party, either get the John Birch Society to repudiate the kind of leadership it has or they should get out of the organization, one or the other. That's my attitude.

STATEMENT BY RICHARD NIXON
Los Angeles
March 9, 1962

If the present administration resorts to the practice of balancing its budget by asking for money from the voters of California after the budget clears the legislature -- then the people should be allowed to voice their opinions on this procedure.

This can only occur if the voters have the opportunity to consider all of the bond issues on one ballot in the November general election.

The present financial programs of the state administration should be thoroughly debated during the gubernatorial campaign. According to the state's own financial consultants, we are already approaching the point at which our yearly sale of bonds will force us to pay far higher rates of interest than normal. Governor Brown owes it to the people to explain fully his present decisions and the outlook for the future over the full term of the election campaign.

We are not in a distress situation. There are sufficient funds available in bonds already authorized to carry essential construction through November. There can be only one reason for attempting to present \$820 million in new bonds to the voters in piecemeal fashion: a deliberate attempt to obscure the over-all cost of these bonds.

COUNCIL ON FOREIGN RELATIONS
RICHARD NIXON
MARCH 10, 1962

In response to your question, I am indeed a member of the Council on Foreign Relations. I believe that there is some confusion between the Foreign Policy Association and the Council on Foreign Relations -- they are, in fact, altogether separate. I share membership in the Council with General Eisenhower, former President Herbert Hoover and a host of other distinguished Americans. The late Secretary of State, John Foster Dulles, was throughout his life an active member.

There may also be some confusion as to the purpose of the Council on Foreign Relations. It is purely and simply a group which supports independent research in world affairs. It takes no positions. It is not a policy-making body. It advocates nothing but sound research on foreign affairs -- to which findings, in any case, the individual member is in no way bound -- as a contribution to public opinion.

Remarks of RICHARD NIXON
Before the Southern California Alumni --
Harvard and Stanford Graduate Schools of
Business Administration
Statler-Hilton Hotel
Los Angeles, California
March 15, 1962 - 8:00 P.M.

The American businessman has a role to play in American politics -- nationally, in every State, and in every city and town -- whether he likes it or not. Because the blunt fact is that government has moved and is continuing to move into our system of free private enterprise at every decisive point. There is not a market place anywhere in which some unit of government, some grasping bureaucracy, is not calling more and more of the crucial shots.

It is not enough to deplore this trend, The trend is turning into an avalanche. And it is not enough to trumpet the virtues of free enterprise. Recent polls by impartial research groups show that the message is simply not getting through -- not even to the best-educated sector of the American people.

The actual facts are simple: one-third of total U. S. income drained off by government; of every dollar earned by U. S. business, the first 52 cents goes to the U. S. Treasury and only 3 cents is left for re-investment, 3 cents for distribution to shareholders; corporate profits measured in constant dollars are actually less now than they were ten years ago, while total personal income and industrial wages have more than doubled.

But here are some more facts -- simple and deeply alarming. In an intensive survey of college student opinion, 66 per cent did not know that some companies, some years, make no profit at all; 60 per cent thought owners get too much of the profits, by and large; 61 per cent did not believe in profits in the first place; 50 per cent could not think offhand of a single advantage of free enterprise over communism; 53 per cent favored outright government ownership of one or more major American industries.

Here is proof of public misunderstanding and misinformation of the nature and dynamics of the American system of free enterprise that can have but one ultimate consequence: an erosion of public trust and confidence and belief, and the end of both our economic system as we know it and of our free way of life.

In a democracy, the ultimate decision rests with the great majority of the people -- making their wishes known in the market place and through the ballot. Those of us who believe in free enterprise -- as inseparable from all our other cherished freedoms -- thus have our jobs more than cut out for us.

Unless we mount a vigorous and forceful counterattack, unless we get the facts across to all the people, the great battle of this century will be lost.

The American businessman is not only involved in the political arena, therefore: he cannot afford to be anywhere else.

STATE LOYALTY OATH
RICHARD NIXON
MARCH 10, 1962

I support the California state loyalty oath. I believe it should be applied with its full legislative intent. Public employment is a privilege as opposed to a right and we have every reason to require public employees to take the loyalty oath.

NIXON FOR GOVERNOR

NEWS RELEASE

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

Remarks of
RICHARD NIXON
12:00 Noon, Friday, March 16, 1962
Combined Exchange Clubs
National Orange Show
San Bernardino Fair Grounds

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

The most destructive of all the contributions that the extremists are making to political debate and public discussion these days is their insidious practice of choosing up sides. They specialize in dividing the American people against themselves. And this goes double-in-spades for the left-wing politicians who pitch their appeal to a whole catalog of so-called "special interests" -- labor against management, farms against factories, cities against small-towns.

Basically, in America, there are no special interests. There are only diverse groups tackling common problems. And there is no better illustration of this principle than that provided by California agriculture.

We are in the habit of calling it a 3 billion dollar industry -- biggest in the State -- with half-a-million workers -- 8 per cent of the labor force. But this, literally, is not the half of it. For every hundred workers down on the farm, there are 263 others who are directly dependent on agriculture -- in processing, wholesaling and retailing, and all the services of transport and supply. For every hundred dollars in gross farm income, \$280 worth of goods-and-services are added annually to the State's total economic product. And this means that California agriculture /is more nearly a 12 than a 3 billion dollar industry, that it involves

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Friday Release 2-2-2

more like 25 than 8 per cent of the labor force.

There is no need to spell out the consequences for all of us in helping to maintain a prosperous and a growing agriculture here in California.

Not everything is rosy. There are problems galore, tough problems involving wage scales and migrant workers, water and land use, stable commodity markets -- and these are just a few among many.

The point is not that they are unsolvable. Every one of them can and must be solved, but only if tackled in a spirit of mutual understanding and common concern, by all groups and interests and organizations. These are all super-partisan problems, too, which ought to be handled by citizen groups and professional experts rather than political re-treads and free-loaders on the patronage gravy-train. The real problems of California agriculture will not be solved by creating some new super-grade bureaucrats.

A spirit of harmony and trust and cooperative effort must be restored to California agriculture, if all of us are to reap the rewards of sustained prosperity and greater productivity. That is the spirit - on the farm, in business and industry - that creative leadership can restore.

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March 16, 1962

Remarks of RICHARD NIXON
38th Annual Convention
Pacific Dairy and Poultry Association
Biltmore Bowl, Los Angeles
March 17, 1962 -- 12 Noon

The people of California have a right to expect from Governor Brown a straight answer to a direct question, Does he favor the proposed Kennedy-Freeman program of marketing orders for poultry and dairy products?

There is one thing to be said for these proposals: they are such blatant grabs for power by the U.S. Secretary of Agriculture that there can be no doubt about the consequences for the freedom of California's farmers, processors, and distributors, and -- most of all -- its consuming public. No one should be fooled by the effort to pit so-called farm interests against so-called consumer interests. You cannot separate farm prices and market prices and the family food budget. When you prop one, you push up the other. Whoever controls the marketplace, calls the turns down at the corner food store.

If the Freeman farm program is adopted, it will inevitably bring higher prices in the grocery stores and at the meat counters for every consumer in California and the nation and more controls and less income for California's farmers.

California needs and wants federal marketing and production controls about as much as ducks need raincoats. Our farmers and processors have been running their own show for a long time now. California is a pioneer in state marketing orders, arrived at cooperatively, which maintain orderly free exchange and stable prices precisely because they are state orders -- drawn up in terms of conditions and needs, supply-and-demand, right here in California.

We don't need and we don't want bureaucratic dictation from Washington, D. C. We neither need nor want the Secretary of Agriculture telling us how many turkeys should go to market, how much milk to produce, how many eggs to hatch. Sitting back in Washington, worrying about the votes of turkey farmers in Minnesota and feed merchants in North Dakota, the Secretary of Agriculture can only get in the way of what we in California want most of all -- the freedom to produce, to buy and sell, at the lowest possible price consistent with fair competition. All we want is a fair shake for everyone -- producer, processor, and consumer -- and the preservation of our State's biggest and one of its most efficient industries.

NIXON FOR GOVERNOR

NEWS
RELEASE

State Headquarters: 3908 Wilshire Blvd., Los Angeles 5, California; DU 5-9161
REMARKS OF RICHARD NIXON
Suburban Republicans Dinner
Lafayette Hotel, Long Beach
7:30 PM, Friday, March 23

FOR FLAT AM RELEASE
March 24, 1962

(Sandy Quinn -- MA 9-1248)

The sniping now going on over the so-called issue of "experience" and "background" for the Governorship of California is so obviously a case of petty politics that it would hardly be worthy of notice -- if it were not symptomatic of far more important problems.

One of these has to do with the dangerous drift in the balance-of-power in America today -- from states and cities and private groups, to the central government in Washington. And this power shift can only end in the erosion of freedom and in the loss of control by the American people over their own public affairs. There can be no better training ground than Washington, D.C., itself, for an awareness of this problem and no experience that more forcefully demonstrates the urgent need to return power and responsibility where they belong in a free society -- to the states and cities and private citizens.

This carping criticism is clear indication of a second problem, too. Such critics have no sense of what leadership really means. It does not mean making up other peoples' minds for them. It does not mean usurping the power of choice. It does not mean imposing the authority of a particular political clique on this State and its people.

What true leadership does mean is the ability to draw on the tremendous reservoir of talent and genius and enterprise available here in California, to unleash the energy of this pool of creative thinking, and then to focus it on the solution of the problems we face. It is
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the sheerest and most appalling waste of our human resources to set up endless blue-ribbon committees and commissions -- in fields as varied and vital as constitutional reform, higher education, crime and narcotics, economic growth -- and then simply to file-and-forget their valuable findings.

That has all too often been the pattern of inefficient and inept leadership in this State: file-and-forget, or follow-up belatedly and half-heartedly. The next Governor of California, who has the chance either to stifle or to spark a tremendous surge in California's qualitative growth, must be a man who knows from experience -- including experience gained in high office in Washington, D.C.-- the requirements of decisive leadership.

There is hardly a single problem facing California which does not in some way relate to the policies and actions of the federal government. My experience as first a Congressman, a Senator and then Vice President of the United States has made me intimately aware and knowledgeable to the inner workings of our federal government and of my native state.

There are thousands upon thousands of Californians who can testify to meetings with me in Washington during my 14 years of service there in which I was intimately involved in the affairs of California.

This knowledge will serve me well and will serve California well, if I am elected Governor. California is a relatively young state but it should not be treated as a youngster. We will soon be the number one state in the Union and the influence of California must be heard throughout the land. We need a Governor who can handle with executive ability the great interplay of state-federal activities when it comes to highway construction, social welfare programs, education, medical care, agriculture and a host of other inter-related subjects.

We need a Governor who can stand up to the bureaucrats in Washington and who can forcibly state California's needs, desires and opinions.

The present incumbent governor has a record of listening to Washington. It is such a one-sided exchange that it gives every appearance that he is taking orders from his higher-ups. It is time we have a governor who will speak up for California and Californians.

NIXON FOR GOVERNOR

NEWS
RELEASE



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

Remarks by RICHARD M. NIXON
before the
NATIONAL FORENSIC LEAGUE STUDENT CONGRESS
at CERRITOS (JR.) COLLEGE, Norwalk, California
SATURDAY NOON, March 31, 1962

FOR FLAT PM RELEASE
SATURDAY, MARCH 31, 1962

The first rule of the winning debater is to know your opponent and his case even better than he knows it himself. Be prepared, be forewarned by broad information and deep knowledge. Then and only then will the initiative rest in your hands.

There is a vital lesson to be drawn from this rule for all Americans, pitted as we now are in a worldwide struggle of freedom against Communism.

We must know all there is to know about Communism--as an ideology, as a system of aggressive power, and as a worldwide conspiracy. We must understand its fixed strategy and its shifting tactics. We must have the skill to translate its double-speaking language in which every traditional word and phrase takes on a menacing new meaning.

In brief: unless we know the enemy and all his wiles, we are disarmed in advance. We cannot fight back effectively. We cannot take the offensive in support of freedom. The first priority is full knowledge. And the place to start is in our schools. Teaching Communism--or perhaps we should call it teaching anti-Communism--must be done in context of our own system. Only when our children understand the

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principles and the operation of our own free way of life, based on our political philosophy of individual liberty, can they truly understand the shortcomings and failures of Communism.

We must teach our teachers, so they in turn can "teach Communism" and so that every future citizen is prepared to deal with the realities of the world he will face--and continue to face--for generations to come.

This is a job--and there is none more urgent--for every local school board in California and for citizen groups and service organizations in every community. Veterans organizations, our church federations, the service clubs, the PTA--these are the voluntary groups to which we must look for leadership. And we can take due local pride that the Pasadena Unified School District will be first in the nation to use the authoritative high-school text prepared by Dr. Rodger Swearingen--"The World of Communism." It is one of the first practical products of the Institute on Communist Strategy and Propaganda, established here at U.S.C. through the generosity of Mr. Henry Salvatori, to provide national leadership for the training of teachers for their central role in this process of "education in Communism."

Statement by RICHARD NIXON
concerning "The Liberal Papers"
March 29, 1962

I have read this volume with interest, and also with considerable amazement. I would have imagined that the authors, men of education and high position, would have learned a lesson from 17 years of post-war relations with Communism. Apparently they have not. These essays generally follow the same line of unilateral goodwill toward the Communist conspiracy that caused the initial erosion of the Free World position immediately after World War II.

To the extent that these positions (including admission of Red China into the U.N. and neutralization of Germany) have become associated with some Democratic Congressmen and some members of the Kennedy Administration through the publication of "The Liberal Papers," I believe that they should be promptly repudiated.

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NIXON FOR GOVERNOR

NEWS RELEASE

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

STATEMENT BY RICHARD M. NIXON

FOR RELEASE:

ON SENATE REAPPORTIONMENT

MONDAY AM'S, April 2, 1962

More representation in the State Senate for the growing metropolitan areas of California is a matter of simple justice. Reapportionment of our State Senate is a difficult and controversial matter. But the future well-being of our metropolitan areas and of our State as a whole is involved and the time has come for decisive leadership and action to deal with the problem.

The on-again, off-again, Finnegan routine which has characterized the lack of leadership Californians have been getting from the Governor's office in Sacramento will never get action on this and other critical problems facing California. Governor Brown's normal practice of taking one position one day, another the next day, and leaving the whole subject up in the air in confusion the following day will result in no action being taken on this problem.

My views on this issue are clear and unequivocal:

I believe the solution must be based on sound principle, one which will serve our growing state for at least until 1970. Changing the ~~make~~-up of the Senate must not be decided upon political expediency.

The problem before the people of California is how to give our urban areas a more equitable voice in their government while still preserving the proper protection of the rights of the people from less populous areas of our state.

We must maintain our traditional system of balances between urban and rural areas of our state, and this can only be accomplished through a bi-cameral legislature. The Senate should not be a carbon copy of the Assembly.



It is obvious that the Brown reapportionment plan, drawn from his own blue-ribbon commission after two years of delay, was an affront to the expectations of the people. He offered 3 more Senators to Los Angeles as a sop and a tranquillizer. It was no reapportionment plan at all. Lacking even a shred of principle, the Brown plan already has gone down the drain.

This week, Jesse Unruh, the Assembly Majority leader, amended the Brown plan to give an additional senator each to San Diego, Orange, San Francisco and Alameda counties. On Friday he further amended his own position to give Santa Clara another Senator and to remove the ceiling limitation in his original proposal so that Los Angeles will be entitled to a fifth Senator around 1970.

This new proposal, known as ACA 5, still suffers from the mark of political expediency. Devised and changed within a matter of days, it is shaped not upon principle but upon the political needs of the moment. Nevertheless, although a stop gap measure, it does approach filling the need for adequate representation of our urban areas and is far superior to the Brown plan providing only for three more Senators for Los Angeles County.

Insofar as there is a possibility that ACA 5 may succeed in the Legislature this year, I recommend its support.

However, if ACA 5 does fail this year due to the usual lack of leadership from the Governor's office, then I think we should adopt a reapportionment plan based squarely on sound principle.

I have studied the various reapportionment plans and weighed the pros and cons of each. One stands out as the best, giving fair representation to both our urban and more rural areas. It is a carefully considered plan, already in operation elsewhere, which will stand the test of time and principle. This is the modified Colorado Plan.

As applied to California, the Colorado Plan would add ten new members to our Senate: one each for San Francisco, Alameda, Santa Clara, San Diego and Orange and five for Los Angeles.

The Senate then would have 50 members: 20 representing the heavily populated areas and 30 for the balance of the state. It would work out so that the 20 urban Senators would be evenly divided between north and south -- ten representing the seven Bay area counties and ten for the Los Angeles-Orange-San Diego area.

This 20-30 division meets the standard of fair representation. The nine urban counties of our state (Los Angeles, San Diego, Alameda, San Francisco, Orange, Santa Clara, Sacramento, San Mateo and Contra Costa), which now have 73% of the state's population and only 22.5% of the Senate representation, would have 20 Senators or 40%. But they would not dominate the upper house in that the rest of the state would have 30 Senators.

The six leading urban counties, receiving the ten new senators would then have 16 votes in the Senate, or 32% of the total vote. This is only just. Today they have only 15% of the total vote in the Senate--although the people in these six counties pay some 80% of the state taxes.

The formula of the Colorado Plan, as modified to fit California's needs, is as follows:

- (1) Counties with a population of 600,000 or more would be divided into two or more senatorial districts on the following basis:
 - (a) counties with a population of 600,000 but less than 1,200,000 as revealed by the 1960 census: two senatorial districts.
 - (b) counties with a population of 1,200,000 or more as of the 1960 census: two senators plus one additional senator for each 1,200,000 people over the first 1,200,000.
- (2) In a senate of 50 senators, no county can have more than six senators.
- (3) The present limit of no more than three counties to a senatorial district would be retained.

- (4) The constitutional restriction that no county may contain more than one senatorial district would be eliminated.
- (5) The ratios of senators to population may be changed after each decennial census.

I believe the voters from all parts of our state and their elected representatives can be persuaded to act in the best interests of California. We have urgent urban problems to meet, such as traffic congestion, rapid transit, air pollution and others, and important work to do in our state legislature. Our urban areas need and deserve adequate representation.

California is a constantly growing state and progress cannot be stopped. The Senate will be reapportioned one day, and it should be reapportioned with justice, wisdom and a sense of principle.

If ACA 5 fails, I pledge that as Governor I would seek to lead the forces of progress in California in effecting the enactment of a reapportionment plan as I have outlined in this statement.

NIXON FOR GOVERNOR

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

Remarks of RICHARD NIXON
at Salinas Valley Joint Service Clubs
Corral de Tierra Country Club
Noon, April 3, 1962

FOR RELEASE: FLAT PM's
Tuesday, April 3, 1962

The defense of American freedom is a full-time job for all Americans, 365-days-a-year. The front-lines may be no farther away than the office of some self-styled expert in Sacramento or in Washington, D.C. And the enemy is the same: it is high-handed, stifling bureaucracy, with its motto "papa knows best."

Farming is also, of course, a 365-day-a-year affair -- no matter what the U. S. Department of Labor may say -- and especially the multi-crop truck farming of the Salinas Valley. When the federal bureaucrats arrogantly rule that imported farm labor can be used only 210 days and within 35 weeks of any year and when they actually go so far as to lay down detailed regulations on methods of lettuce-picking -- then individual freedom in America is truly under the gun.

Agriculture and farm production cannot be turned on and off according to some arbitrary calendar. Sustained productivity depends not on laws passed in Washington, D.C., but on the laws of nature-- which not even the U. S. Department of Labor has yet tried to repeal.

The people of California want to run their own lives, to choose their own jobs, to control their own public affairs. But they have to answer, more and more, to some junior-grade Big Brothers operating in Sacramento. The Governor attempted earlier this year to submerge California agriculture within the new super-empire of William Warne

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RELEASE for 4/3/62, page 2

and his legion of public relations hacks -- in the next budget, \$123,000 worth of them -- but this was too flagrant a power-play and had to be withdrawn. Then, sudden changes in the rules governing welfare benefits saddled Monterey County with a possible \$90,000 budget deficit. And unfortunately, such cases can be multiplied all up and down the State, where embattled local citizens are being stifled by bureaucratic controls.

This trend must be reversed before it becomes a torrent. It is dangerous -- not just to the farmer who wants to plant more acres or cultivate them more intensively, and not just to the businessman who wants to expand and thus create new jobs for our mushrooming labor force. It is dangerous to every Californian who wants to live and work and prosper in freedom.

The answer must come from a citizenry alert to the danger. And the people must be both guided and supported by political leaders who are deeply committed to the traditional free way of life which has sparked California's progress toward number one rank among all the states of a growing America.

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April 2, 1962

NIXON FOR GOVERNOR

NEWS RELEASE

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

Remarks of Richard Nixon
Santa Clara County School Board
7:00 pm- Hawaiian Gardens, San Jose
Wednesday, April 4, 1962

For Flat AM Release, 4/5/62

There are certain principles so vital to the preservation of American freedom that, literally, they can never be too often reiterated. At the very top of the list is local control of our public educational system.

We cannot tinker and compromise with this principle. We cannot go along half-way. To put it bluntly, we cannot have our cake and eat it, too. Local control of public education is a full-time, hundred per cent matter -- and any retreat represents an opening wedge that may pull down, ultimately, our whole free way of life.

But we must also recognize this fact: whoever pays the bills calls the tune. If we turn to Washington for financial assistance, and if we sit back and wait for the federal government to assume the ever-mounting burden of educational costs, then we are inviting control of our local schools by the federal bureaucracy. We are leaving ourselves wide-open to being told who shall teach, what shall be taught, and how it shall be taught. This is the inescapable price of accepting handouts from Washington.

To maintain the diversity of our schools, which in turn nurtures both freedom and true self-government, each local district must assume the responsibility for meeting the costs. Just as local control is a full-time principle, so too is the parallel principle of local responsibility.

It is easy enough to state these principles. But it is by no means easy or automatic to follow through. Many local districts have their backs to the fiscal wall. Many local districts have already put more of a burden on available sources of revenue than the traffic will bear. And because this is the case, there is an urgent need to re-examine our entire tax and revenue system -- nationally, statewide, and locally -- to make sure that responsibilities and resources are kept in a fair balance.

There is no single field of public policy in which dynamic and imaginative leadership is more urgently needed or where the challenge and the opportunity are greater. As the nation's number one state, California should provide such leadership. As Governor of California, my overriding goal would be to do just that.

NIXON FOR GOVERNOR

NEWS RELEASE

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

Remarks of Richard Nixon
Sonoma County Teachers Council
7:00 pm- Luther Burbank Auditorium
Santa Rosa Junior College, Santa Rosa
Thursday, April 5, 1962

For Flat AM Release, 4/6/62

The state has not hesitated to impose new and expensive responsibilities on the local schools and school boards of California. But at the same time, it has been backing away more and more from its traditional role in financing public education. Many local areas are caught squarely in the middle.

Historically, the state has supported about 50 per cent of all educational costs. But during recent years there has been slippage until, today, its share adds up only to about 38 per cent of the total educational bill.

This problem of balancing responsibilities, costs, and support is a vital one. It is by no means as simple as it might seem.

The state government devises specially-designed programs to deal with obvious problems. Many of these programs are eminently worthwhile -- for example, special classes for the physically handicapped or the mentally retarded, or classes in driver training.

But the state does not then follow through in all cases. It does not make special funds available to the local school districts to meet additional costs. The local school districts are themselves forced to raise the money to pay for these new programs.

This situation is symptomatic of many problems arising from the division of responsibility for public education between the state and local districts. As time goes on, and as the school-age population steadily mounts, the problem will become more acute and not less. The state of California cannot afford to continue on the road of fiscal chaos, least of all in the field of education.

The state government must face up to one of two basic solutions in meeting its financial obligations to education. On the one hand it can boost its support from the present 38 per cent back up to the traditional level of 50 per cent. Or, on the other hand, it can re-examine its entire tax structure, to make more sources of revenue available to the localities. The real-property tax--from which the overwhelming bulk of all local revenue is presently drawn--has been pushed just about to the breaking-point as it is.

Whatever formula is arrived at for splitting the costs of education, however, we must be sure of one thing. Detailed control of our schools and school budgets, and of the curriculum, must remain in the hands of the local board. General guidance and broad standards from Sacramento--day-to-day control at the local level--this should remain the fundamental principle governing public education in California.

There is an urgent matter of public policy involved here, and it calls for a clear-cut decision. As Governor, I would meet the problem head-on. I would call for an immediate and thorough re-examination of the financial structure on which our public education system is based. And for every special program legislated by the state, I would insist on parallel legislation to meet the burden of additional costs.

NIXON FOR GOVERNOR

NEWS
RELEASE

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

Remarks of Richard Nixon
at Modesto Community Reception
Elks Lodge, Modesto
8:00 PM, April 10, 1962

FOR FLAT A.M. RELEASE
Wednesday, April 11, 1962

California's water program is too important to have a political flavor. Historically, progress on water has been bi-partisan. It cannot be handled on a partisan basis. Yet this is what is happening today. The bi-partisan work which has led to the water program is being diluted by William E. Warne, super-head of the Department of Water Resources.

Instead of building the water program, he is muddying the water program. Actually he is building a political empire. He has been using his offices for political purposes. He has been padding the payroll. His outright blunders include renting office space in Fresno, without legislative approval and at a cost of \$43,900 to the taxpayers.

Such partisan, sheerly political moves even have Warne in hot water with his own party. The majority leader in the Senate demands his removal.

The governor, admitting Warne's mistakes, takes the lame position that he cannot fire him "at this time." He also defends him as "one of the most able administrators I have in the state of California." If that were true, it would be the most derogatory thing ever said about the calibre of state administrators.

Appointments of persons to our water program must be strictly on merit. The water program is no place for politics. The governor should request Warne's resignation. That would filter politics out of the water program, and also could go far to close the matter as a campaign issue.



NIXON FOR GOVERNOR

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NIXON FOR GOVERNOR

NEWS RELEASE

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

STATEMENT BY RICHARD NIXON
ON THE NEW CALIFORNIA BUDGET

FOR FLAT AM RELEASE
SATURDAY, April 14, 1962

"California now has a budget for next year -- better than the Governor's original proposal, but not nearly good enough. Thanks to a solid Republican caucus in the Assembly which refused either to be railroaded or blackmailed, some of the padding has been shaken out. Some of the inflated staff expense account requests have been cut -- in Warner's super Department of Water Resources for example -- and some 66 needless new jobs have been eliminated, but nearly 800 others just as little needed are still in the budget.

The budget as passed demonstrates again that California is long overdue for a real re-organization and streamlining of the executive branch. It is quite apparent from this budget that Gov. Brown has neither the inclination nor the courage to carry this out.

That remains target number one for a new administration in Sacramento -- one dedicated to economy and efficiency in state government -- and committed only to serving all the people of California -- all the time.

The Governor has publicly apologized to Assemblyman Busterud, the Republican caucus chairman, for his wild charges about "reckless extremists" who were out wielding "political blackjacks." He should extend that apology to the long-suffering tax-paying voters of the state for imposing on California the most costly state government in the nation.

In his term, even the few and inadequate budget cuts finally achieved were just so many "drops in the bucket." That bucket, he should be reminded, happens to be the taxpayers' pocket and every last drop in it represents some taxpayer's hard-earned dollar.

These may be laughing matters to the Governor now, but the voters who pay the bill will have the last laugh on November 6.

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Friday, April 13, 1962

NIXON FOR GOVERNOR

NEWS RELEASE

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

STATEMENT BY RICHARD NIXON

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

ON STATE INCOME TAXES

FYI: This statement is to serve as background material and may be used as desired

Millions of Californians who have just paid their state income tax have been reminded of some unpleasant facts with regard to the cost of state government under the Brown administration.

California has to collect more taxes from its citizens than does any other state. In 1958, when Brown was elected governor, collections were \$117 per capita. This coming fiscal year, the figure will be \$144, a record.

The tremendous rise in the cost of state government, for which taxes have to pay, cannot be blamed on our increased population. Our population has increased 15 per cent since 1958 and tax collections have gone up 42 per cent in that same period.

The present governor's attempt to compare population apples with tax oranges is sour and will not fool the taxpayer.

Despite the fact that the Brown administration raised certain taxes, the increased revenue has not been enough to keep up with the record costs of state government under the bungling bureaucrats who have been running the affairs of this state for the last four years. The voters will be reminded of this fact when they will be asked this June to approve nearly \$1 billion in bond issues to pay for services which tax revenue cannot finance.

The lesson for the voters of California is a clear one. Governor Brown stands pat on his record. He says that the cost of state government cannot be reduced and that those legislators who try to cut the fat from his budget are "extremists". A continuation of his leadership will mean higher costs and higher taxes for the people of California and this inevitably will mean that the new investment California needs to provide jobs for our increasing population will be frightened away. We cannot afford four more years of the most extravagant and wasteful administration in California's history.

We need a new administration in Sacramento which has the courage to cut out waste and to reorganize the government so that meaningful cuts can be made. We need a new administration which will provide the decisive leadership which will see to it that, as California becomes first in the nation in population she will not have the doubtful honor of being first in the nation in the costs of state government and the taxes our citizens have to pay.

April 18, 1962

NIXON FOR GOVERNOR

NEWS RELEASE

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

Excerpt of Remarks by
RICHARD M. NIXON
TOWN HALL, Los Angeles
April 24, 1962

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

Richard M. Nixon, Republican candidate for governor, today likened California to a ship with passengers whose eyes are upon another vessel -- "the super-liner of national government."

"I have been moving across our state making this point, emphasizing that the people of California must become aware of federal encroachment upon our state domain and beware of what is happening to our ship of state," Nixon told a Town Hall audience in the Biltmore Hotel.

He noted that in three years' time, the federal government triggered California's public schools toward an intensive concentration on science, mathematics and language study, "by legislating that any state or local school board wanting a share of federal funds must accept federal curriculum control..."

"There are many more examples that could be cited. But the point would be the same in any case. Whoever pays the bill calls the tune.

"How then can we hold the line? How can we turn the tide? How can we restore to its rightful role the time-tested concept of local and state autonomy in the American federal system?"

Nixon's answers included:

1) Providing leadership: "The challenge to state leadership here in California is just about twice as great as it is anywhere else."

2) Meeting tough competition with other states, by attracting scientists and technicians and a steady flow of new business and industry. "Unless we provide more and better incentives, richer and more widely-shared rewards for the creative enterpriser, the competition will leave us behind."

3) Removing a barrier to growth and progress by seeking constitutional reforms. Nixon singled out four areas in which it would be desirable to "rid the state of some hangover from the past." They are:

"A complete, top-to-bottom overhaul of the present hornet's nest of more than 350 swarming independent and semi-independent commissions and bureaus and agencies and departments..."

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"Annual legislative sessions in which proposals can carry over from one year to the next without being subject to stop-and-go consideration..."

"The need to 'unfreeze' that 2-3rds of the annual state budget which now is not subject to review or control by the Legislature."

"Senate reapportionment, to give a vigorous legislative voice to every county and area of the State."

Nixon emphasized that "as California reaches its destiny of being the first state in the nation, it also can be the nation's showcase of efficiency and progress in state government."

NIXON FOR GOVERNOR

NEWS RELEASE

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

TEXT of:

TOWN HALL TALK, April 24, 1962

RICHARD M. NIXON

California is a rich state with a colorful history, abundant resources and a tremendous potential for the future. It is like a fine ship moving swiftly in the current of modern times. However, the people aboard, whose welfare is intimately connected with the fate of that ship, seem too little concerned with the rocks and shoals and dangers to navigation. Their eye is upon another ship, the super-liner of national government.

Having recently disembarked from that super-liner, I have noticed in my travels up and down California that our people seem more interested in the Berlin Wall, Castro's Cuba and a misplaced postcard in Nigeria than in the size and scope of our State Constitution, the State's responsibilities to the education of our children and the State's handling of the taxpayer's money.

I have spoken on all these subjects, national and state, and it usually is my comments upon the national and international scene which make the headlines, presumably because they are of more interest to the readers of newspapers and viewers of television. On the state level, too often only personal attacks, charges and vituperation make the big headlines.

The eyes of the people of California are so much upon the super-liner of national government that I have heard it said: How can a man, who has had such experience in national and international affairs, possibly be interested in the local affairs of California?

This reflects the thinking of the people who say and believe such things, not mine. I believe the education of our children, the water resources of our state, our immediate business and employment situation are at least of equal importance to me and my family and to you and yours as any actions taken by our federal government.

And I have been moving across our state making this point, emphasizing that the people of California must become aware of federal encroachment upon our state domain and beware of what is happening to our ship of state.

Walk just a few steps from the Biltmore Hotel here in Los Angeles and what do you see? You will see signs designating the Bunker Hill redevelopment project - with the costs of land acquisition and clearance underwritten by federal loans and grants.

What you will not see and probably do not know is that federal rules and regulations govern the size of the signs and the size of the lettering on those signs.

The National Defense Education Act, a praiseworthy effort in its objective, by itself, has triggered in a mere three years' time a major shift in emphasis in our public schools toward an intensive concentration on science, mathematics and language study. How did the federal government do this? By legislating that any state or local school board wanting a share of federal funds under this Act must accept federal curriculum control and federal definition of what is and what is not important to teach in our local schools. There are many more examples that could be cited. But the point would be the same in any case. Whoever pays the bill calls the tune.

Just so long as our states and cities abdicate their traditional responsibilities to Washington, D.C., there will be federal bureaucrats ready and eager to take over. This is a vast understatement. There will be federal bureaucrats not only ready and eager - but convinced that they know what is best for all of us. Whenever our states and cities leave unfilled a vacuum of public service, the federal government will seize on the opportunity to move in. Whether there is an obvious opening or not, the threat is the same. It will take a high degree of both skill and experience for our state and local leaders to detect these devious threats to local autonomy, and then move vigorously to thwart them.

How then can we hold the line? How can we turn the tide? How can we restore to its rightful role the time-tested concept of local and state autonomy in the American federal system?

The challenge to state leadership here in California is just about twice as great as it is anywhere else. First of all, California is a state-on-the-move. Soon to be number one in population, its people will never settle for less than the best in any major field of human activity, economic, social, or cultural.

Then, too, California is entering a period of tough competition with other states and other areas of the country. This competition ranges over the whole sweep of public and private affairs and involves everything from attracting the best young scientists and technicians to attracting a steady flow of new business and industry. It involves retaining a fair share of defense contracts, awarded on merit, and maintaining our worldwide markets for the incredibly varied produce of California's farms and factories. Unless we provide more and better incentives, richer and more widely-shared rewards for the creative enterpriser, the competition will leave us behind.

But to complicate the problem and compound the challenge, California also labors under one of the nation's most archaic constitutional systems - and this is a barrier to growth and progress in every other field. For the next Governor of this State, there can be no more urgent assignment than to lead the fight, with all deliberate speed, for at least four major constitutional reforms.

First is a complete, top-to-bottom overhaul of the present hornet's nest of more than 350 swarming independent and semi-independent commissions and bureaus and agencies and departments that comprise the executive branch of state government. It is not enough to take a piecemeal stab at the problem - and certainly not one that deliberately flies in the face of legislative recommendations, nor one that simply piles a new layer of super-agencies on top of all the others. What we need is a statesmanlike reorganization of the Governor's office to provide the people of California more and better services, with solid accomplishment to show for every tax-dollar spent.

Second is the institution of annual legislative sessions in which proposals can carry over from one year to the next without being subject to stop-and-go consideration and to the Governor's arbitrary "special call" during the off-year budget session. Continuous two-year sessions would permit long-range committee investigations in depth, with no danger of simply putting off major issues two years at a time or until the next "regular" session rolls around.

Third is the need to "unfreeze" that 2/3rds of the annual state budget which now is not subject to review or control by the legislature. In the current budget of \$2.9 billion only a little over \$900 million is subject to the legislature's will. Only by defrosting the mandatory appropriations and earmarked funds in our state budget can we adopt new sound and responsible fiscal policies, and then to follow through on them. Only this way can we plan and carry out long-range programs in fields as varied and vital as highways and freeways, public education, and public welfare.

And fourth on the list of constitutional reforms, is Senate reapportionment to give a vigorous legislative voice to every county and every area of the State.

These reforms are needed. Good institutions are no guarantee of good government. But bad ones can impose an impenetrable barrier. Each of the four reforms that I have proposed would rid this State of some hangover from the past which has long since outlived its usefulness. These reforms would clear the way for good men with good ideas.

As California reaches its destiny of being the first State in the Nation, it can also be the nation's showcase of efficiency and progress in State government.

NIXON FOR GOVERNOR

NEWS RELEASE

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

Excerpt of remarks by
RICHARD M. NIXON
31st Annual Youth Banquet
Pasadena Junior Chamber of Commerce
Huntington-Sheraton Hotel
April 24, 1962 - 7:30 pm

FOR FLAT AM RELEASE

The impact of the federal government on every aspect of the American economy is direct and immediate, and it runs deep. The amount it spends and the rate of spending, the bite and distribution of taxes, federal deficits and surpluses all set the framework for personal spending and saving and for basic decisions by private management.

There could be no more dramatic demonstration of this fact than last week's controversy over the price of steel. Without getting into the merits of the situation from this distance, the longrun lesson still is clear. The federal government has a near-controlling voice in wage-price decisions, and it has the power to back up its views in no uncertain terms.

There is a parallel lesson for every one of America's towns and cities and states. By its command over powerful media of public communication and over the public purse-strings, the federal government is also in position to move into areas of public policy traditionally reserved to our states and local communities.

The events of last week thus raise with unmistakable clarity the overriding issue of the Federal government's impact not only on economic decisions but also on the far broader area of local and private autonomy. The controversy over steel prices, and the way in which that controversy was settled, sharpens the basic question of self-government in America -- and certainly not least in California, the bellwether of growth and progress among all the fifty states.

It does no good to deplore encroachments on local liberties or to view with alarm the future of our freedom as private citizens. The only answer that will make any real difference in the longrun is effective action -- the actual record of performance chalked up by our cities and states and by private and voluntary groups and organizations. If they do the jobs the American people want done and provide necessary public services, then the opening wedge for federal encroachment will be blocked off.

Effective action means, first of all, vigorous and creative local and state government. And this, in turn, depends on top-quality candidates for all offices

at every level. It means candidates, and public officials, who have the skill and experience and drive to speak up and stand up for state and local autonomy and not cave in whenever the federal government offers tempting handouts. In no areas of public concern is such local initiative more vital than education and urban development, close as these are to our day-to-day way of life and to the development of tomorrow's citizens.

Effective action means, also, leadership by private business and private organizations in many fields and professions. To the extent, for example, that our free medical profession moves forward in the development of private and voluntary health plans, just to that extent can we hope to avoid irresistible pressures for a compulsory federally-controlled system -- with all its consequences for the quality of medical care in this nation.

Effective action means, finally, an intensive campaign of public information and education. The blunt fact is -- as Commerce Secretary Hodges pointed out in his speech at Los Angeles last week -- that most of the American people are utterly uninformed about the nature of a free economy, about its operating procedures, and about the central role of fair profits in such a system. Fewer than 5 per cent of our adult citizens have ever had so much as a one-year high school course in economics. And in a recent poll of college students, 60 per cent thought that profits were, in general, a bad thing. The dramatic significance of such misinformation can be seen in the confused public reaction to the steel controversy. It can be seen in the curious notion that a 10 cent an hour increase in "fringe benefits" is automatically non-inflationary -- that it does not, like a regular and open wage increase, raise industry costs at the same time and by the same amount.

America's competitive economy -- and America's freedom -- cannot afford this sort of basic misinformation.

These are all forms of action in which Chambers and Junior Chambers of Commerce can and must undertake roles of special responsibility. As local business and professional leaders, Chamber members know the facts. They recognize the dangers. And they are in position to take effective counteraction. Their longtime record in philanthropy and public service is a distinguished case-in-point. For the future, this record must be tremendously multiplied -- if the concept of self-government is to have more than historic interest in the annals of a free society.

Text of Water Policy Speech
by RICHARD M. NIXON
Irrigation Districts Association
Sheraton-Palace Hotel, San Francisco
12 p.m., April 26, 1962

One of the greatest challenges to the dynamic growth of California is that of water development. Potentially, there is enough water to meet all our needs. Our job is to redistribute it - fairly and equitably.

The history of water development in California is a long one. The credit belongs to no one man. Since the beginning of this century we have been developing water. We will continue to do so imaginatively and creatively.

The East Bay Municipal Water District, the Hetch-Hetchy system, the Owens River Aqueduct, the Metropolitan Water District, the Central Valley Project, the Imperial Irrigation District and the Coachella Valley County Water District all deserve mention as do many others. As a result of these programs we have some of the richest farmland in the world and the resources for a burgeoning population.

The state entered the water development picture in 1947 when the Legislature authorized a comprehensive study of all water resources, and from that study evolved the California Water Plan in 1957. The first step of the Plan that will eventually encompass many water programs was to be the Feather River Project.

Californians approved the financing of the Project in good faith. We must keep faith with them. It is only fair to tell the people of California that the \$1 3/4 billion price tag never will cover the costs of the program. This was known at the time but nobody wanted the responsibility of putting a \$2 billion 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 must face that fact.

Like the Feather River financing approach, the entire program has been a bipartisan achievement. Until recently water has been non-political, and properly so. It is much too vital for party credits. Although he was a Republican, Harvey Banks, former Director of Water Resources, served in two administrations. He handled the assignment as a non-political one.

Indeed, those were the days -- before politics began to poison the water situation -- when the present Governor could truthfully declare:

"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."

We know, of course, what happened. The Governor lost the services of Harvey Banks, the man whom he praised for taking the Feather River Project to the voters so successfully. Until then, water was free from politics. I am determined to return it to that freedom.

Water also needs freedom from federal meddling. California's water developments prove that self-government at the local level is the best government. This is basic to my philosophy. Water projects 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 kind of achievement, not displace it with larger government. This philosophy should be basic to the state as well as to the federal government.

The function of the state is to guide and encourage local communities to help themselves. There is considerable criticism that local units are not getting the help they need. This can be cured only by a direct and able Director of Water Resources who has the confidence of his staff and the people in the communities which his department serves.

What is needed is not more layers of government -- but fewer. Getting rid of the present Governor's super-cabinet will be one of my first acts. Replacing the present water director with a man of Harvey Banks' calibre will be next.

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. But unless our resistance to federal encroachment is extraordinarily vigorous, the question of protecting the rights of the counties of origin may well be merely academic.

In my opinion, as far as the Feather River Project is concerned, too much power has been vested in the Administrative branch of state government. The plan would be sounder if it contained more inherent checks than the Governor's vague promises to deal fairly with all sections of the state. Under the super-agency program of the present Administration, the Governor has virtual life and death power over the units of the Feather River Project and at the same time he has delegated that authority to an appointee who is not accountable to the people. The super-agency only dilutes the responsibility of putting the water program into effect. Besides these serious drawbacks, it adds a considerable burden of unnecessary expense.

Now let us examine federal participation. I favor it only to the extent necessary on legitimate grounds. Flood control is an example. California must seek and obtain its share of federal money for that. The same is true of federal projects which made water available to users who agreed to abide by federal restrictions.

But California should not enter into federal agreements which compel our people to adopt wholly artificial rules limiting their right to use state water. The 160-acre limitation does not satisfy our present farm economy. When Governor Brown went so far as to threaten higher water rates on farm holdings of more than 160 acres he showed a total disregard for the agricultural facts of life. The farmers who grow peaches, pears and other fruit crops could survive with 160 acres of irrigated land, but cattle ranchers, some row-crop growers and grain farmers would go broke. I am against the 160-acre limitation at all times and in all places where state water development is concerned. 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 Brown Administration implicitly recognized it in state contracts with water users reflects a gratuitous compromise of principles. The use of 160-acre or any acreage limitation on privately owned land is a step toward socialized agriculture -- with the manifesto being written in Washington.

There is still another aspect of speaking up for California. We should spare no effort in defending our water against claims of the federal government. The tempo of these claims has been growing steadily. So far, Congress has failed to enact the necessary laws to protect the states against these encroachments. 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 annoying, disheartening and expensive to the people. We should use every means to settle or end this litigation. If the federal government wishes to exert special claims to our water supply, it must pay for it, and not attempt to take that supply under the guise of sovereign rights. The Santa Margarita battleground stands as a prime example of the vigilance we must always exercise to resist the ungrounded assertion of alleged federal rights over ours on our own water.

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 U. S. 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.

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.

Let us look now at power development. 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 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 margin 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 as originally agreed. This is important to the final pricing of the water.

At the outset, the present Administration announced its policy to negotiate 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. I will reactivate the Power Committee. There is talk of the possibility of constructing 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.

Now let us turn to the problem of prices. 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 either through taxes or water charges to fulfill their obligations.

There are several possible approaches to the problem:

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

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. Consideration 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.

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.

Each area must be encouraged to search broadly and deeply its own financial resources. There is an understandable tendency to throw the expense

of a project to somebody else, particularly to the state. But 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.

If the estimates for California's growth hold up, and 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:

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 seasonal surplus 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.

All water resources development 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 planning can accommodate, at least to some extent, the wholesome outdoor recreation of our people. 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 grow, problems of water quality become even more important. Many of our ground water basins are the basic sources of supply for million 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 area-wide problem.

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 the 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.

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

NIXON FOR GOVERNOR

NEWS RELEASE

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

Text of Water Policy Speech
by Richard M. Nixon
Irrigation Districts Association
Sheraton-Palace Hotel, San Francisco
12 p.m., April 26, 1962

Flat PM Release
Thursday, April 26

One of the greatest challenges to the dynamic growth of California is that of water development. Potentially, there is enough water to meet all our needs. Our job is to redistribute it - fairly and equitably.

The history of water development in California is a long one. The credit belongs to no one man. Since the beginning of this century we have been developing water. We will continue to do so imaginatively and creatively.

The East Bay Municipal Water District, the Hetch-Hetchy system, the Owens River Aqueduct, the Metropolitan Water District, the Central Valley Project, the Imperial Irrigation District and the Coachella Valley County Water District all deserve mention as do many others. As a result of these programs we have some of the richest farmland in the world and the resources for a burgeoning population.

The state entered the water development picture in 1947 when the Legislature authorized a comprehensive study of all water resources, and from that study evolved the California Water Plan in 1957. The first step of the Plan that will eventually encompass many water programs was to be the Feather River Project.

Californians approved the financing of the Project in good faith. We must keep faith with them. It is only fair to tell the people of California that the \$1 3/4 billion price tag never will cover the costs of the program. This was known at the time but nobody wanted the responsibility of putting a \$2 billion 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 must face that fact.

Like the Feather River financing approach, the entire program has been a bipartisan achievement. Until recently water has been non-political, and properly so. It is much too vital for party credits. Although he was a Republican, Harvey Banks, former Director of Water Resources, served in two administrations. He handled the assignment as a non-political one.

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Indeed, those were the days -- before politics began to poison the water situation -- when the present Governor could truthfully declare:

"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."

We know, of course, what happened. The Governor lost the services of Harvey Banks, the man whom he praised for taking the Feather River Project to the voters so successfully. Until then, water was free from politics. I am determined to return it to that freedom.

Water also needs freedom from federal meddling. California's water developments prove that self-government at the local level is the best government. This is basic to my philosophy. Water projects 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 kind of achievement, not displace it with larger government. This philosophy should be basic to the state as well as to the federal government.

The function of the state is to guide and encourage local communities to help themselves. There is considerable criticism that local units are not getting the help they need. This can be cured only by a direct and able Director of Water Resources who has the confidence of his staff and the people in the communities which his department serves.

What is needed is not more layers of government -- but fewer. Getting rid of the present Governor's super-cabinet will be one of my first acts. Replacing the present water director with a man of Harvey Banks' calibre will be next.

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. But unless our resistance to federal encroachment is extraordinarily vigorous, the question of protecting the rights of the counties of origin may well be merely academic.

In my opinion, as far as the Feather River Project is concerned, too much power has been vested in the Administrative branch of state government. The plan would be sounder if it contained more inherent checks than the Governor's vague promises to deal fairly with all sections of the state. Under the super-agency program of the present Administration, the Governor has virtual life and death power over the units of the Feather River Project and at the same time he has delegated that authority to an appointee who is not accountable to the people. The super agency only dilutes the responsibility for putting the water program into effect. Besides these serious drawbacks, it adds a considerable burden of unnecessary expense.

Now let us examine federal participation. I favor it only to the extent necessary on legitimate grounds. Flood control is an example. California must seek and obtain its share of federal money for that. The same is true of federal projects which made water available to users who agreed to abide by federal restrictions.

But California should not enter into federal agreements which compel our people to adopt wholly artificial rules limiting their right to use state water. The 160-acre limitation does not satisfy our present farm economy. When Governor Brown went so far as to threaten higher water rates on farm holdings of more than 160 acres he showed a total disregard for the agricultural facts of life. The farmers who grow peaches, pears and other fruit crops could survive with 160 acres of irrigated land, but cattle ranchers, some row-crop growers and grain farmers would go broke. I am against the 160-acre limitation at all times and in all places where state water development is concerned. 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 Brown Administration implicitly recognized it in state contracts with water users reflects a gratuitous compromise of principles. The use of 160-acre or any acreage limitation on privately owned land is a step toward socialized agriculture.-- with the manifesto being written in Washington.

There is still another aspect of speaking up for California. We should spare no effort in defending our water against claims of the federal government. The tempo of these claims has been growing steadily. So far, Congress has failed to enact the necessary laws to protect the states against these encroachments. 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 annoying, disheartening and expensive to the people. We should use

every means to settle or end this litigation. If the federal government wishes to exert special claims to our water supply, it must pay for it, and not attempt to take that supply under the guise of sovereign rights. The Santa Margarita battleground stands as a prime example of the vigilance we must always exercise to resist the ungrounded assertion of alleged federal rights over ours on our own water.

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 U. S. 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.

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.

Let us look now at power development. 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 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 margin 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 as originally agreed. This is important to the final pricing of the water.

At the outset, the present Administration announced its policy to negotiate 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. I will reactivate the Power Committee. There is talk of the possibility of constructing 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.

Now let us turn to the problem of prices. 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 either through taxes or water charges to fulfill their obligations.

There are several possible approaches to the problem:

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

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. Consideration 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.

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.

Each area must be encouraged to search broadly and deeply its own financial resources. There is an understandable tendency to throw the expense of a project to somebody else, particularly to the state. But 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.

If the estimates for California's growth hold up, and 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:

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 seasonal surplus 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.

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 planning can accommodate, at least to some extent, the wholesome outdoor recreation of our people. 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 grow, problems of water quality become even more important. 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 area-wide problem.

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 the 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.

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 California Water Plan and converted saline water. Desalting research should be encouraged 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 have a supply that is inexhaustible. 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 willing to see the small research appropriation for desalination of water go down the drain in this year's budget.

Whole civilizations have been buried under the dust of parched lands. New ones rise up where there is water. This is California -- rising as the giant among the 50 states.

California's population will pass the 20 million mark by 1970.

This is why our water must be harnessed to the fullest possible extent. This is why we must learn to tap the ocean economically and sift the work of our scientists and the ideas of our dreamers for new breakthroughs. This is why we need top leaders in state government -- leaders who will keep politics out of water.

NIXON FOR GOVERNOR

NEWS
RELEASE

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

Remarks by Richard M. Nixon
ORANGE COUNTY NIXON COMMITTEE
Dinner, Disneyland Hotel
April 27, 1962

FOR FLAT AM RELEASE
SATURDAY, APRIL 28, 1962

Governor Brown has taken to campaigning with his eyes shut or with his tongue in his cheek. Either he doesn't know what is going on around him or he is trying to fool the electorate. In either event, he is taking a dangerous course.

He has been going about the state, boasting that California never had it so good as under his administration, that employment is at an all-time high, that all my warnings about the deteriorating business climate have been "scare talk."

I never engage in "scare talk". But I do believe in honest talk -- and the blunt truth is, if we stand pat with Governor Brown on the biggest state budget in the nation and the highest per capita tax burden, the weather ahead is going to be rough and stormy. A few more years of wasteful, inefficient, and patronage-plagued state government will inevitably mean still bigger budgets and a more crushing tax load. And there is no surer way to scare off the new investment we must have to provide new jobs for our increasing population. If California is going to provide productive jobs for its skilled citizens, we must have a new administration in Sacramento pledged to holding down expenditures and offering a reasonable hope for eventual tax cuts.

Facts are facts, and the people of California have a right to know the truth about the business climate in California and about unemployment here, whether or not Governor Brown knows about it himself.

For instance, the rate of unemployment in California under Governor Knight, from 1954 to 1958, was consistently below the national average. Under Governor

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Brown, California's unemployment stayed below the national average for one year. Then it went higher than the national average, and higher, and higher. For the last three years of the Brown Administration, California's unemployment has been higher than the national rate.

In 1959, Governor Brown's first year, 4.4 per cent of California's work force was unemployed. In 1960 it jumped to 5.8 per cent. In 1961, it jumped to 6.9 per cent. This year, so far, it is more than 7 per cent.

But what has Mr. Brown been saying? He says that last month, March, 1962, California reached the highest rate of employment in state history, 6,097,000, an increase of 2.5 per cent over March 1961. But he did not tell the people that California's population also was the highest in state history; that the population increase was 3.5 per cent. He did not admit that employment in California is hardly keeping pace with our increasing population.

He boasted that unemployment last month fell off from the previous month. But he failed to say that in February we had an unemployment rate of 7.7 per cent, which also was the highest in our recent history. Instead he claimed that in March, unemployment fell off to 7.1 per cent. But he did not say the number of unemployed drops off every March everywhere. That's what the economists call a seasonal decline.

What California needs are some decisions for progress and men capable of carrying out those decisions so that this State once again can forge ahead and lead the nation in efficient state government -- government which will attract to California the new investment in private enterprise which will mean new jobs for California's increasing population.

NIXON FOR GOVERNOR

NEWS RELEASE

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

Excerpt of Remarks
before the
California Teachers Association
and the
National Education Association
Ambassador Hotel
Saturday noon, April 28, 1962

FOR FLAT RELEASE
SATURDAY, APRIL 28, 1962

Los Angeles, April 28--Richard Nixon today endorsed \$470 million in state bond issues to finance construction of schools, state colleges and University of California campuses.

"Our general policy should be to pay our bills as we go along," the Republican candidate for governor said. "But in our present fiscal situation, created by higher spending throughout our state government, schools that will be used many years into the future must be financed on a time-payment plan."

Nixon, in a speech to the California Teachers Association and the National Education Association, endorsed the \$200 million bond issue for loans to local school districts for classroom construction and the \$270 million state construction bond issue, more than 80 per cent of which will go for college and university construction.

"Properly drawn, local school bond issues also deserve support," Nixon said.

Nixon said that school construction borrowing is "like buying a car. We would rather pay cash, but when we cannot afford it, we are forced to finance our purchases even if it costs more."

Nixon also proposed giving teachers' salaries, the ratio of teachers to students and greater use of our school buildings the top priority in public education.

This, he said, would help the "social dynamite" of unemployment, juvenile

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delinquency and welfare problems caused by overcrowded classrooms and the large numbers of students who quit school.

"Teachers should be relieved of non-teaching duties insofar as possible," Nixon said.

He said "more than 90,000 students attend half-day, split sessions" because of the classroom shortage and that "between the 8th and 12th grades, one out of every four pupils drops out of school and goes out into the labor market unprepared and short-changed on his education."

"California is near the bottom of the list among the 50 states in number of students for each teacher in our elementary and high schools," Nixon said, and "with the exception of six other states, California has the most crowded classrooms in the nation."

Nixon also made these points:

Every special program the state imposes should be accompanied by an enabling act to pay for it.

Distribution of state aid should receive a thorough-going review for increased equity and effectiveness.

"We educate American children for a different purpose and a different end than do the Communists. We should not push the panic button with each new Communist achievement."

The needs of students who do not go on to college and who want vocational training must be recognized more adequately.

Nixon's education speech was the third major address he has given this week. Earlier, he proposed a major overhaul of state government to a Los Angeles Town Hall luncheon, and presented his detailed speech on water problems to the Irrigation Districts Association in San Francisco.

NIXON FOR GOVERNOR

NEWS RELEASE



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

Remarks by RICHARD NIXON
before the
CALIFORNIA TEACHERS ASSOCIATION
and the
NATIONAL EDUCATION ASSOCIATION
Ambassador Hotel, Los Angeles
Noon, Saturday, April 28, 1962

Flat PM Release
Saturday, April 28

California has a proud tradition of being one of the nation's leaders in the field of public education. As we become the first state in the nation we should take steps now to correct some glaring weaknesses in our educational system so that we can maintain our position of leadership. Among the problems which demand solution are these:

1. California is near the bottom of the list among the 50 states in numbers of students for each teacher in our elementary and secondary public schools. With the exception of six other states, California has the most crowded classrooms in the nation. Because of such overcrowding, more than 90,000 students attend half-day, split sessions.

The solution lies in increasing the number of teachers in California and using our school buildings to greater purpose, so that we can arrive at an improved pupil-teacher ratio. This would in itself improve the working conditions of our teachers. It would make their task reasonable, not insurmountable.

2. Between the eighth and twelfth grades one out of every four pupils drops out of school and goes out into the labor market unprepared and short-changed on his education. In terms of unemployment, juvenile delinquency and the state's welfare programs, this is "social dynamite." It cannot and it should not be glossed over. So long as we have our over-crowded classrooms and our high rate of student drop-outs, we cannot say California has the kind of education system which the first state in the nation deserves.

In correcting this situation the recommendations of our teachers should be given the highest priority in any assessment of our education needs and any assessment of where our money should be spent.

Teachers should be relieved of non-teaching duties insofar as possible.

I have noted in discussing the Fisher Bill that many teachers are concerned about its ultimate effect in possibly downgrading our programs in vocational and applied education -- which will be vital in resolving some of our drop-out problems.

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While the Fisher Bill moved in the right direction to enhance the academic program for the college-bound student, we cannot neglect those students whose education ends at the twelfth grade. They, too, deserve the best.

I hope that this concern will be dispelled by the recommendations of the State Board of Education for implementing the changes. However, it would seem from the delays in adopting supplementary regulations that they, too, are having their problems. It is reassuring to know that before the bill goes into effect in 1963 representatives of this organization will be prepared to offer specific amendments to alleviate any harmful effects of its implementation.

3. We are confronted with some major problems in financing our public education system.

The state is arbitrarily imposing more and more curricular assignments on local school districts and at the same time assuming a decreasing percentage of the costs. We can't have it both ways. We should limit ourselves to a state-wide floor of curricular requirements and allow maximum local autonomy of the school districts.

If the state is going to impose more requirements on local education, we are going to have to demand more state support. This applies not only to curriculum but to special programs as well. It is not fair for the state to require the adoption of mandatory and arbitrary programs and then tell the local school districts that they will receive no money to pay for such programs. Every special program should be accompanied by an enabling act to pay for it.

4. Many property owners have their backs against the fiscal wall. In many areas, property taxes for the support of schools and other local needs have been pushed to the limit. Many districts do not have the tax base to carry the costs of an adequate educational program for an ever-increasing number of children.

Twenty years ago, the state assumed fifty percent of the costs of education. Today, the average has slipped to about thirty-eight percent. Yet the state-imposed requirements continue to grow and the small property owner is straining under the load. The state must either reassume a fair share of the cost of education or it must release tax sources to local districts so that they can pay for their own school systems. I do not believe any problem confronting the Governor of this state should have higher priority than a complete re-examination of the state and local tax structure with the objective of relieving the constant economic pressures on education and on the real property taxpayer.

For the present, there is no doubt that we need more classrooms. For this reason, I urge support for the two state bond issues proposed for the construction of new school, college and university buildings. These include the \$200 million bond issue for elementary and high school classroom construction loans and the \$270 million bond issue for state construction. More than 80 percent of this capital outlay bond issue will go for construction at the University of California and the state colleges.

Properly drawn, local school bond issues also deserve support. Our general policy should be to pay our bills as we go along. But in our present fiscal situation created by higher spending throughout our state government, schools that will be used many years into the future must be financed on a time-payment plan. As in buying a car, we would rather pay cash, but when we cannot afford it, we are forced to finance our purchases, even if it costs us more.

There are those who find the answer to all these problems in one formula: federal aid. No issue of public policy has aroused wider disagreement or sharper debate. Partisans of federal aid must realize that most of their opponents oppose federal aid not because they are against stepped-up support for education but because they honestly fear that federal aid inevitably leads to federal control.

But let there be no shadow of doubt about the reverse side of the coin. It is inconsistent and wrong to oppose federal aid, and then vote against the local and state bond issues or other funds needed to support a top-quality, locally-controlled school system. There is in the final analysis only one effective answer to the pressures for vastly increased federal aid and the threat of federal control. Our states and local school districts, and all responsible citizens, must assume the burden of responsibility for adequate support. The most effective way to avoid dictation on education from Washington is to do a better job of meeting the needs of education at home.

5. We must make sure that the state receives the maximum educational benefit from every dollar it spends for educational purposes. There is a drastic need for a thorough-going review of our present method of distributing state aid toward the end of increased equity and effectiveness -- not only for the children but for the taxpayer.

6. What kind of an education are we talking about? I believe that too many educational decisions are being influenced by reaction to the significant demonstration of communist accomplishment at the time of Sputnik I. This was

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a formidable achievement but we should not jump to the conclusion that American education is second-rate or on the wrong track simply because the communists made the first breakthrough into space.

We educate American children for a different purpose and to a different end than the communists. We should not push the panic button with each new communist achievement. We are educating free citizens to live in a free society. We don't, at about the tenth grade, test our children and send the rejects off to the factory or to the mines in Siberia. There is no American equivalent to Siberia to swallow up all but the brightest students. We educate children to earn their livings in a free and competitive society. We also educate them to be well-rounded people. Further, we have a responsibility to our children which goes far beyond the needs of a communist society. We are educating our future voters and leaders and opinion makers.

We must reject the concept of the isolated specialist. There will be specialists, of course, and they must and will have the best training in the world. But they must have it in a well-rounded atmosphere of freedom and freedom's responsibilities.

7. We must remember that a majority of our children do not go on to colleges and universities. We must recognize more adequately the needs of students who want vocational training. Our California junior colleges are coming into the forefront in filling specialized educational needs. They also are expected to take in some 50,000 additional students who otherwise would attend private and public colleges and universities. For this task, the junior colleges have been promised greater state aid -- a commitment which has been substantially unfulfilled to date. It is essential that we fully emphasize their importance and their high standing in the educational community.

Our education headaches are not new ones. Nor are they about to be finally resolved. The crest of children to be educated is yet to be reached. The total public school enrollment is 3,825,000 -- double that of 1950 and as great as the state's entire population a few short years ago. By 1970 the number will jump to five million. We cannot limit our perspective to the decade ahead. We must build a philosophy of education that will serve as a sturdy framework for our educational giant for many years to come.

NIXON FOR GOVERNOR

NEWS RELEASE

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

Remarks before the
California Young Republicans
and Nixon for Governor Rally
Sacramento, California
Saturday afternoon and evening
April 28, 1962

FOR RELEASE ON DELIVERY

Our party is going to win a sweeping victory in California this year. And it is going to be a popular victory -- literally. Because we reject the political fakery of splitting the State of California into a bundle of special interests and then appealing to each one with some special handout. Our party has one special interest and only one: it seeks to serve the best interests of all the people, all the time.

The seeds of special-interest politics were planted by New Dealers and nurtured along on the New Frontier. But Governor Brown, now a willing puppet of the left-wing CDC, has brought it to full bloom right here in California -- weeds and all. When you add up all the special appeals the sum is wasteful government, expensive government, and inefficient government. The taxpayer is saddled with the bill -- and that means all of us.

There are two barriers that stand in the way of victory in '62. One is disunity within our own ranks. There is no room for personal factionalism or rule or ruin tactics. Our goal should be to beat the opposition, not each other. I intend to continue to follow the policy that I have adhered to throughout my political career. I believe that the best way a candidate can prove that he deserves the nomination of his party is by demonstrating how effectively he can campaign against the man who will be his opponent in November rather than against his fellow-Republican who is seeking the nomination.

The other barrier to victory would be a failure to get across to the people the message of how the Brown Administration has failed to deal with the problems of this State and what new and dynamic leadership can mean. The choice is between that of standing pat for four more years of policies of incredible indecision and bungling or moving ahead with the decisions for progress California needs.

For record-breaking budgets and tax loads, a new Administration would substitute maximum economy in every necessary operation. For cronyism and patronage plums, we would substitute top-quality talent in every executive post. For boondoggling super-agencies and bureaucratic empire-building, we would insist on cost-cutting administrative efficiency across the board.

Instead of endless delays and footdragging in supporting city and county law enforcement officials in such vital fields as narcotics control and suppression of organized syndicate crime, new leadership in Sacramento could be counted on for timely and vigorous action geared to meet these dangers. Instead of years of indecision over the punishment of a Caryl Chessman, such leadership would move to reverse the growth in the major crime rate -- one area in which California has no desire for continued number one ranking.

Instead of appointing special study commissions and then allowing their findings to gather dust, leadership is needed to implement their best recommendations -- for government reforms, for high-quality public education under local control, for tax policies aimed at stimulating sound growth in every sector of a balanced industrial, commercial, and agricultural economy.

Our party has a basis for unity in the substance of a dynamic and progressive program for California's future yet one that is fiscally sound and these are principles which will also be supported by hundreds of thousands of Democrats as well who will look beneath the label the candidates wear and vote for giving the first state in the nation the top-flight leadership it needs.

NIXON FOR GOVERNOR

NEWS
RELEASE

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

Statement by
RICHARD NIXON
on Squaw Valley

Flat PH Release
Monday, April 30, 1962

It is time for Governor Brown to reveal to the people of California the facts about one of the fishiest messes in his Administration -- the political shenanigans involved in converting Squaw Valley from an Olympic site into a State Park.

I have learned -- and I am sure the Governor is aware of this fact -- that there is a secret report in the Legislature which reveals the core of this deal in its true light.

What is already known is what was printed in a public report of the Legislative Audit Committee to the recent Legislature. The Committee revealed that the state has lost more than \$900,000 in Squaw Valley State Park since it opened less than two years ago. It is losing \$25,000 every month the private concessionaire operates it.

The contract to operate the statepark was given by appointees of Governor Brown to another appointee of Governor Brown. His name is William A. Newsom. It was a poor contract and was labeled as such -- and even worse -- by Legislative committees.

The contract was to run for 27 years and 10 months with no provision for renegotiation. Committees of both houses of the Legislature -- headed by Senator Howard Williams and Assemblyman Glenn Coolidge -- have demanded that the contract be cancelled any way possible.

In the 1961 Legislature, a bill was passed to require that all long-



term concession contracts be put out to competitive bidding. Governor Brown vetoed this bill.

In the recent session, the entire Legislature directed that the Administration either cancel or renegotiate the contract. Governor Brown has steadfastly refused to direct his appointed officials to do this.

What may not be generally known is: Alfred Stern, a State Park Commissioner under Governor Brown, was instrumental in getting the concession contract for his former business associate, William Newsom. Governor Brown also was a long-time friend of Newsom's and appointed him to the Unemployment Insurance Appeals Board at \$17,500 a year. Newsom, while still a state official, got the contract despite the fact several other better offers had been made to the state.

Newsome then proceeded to form a corporation to operate the concession. It was named Squaw Valley Improvement Company. Out of \$400,000 worth of stock issued by the company, Newsom got a majority -- \$210,000 worth -- for nothing but the contract he got from his political friends. He didn't invest a penny of cash.

On top of that, Newsom draws \$18,000 a year for managing the state park for his own corporation.

Governor Brown may well be as much the victim as the taxpayers in this case. He said early in the operation of the park that he had full confidence in his appointees. He said he would let them do what they thought right, and he would endorse it.

Now that the facts of this deal are known, the Governor should start thinking of the taxpayers instead of just his appointees. He should denounce his friend who took advantage of him to reap a windfall in stocks. And, he should take action immediately to stop pouring money down a rathole in Squaw Valley.

At the very least, another contract, with fairer provisions for the state, can be negotiated. We are losing nearly \$1,000 a day and the taxpayers of this state should not be required to pay for this boondoggling.

NIXON FOR GOVERNOR

NEWS
RELEASE



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

Excerpt of Remarks
before the Guardians of the
Jewish Home for the Aged
7 p.m., May 1, 1962
Beverly-Hilton Hotel, Beverly Hills

RELEASE ON DELIVERY

Hardly a day goes by but that numbers of indignant business and professional men deliver warnings about the perils of mushrooming encroachments by federal bureaucrats. The menace, we are told repeatedly, is to our traditional system of free enterprise, to local self-government and the autonomy of our sovereign states, and to private and individual freedom.

The list of encroachments--real and potential--is endless. But indignation is not enough. Warnings constitute no effective answer to the problem. Unless and until the well-intentioned leaders of our business and professional communities take vigorous counteraction--by taking up the burden of responsibility for effective public service at the state and local levels--the relentless march of centralization and bureaucratic control will go forward. The most effective answer to bigger federal government is better state and local government.

There is yet another answer to federal encroachment. This is one, especially in the field of welfare and social service, that the Guardians have made their specialty. By private initiative, fund-

-MORE-

raising, and generous philanthropy, scores of groups like the Guardians have provided an eloquent response to the legitimate appeals of the needy and the under-privileged. The opening wedge for government invasion of the field of welfare has thus been blocked off.

In this age of perpetual crisis, there is no lack of areas of concern entirely and obviously appropriate to a powerful federal government. Clearly, no other level of government and no private agency can cope with problems of international relations, of national security, of war and peace. But in those areas closest to the human and individual needs of the American people--welfare, education, housing and urban renewal, to mention but a few--there is still room for state and local autonomy and for private initiative. Not only room, in fact, but an urgent necessity, unless we are prepared to deal away our liberties lulled by the tempting offer of governmental handouts.

May 1, 1962

NIXON FOR GOVERNOR

NEWS RELEASE

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

Remarks before the
SUNSET YOUNG REPUBLICANS
Smith Brothers Fish Shanty
Los Angeles
8:30 p.m., May 2, 1962

Flat AM Release
May 3, 1962

California deserves high-octane performance from its public officials. Instead it is getting watered gas. The shenanigans at Squaw Valley are still unexplained by the Brown Administration. The Governor's flimsy defense has not cleared the air. It has only raised more questions.

Why didn't Brown cancel his crony's contract after the Newsom outfit was found guilty of serving liquor to minors? This is a major violation. Does the Governor condone such conduct?

Why didn't the Governor cancel his crony's contract after the Newsom outfit was cited for more than 30 concession violations? These violations include uncleanness, poor maintenance, unauthorized advertising, infractions of housing regulations, violation of fire codes and unauthorized removal of equipment. Does the Governor condone such conduct?

Why has the Governor allowed this situation to fester for 21 months without an audit of his crony's books?

Rather than answer these questions, Brown makes these three points:

1. About the mess in Squaw Valley, Brown says: "Some of the material is entirely new to me."

This is a sorry comment from the man responsible for the entire operation of our state government. As a lawyer, Brown should know the old adage, "ignorance of the law is no excuse." And as a governor, he should know that you can't slide off your constitutional responsibility on underlings.

-MORE-



2. Brown says that he awaits a subordinate's report on the situation.

Californians have come to recognize this tune as "Variations on a Theme by Brown." The theme is, "stall for time -- the people may forget."

Well, Governor, the people won't forget. They want answers -- now!

3. Brown says that he's sure that his crony Newsom would be willing to sell out for \$210,000.

Why wouldn't Newsom accept \$210,000 for stock that cost him nothing?

The time has come to stop waiting for reports, to stop waiting for action. It is time for the Governor to cancel this shabby contract. Remember: Standing pat is no substitute for moving forward, and government-by-crony is no substitute for good government.

Let's close the "leadership gap" in Sacramento.

NIXON FOR GOVERNOR

NEWS
RELEASE

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

Remarks by Richard Nixon
before the
Junior Barristers of Los Angeles
Biltmore Hotel, Los Angeles
Noon, May 3, 1962

For Flat PM Release
May 3, 1962

No one concerned with the security of our State and Nation can quarrel with the aims of the Francis Amendment, which is designed to combat the communist menace in California.

Governor Brown says this is "a very, very bad bill." He says, "I am against it in every way." I emphatically disagree with Brown. There is an urgent need for a more effective program to combat communism in California. Our State cannot stand pat on the communist threat. And we cannot tolerate a State Administration that substitutes smugness for action.

Unfortunately, there appears to be a fatal Constitutional flaw in the Francis Amendment. Because of loose drafting in Section 3, which allows a wide assortment of groups and individuals to designate subversives, the Amendment may inadvertently give the communists a constitutional escape hatch.

For 14 years in Washington -- as Congressman, Senator, and Vice President -- I dealt with communist-control legislation, and I know that the communists ferret out a legal loophole with the cunning of a rat after cheese. I was one of the sponsors of the Federal Subversive Activities Control Act of 1950 and I saw how communist tactics hog-tied this in the courts for ten long years. If the communists could do this to a carefully constructed law, which was finally held constitutional by the Supreme Court in 1961, it is easy to see what a field-day they would have in attacking a piece of legislation with the potential defects of the Francis Amendment.

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This is why I regret that I can neither sign nor support the Francis Amendment in its present form.

My alternative in vigorously pursuing the fight against communism in California is this:

At the next session of the Legislature, I will present a first priority anti-communist program. Among its provisions: it will deny the use of tax-supported institutions for speeches by any individual who refuses to comply with Federal and State subversive control laws or refuses to testify before Grand Juries or legislative committees investigating subversive activities; it will stress hard-hitting enforcement of laws now on the books, including loyalty oaths; it will activate on a statewide basis educational programs on the tactics and strategy of communism on the school and adult levels; it will emphasize the teaching of teachers and the use of authoritative text-books to do this job.

On this issue -- fighting communism in California -- as on all issues, I aim to close the "leadership gap" in Sacramento. Under the next Administration, California will not stand pat; we shall move forward in solving our state's problems. In so doing we shall set an example for other states to follow.

NIXON FOR GOVERNOR

NEWS
RELEASE

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

Statement by Richard Nixon
San Diego, California
May 10, 1962

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

When Pat Brown cries "foul" about my statement on Jimmy Hoffa's support of his candidacy, he shows his total ignorance of recent American history.

Let me refresh Brown's failing memory:

By saying I am "dead wrong", Brown is in fact questioning the President of the United States. If Brown will do his homework, he will find that my statement is exactly the same -- word for word -- as the one made by John F. Kennedy when the Teamsters endorsed Hubert Humphrey in the 1960 West Virginia primary. The only changes I made in the Kennedy text were to change the name of the state from West Virginia to California and the office from president to governor. I suggest that Brown's swollen staff of press agents check the Associated Press story of May 2, 1960.

Brown is not going to get off the hook. He is clearly Hoffa's boy. And I shall continue to remind the people of California of this -- just as John F. Kennedy reminded the people of West Virginia of Jimmy Hoffa's support of his opponent, Hubert Humphrey.



NIXON FOR GOVERNOR

NEWS RELEASE

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

REMARKS of RICHARD NIXON
Nixon for Governor Rally
Oakland Auditorium Theatre
3 p.m., May 4, 1962

FOR FLAT PMS RELEASE
May 4, 1962

Since everybody seems to be weight conscious these days, including Governor Brown, and even a best selling book is about diets, I'm going to give you a few tips on how to control another sort of fat -- government spending.

The only sure way to curb the runaway spending of the Brown Administration is to go on a fiscal diet. Keep away from government sweets. Cut down on fat intake. And tighten the belt in Sacramento.

This is exactly what I propose to do. California can only move forward by operating in a financially sound, fiscally responsible, and waste-proof way. California cannot afford to stand pat with a flat tire of bureaucratic fat around its middle.

If the excess fat cannot be trimmed away, I predict that we are in for another tax increase. This view is shared by responsible fiscal experts.

At the rate we have been going these last four years, and judging from expert estimates of future revenues, there are only two possibilities: budget deficits, or higher taxes. Responsible legislators did yeoman service this year in melting down enough of Brown's budgetary lard to keep the State's finances in balance.

However, responsible legislators may not always be able to protect Brown from his insatiable appetite to spend the taxpayers' money. Responsible legislators may not always be able to do the hard work for which Brown can then claim the credit. The pressures on Brown from his spend all-the-traffic-will-bear boys in the California Democratic Council may be just too great.

Californians have long memories. We still remember Brown's tax increase of over \$250 million. We know that this can happen here. But we don't want it to happen again. And I will fight to see that it doesn't.

Under the next Administration, we shall make California into a model of cost-conscious government with a conscience. And we shall close the "leadership gap" in Sacramento.

NIXON FOR GOVERNOR

**NEWS
RELEASE**

San Francisco Office: 583 Market St., San Francisco 5, DO 2-3134

Statement by Richard Nixon
(on Squaw Valley)
Friday, May 4, 1962

For Immediate Release

I am not in the concession business. But I have just learned that one of the original bidders on the Squaw Valley concession contract is "more than interested" in buying Newsom out for one dollar.

I suggest, therefore, that Newsom open his offer to sell each of the original bidders and he should name the time and place.

If he does not do so, he will be admitting that he is trying to bluff his way out of the hot spot he finds himself in.

It is clear that everyone wants to get Newsom out of Squaw Valley, Newsom included -- with one exception, Pat Brown.

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5/4/62

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NIXON FOR GOVERNOR

NEWS RELEASE

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

Remarks by Richard Nixon
Lodi, California
3:15 pm, May 5, 1962

For Sunday Release
May 6, 1962

As California grows at a rate of 1,600 persons each day, soon to become the most populous State in the Union, there can be no room for complacency or smugness in our State Administration.

We are proud that there will soon be more Californians than New Yorkers. But we want to be more than the biggest; we want to be the best.

We cannot stand pat.

Our goal must be to have the best ratio of teachers to pupils in our school system -- not the 46th best, as we have now.

We must back up our dedicated law enforcement officials with stronger executive and legislative leadership from the Governor's office so that we will have the best crime prevention record in the country -- not less than best.

Today we have the worst record of highway fatalities of any State. We must tackle our massive transportation problems on a bold, imaginative scale if we are to have the best.

We cannot stand pat in education with our state ranking 21st in illiteracy nor can we be smug while more Californians are unemployed than the national average. From a job gap of 4.4% between the needs of the labor force and jobs available -- which was the situation in 1959 -- California's jobless have risen to 7.1% during the Brown Administration.

Pat Brown says he's satisfied with things as they are. I say we can and must do better.

Let's close these gaps -- including the leadership gap in Sacramento. The best way to do this is to start through your ballot. Let's not stay 29th in voter turnout.

NIXON FOR GOVERNOR

NEWS RELEASE

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

Statement by Richard Nixon
Los Angeles,
Monday, May 7, 1962

For Flat AMs Release
Monday, May 7, 1962

As the primary campaign for governor enters the final month, the issues before the voters become increasingly clear.

Ahead lies a decade of decision. Will we move forward to assume our rightful place as the number one state in the nation -- or will we stand on the past?

Pat Brown has given us his answer. It is a white flag emblazoned with the motto, "I stand pat on my record."

Just what is this record?

Under the Brown Administration, the economic climate in California has become overcast. Unemployment has soared above the national average. We now have a serious job gap. The rate of new industry coming into the State has decreased because of the threat of higher taxes and the anti-business climate in state government. In a State that must create 20,000 new jobs each month, we cannot attract businesses with an Administration that is the handmaiden of the left-wing California Democratic Council. As Brown turns to irresponsible spending, industry turns to other states.

The leadership climate under Brown has become equally cloudy. Brown's speech-writers can put strong words in his mouth, but they can't cover his wobbly knees. Instead of "The Twist," Brown dances "The Flip-Flop." There was the Chessman case flip-flop, the flip-flop on the 1960 Democratic nominee for President, another flip-flop on narcotic law enforcement, and most recently, the Brown flip-flop on outlawing professional boxing.

Recognizing this leadership gap, Brown has tried to fill the void with an extra layer of bureaucratic fat called a "Super Cabinet". As the Governor's backstops, some of these Brown cronies are about as effective as a catcher with a hole in his mitt. For example, William Warne, Brown's Water and Natural Resources Director, appears to be too busy electioneering to bother about administrating. However, considering his past fiascoes as a foreign aid administrator, California taxpayers are probably better off with him on the stump than behind a desk.

In contrast to Brown's bumbling record, on which he stands, I have been systematically presenting to the people of California a realistic program of decisions for progress.

I have advocated a complete overhaul of the State Government to streamline the present bureaucratic sprawl -- not just put a shiny tin weathervane on top of an old barn. My proposals for more effective government have also called for continuous two-year legislative sessions and unfreezing the two-thirds of the State budget that is not now subject to review or control by the legislature.

In the field of water development, I have proposed a 13-point program to speed up construction of dams and aqueducts, to eliminate the present administrative hodge-podge created by William Warne, to reactivate the Power Committee, to put checks on executive power over water projects, and to oppose the 160-acre limitation where State water development is concerned.

In a speech before the California Teachers Association, I spelled out my top-priority program for solving our problem of overcrowded classrooms and other critical educative problems without turning to the federal government for the kind of aid that might lead to federal control of our schools.

My 4-point program for combating the Communist menace in California calls for preventing our tax-supported institutions from being used as forums for individuals who refuse to comply with subversive control laws or refuse to testify before grand juries or legislative committees investigating subversive activities, as well as for hard-hitting enforcement of existing laws, and vital school and adult education programs on the tactics and strategy of communism.

I have stated my position on such other issues as the proper role of California government -- reversing the Brown trend of abdicating State responsibility to Washington; the State Budget; the best way to attract new industries to California and to create new jobs; and the shameful shenanigans that Brown apparently condones, such as his crony William Newsom's contract on Squaw Valley.

In the weeks and months ahead, I shall detail my plans for a more prosperous agriculture, a workable transportation program, more effective and least costly public welfare, and other vital topics that will concern the next State Administration. Moreover, I shall continue to expose the ineptitudes and irregularities of the present Administration.

My program means Decisions for Progress for a greater California. Brown's program is to stand pat on the record, a dismal record of bungling, indecision and wasteful spending of the taxpayer's money.

NIXON FOR GOVERNOR

NEWS
RELEASE

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

Statement by Richard Nixon
San Diego, California
May 10, 1962

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

When Pat Brown cries "foul" about my statement on Jimmy Hoffa's support of his candidacy, he shows his total ignorance of recent American history.

Let me refresh Brown's failing memory:

By saying I am "dead wrong", Brown is in fact questioning the President of the United States. If Brown will do his homework, he will find that my statement is exactly the same -- word for word -- as the one made by John F. Kennedy when the Teamsters endorsed Hubert Humphrey in the 1960 West Virginia primary. The only changes I made in the Kennedy text were to change the name of the state from West Virginia to California and the office from president to governor. I suggest that Brown's swollen staff of press agents check the Associated Press story of May 2, 1960.

Brown is not going to get off the hook. He is clearly Hoffa's boy. And I shall continue to remind the people of California of this -- just as John F. Kennedy reminded the people of West Virginia of Jimmy Hoffa's support of his opponent, Hubert Humphrey.

NIXON FOR GOVERNOR

NEWS
RELEASE

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

Remarks of Richard Nixon
Nixon-for-Governor Rallies
Escondido and La Jolla
May 10, 1962

For Flat PMS Release
Thursday, May 10, 1962

In less than four years, the mainstream of California politics has been polluted by Pat Brown's use of imported Tammany Hall political tactics. Our state, which from the time of Hiram Johnson has established a reputation for placing the interests of the people above partisan considerations, has now been contaminated by a foreign agent -- machine politics.

All Californians, regardless of Party affiliation, should mourn the passing of our nonpartisan tradition of State Government. Easterners who have moved to California know what happens when bossism takes over. Pat Brown is teaching the rest of us these grimy facts of political life.

This is a primer of bossism under Brown:

Lesson #1: Government-by-nepotism replaces good government. Brown's brother has been given a fat position as a State Inheritance Tax Appraiser.

Lesson #2: Government-by-crony replaces good government. Brown's crony William Newsom received the Squaw Valley concession. Empire-builder William Warne has Brown's wholehearted confidence despite loud protests from the leader of Brown's own party in the Senate.

Lesson #3: Political deals replace openly arrived at decisions. The 1962 Democratic slate was put together at a secret meeting on July 7, 1961, at the Marin County mansion of Democratic State Chairman Roger Kent.

Lesson #4: The protective wall between State officials and Party officials is torn down. California's chief legal officer, whose job it is to serve all the

-MORE-



people, became the Democratic National Committeeman. The San Francisco District Attorney became a Brown delegate to the Democratic Presidential Convention.

Lesson #5: Government appointments go to the Party faithful. Brown states, "I have followed a policy of appointing those best suited to positions of trust." But the record shows that of those appointees with political affiliations, Brown has picked 1109 Democrats and 325 Republicans.

Lesson #6: Judgeships become political plums. Brown states, "I have picked them (judges) irrespective of their politics." But the Brown record of judicial appointments shows: Democrats, 165; Republicans, 34; no party affiliation, 1.

Lesson #7: Election laws are changed to favor the political boss' party. Under the Brown Administration, new laws were forced through on absentee voting and challenging voters at the polling place -- both designed to buck up Brown's political machine.

Lesson #8: Legislative boundaries are turned into partisan political boundaries. Under Pat Brown we have seen the most flagrant gerrymander in California's history. Brown machine politicians twisted and juggled district boundaries without regard for fair play, legal requirements, or the public interest.

These are the lessons that Californians have learned from Pat Brown. It's too late to say, "It can't happen here" -- it already has! But it is not too late to do something about it. When Pat Brown goes, so goes machine politics in California. We can and must close the leadership gap in State Government.

NIXON FOR GOVERNOR

NEWS
RELEASE

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

Remarks of Richard Nixon
at Reception at home of
George Foreman, Arcadia

FOR FLAT PM's RELEASE
FRIDAY, MAY 11, 1962

I am shocked that Pat Brown has in effect now charged President Kennedy with using "smear" tactics in his 1960 primary campaign. Brown owes an immediate apology to the President of the United States.

When I commented on Brown's receiving the Hoffa-Teamster endorsement, I used John Kennedy's exact words in exactly the same context.

Brown's stable of 51 tax supported press agents should have reminded him that Kennedy made the same statement about Hubert Humphrey when Humphrey received the Hoffa-Teamster endorsement in the West Virginia primary two years ago. Why did not Brown charge "smear" then?

Brown should know, as President Kennedy knows, and I know, that Hoffa is the political dictator of the controlling clique of the Teamsters Union. Brown should also know this because he had the Hoffa-Teamster endorsement 4 years ago.

NIXON FOR GOVERNOR

NEWS RELEASE

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

Statement by Richard Nixon
Proposition 5 (Park and Recreation Bond Issue)
Los Angeles - MAY 13, 1962

For Sunday Release
MAY 13, 1962

I strongly support the goals and purposes of the State Park and Recreation Bond Act and I intend to vote "yes" on Proposition 5 on the June ballot. This is the \$150 million bond issue needed to take immediate action to expand California's public outdoor recreation facilities.

The need is great, and it is growing. Already, available facilities are being overused -- by about 30 per cent in excess of planned capacity. By 1980 it is estimated that public demand for recreation areas will increase by 400 per cent in Southern California alone. And competing pressures for the rapidly dwindling reserves of land appropriate to recreation facilities means that unless we take action now, there will simply be no land left to acquire in the years ahead. And as the reserves decrease, land costs will inevitably mount.

Now is the time, therefore, to move rapidly forward with a long-term program of land acquisition and development, to keep pace with legitimate popular demand for adequate outdoor recreation facilities. In taking over land, there should be more consideration than in the past for the opinions of local residents. And a tight, responsible administration of the acquisition program is imperative.

In general, I favor pay-as-you-go financing for all state services, and I take a dim view of a constantly mushrooming bonded indebtedness, with its steady drain of non-productive interest and carrying charges. But in this case, there is particular justice in using bond financing because the program is aimed at the future needs of future generations of Californians. The ultimate consumer will thus bear part of the cost -- and this is as it should be.

Then, too, most of these facilities will be used by far more than local residents. They will attract people from every part of the state and especially from the great urban population centers. It is right and proper that all Californians, present and future, share the burden with the local residents of the recreation area itself. And because more than half the land proposed for acquisition is already under some form of public ownership, there will be no sudden cut in the local tax-rolls.

Finally, we should take note of this important provision of the Act: almost one-third of the money is to be allocated directly to counties and spent under local control. Of this one-third, at least half must in turn be allocated in proportion to the estimated 1975 population figures. Thus, the areas of dense population will receive the lion's share of the funds and will then have to enter into multi-county partnerships with those areas rich in land but thinly populated. Such cooperative partnerships can only be a plus factor, in my view, in stimulating the general growth of inter-governmental cooperation. A carefully-planned, mutually-beneficial recreation program can become a model for parallel programs with respect to many other urgently needed state and local services.

May 11, 1962

NIXON FOR GOVERNOR

NEWS RELEASE



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

CONTACT: Sandy Quinn/Ron Ziegler (DUnkirk 5-9161)

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

Harrison McCall, of South Pasadena, one of the men who started Richard M. Nixon on his political career, signed up again today to see that "my boy" is elected Governor of California.

McCall, veteran political organizer, was a member of the original fact-finding committee that first met in 1945 to pick a Republican Congressional candidate for the 12th District in San Gabriel Valley.

They checked over the list of prospects -- and picked a rising young Whittier lawyer, Dick Nixon.

Nixon didn't disappoint them. He was twice elected a Congressman and went on to be elected United States Senator from California and Vice President of the United States.

Today, Harold C. "Chad" McClellan, Southern California chairman of Nixon for Governor, announced that McCall will head a Southland Strategy Committee for liaison with Northern California Nixon forces.

McCall's group will also act as a "clearing house" for suggestions aimed at intensifying campaign activities. He will headquarter at Nixon for Governor offices at 3908 Wilshire Boulevard, Los Angeles, DUnkirk 5-9161.

"I have seen Dick swamp the opposition before, and I know my boy will do it again and become Governor of California," McCall declared.

McCall is a past president of both the Los Angeles County and California Republican Assemblies and three times has been a delegate to Republican national conventions. He is president of a Los Angeles materials testing laboratory.

May 14, 1962

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NIXON FOR GOVERNOR

NEWS RELEASE



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

Remarks by
Richard Nixon
Riverside, California
May 14, 1962

FOR TUESDAY AM RELEASE
May 15, 1962

California has the most expensive state government in the nation. California's per capita tax collections are the highest in the nation. California cannot afford four more years of the extravagance, inefficiency and mismanagement which has been responsible for this condition. A vote for Brown's re-election will be a vote to raise taxes.

The cost of state government can and must be cut. I have already outlined a long range money saving program to reorganize state government. Four immediate steps should be taken to cut the cost of our state government:

- (1) Correct unsound fiscal policies.
- (2) Wipe out frills and extravagance.
- (3) Cut red tape and excess paper work.
- (4) Streamline government operations.

Point #1. We can cut the budget by making the departments and agencies prove their needs for State funds before they get the money. This will replace Brown's all-the-traffic-will-bear system of budgeting.

Under Brown, estimates of expected revenues are made first, and then the total is divided up among the agencies. Each agency is given a ceiling on what it can spend-- in effect, each agency now gets what the traffic will bear.

The result of this unsound policy is the highest budget of any state in the nation, with no chance of a surplus unless revenues exceed the estimates.

Point #2. We can cut the budget by eliminating frills and extravagances -- starting in the Governor's own office. Brown's office expenses this year are

-MORE-

PAGE -2-

\$791,526, a 52.7% increase since he became governor.

In order to meet his office expenses, Brown has also doubled his special contingent fund, and raided the state's emergency fund to the tune of \$143,568.

By Brown's own example, he has set a pattern of extravagant spending for the rest of state government. Economy should start in the Governor's office. He should set an example of efficiency for other departments to follow.

Point #3. We can slash costs by cutting the type of red tape and excess paperwork that last year produced 18,950,525 mimeographed pages in one agency alone -- enough confetti to stretch from Los Angeles to Bangor, Maine.

We must also eliminate expensive and inefficient duplication in state government. Today there are four separate agencies keeping personnel records on any given state employee. Today there are seven separate state agencies collecting taxes.

Point #4. We can cut the budget by streamlining government operations. We must eliminate Brown's unnecessary super-agencies, which add more than \$250,000 to state costs. We must cut William Warne's empire and its nearly \$200,000 outlays for branch offices and press agents.

We must eliminate the superfluous "exempt" positions that Brown has added to the state payroll, at salaries totaling more than \$150,000 a year. We can eliminate at least 859 other non-essential jobs. We can cut more than \$5 million in state salaries, and countless millions in administrative overhead.

These imperative budget cuts will not reduce government services. They will simply get rid of the fat. We can and must provide better government at less cost to the taxpayers.

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May 14, 1962

NIXON FOR GOVERNOR

NEWS
RELEASE



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

Statement of Richard Nixon
May 15, 1962

An alumnus of Pat Brown's college of political hacks has now touched off the biggest national scandal since Teapot Dome. James Ralph, Brown's former State Director of Agriculture, has been fired today from his Federal job as a result of an F.B.I. investigation.

Ralph, who was Assistant Secretary of the U. S. Department of Agriculture, has been caught accepting expensive gifts from Texas swindler Billie Sol Estes.

This is the calibre of man to whom Brown entrusted the future of California agriculture. And this is the sort of rogue that Brown wished off on the National Government as a representative of our State.

Ralph was a little fish in California's government until Brown's crony, William Warne, picked him as his chief deputy. It was the Brown-Warne axis that made Ralph the head of the California Department of Agriculture.

His selection of men like Warne and Ralph is typical of the bad judgment Brown has shown in choosing the people to run the biggest state government in America.

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5/15/62

NIXON FOR GOVERNOR

NEWS RELEASE



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

Letter by Richard Nixon
Los Angeles, California
May 15, 1962

FOR FLAT AM RELEASE
Wednesday, May 16, 1962

The following letter is being sent today by Richard Nixon to his Nixon-for-Governor Chairmen throughout the state:

As we enter the final weeks of the primary campaign, I want to urge you and your fellow Nixon-for-Governor workers to get the largest possible number of Republican voters to the polls, regardless of their choice for Governor. I strongly believe that this is the right and proper American way. Only in this way can we make certain that the decision on Election Day represents a majority of the people.

I fully support open, free primary contests. The Republican Party does not stand for tinnhorn political bosses. This is in sharp contrast to the Pat Brown-California Democratic Council way of doing business. Brown's primary is shut tight. Through prearranged endorsements, rank-and-file Democrats have been locked out of their party.

Also, I want you to know my attitude toward primary opposition. I have had primary opposition every time I have run for office. It has always been, and will continue to be, my belief that the best way for a candidate to prove that he is worthy of his Party's nomination is by demonstrating how well he can campaign against the man he will have to beat in November -- rather than by attacking a fellow Republican.

I am confident that Republicans will close ranks after the primary. All Republicans will be united on the number one priority -- the election of a sound and responsible state administration in November. We know that California cannot afford another four years of stand pat government in Sacramento. We cannot afford the highest combined state and local tax burden per individual of any state in the nation. We cannot afford runaway government spending that has already resulted in the highest budget of any state.

In this crusade for a better California, we will be joined in November by hundreds of thousands of Democrats, who believe in our principles, and who recognize that the CDC clique controlling the Democratic Party in California is not representative of their philosophy.

I want to take this opportunity to thank you for all the work you have been doing in the campaign, and to wish you success as we work together for victory in June and November.

5/15/62

Sincerely,
/s/ Dick Nixon

NIXON FOR GOVERNOR

NEWS
RELEASE



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

Excerpt of Remarks
by Richard Nixon
Southern California Retail
Grocers Assn.
Long Beach
Noon, May 17, 1962

Release on Delivery

Over the years, the people of California have demonstrated a remarkable capacity for breaking ground in a great variety of fields--in aircraft design and production, in architecture and building, in electronics and other areas of science, in agriculture, in finance, in fabrics and clothing, in the energy industries, and in many other areas of economic growth.

Many of these activities started as small businesses. They have grown, prospered, and created opportunities for employment and investment. This is because Californians have been eager to do original thinking, to do things that have never been done before, and to devise better ways of doing old things.

Unfortunately, now it is true that thoughtful people are having doubts that this great record can be continued. These doubts are based, not on any question of the capacity of the people, but on the widespread belief that there is now an unfavorable business climate in California.

-MORE-

Already, we have heard the President of Cannon Electric say that his firm's next expansion will be in the Midwest. The treasurer of another California-based company--which built its latest plant in Nebraska--was equally blunt: "We can't compete if we keep our operations here." A third executive also has said that his company has "made its last expansion in California."

We must immediately reverse this trend and again inspire confidence in the economic growth of California. We can do this by holding the line against the spiral of record-breaking budgets and increased taxes. We can do this by correcting the unsound fiscal policies of the State; by wiping out frills and extravagance; by cutting red tape and excess paper-work, and by streamlining and reorganizing government operations.

But equally important, we can inspire a new wave of business confidence by doing a better job in State government, rather than running to Washington to get the job done.

NIXON FOR GOVERNOR

NEWS RELEASE



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

Remarks of Richard Nixon
At Outdoor Lunch in Central Park
Bakersfield, California
Noon, May 19, 1962

For Flat PM Release
Saturday May 19, 1962

There are two ways to run a political campaign. And there are two ways to run the business of a great and growing state.

One way can be called "decisions for progress". It runs on new ideas, on fact-facing, on boldness. It pledges bread-and-butter follow-through, not pie-in-the-sky promises. It looks to the best interests of all Californians.

There is another way. It is marked by patronage and cronyism, by waste and inefficiency, by sky-high taxes and budgets and rock-bottom performance. The name for this second way is "standing pat with Brown". And California cannot afford another four years of it -- not if our State means to fulfill its limitless potential.

The core of decisions for progress, for all Californians, is this: every problem we face must be sized-up as it affects every group or interest or locality; every solution must be shaped to the needs of the entire State and all its people. The alternative is special-interest politics -- greased by cynical handouts and symbolized by the overripe plum.

I say that Californians deserve a clear choice. And to offer that choice has been the sum and substance of my campaign up to now.

I have spelled out specific proposals for top-quality locally-controlled education; for water development, speeded-up and patterned to the real needs of both rural and urban areas; for an effective program to combat Communism, one that will meet the menace without doing irreparable damage to the fabric of our legal and constitutional system; for a complete overhaul of State Government, one that begins with a strict diet to reduce every ounce of fat from a top-heavy administrative bureaucracy; for sober pay-as-you-go fiscal discipline and for systematic budget-cuts.

California has everything it needs for unparalleled growth and progress in the years ahead -- everything but dynamic leadership. There is no lag in natural resources, in human talents, in traditions of greatness. Now it is up to the people of California to close the leadership gap -- to cast their ballots for progress and achievement.

May 17, 1962

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NIXON FOR GOVERNOR

NEWS RELEASE



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

Text of Speech on
Government Reorganization
by Richard Nixon
Before Commonwealth Club
San Francisco, California
Noon, May 18, 1962

FOR FLAT PMS RELEASE
Friday, May 18, 1962

Last November, New York -- a state that will soon be second to California in population -- repealed a clause in its Constitution that declared all land grants given by the King of England to be "null and void" after October 14, 1775.

In Michigan, as a result of the 1959 debacle that brought the state to the brink of bankruptcy, 144 delegates are presently convened in what is called "the con con"-- or Constitutional Convention.

Tennessee has recently reorganized its government to eliminate six boards and commissions. Hawaii streamlined its state administration in 1961 and abolished 323 jobs.

All across the nation people are concerned about the reorganization of their state governments and their state constitutions.

I think there is a basic reason for this attitude. Americans are worried about the trend toward "Let Washington Do It." And part of the reason for this trend is that our state governments -- bogged down in archaic restrictions and outmoded systems of management -- have simply created such a void in servicing the people that the federal government has often been forced to move in.

Now that the pendulum of government has swung so far toward Washington, Americans see the very serious dangers involved. We all recognize that Washington cannot know a state's needs as well as those at home. Washington brings a 50-state impersonal solution to a problem, not an individually tailored program for California or Michigan or New York.

Yet this is not the most damaging result of the trend toward Washington. Much more fundamental is the way it warps our basic fabric of government -- the Constitutional principle of Federalism, which is so essential to the preservation of freedom. It is not only the "local touch" that we have lost along the route to Washington, but something far more important -- self-reliance.

And so now America says, "It's time for a change." It's time to streamline state government. It's time to bring to it the vast experience we have gained in businesses, universities, and civic groups. It's time to resume the responsibility

-MORE-

or our states' welfare and our states' future. The answer to more government from Washington is better government in California.

The growth of California government has resembled Jack's magic beanstalk. By the end of World War I, there were already more than 100 independent offices, boards and commissions. The standard operating procedure whenever a new problem of a special interest arose was simply to add another box on the organizational chart. This process clouded lines of authority, slowed down decision making and skyrocketed the cost of government.

By 1961, the governmental atom had been split so many times that if the Governor were to spend just one day annually reviewing the work of each state body, he would barely have time to make the rounds in a year -- for there were 360 boards, commissions, and agencies in the State government.

Recognizing the seriousness of this situation, the Governor submitted a reorganization plan, which was passed in a slightly different form by the legislature. The Governor's solution was to create a "Super Cabinet" of \$25,000-a-year administrators. The Legislative Analyst, A. Alan Post, estimated that this would cost the State in excess of \$250,000, without considering the additional technical staff needs or related operating expenses.

The Governor's plan failed to do away with a single agency of State government. On the contrary, it added another layer on top of the existing bureaucracy. Under the new plan, the super-administrators have no power to effect any changes in their departments. They cannot consolidate a single agency. They cannot abolish a single board. They cannot eliminate a single job. Lacking this authority, it is plain to see that the super-administrators cannot effect any economies in our State government -- either in budgeting or in programming.

In fact, what has happened is that the super-administrators have direct access to the Governor, but no operating authority; while their subordinates have operating authority, but limited direct access. The end-result of the 1961 reorganization has been additional problems of diffused authority, inadequate coordination, and poor communications.

The tragedy of this is that the need for revitalized government is greater in California than in any other State in the Union. California, which grows at the rate of 1,600 persons each day, cannot stand pat. We must create 20,000 new jobs each month just to tread water. And Californians do not intend to tread water. I want to be more than the biggest; we want to be the best.

As the 1st state in population we want to lead the nation in the quality of state government. If we are to do this I believe we must immediately undertake :

ten-point program to give California a more efficient, less costly and more responsive State government.

1. Our Constitution must be revised. It now meanders for 245 pages. It takes another 60 pages just for the index. It not only contains 256 amendments and over 75,000 words, but it's the only Constitution with an Article IV-Section 25, -Section 25 $\frac{1}{2}$, -Section 25 5/8, and Section 25 3/4. In short, it is a case of verbosity on a rampage.

This might be merely ludicrous if it were not that the words interfere with the deeds. By freezing into our basic governing document all the solutions to past problems, we are putting a straitjacket on our ability to solve future problems.

2. We must streamline the swarm of State commissions, State bureaus, State agencies, and State departments. It is not enough to put a shiny tin weathervane on top of an old barn. We must replace the rotten rafters and sagging floor boards. There must be a statesmanlike reorganization of our executive branch of government to give the people of California more and better services for their tax-dollars. We cannot afford the wasteful duplication of having four separate agencies keep personnel records on any given state employee, and seven separate state agencies collect taxes.

3. We must get rid of the super-administrators, the unnecessary and expensive State-paid press agents, and all other surplus baggage that has accumulated in our government. Governments exist to perform needed services, not provide needless jobs.

4. We must make maximum use of our career employees, as well as our elected officials. To this end, I believe the Lieutenant Governor should conduct year-round investigations into the operation of government agencies and make recommendations for cost cutting and efficiency to the Governor.

5. We must reapportion the State Senate so as to give an adequate legislative voice to the metropolitan centers of the state, while still maintaining the majority representation from primarily rural areas.

6. We must have continuous two-year sessions of the State legislature. The Constitutional requirement to hold budget-only sessions in even numbered years has caused an erosion of legislative responsibility. The Governor, forced to call "special sessions" during budget years, now has total control over these legislative agenda. In these special sessions, the Governor is the only one who can determine what is an "emergency." In the past we have seen such "emergency" matters as legislation concerning cooking in hotel bedrooms!

Continuous two-year sessions will also permit long-range, in-depth committee investigations, with no fear of two year delays on issues of major importance.

7. We must unfreeze the two-thirds of the State budget that is not subject to

legislative review or control. In the State's current \$2.9 billion budget, only a little over \$900 million was subjected to legislative scrutiny. We cannot have true fiscal responsibility until these mandatory appropriations and earmarked funds are exposed to the legislative searchlight.

8. We must initiate a "California Crusade for New Business Investment." Our business leaders and public officials must forcefully take our case to the country.

We must adopt tax and other fiscal policies that will help us attract new industry. We must reverse the trend that now sees some out-of-state industries passing over California in the search for new plant sites.

9. We must also have better coordination of those state and private activities that will make California's industrial and agricultural products competitive in foreign markets. I have personally seen the world-wide industrialization that now threatens California products abroad. This 20th Century Industrial Revolution is a great challenge to California. We must respond by making our products household words in places that were once only exotic names on a map.

10. The Department of Finance should be relieved of its petty responsibilities for such things as janitorial and grass-cutting services in order effectively to concentrate on planning for the overall growth of the State. Each State function cannot be performed in a vacuum. The decision as to where to put a freeway determines more than future traffic flow; it determines future area congestion, which in turn determines future costs of doing business in California, which in turn determines the future economic health of our State. We must prevent highway planners or housing planners from starting a chain reaction without taking into account the ultimate link. It is time for the State Government to look at the forest as well as the trees. The leadership for this kind of forward-looking planning must come from the Governor and his top associates in the State administration.

Besides these ten proposals, during the past month I have made other recommendations in the specific context of improving government activities in water development, education, and dealing with Communist activities in California. In the months ahead, I shall point out other organizational changes that can give California more effective programs in public welfare, agriculture, transportation, and other vital areas of State concern.

However, I want to make it clear that as important and necessary as I believe these changes to be, they are not a cure-all for California's problems. Changing the structure of government does not automatically change the substance of government. It is like setting up the best possible organization to produce and sell a product. Without the organization, there is little likelihood of successfully making a profit.

But if the product does not fulfill consumer needs, even the best production force and sales team will not make the product a success in the long run.

By the same token, even the most streamlined operation will not guarantee success if the organization lacks decisive leadership, imagination, and drive.

Therefore, the success of our State, just as the success of a business, depends on three factors: responsible and forceful leadership; superior products -- in this case, programs that adequately meet the needs of a dynamic, growing State; and sound organization designed to keep costs down and production up.

This is not just the job of our elected public officials. As citizens, we do not fulfill our responsibilities to ourselves and our State by casting a ballot and then standing pat until the next election. California's destiny will only be fulfilled by progressive partnership of the private and public sectors of our State. I know that we can harness the energy of our citizens and our government to make California not only the biggest but also the best. Together we can make California a model of cost-conscious government with a conscience.

May 17, 1962

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NIXON FOR GOVERNOR

NEWS RELEASE



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

Excerpt of Remarks by
Richard M. Nixon
Commonwealth Club
San Francisco, California
Noon, May 18, 1962

For Flat PMs Release
Friday, May 18

San Francisco, May 18 -- Richard Nixon today proposed a 10-point program to reorganize California's government in a major address before the Commonwealth Club here.

"The need for revitalized government is greater in California than in any other state in the Union," the Republican candidate for Governor declared. "I believe we must immediately undertake a 10-point program to give California a more efficient, less costly and more responsive State government."

Nixon called for the following actions:

- 1) Revise the State Constitution, a 75,000-word document which he called "verbosity on a rampage."
- 2) Streamline the swarm of State commissions, bureaus, agencies and departments. He said, "It is not enough to put a shiny tin weathervane on top of an old barn. We must replace the rotten rafters and sagging floor boards."
- 3) Eliminate "the super-administrators, the expensive State-paid press agents and all other surplus baggage that accumulated in our government."
- 4) Make maximum use of career employees and elected officials, with the Lieutenant Governor conducting year-round investigations into the operation of government agencies.
- 5) Reapportion the State Senate.
- 6) Hold continuous two-year sessions of the Legislature.
- 7) Unfreeze the two-thirds of the State budget which is not subject to legislative review or control.
- 8) Initiate a "California Crusade for New Business Investment." Nixon said, "Our business leaders and public officials must forcefully take our case to the country."
- 9) Make "our products household words in places that were once only exotic names on a map" by better coordination of those state and private activities which will make California's industrial and agricultural products competitive in foreign markets.
- 10) Relieve the Department of Finance of its "janitorial and grass-cutting" functions so that it can "effectively concentrate on planning for the overall growth of the State."

NIXON FOR GOVERNOR

NEWS RELEASE



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

Campaign Letter by
Richard Nixon
Los Angeles
May 18, 1962

For Flat AMs Release
Friday, May 18, 1962

Following is a letter which Richard Nixon is sending today to the chairmen of nearly 40 business and professional groups working throughout the state in his campaign:

As a member of a business or professional group working on behalf of my candidacy for Governor, I want you to know my views on the present economic climate in our State.

Over the years, the people of California have demonstrated a remarkable capacity for breaking ground in a great variety of fields -- in aircraft design and production, in architecture and building, in electronics and other areas of science, in agriculture, in finance, in fabrics and clothing, in the energy industries, and in many other areas of economic growth.

Many of these activities started as small businesses. They have grown, prospered, and created opportunities for employment and investment. This is because Californians have been eager to do original thinking, to do things that have never been done before, and to devise better ways of doing old things.

Unfortunately, now it is true that thoughtful people are having doubts that this great record can be continued. These doubts are based, not on any question of the capacity of the people, but on the widespread and well-founded belief that we have a State Government that is indecisive, that is loaded with second-rate administrators, and that is spendthrift. Such a stand pat government cannot inspire the sort of favorable business climate that is necessary in order to create 20,000 new jobs each month.

Already, we have heard the President of Cannon Electric say that his firm's next expansion will be in the Midwest. The treasurer of another California-based company -- which built its latest plant in Nebraska -- was equally blunt: "We can't compete if we keep our operations here." A third executive also has said that his company has "made its last expansion in California."

We must immediately reverse this trend and again inspire confidence in the economic growth of California. We can do this by electing a governor who will hold the

line against the spiral of record-breaking budgets and increased taxes. We can do this by electing a governor who will correct the unsound fiscal policies of the State; who will wipe out frills and extravagance; who will cut red tape and excess paper-work, and who will streamline and reorganize government operations.

But equally important, we can inspire a new wave of business confidence by electing a governor who will not be in the hip pocket of the left-wing California Democratic Council, and will not run to Washington to get a job done before he turns to private enterprise.

These actions will close the leadership gap and the job gap in California. I pledge that I will take such forceful and positive actions as Governor.

I want to take this opportunity to thank you for all the work you have been doing in the campaign, and to wish you success as we work together for victory in June and November.

Sincerely,

Dick Nixon

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May 16, 1962

NIXON FOR GOVERNOR

NEWS RELEASE



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

Letter to Katanga Minister of
Foreign Affairs,
from RICHARD NIXON
Los Angeles, California
May 21, 1962

For Flat Ams Release
Monday
May 21, 1962

Because of his pledge to devote full time to California affairs, Richard Nixon today declined a request to help mediate the conference on Congo unity between Prime Minister Adoula of the Central Government in Leopoldville and President Tshombe of Katanga.

The request was made by Evariste Kimba, Minister of Foreign Affairs of Katanga, in a letter to Mr. Nixon. Mr. Kimba wrote, "We need your help, and we are sure to receive it from your honest mind and your well-known fair-play."

Mr. Nixon replied, "All my energies and resources are completely devoted to bringing responsible government to California...It is therefore impossible for me to accept your request for my services."

Mr. Nixon, who visited Africa in 1957, also wrote, "The course of African development...could well prove to be the decisive factor in the conflict between the forces of freedom and international communism." He further wrote Foreign Minister Kimba that "the Congo must be peacefully united, productive, and responsive to the principles of freedom."

The complete text of the correspondence between Mr. Nixon and Foreign Minister Kimba is attached.

May 18, 1962

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ETAT DU KATANGA
Ministere des Affaires Etrangeres

Cabinet Du Ministre

Elizabethville,
Monday 26.3.62

To Vice-President NIXON,

Sir,

Our President Moise TSHOMBE is now in Leopoldville, to try, with fair-play and faith, to save his people.

We must have confidence in the guarantees which have been given to him.

But, after the adventures of Coquilhatville, after Kitona, and after two "wars" of the "O.N.U.C", we now need you personally to control those guarantees.

So, I, Evariste KIMBA, Minister of Foreign Affairs of Katanga, in the name of the Katangese Nation and in my own name, I ask you to help our President to save peace in Central Africa.

I can assure you that, if no outsider comes to disturb the conversations, the two honest African partners of the conference, Mister Prime Minister ADOULA and our President TSHOMBE will find together the solution to all the problems.

For that, we need your help, and we are sure to receive it from your honest mind and your well-known fair-play.

With the best regard of Katanga to you, representative of the American people.

Yours Faithfully,

Minister of Foreign Affairs of Katanga
Evariste KIMBA.

The Honorable Evariste Kimba
Minister of Foreign Affairs of Katanga
Elizabethville, Congo

May 21, 1962

Dear Mr. Minister:

I am honored by your request for me to help assure the success of the conference on Congo unity between President Tshombe and Prime Minister Adoula.

However, as you may know, I am now a candidate for Governor of my native State of California. All my energies and resources are completely devoted to bringing responsible government to California. I have made a pledge to the people of California that I will devote my full time and ability to finding solutions to the problems of the State. It is therefore impossible for me to accept your request for my services.

When I was Vice President of the United States, I was most fortunate in having the opportunity to travel in Africa. I saw at first-hand the tremendous potentialities of your great continent. The course of African development, as its people assume the responsibilities of independence and self-government, could well prove to be the decisive factor in the conflict between the forces of freedom and international communism.

This is one reason why I believe that a satisfactory solution to the present division in the Congo is imperative. The Congo must be peacefully united, productive, and responsive to the principles of freedom. In your work toward this goal, I send my very best wishes to you, President Tshombe, and Prime Minister Adoula.

Sincerely,

Richard Nixon

REMARKS OF RICHARD NIXON
At Dinner of
CALIFORNIA WOMEN IN CHAMBER OF COMMERCE
Monterey, California
May 19, 1962

FOR IMMEDIATE
RELEASE

Today the world is divided by two competing economic systems. Behind the Iron Curtain, Khrushchev is betting on eventual domination by a state-controlled economy. We stand just as firmly for the free enterprise system.

Yet this simple equation has been complicated in our own country by people who have misunderstood the meaning of free enterprise.

How many times have you heard these people say, "The profit system is not concerned for the people?" Such people draw cartoons in their minds of cigar-smoking fat cats with dollar signs on their lapels.

Their concern for the people leads them always to seek governmental solutions: Old people need medical care -- let government do it; agriculture is over-productive -- let government regulate it; television has too many crime shows -- let government control it.

But let's get to the root of this phrase -- "concern for the people." Is it concern for the people to increase tax-supported government spending beyond the point of no return? Is it concern for the people to pay for wasteful government projects by increasing taxes? Is it concern for the people to promote inflationary government policies that will raise consumer prices? Is it concern for the people to have government assume an anti-business attitude that scares away plant and job expansion?

Of course not. Government does not cause the basic economic well-being of the American people. The success of the free enterprise system does. Profits create business expansion and this creates new jobs. Economically speaking, a true concern for the people means supporting those actions that will lead to more and better jobs.

I strongly believe that opinion leaders, such as members of this organization, must constantly tell this story. Explain how industry plows back profits into research and expansion, and how this in turn makes more jobs and better products. Explain how efficient and cost-cutting government keeps taxes down, which in turn attracts new businesses and creates new jobs. Explain how top-flight leadership and sound fiscal management by our government will create business confidence, which in turn attracts new industry and new jobs.

This is a non-partisan story -- it applies equally to Republicans and Democrats, labor leaders and shopkeepers. And it is the most important story that can possibly be told if our State and our nation are to pull out front in the battle between freedom and communism.

NIXON FOR GOVERNOR

**NEWS
RELEASE**



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

CONTACT: Sandy Quinn/Ron Ziegler (DUNKirk 5-9161)

FYI to Press, Radio, TV
MAJOR STATEMENT ON AGRICULTURE

Following a meeting of the statewide "Farmers for Nixon" Committee in Fresno last weekend, gubernatorial candidate Richard Nixon today released the following major statement on agriculture. Leaders of the former Vice President's farm group extend across both party lines and represent all of California's vast farming interests, from the beef ranges of Modoc County to the citrus groves of San Diego and Imperial Counties.

Co-chairmen of the Farmers for Nixon committee include: Brunel Christensen, Likely; J. L. Sullivan, Yuba City; Harvey A. Lynn, Arlington; Raymond F. Hansen, Norwalk; S. V. Christensen, Salinas; John Sparkman, Poway; Earl S. Smittcamp, Clovis; Warren Brock, El Centro; W. B. Camp, Bakersfield; and Keith Reeve, Tracy.

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5/21/62

NIXON FOR GOVERNOR

NEWS RELEASE



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

Statement on California Agriculture
Richard M. Nixon
Los Angeles, California
May 23, 1962

For Flat AM Release
Wednesday May 23, 1962

The Brown Administration's record in agriculture favors one commodity -- the political plum. I propose to replace this bitter fruit with an eight-point action program that will benefit both the California farmer and consumer.

California's agriculture and its allied industries add \$12 billion annually to our state's total economic product. For every hundred workers on the farm, there are 263 others who are directly dependent upon agriculture. This means that every fourth worker in California is directly dependent upon agriculture. Clearly what happens to farming is of concern to every Californian. Agriculture is California's number one industry and we all have a major stake in its prosperity and growth.

1. To restore the farmer's confidence in his government, I will replace Brown's political appointees with men of quality and experience who are thoroughly versed in the complex problems of our state's agriculture.

Brown has made three consecutive politically-inspired partisan appointments to the key position of Director of Agriculture.

First there was William Warne, a man who had spent the previous decade out of the country and who had not been near California farm problems since the mid-30's. Brown later allowed William Warne to try to kidnap the State Department of Agriculture and bury it in his bureaucratic maze, even though the Legislature had specifically directed otherwise. It was only the united and spontaneous opposition of all farm groups across the State that blocked this self-serving move.

Next came James Ralph, a newcomer to California, who was fired by the national administration for being involved in the Billy Sol Estes scandal.

And now there is Charles Paul, another newcomer, who was picked for purely political purposes over the heads of better qualified career men and farm leaders.

2. I will support a Federal minimum wage for agriculture and will oppose a California minimum wage law for farm workers. Such a California statute would only serve to put California agriculture in a position where it could not possibly compete with states that are currently paying far less for farm labor.

3. I will work to see that supplemental supplies of foreign labor are available when there is a shortage of qualified domestic farm labor. There are times at the peak

of harvest when foreign labor is necessary to gather in its crops. Brown has given the silent treatment to the need for such supplemental labor, even at times when the need for such assistance has been certified to by members of his own cabinet.

Brown and members of his staff have joined with such persons as former U. S. Assistant Secretary of Labor, Jerry Holleman, in adding harassing restrictions to the use of supplemental labor. Holleman is another man who was caught with his plan greased by Billy Sol Estes.

There are many fine farm organizations in our state that have worked diligently to insure themselves of an adequate supply of domestic labor. I will encourage these voluntary farm groups in their activities in setting up referral offices and in their efforts to use domestic labor to the fullest extent.

4. I will use my experience in international affairs to find ways to increase our farm exports. California's agriculture is based on specialty crops. Only about $1\frac{1}{2}\%$ of our farm income is from Federal subsidies. There is a very real danger that these unsubsidized crops, with little political weight on the national scales, could be put on the auction block under the new international trade agreements program. Brown has no experience in international negotiations. Moreover, he is under pressure from his party in Washington. His typical response has again been to call do-nothing meetings. We need a governor who will stand up and fight for California's products. I will use my knowledge of the international bargaining table to see that the foreign market for our commodities is not traded away by State Department negotiators.

5. I will oppose all Federal attempts to impose the 160-acre limitation on State financed water projects. The 160-acre limitation was originally designed to assure equitable distribution of Federally-owned and Federally-reclaimed land. To use it as a political instrument for expropriation is nothing but a cynical scheme. Brown has talked out of both sides of his mouth on the 160-acre limitation, while his left-wing California Democratic Council has handed out the party line to support this outmoded concept.

6. I will see that the voices of all commodity groups are fully and equally heard. California is the greatest agricultural producing state in the nation. This wealth-creating power stems from more than 200 crops, many of which comprise the bulk of United States production. Cotton growers, dairymen, stockmen, fruit and vegetable farmers--all must be able to present their distinct and special problems to a Governor who will not play favorites.

7. One of my first acts as Governor will be to work towards restoring the State Board of Agriculture to its former outstanding position in the nation. Now it is composed of eight members of Brown's political party and one traditionally academic appointment. For some time a tacit requirement for appointment to this Board was membership in the California Democratic Farmers Congress, a James Ralph partisan innovation.

8. Finally, I will replace indecisions with the strong leadership our State so desperately needs in all agricultural areas.

NIXON FOR GOVERNOR HEADQUARTERS
3908 Wilshire Boulevard
Los Angeles 5, California
DUnkirk 5-6191

NEWS RELEASE

Remarks of Richard Nixon
Santa Barbara, 12:00 Noon
Nixon-for-Governor Rally, Granada Theater
also - Combined Republican Clubs
8:00 pm - Paul Revere Junior High School
Brentwood, California

For PM release 5/22,

California is in the big leagues. Yet our present governor has an unca-
ability for filling his state administration team with cast-offs and bush-lea-
Let's look at Brown's earned run average.

Brown went down swinging on his two most recent appointments to the Board
Regents to the University of California. What could be more important than cho-
the most highly qualified people in the state to lead our great system of highe
education? Yet Brown looked on these positions as pure political plums and made
appointments accordingly, although such major educational centers as Santa Barba
and San Diego are not even represented on the Board. One of Brown's new appointe
Fred Dutton, is not even physically in California. He now lives in Washington, D

Brown also struck out in the field of agriculture--our number one industry in
the state. Last week Brown's former State Director of Agriculture, James Ralph,
fired by the national administration for accepting favors from Billie Sol Estes.
And a reputable newspaper columnist wrote on Sunday that Brown offered to take Ra-
ack into California government last February. This is the sort of judge of char-
er that is now Governor of California.

In the vital area of water development, Brown again took a third strike. He
ointed William Warne as his trusted super administrator of the Resources Agenc
osition that ranks just under the Governor in importance. Who is Warne? He's
who hadn't lived in California since the 1930's and had been mixed up in some
he most wasteful and inefficient chapters of our foreign aid program.

In these three major areas--education, agriculture and water--Brown's record
ntments is no hits, no runs, three errors. Clearly, it is time to put Brown
on the bench.

hat we desperately need in state government is not just a decisive leader a
or, but a Governor who will surround himself with men and women of quality,
women with fresh ideas, men and women of proven administrative ability.
this way can we close the leadership gap in California government.

NIXON FOR GOVERNOR HEADQUARTERS
3908 Wilshire Boulevard
Los Angeles 5, California
DUNKIRK 5-9161

Remarks of Richard Nixon
Nixon Rally
Paul Revere Junior High School
8:00 PM, Pacific Palisades, Calif.

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

Next Tuesday, May 29th, I am going on statewide television with a no-holds barred 4-hour telethon.

Californians are fed up with the low road that Brown has been travelling in this campaign. In a desperate attempt to smokescreen his miserable record of failure and flip-flops, Brown has launched a massive personal smear attack.

The time has come to answer these attacks and to launch a counter-attack on Brown's record.

On television next Tuesday I am going to answer the smears and innuendos and bury them once and for all. For four hours, from 9 p.m. to 1 a.m., I'm going to meet head-on every low blow that Brown's political press agents have hurled at me.

There will be 24 telephones. A battery of operators will answer them and pass on questions to me. Let the questions be rough and tough; fire in hard fast ones, sinkers, sliders, or low curves -- knucklers or even spitters -- I'll answer them.

I'll give complete answers to questions of how to cut Brown's budget -- the highest in the nation, dealing with the Communist menace in California, water development, agriculture, education, law enforcement, and every other vital issue that concerns the people of California.

If the voters want to hear about Brown's connections with the Hoffa-Teamster Union and Dutch Woxberg, or about Brown's connection with James Ralph, who was kicked out of Washington for his role in the Billie Sol Estes scandal -- I'll tell them.

Every person in the state will be able to tune in the Nixon Telethon next Tuesday, May 29, from 9 p.m. to 1 a.m., and every person in the state will be able to phone questions to the Nixon Telethon -- and get straight from the shoulder answers, not the flip-flops and indecision for which Brown has become notorious throughout the nation.

The WIN WITH NIXON TELETHON will originate at KTTV (Channel 11), Los Angeles, and will be carried on the following stations at the times indicated:

Bakersfield	KBAK-TV (29)	9 pm to 1 am
Chico	KHSL-TV (12)	9 pm to 1 am
Fresno	KFRE-TV (30)	9 pm to 1 am
Los Angeles	KTTV (11)	9 pm to 10 pm and 10:30 pm to 1 am
Oakland	KTVU (2)	9 pm to 1 am
Sacramento	KOVR (13)	9 pm to 10 pm and 11 pm to 1 am
San Diego	KOGO-TV (10)	10 pm to 11 pm and 11:30 pm to 1 am
Santa Barbara	KEY-TV (3)	11:15 pm to 1 am

NIXON FOR GOVERNOR

NEWS
RELEASE



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

Remarks of RICHARD NIXON
Junior Chamber of Commerce Luncheon
Sheraton-Palace Hotel
San Francisco, California
Noon - May 24, 1962

Improving California's business climate is not a partisan political matter. Every Californian should agree that we can do better. And every Californian should want to do better.

We have been above the national unemployment average for the past three years. The hard fact of life is that if we don't create 250,000 new jobs annually, we will have an even more serious job gap.

Now, what can we do? Here are four major areas in which we can all work:

1. We can create a business climate that will be attractive to new industry.

As I said last week at the Commonwealth Club, this means that we must initiate a "California Crusade for New Business Investment." Our business leaders and public officials must forcefully take our case to the country.

2. We can create a business climate that will retain existing industry in California.

We have already heard the President of Cannon Electric say that his firm's next expansion will be in the Midwest, and the treasurer of another California-based company state, "We can't compete if we keep our operations here."

High taxes are a prime reason for these statements. As the State Director of Employment says, "Business is sensitive to tax burdens." To counter rising taxes, we must have cost-conscious State government. We must have fiscal responsibility in State spending and State procedures. Only in this way can we be assured that our taxes will not go up. And only in this way can we have any hope of a tax cut in the future.

3. We can create a climate in California that is fair to both management and labor.

This means that government must not use its vast power unfairly to tip the delicate balance in labor-management negotiations.

Labor and management leaders must show a real responsibility for both the welfare of the workers and the potential profits that are necessary to create jobs, further research and build new plants.

4. We can create a climate in which new ideas can thrive.

The whole international field, with the Common Market and accelerated competition, offers great promise along with great challenge.

California business and government leaders can take bold fresh strides toward turning the eyes of the country and the world outward to the vast Pacific market.

LAW ENFORCEMENT STATEMENT

By Richard Nixon
May 25, 1962

For Flat PMS Release
Friday May 25th

The following statement by Richard Nixon was heard this afternoon (Friday, May 25) over radio stations KNX in Los Angeles and KABL in San Francisco:

The Governor's office is the weakest link in the law-enforcement chain in California.

Our state has the best local law-enforcement officials in the country. Yet they operate with one hand tied behind their backs because the Governor fails to give them decisive leadership and good strong backing.

The whole law-enforcement climate is affected by the quality of the man in the room at the top. When, as on the Chessman case, the Governor publicly wrings his hands, shed copious tears and takes one step forward for each two to the rear, this attitude is felt throughout the state and duly recorded on the underworld seismograph.

And the quake reaches tidal proportions when the Governor also opposes a responsible anti-crime program in the Legislature.

In 1959 and 1961, at least 15 measures were supported by the California District Attorneys Association, the California Peace Officers Association and the State Sheriffs Association. The adoption of this program would have brought stronger criminal penalties and more effective narcotics control.

Where did Brown stand? He bottled up legislation to protect the identity of informers, who are essential in narcotics cases; he torpedoed efforts to reasonably define our search and seizure laws. In short, the Governor's office lobbied against the law-enforcement program and killed it.

On the insidious narcotics problem, this is Brown's record: 1959 -- Brown refuses to recognize a problem and does nothing; 1960 -- Despite a petition signed by nearly 1,000,000 citizens, Brown again ignores the need for better narcotics-control legislation; 1961 -- Three days after the state Assembly passes an anti-narcotics program, Brown finally gets on the bandwagon. Now, the Governor claims the credit for legislative action!

In 1962, effective law-enforcement legislation again ran smack into a Brown roadblock. The Governor was asked to put the question of local-state jurisdiction on vice laws before the special session of the Legislature. The Carol Lane decision had ruled that softer state law superseded stronger local laws. The Legislature could have taken immediate action to clarify jurisdictions and put strong local laws back into effect. Under the California Constitution, the Governor was the only man who could have brought this vital issue before the Legislature. The Governor refused to act.

This, then, is the law-enforcement climate in California today. This is the kind of support that the Governor's office is giving our dedicated state, county and local law-enforcement officials.

Today's serious crime wave in some of our major cities is indicative of the Governor's attitude on the problems of law-enforcement -- Brown gives lip service, not muscle. But only an ostrich with its head in the sand could fail to see the shocking picture that now confronts every Californian:

1. From 1954 through 1960, California's population increased by 27 percent; our state's rate of major crime increased 90 percent.

2. In one year, 1960, there were more major crimes committed in California than in New York, Massachusetts and Pennsylvania combined -- three states which together have double the population of California.

3. Out-of-state crime czars now have a firm foothold in California, according to statements by the Federal Bureau of Investigation, by the United States Commissioner of Narcotics, by the Joint Judiciary Committee on the Administration of Justice, by the Rackets Subcommittee in the State Assembly and by United States Congressional investigation committees.

4. Our prisons are overcrowded and our prison officials are overburdened. In the last three years -- in close-security facilities -- there have been 40 cases of riots, murders and escapes.

Those are the facts which our Governor has smugly brushed aside or denied.

I believe we must have an immediate six-point action program to replace current complacency from the Governor's office, to provide the tools for effective local law-enforcement, and to make maximum use of our state's first-rate authorities on crime control and crime prevention.

1. We must have a governor who will give strong, decisive leadership. The governor, by word and deed, influences the whole law-enforcement climate in the state. California cannot afford a governor who will hear no evil and see no evil. Crime must be recognized, rooted out, and made to pay the ultimate penalty when necessary.

2. We must have a governor who will encourage and support our conscientious local law-enforcement officials. The Governor, instead of raising obstacles, should present a realistic legislative program after consultation with the law-enforcement associations. Such a program should include the ultimate penalty as a possible sentence for big-time dope peddlers, as well as immediate action to overcome the adverse effects of the Carol Lane decision.

3. We must have a governor who will not be influenced by the California Democratic Council. The CDC proposes to set up local citizens boards to investigate

"mistreatment" of defendants at the hands of law-enforcement officials, rather than relying on our courts and removing obstacles in the path of sound law-enforcement.

4. We must have a governor who will switch gears from neutral to high on the necessary expansion of prison facilities. And we must have a governor who will take steps to eliminate the causes of prison riots.

5. We must have a governor who will immediately set up a top-level state crime commission to coordinate the fight for a safer California.

We must make better use of our expert criminologists, penologists, local and county law officers in our fight to get the necessary laws, and to give every professional assistance available in our state.

6. We must have a governor who will give meaningful encouragement to our voluntary agencies, church groups, and boys clubs in their programs of crime prevention.

These are the actions that will assure the safety of the citizens of California. These are the actions that will close the leadership gap in the Governor's office. And these are the actions that will make our state a model to the nation in crime prevention and crime control.

May 24, 1962

-30-

NIXON FOR GOVERNOR

NEWS RELEASE



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

Remarks of
Richard Nixon
Friday, May 25, 1962
7:30 p.m., Nixon for Governor Rally
Glendale Civic Auditorium
Glendale, California

For Flat AM Release
Saturday, May 26, 1962

As we enter the final week of the primary campaign, we are under attack from "Mr. Inside" and "Mr. Outside."

"Mr. Inside" is what I call the complacency of some of our fellow Republicans. We must all remember that the June 5th primary will determine more than who heads our State ticket in the fall. It will also test our strength across the board -- for U.S. Senate, for the U.S. House of Representatives, for Statewide offices and for the State Legislature.

I cannot emphasize too strongly the significance of choosing outstanding candidates for the legislature. These posts are the foundation on which we build good government in California. The best answer to big government in Washington is better government in California. And the only way to get better State and local government is to vote and work on June 5th.

As the number one State in the nation, all eyes are now focused on our actions. The size of the Republican vote in the primary will be our way of saying, "We are strong, we are on the move, we will win in November."

The minor differences within our Party must not cloud our major areas of agreement. We must let the people know that Republicans will stand solidly united after the primary in battling an inept, inadequate, and inferior State Administration.

Now let's turn to "Mr. Outside" -- the campaign of smear and innuendo that Governor Brown is waging to throw the voters off his trail of indecision and wasteful spending.

All Republicans have a stake in preventing Brown's irresponsible attacks from covering up the real issue -- his indecisive leadership for nearly four years.

This is why I now want to set the record straight and answer Brown's smears point-by-point.

1. This is my answer to Brown's presidential ambition smear.

-MORE-

Less than eight months after he became Governor in 1959, Brown announced he would accept the Democratic nomination for President. (August 18, 1959, Associated Press). We all know how his frustrated ambitions ended in fiasco at the 1960 presidential convention.

Now Brown tries to cover up this pathetic record by smearing my unequivocal pledge to serve a full term as Governor -- something Brown had no intention of doing when he was elected.

2. This is my answer to Brown's international experience smear.

Brown tries to cover up his own inadequacies in international affairs by smearing my record as a liability for service as Governor.

But the people know that first-hand knowledge of such matters as world trade and international negotiations will be a vital asset to California. California industry, agriculture and labor are threatened by foreign competition. Brown is totally lacking in what it takes to stand up for these California interests.

I have the background, the knowledge, and the will to fight California's battles in this important arena.

3. This is my answer to Brown's anti-labor smear.

Brown tries to cover up his close relations with the ilk of Dutch Woxberg, a former Jimmy Hoffa lieutenant, who received a top State appointment from Brown. Brown tries to cover up the support being given him by the Hoffa-controlled Teamster bosses. He does this by smearing me as anti-labor.

What I'm "anti" is union dictators like Hoffa who suppress the voices of the rank-and-file union members.

What I'm for is the end of wasteful government spending and spiraling taxes which rob the pay envelopes of every California working family.

4. This is my answer to Brown's "bully" smear.

Brown tries to cover up his own use of the enormous political power of the State government by smearing me as a "bully."

Brown has the use of 51 State-paid press agents and countless State-paid researchers. He wields the vast lever of State patronage and campaigns luxuriously in an \$80,000 air-conditioned bus.

Then he smears me as a "bully."

I take my case to the people without the backstopping of State political appointees, a swollen budget, and scores of lackeys. Who is the "bully"?

NIXON FOR GOVERNOR

NEWS
RELEASE



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

STATEMENT BY RICHARD NIXON
(Sandy Quinn-DU 5-9161)

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE
May 28, 1962

It is incredible that Gov. Brown claims not to have heard of a letter from 43 of his top party leaders to his national chairman urging cancellation of the recent House Un-American Activities Committee meeting in Los Angeles.

Either Brown is not consulted on important policy positions in his own party or this has all the earmarks of a cover-up.

I am now releasing the full text of this letter so Brown will have no excuse to claim ignorance as the reason for refusing to stand up and repudiate this left-wing attack on the investigation of Communists in California.

Brown apparently hopes to have the support of the left-wing California Democratic Council without losing any votes of those who are dedicated to rooting out and exposing communism in California. But unfortunately for the Governor, the voters are fed up with his fence straddling and buck passing.

This letter speaks for itself. Now we can only wait to hear from Gov. Brown.

-30-

5/27/62

NIXON FOR GOVERNOR

NEWS RELEASE



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

Welfare Statement
by Richard Nixon
Los Angeles, California
May 29, 1962

For Flat PMS Release
Tuesday, May 29, 1962

CONTACT: Sandy Quinn/Ron Ziegler (DUnkirk 5-9161)

Richard Nixon made the following statement this afternoon (May 29) over radio stations KNX in Los Angeles and KNBC in San Francisco:

Governor Brown's contribution to welfare programs in California has been loose administration, excessive red tape, and unproductive cost increases.

Before Brown came to office, California had developed a liberal and humane record in welfare matters.

Since Brown has been in office, this is the record:

1. Costs have skyrocketed. State funds for welfare programs have risen over 25% in the last two years, while our population has gone up only 7.5%.

2. Laxity and red tape have caused two national magazines to single out California's Aid to Needy Children and Unemployment Insurance programs as grim examples of slipshod and self-defeating administration.

3. Brown's Administration has allowed unscrupulous individuals to take advantage of the humanitarian aims of the welfare programs. The investigation of an unmarried mother of three children in San Jose is a case in point. She had received more than \$20,000 in welfare payments, although she lived in a \$31,000 home, had a \$1,000 mink coat, a \$3,200 automobile, \$1,000 of French provincial furniture, and the services of a gardener.

4. Brown's State Board of Social Welfare has contributed to the breaking-up of homes by ruling that the reason for the absence of the father is immaterial in Aid to Needy Children cases. This has caused parents to separate solely to get public assistance. In one case where a father earned \$242 a month, his family received \$364 monthly in public assistance once he had left his wife.

5. Brown's answer to these problems is more staff at county expense. Yet our dedicated caseworkers are already so snowed-under with form-filling, memo-writing, and a five-foot shelf of regulations that they literally do not have time for casework. This immersion in a sea of papers is also responsible for the enormous and costly staff turnover -- now 25-33% a year.

-MORE-

We must take immediate action to eliminate these roadblocks that obscure the laudable aims of our welfare programs. People become aged, illnesses are crippling, children are neglected, families are deserted, unemployment increases. We must be concerned for those who are handicapped, either by physical, social or economic forces over which they have little control.

We must get more service for less money from our social welfare programs. We deserve a better deal as taxpayers. And those on public assistance deserve a better deal as human beings.

Therefore, I propose a five-point action program of welfare reform.

1. We must immediately replace the segmented and costly approach to social welfare problems with inter-departmental coordination. For example, unemployment, under-employment, and racial discrimination are all sources of the dependency problem. There must be a closer tie between the Department of Employment and the Welfare Department. Some Employment office representatives should work in Welfare Department offices. Adult education facilities and services should be brought into this program to increase employment skills.

2. We must clear away the underbrush of regulations so that caseworkers and administrators will be able to concentrate on the families needing assistance, rather than being forced to give most of their attention to an endless stream of petty details.

3. We must have greater local control and local autonomy to meet local conditions. State and county relations are currently at a low point. Instead of teamwork, there is suspicion and mistrust. Instead of leadership, there is dictation and duplication from the State to the counties in which the programs must be carried out.

4. We must restore the concept of personal responsibility. We must refocus our attention on helping people to help themselves, rather than just doling out money. The welfare programs must be more than a method of transferring funds. Prevention and rehabilitation must be the basis of all programs.

5. A concentrated effort must be made to re-unite ANC families. And where reconciliation of families is not possible, more effort should be made to obtain support payments from the absent father. Some counties are doing a good job in this area, but the Brown Administration has frowned on these efforts as "punitive."

These actions will assure that our tax dollars are spent in the most constructive and waste-free manner. And these actions will assure that no scandal or administrative snafu will threaten our future ability to help the honest and unfortunate people who are relying on our assistance.

NIXON FOR GOVERNOR

NEWS RELEASE



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

Statement by Richard Nixon
Los Angeles, California
May 29, 1962

For Flat AMs Release
May 30, 1962

Governor Brown plays a strange game of "truth or consequences."

He has his hatchet man, Roger Kent, ask me a series of misleading questions, but he continues to ignore my questions to him.

Here are some questions that Brown can answer with one word -- yes or no.

1. Has Brown now heard of the letter that 43 of his top party leaders sent to his national chairman urging cancellation of the House Un-American Activities Committee hearings in Los Angeles because they "can be only harmful to the cause" of the Democratic Party of California?

Yes or No?

2. Will Brown publicly repudiate this letter?

Yes or No?

3. Will Brown publicly repudiate the resolution of the California Young Democrats opposing the loyalty oaths?

Yes or No?

4. Will Brown publicly repudiate these resolutions of the California Democratic Council: repeal of loyalty oaths, abolition of the House Committee on Un-American Activities, admission of Red China into the UN, presidential review of Soviet Spy Sobell's conviction and reduction of military expenditures?

Yes or No?

Brown has called the CDC his strong right arm. Brown is confused again. The CDC appears to be his left arm. Does Brown's right hand know what his left hand is doing?

Brown has called upon me as the leader of the Republican Party in California to repudiate the extreme right-wing groups. In view of my action, why won't Brown now accept my challenge and repudiate the CDC and the other left-wing extremists?

NIXON FOR GOVERNOR

NEWS RELEASE



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

Remarks by Richard Nixon
Nixon Rally
Veterans Memorial Building.
Visalia, California
May 30, 8:00 PM

For Flat Ams Release
Thursday, May 31

California needs a Governor who will stand up and fight for our State's agricultural and industrial exports.

We are now the number one exporter in the nation. In 1960, our exports totaled nearly \$1.8 billion, of which almost half a billion dollars came from farm products. This means that 10% of all U. S. farm exports come from California.

Today our farm and factory products are threatened from all sides. From abroad, we face the stiffest competition in history. While from Washington, D. C., there is the very real danger that State Department negotiators could put our specialty crops on the auction block under the new international trade agreements program.

Instead of calling do-nothing meetings, here is one action that Governor Brown should take right now.

Brown should immediately meet with the California Congressional delegation to choose an above-politics candidate for membership on the United States Tariff Commission.

As of tomorrow, May 31st, there will be a vacancy on the six-man Tariff Commission. There is no Californian now on this important group. Surely the leading state in exports deserves representation.

I am sure that everyone in Tulare County has seen the new statistics that show county farm income on the decline for the second straight year. Farm income is down over \$11 million. The year before the drop was almost \$8 million. Nearly every product has been effected -- alfalfa hay, Valencia oranges, turkeys, cotton, cattle, table grapes, emperor grapes and Muscats.

This trend must be reversed. I have already proposed an eight-point action program to aid California farming. High up on my list of priorities is action to increase farm exports. This is an area in which my long experience in international affairs can pay big dividends for all the people of our State.

But of equal importance, we must return quality administration to the State's handling of agriculture. We must end the Brown tradition of appointing political hacks to the key position of Director of Agriculture. And we must restore the State Board of Agriculture to its former outstanding position in the nation.

This I pledge to do as your Governor.

NIXON FOR GOVERNOR

NEWS RELEASE



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

Remarks by Richard Nixon
Manhattan Beach Rally
8:00 p.m., June 1st

For Flat AMs Release
June 2nd

Contact: Sandy Quinn/Ron Ziegler DUnkirk 5-9161

I want California to have a Communist control program that will set an example to the nation.

This is why I have repeatedly asked Governor Brown to repudiate the soft underbelly of his party--the California Democratic Council.

I have asked Brown to show some backbone, stand up and be counted on these three actions.

1. The letter from 43 of Brown's top party leaders urging cancellation of the House Un-American Activities Committee hearings in Los Angeles.

2. The resolutions of the California Young Democrats against state loyalty oaths and against the House Un-American Activities Committee.

3. Eight resolutions of the left-wing C.D.C.--including eventual admission of Red China into the U.N., repeal of the loyalty oath, abolition of the House Committee on Un-American Activities, presidential review for Soviet spy Morton Sobell, and reduction of U.S. military expenditures.

Yet Brown remains silent. He has apparently mortgaged himself to this far left fringe in return for past, present and future support.

Brown, in chameleon fashion, would like to be all colors--red, white and blue--as political expediency dictates. But unfortunately for him, his tacit support of the left-wing C.D.C. puts him squarely out of step with the National Democratic Administration, the majority of Democrats in Congress, and the sentiment of millions of California Democrats.

-MORE-

In distinct contrast to Brown's silence, I have proposed a four-point action program to combat the communist menace in California.

As Governor, I will:

1. Propose top-priority legislation to deny the use of tax-supported institutions for speeches by any individual who refuses to comply with Federal and State subversive control laws or refuses to testify before Grand Juries or legislative committees investigating subversive activities.

2. I will stress hard-hitting enforcement of laws now on the books, including loyalty oaths.

3. I will activate, on a statewide basis, educational programs on the tactics and strategy of communism for both school children and adults.

4. I will emphasize the teaching of teachers and the use of authoritative textbooks for maximum effectiveness in anti-communist education.

The alternatives before the people of California on this issue are strikingly clear. There is Brown's do-nothing attitude. Or there is the opportunity to develop an effective anti-communist program that will make our state the leader in the nation.

May 31, 1962

NIXON FOR GOVERNOR

NEWS
RELEASE



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

Remarks by Richard Nixon
Republican Community Center
3112 S. Western Avenue
Los Angeles, California
10:30 am., June 1, 1962

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

A few months ago I read a letter to the editor in one of our local papers that expressed in simple, direct language one of the most serious problems of our time -- one that hits our Negro citizens with particular hardship and that is all too often neither understood nor fully appreciated by the community as a whole.

The letter read:

"I am a high school student and my question is, will there be any jobs available when my fellow students and I are ready to go job hunting?

"I ask this because I have been watching friends and relatives go practically out of their minds because they can't find work.

"One man in particular has not worked steady for two years. He supplies vegetables and fruits for his family from that spoiled and left at Twelfth and San Pedro Streets. He is an American 27 years old. He is a baker by trade, yet qualifies for other jobs."

The letter was signed by a student from Roosevelt High School.

This student was, of course, expressing more than dismay at the cruelty of blind discrimination -- he was also expressing real concern for his future and wondering whether there was any hope in this situation.

It is little wonder that we see the formation of organizations such as the Black Muslims -- a group that has turned its back on hope and retreated to violence and racism as a solution. But neither violence nor hate, whether directed at the Negro or white can produce the changes we know must come and will come. These changes must be based on cooperation and personal opportunities for promotion. We cannot have progress if we are going to encourage class and racial distinctions. We cannot achieve progress and opportunity for all through purely legalistic approaches. A more positive approach is necessary. That is why, as Governor, I will use the moral and persuasive powers of my office to bring employers together for voluntary action in the field of equal job opportunities, and opportunities for promotion.

This approach will give the high school student, who wrote the newspaper, and others like him, the opportunities to lead full, useful and happy lives.

NIXON FOR GOVERNOR

NEWS RELEASE



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

Remarks of Richard Nixon
Nixon For Governor Reception
Huntington-Sheraton Hotel
Pasadena, California
6:30 PM, May 31, 1962

For Flat AMs Release
Friday, June 1

Governor Brown is once again playing his characteristic Hamlet-like role of agonizing indecision. His latest performance shows his adroit ability in the dramatic art of ducking difficult questions.

Six days ago I asked Brown to repudiate irresponsible actions of the extreme left-wing California Democratic Council - and the people of California are still waiting for an answer.

This is in sharp contrast to my public position on right-wing groups which Brown discovered as a campaign issue six months after I had taken an unequivocal stand.

Yet Brown will not match my record by condemning his left-wing CDC support. He feels that turn-about is not fair play.

Instead of giving direct answers to my questions Brown now charges that I am attacking his loyalty. Brown knows that this is not true. What I'm attacking is Brown's compulsion to straddle fences.

Last Tuesday night I spent four hours on television answering every question that was put to me. I covered 151 subjects. Even Brown's hatchet man, Roger Kent, got into the act. The voice was the voice of Kent but the hand was the hand of Brown.

Now I ask Brown to spend -- not four hours -- only four minutes answering these questions. He can do so with one word -- yes or no.

1. Has Brown now heard of the letter that 43 of his top party leaders sent to his national chairman urging cancellation of the House Un-American Activities Committee hearings in Los Angeles because they "can be only harmful to the cause" of the Democratic Party of California?

Yes or No?

2. Will Brown publicly repudiate this letter?

Yes or No?

3. Will Brown publicly repudiate the resolution of the California Young Democrats opposing state loyalty oaths and calling for the abolition of the House-Un-American Activities Committee?

Yes or No?

-MORE-

4. Will Brown publicly repudiate these resolutions of the California Democratic Council: repeal of loyalty oaths, abolition of the House Committee on Un-American Activities, admission of Red China into the UN, presidential review of Soviet Spy Sobell's conviction and reduction of military expenditures?

Yes or No?

Brown has called the CDC his strong right arm. If this is so, let us hope that Brown is left-handed.

Brown has called upon me as the leader of the Republican Party in California to repudiate the extreme right-wing groups. In view of my action, why won't Brown now accept my challenge and repudiate the CDC and the other left-wing extremists?

5/31/62

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NIXON FOR GOVERNOR

NEWS RELEASE



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

Remarks by Richard Nixon
Combined Service Clubs Luncheon
Santa Ana, California
12:15 PM, June 1, 1962

For Flat PMS Release
Friday, June 1

In the time it took us to eat our lunch today, 15 felonies were committed in California.

There are 700 felonies -- or one every two minutes -- committed daily in our State, according to the most recent statistics.

Equally shocking: There is a young person arrested every 2.8 minutes somewhere in California -- 500 juvenile arrests daily.

And our crime climate is deteriorating, not improving. California leads the nation in total offenses -- with nearly twice as many as New York. And there is little hope for improvement until our first-rate local law-enforcement authorities receive the proper support and encouragement from the State government.

No Californian should be satisfied with our present record.

There are many actions that State government can immediately undertake to reverse this insidious trend. This is not a partisan issue. Democrats and Republicans must join together to make California the first state in crime prevention.

Our dedicated local law-enforcement officials, who are the best in the country, must have responsible legislation to back them up.

We must have realistic search and seizure laws that protect constitutional rights without tying the hands of law-enforcement officers.

There must be legislation to give more protection to informants in narcotics cases, where this is the only feasible way to secure arrests.

There must be legislation providing for the ultimate penalty for big-time dope peddlers, who cynically corrupt our young people.

But the fight against crime cannot and should not be waged solely by government. There is a great deal that can be done by voluntary organizations, church groups, and service clubs.

Law-enforcement is government business, but crime prevention should be everybody's business.

The strength of America has always been our private initiative. It was not government that made America great -- it was free enterprise, individual responsibility and private group action.

We must now harness this great force and this great strength in voluntary programs of education and recreation to halt juvenile delinquency and prevent crime. These are programs for a better California tomorrow. Our young people deserve the chance we can give them to lead full and productive lives.

May 31, 1962

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NIXON FOR GOVERNOR

NEWS RELEASE



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

Letter to Editors from Richard Nixon
Los Angeles, California
June 1, 1962

For Sunday Release
June 3, 1962

The following is the text of a letter that Richard Nixon is sending to editors of newspapers throughout California.

When I announced my candidacy for Governor, I promised to wage a hard-hitting campaign in all 58 counties of California. I have now travelled through 40 counties, seen 750,000 people, and logged 16,000 air miles -- the equivalent of 17 lengths of the state.

My purpose has been to present the people of California with a realistic program of "Decisions for Progress."

On my 4-hour telethon, three million Californians heard me answer questions on 146 subjects. I have made major proposals on law-enforcement, welfare, education, government reorganization, water, fighting Communism in California, agriculture, and cutting state expenditures. If copies of these statements are not in your files, I will be happy to provide them.

Yet Governor Brown deliberately attempts to create the impression that I am not discussing state issues. To set the record straight, and correct a cynical distortion, I would like to set out in capsule form my positions on some of the major issues in this campaign. I have pledged unequivocally that I will serve a full four year term as governor.

COMMUNISM:

I support legislation to deny use of tax-supported institutions for speeches by those who refuse to comply with anti-subversive laws or who refuse to testify before official committees investigating subversion. I support state and local loyalty oaths. I support a statewide educational program at the student and adult level. I support strict enforcement of existing laws. I oppose the Francis Amendment because it may have a fatal constitutional flaw that would give the communists an escape hatch.

BUSINESS CLIMATE:

Unemployment in California has been above the national average for the last three years under the Brown Administration. New investments are not sufficient to provide jobs for our increasing population. We must cut government expenditures so that new industries can come to California without fear of being sandbagged by tax increases.

-MORE-

We must find new markets for California products at home and abroad. We must maintain a balance between labor and management at the bargaining table. And we must initiate a "California Crusade for New Business Investment."

AGRICULTURE:

I have an eight-point action program for agriculture. It would end partisan appointments, such as William Warne, James Ralph, and Charles Paul. It opposes a California minimum wage for farm workers and supports a federal law, so that we can be competitive with other states. It pledges the use of my knowledge of international negotiations to assure that California's commodities are not traded away by the State Department.

CUTTING GOVERNMENT SPENDING:

We can correct unsound fiscal policies of the past by making State agencies demonstrate their need before they get their money. We must end excessive paper work, red tape and frills -- starting in the Governor's own office. We can eliminate wasteful duplication, such as the seven separate groups now collecting taxes. More than five million dollars can be cut in unneeded state jobs.

EDUCATION:

I oppose the Administration's proposal for federal aid to education because it would lead to federal control. We must avoid dictation from Washington by doing a better job on the state level. Detailed control of our schools, school budgets, and curriculum should be in the hands of local boards. If the state requires arbitrary programs, the state must give more help to local school districts to pay for them. I support multiple choice of textbooks so that local school boards can have a wider selection. My seven-point program covers improving the quality of education, improving the teacher-student ratio, and more fully recognizing the need for vocational training. I support properly drawn local school bond issues. I will re-examine the tax structure so that economic pressures on education and real-property taxpayers can be relieved.

LAW-ENFORCEMENT:

I have presented a six-point program to provide the tools for effective state and local law-enforcement. It is imperative to have decisive leadership by the Governor and a realistic legislative program, worked up in consultation with law-enforcement associations. My program calls for strengthened anti-narcotics legislation, adequate penal facilities and personnel, and support from the Governor's office for our dedicated local law-enforcement officials.

HEALTH INSURANCE:

I am opposed to government medicine such as the compulsory King-Anderson Bill. I favor the Kerr-Mills Act, which provides for medical care for aged persons in need

and I will work to strengthen its implementation in California. There must also be more aggressive leadership to encourage the expansion of private health insurance programs.

LEADERSHIP:

California government must have the best men and women in its top jobs, regardless of party affiliation. We now need a top fiscal expert to head the Department of Finance. We need an able administrator in the field of water resources. We also need a real expert to lead the Department of Agriculture. We need members of the Board of Regents of our University system who live in the State and who represent such major areas of educational expansion as Santa Barbara and San Diego.

WATER DEVELOPMENT:

My thirteen-point action program calls for filtering politics out of California water; assigning top caliber men to its operation, and ending federal meddling. It demands that the rights of the counties of origin be protected. It proposes more checks on executive power. It opposes the 160-acre limitation, which the Federal government wishes to impose on state-financed water projects. It calls for realism in determining price tags on present and future water projects, and for the equitable division of the costs among all who will benefit.

WELFARE:

Welfare reform is necessary to re-assess dependency at its source, to simplify welfare regulations, and to give greater local control to meet local conditions. We need cooperation and leadership from Sacramento -- not dictation and feuding with local authorities. We must get more for our tax dollars in order to protect those receiving welfare assistance as well as the taxpayers.

These are some of the elements of the program I have been bringing to the people of California. But without decisive leadership, the program is only a blueprint that remains on the drafting board. It is both program and leadership that are desperately needed in California today.

There is no greater challenge in government today than to raise the quality of government at the state level. I want California to set the example for individual opportunity, not government control. I want California to set the example for responsible local government. I want California to be the show case for the nation.

Sincerely,

July 31, 1962

s/ Dick Nixon

NIXON FOR GOVERNOR

NEWS RELEASE



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

Remarks by Richard Nixon
Nixon for Governor Rally
San Luis Obispo
1:30 p.m. - May 31, 1962

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

As we enter the final days of the primary campaign these are the five major issues:

1. Bloated budget.

Brown's administration has brought to California the highest state budget in the nation. If we do not immediately bring a new realism to state spending we will scare off the new business investments necessary to create jobs for our growing population.

2. Towering taxes.

Brown's tax increases will have cost the people of California nearly \$1 billion during his four years in office. With Brown as Governor, California's per capita state and local tax collections have become the highest in the nation. If we do not end Brown's control over state spending, we must be prepared for higher taxes again next year.

3. Crime Climate.

During Brown's administration the rate of major crime in California has been the highest in the nation. Brown says we are doing the best we can. I say we must have new laws and new leadership to back up our dedicated local law enforcement officials.

4. Lagging Leadership.

The leadership gap in Sacramento is not just in the Governor's office. Brown has created a much greater gap by turning top administrative positions over to party favorites and misplaced persons. The job ahead is not just to retire Brown but also to replace the ilk of William Warne.

5. Decisions for Progress.

We must replace the alien philosophy of spend-and-spend government with programs that rely on private initiative (not government control) and local action (not Washington handouts.)

In speeches across the state and on my four-hour Telethon, I have presented my proposals for decisive action in water development, agriculture, welfare, education, government reorganization and every other area of vital concern.

The choice is now clear: will we stand pat with Brown or move forward to make California a show-case for the nation?

NIXON FOR GOVERNOR

NEWS
RELEASE



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

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NIXON FOR GOVERNOR

NEWS RELEASE



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

Letter from Richard Nixon on June 2, 1962
To Assemblyman Glenn E. Coolidge,
Chairman, Joint Legislative Audit Committee,
Who will conduct the Squaw Valley Investigation

For Sunday Release
June 3, 1962

Dear Glenn:

I believe that Squaw Valley is important to the people of California. First, the State has more than \$12 million in taxpayers' money invested in it. Second, Squaw Valley is one of the most beautiful settings and one of the great natural winter sports areas in the State. I might also add that Squaw Valley can be a boon to business on the California side of Lake Tahoe at a time when gambling casinos are attracting large crowds to the Nevada side.

These are compelling reasons why Squaw Valley must be developed to its fullest capabilities. This is why I have discussed it in speeches throughout California.

It was Governor Brown's responsibility to develop Squaw Valley into a solid asset -- a special unit of our State park system. He has failed to do this. Now he tells us he had nothing to do with the contract that the State negotiated during his term of office for management of Squaw Valley State Park.

The State official who got the contract, with the help of another State official, has failed to develop the park. Legislative committees have determined that the State has lost \$900,000 in its operation so far -- and at a time when most winter sports areas are making money. It has also been determined that the concessionaire has mismanaged the park in more than 30 instances.

Since Governor Brown has made no move to correct this situation, when your committee conducts its investigation, I would like to have you consider the following five-point program on Squaw Valley, which I believe will assure its development in the interest of the people of California.

1. The present concession contract should be cancelled, either by court action, negotiation, or other methods.
2. The Legislature should work with administration officials to set up a plan for development and operation of Squaw Valley at its full potential.
3. The development should include enclosing the open end of Blythe Arena so that it can be used comfortably the year around for sports, as well as for convention meetings and other gatherings.
4. The park should be kept operating at least at its present level during the planning and development by short-term concession contracts.
5. A new contract should be let to an experienced winter resort concessionaire by competitive bidding. Governor Brown vetoed a bill that would have required long-term concession contracts to be given only by competitive bidding. The next session of the Legislature should again pass such a bill.

Sincerely yours,

Richard Nixon
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6/1/62

NIXON FOR GOVERNOR

NEWS
RELEASE



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

Remarks by Richard Nixon
Palo Alto Rally
Noon, June 2nd

For Flat PMs Release
June 2nd

Contact: Sandy Quinn/Ron Ziegler DUmkirk 5-9161

While Governor Brown's State-paid press agents have been peddling a do-nothing, know-nothing line, I've been personally bringing my program of "Decisions for Progress" to Californians in 40 counties.

In this closing rally of the primary campaign, I would like to restate ten top reasons for returning responsible government to Sacramento.

1. We need a State Administration that fills top positions on above-partisan merit. We need the best men and women in State government--not the misfits, the William Warnes, and the James Ralphs.
2. We need a State Administration that will perform necessary services at the lowest possible cost--not an Administration that prides itself on producing the highest state budget in the nation.
3. We need a State Administration that will create a favorable climate to attract new investment and make new jobs--not an Administration that will scare off business with the highest total State and local tax collection per capita in the nation.
4. We need a State Administration that will give our dedicated local law enforcement officials the encouragement and tools to do an effective job--not an Administration that is satisfied with having the highest rate of major crimes in the nation.
5. We need a State Administration that will avoid dictation from Washington, D.C. by doing a better job in California--and this includes State action in education, welfare, and water development.

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NIXON FOR GOVERNOR

NEWS
RELEASE



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

Statement by Richard Nixon
Los Angeles, California
June 5, 1962

For Flat AMs Release
Tuesday, June 5th

Voting is a very special privilege in a free country. Millions of people throughout the world do not have the right to vote, and millions more go to the polls only to be told who they must vote for. On June 5th, we in California have our opportunity to show the strengths of a free country over Communist dictatorships and other dictatorships in the world. I hope you will go to the polls and cast a ballot for the candidate of your choice. By doing this you will also be casting a vote of confidence in the American system of free government.

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June 3, 1962

NIXON FOR GOVERNOR

NEWS
RELEASE



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

Statement by Richard Nixon
Los Angeles, California
June 4, 1962

For Flat PMs Release
Monday, June 4th

These are the principles that shall guide my actions as Governor of California.

1. The best way to oppose big government in Washington is to have better government in California.
2. The right way to get a job done is to first turn to private enterprise and individual initiative; only if the private sector cannot do the job should we then turn to government.
3. When government must do a job, turn to the government closest to the people whenever possible.
4. The function of government is to provide the best necessary services for the least possible cost to the taxpayers.
5. Government must represent all the people, not special interest groups or political party organizations.
6. Efficiency and cost-cutting in government can only be achieved by an administration that is completely dedicated to this aim.
7. Government positions should be filled by the best men and women available, regardless of party affiliation or any consideration other than national loyalty and quality.
8. More new jobs will be created during an administration that is dedicated to making a climate favorable to new investment.
9. There is no greater challenge in public life today than to raise the quality of government at the state level.
10. California government should be and can be a showcase for the nation.

June 3, 1962

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NIXON FOR GOVERNOR

NEWS RELEASE



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

Statement by Richard Nixon
Los Angeles, California
June 4, 1962

For Flat Ams Release
Monday, June 4th

Governor Brown has been a costly embarrassment to the people of California.

Here are ten situations where Brown has consistently displayed his incapacity to give effective leadership.

1. Brown has embarrassed Californians by showing an appalling lack of knowledge of government and its operations.

-- He claims not to have known that the 27-year Squaw Valley contract was given to his crony William Newsom during his Administration.

-- He did not know that the State Constitution prohibits retroactive pay raises to State employees.

-- He did not even know that his own salary as Governor had been raised by \$4,100 until the press called it to his attention.

2. Brown has embarrassed Californians by displaying a Hamlet-like compulsion to duck difficult decisions.

-- His indecision turned the Chessman case into an international incident.

-- His indecision delayed effective narcotics legislation until the State Legislature forced his hand.

-- His latest indecision on refusing to repudiate the extreme left-wing positions of the California Democratic Council has clouded his ability to represent all the people of California.

3. Brown has embarrassed Californians by his compulsion to put his foot in his mouth.

-- To the Communist-supported "Women Striking for Peace," Brown said, "I hope your message rings around the world."

4. Brown has embarrassed Californians by substituting file-and-forget reports for immediate action.

-- He created a commission to study metropolitan problems, such as smog and transportation -- then he ignored the recommendations.

-- He created a group to study consolidation of Bay Area bridges, airports and port facilities -- then he ignored the recommendations.

-- He called for reports on water, State printing, State planning, reapportionment, fallout shelters, and Squaw Valley - all these reports have been involved in

-MORE-

unsolved mysteries.

5. Brown has embarrassed Californians by his inability to keep good men in State government.

-- Robert McCarthy, who ran the Department of Motor Vehicles with great efficiency, resigned with this blast at Brown: "It has become increasingly hard to work for a spineless administration that lacks both courage and principles."

-- When the Chairman of the Veteran Board, Arthur McCardle, resigned, he added, "I have nothing but absolute disgust and repulsion for the lies, deceit and treachery coming out of Sacramento."

6. Brown has embarrassed Californians by loading the State payroll with his relatives.

-- One of Brown's sons-in-law is assistant to the State Director of Corrections. Salary: \$ 10,860.

-- Another of Brown's sons-in-law is a deputy attorney general. Salary: \$7,728.

-- Brown's sister-in-law is on his staff. Salary: \$10,380.

-- Brown's brother is a State inheritance tax appraiser. Fees for part-time work in one year: \$7,640.

7. Brown has embarrassed Californians by playing blind partisan politics.

-- His record of appointments shows that Brown has picked 1109 Democrats and 325 Republicans.

-- He has lobbied for and had passed new election laws designed to buck up his political machine.

-- He has supported the most flagrant political juggling of legislative boundaries in the history of California.

8. Brown has embarrassed Californians by courting Jimmy Hoffa support.

-- Brown appointed Dutch Woxberg, a former chief Hoffa aide, to a top State position.

-- Brown has enthusiastically accepted the endorsement of the Hoffa-controlled Teamster bosses in California.

9. Brown has embarrassed Californians by refusing to repudiate extreme left-wing positions of those close to him.

-- He has refused to repudiate the letter from 43 of his top party leaders urging cancellation of the House Un-American Activities Committee hearings in Los Angeles.

-- He has refused to repudiate the Young Democrats' resolutions in opposition to loyalty oaths and the House Committee on Un-American Activities.

-- He has refused to repudiate eight left-wing resolutions of the CDC -- including eventual admission of Red China into the U.N., presidential review for convicted Soviet spy Morton Sobell, and reduction of U. S. military expenditures.

10. Brown has embarrassed Californians by standing pat at a time when it is imperative that our state move forward.

-- He stands pat with the worst record of highway fatalities in the nation.

-- He stands pat with the worst record of major crimes in the nation, despite the great efforts of our dedicated local law-enforcement officials.

-- He stands pat with the fourth worst teacher-pupil ratio of any State in the nation.

-- He stands pat with the highest total State and local tax collection per capita in the nation.

These are ten reasons why we cannot afford another four embarrassing years of stand pat government in California. These are ten reasons why we must close the leadership gap in State government.

NIXON FOR GOVERNOR

NEWS RELEASE



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

Remarks of Richard Nixon
Before the California Republican Assembly Meeting
Thunderbird Hotel
El Segundo, California
3:00 PM, Saturday June 23, 1962

Saturday PM Release
June 23, 1962

The primary election results spell only bad news for Mr. Brown. More than 16 percent of the Democrats who voted preferred three unknowns to Brown, and an estimated 5 to 7 percent wrote in the names of Republican candidates on their Democratic ballots. With such a protest vote among Democrats of over 20 percent, it's little wonder that Brown declared he was "going down to victory".

* * * * *

Whether or not Mr. Brown ever makes up his mind about engaging in free and open TV debates during the forthcoming campaign, it is time for him to get off the fence and either accept or reject the left-wing extremist support of the California Democratic Council.

He should stop stalling and tell the voters of California his position on these six on-the-record resolutions of the CDC.

Repeal of state and federal loyalty oaths.

Abolition of the House Committee on Un-American Activities.

"Eventual admission of Communist China" into the United Nations.

Reduction of U.S. "expenditures on both missile and conventional forces".

Repeal of the Landrum-Griffin anti-racketeering law.

Investigation of local police by citizen boards for alleged "mistreatment" of defendants (rather than relying on our courts and our local police commissions).

This is simply a cross-section of proposals adopted by CDC conventions after Brown called the CDC "his strong right arm" in 1959. Every one of them would gravely weaken our state and nation in some vital area of public affairs.

Yet Brown accepts the support and the endorsement of the CDC. He can't have it both ways: either he accepts this support, and these extremist views along with it, or he must openly and unequivocally repudiate it.

As recently as May 27, I publicly challenged Brown for a straight answer, which the voters of this state surely deserve. The silence has been deafening. My own position, on the other hand, is absolutely clear and I re-state it now: I am firmly against every one of these CDC proposals.

Every voter, every thoughtful citizen of both parties, deserves an answer. Between now and November, I intend to keep reminding Brown of that fact -- and of the further fact that one sure mark of leadership is the courage and willingness to take stands on major issues of public policy.

June 22, 1962

NIXON FOR GOVERNOR

NEWS RELEASE



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

Excerpts of Remarks
by Richard Nixon
at American Legion Convention
Fresno, California 3 p.m.
Thursday, June 28, 1962

For PM Release
June 28, 1962

Those who consistently downgrade the threat of communism at home render a great disservice to our state and nation. As Cardinal Cushing of Boston pointed out recently, there seems to be "a concentrated campaign to establish the conclusion that there is no internal danger from communism in the United States. The idea that there is no internal danger from communism contradicts the records of Congressional committees. It rests on the absurd premise that the United States, the primary target, is alone among the nations of the world exempt from Soviet subversion and infiltration."

Yet we see groups and individuals urging the abolition of these very Congressional committees and demanding the repeal of state and Federal loyalty oaths. We see them urging that the University of California, which has been built at great personal sacrifice by the people of California, rescind its regulations denying the use of these public facilities to known communists. We see high state officials congratulating the so-called "peace" marchers. We recall the large number of California college students who were duped into participating in the communist-led San Francisco riots of May, 1960 against the House UnAmerican Activities Committee hearings.

I urge that the American Legion back a positive program here in California for dealing with the menace of communism. I suggest the following minimum program:

1. Education at the school age and adult level on communist history, tactics, aims and purposes - including junior and senior high school courses on the contrasts between communism and the principles of our free society - and the record of failure

-MORE-

in practice by communist governments to fulfill those needs which our system has provided so abundantly. The California Board of Education recently stated that under our Education Code the principles of free government are a major purpose of the public schools and specifically indicated that the State Legislature intends to encourage the teaching of the facts about communism. But, to be truly effective, any program of anti-communist education in our public schools must be authorized by the local board of education and carried out by the local school administration and teaching staffs. Los Angeles and Ventura counties have already made great progress, but we must have such progress on a state-wide basis.

2. There must be public support of investigations by both state and national legislative investigating committees. The anti-communist arms of our government deserve the support of, and constructive suggestions from the public and press --not carping criticism.

3. We must have public support of loyalty and security programs for Federal, state and local employees. Government employment is a privilege, not a right. And we must not become confused by the semantic smoke screens that have been thrown up on this question.

4. We must deny the use of tax-supported schools and institutions for speeches by any individuals who have defied the registration provisions of the Subversive Activities Control Act or who have refused to testify before legally constituted grand juries or legislative investigative committees.

The American Legion has a lengthy and distinguished record in the battle against communism. In a period when it was anything but fashionable to oppose Soviet efforts to infiltrate and subvert our institutions and to brainwash our people, the Legion was in the forefront, pointing out the true nature of the communist aims and tactics. Like all other groups and individuals who saw communism in its real light, the American Legion has been castigated, villified and attempts were made to downgrade it in the eyes of the American public. It is a tribute to your patriotism and steadfastness of purpose and principles that these attacks have not deflected you from your goal of preserving our freedom. The battle is not over but we are on the right side and we will win.

6/27/62

Remarks of
RICHARD NIXON
at the Fiftieth Anniversary Celebration of American Independence Day
Rebild National Park
Aalborg, Denmark

July 4, 1962

It has been my privilege and honor to address distinguished audiences in over 50 nations during the past 10 years. As I appear before this great throng today I can say without qualification that no occasion in that period could have been more unique or more memorable than this one.

I say this for a number of reasons:

Because this occasion is graced by the presence of their Majesties, the King and Queen of Denmark, who are loved and respected, not only in this nation, but throughout the world.

Because during the past three days, Mrs. Nixon and I have been privileged to enjoy to the full the world-famous Danish hospitality which prior to this time we had only had the opportunity to savor in our visits to Danish communities in the United States.

Because the 50th anniversary of the celebration of American Independence in this beautiful Park is an unprecedented demonstration of friendship and good feeling between two sovereign nations.

Because this occasion reminds us as Americans of the great debt America owes to the Danish people. Nearly half-a-million Americans who were born in Denmark or are the children of Danes have made a magnificent contribution to our national life. From Jacob Riis, the social reformer who was described by President Theodore Roosevelt as "America's most useful citizen," to Victor Borge, Lauritz Melchior, Gutzon Borglum and Jean Hersholt -- all of whom contributed so much to our culture -- to business and industrial leaders like William S. Knudsen, and California's own Tom Knudsen, the Danish People have made a vital and lasting contribution to enrichment of American life.

To paraphrase a great world statesman, never have so few contributed so much to so many as have those of Danish descent to America.

Any one of these reasons would be enough in itself to make this a most memorable occasion.

But what distinguishes this event even more and makes it unique throughout the world is that this celebration of American Independence Day in Denmark demonstrates better than could any other event the true meaning of the American Revolution.

One hundred and eighty-six years ago John Adams, who was to become the first Vice President of the United States, wrote in a letter to his wife of the significance of the signing of the Declaration of Independence; "This day will be the most memorable epoch in the history of America. I am apt to believe that it will be celebrated by succeeding generations as the great anniversary festival. It ought to be solemnized with pomp and parade, with shows, games, sports, guns, bells, bonfires and illuminations from one end of this continent to the other from this time forward forevermore."

But even a man of Adams great vision could not have predicted the unique kind of celebration that is taking place in Denmark today.

July 4th commemorates the signing of the Declaration of Independence.

It commemorates the launching of a successful revolution.

It marks the beginning of a new nation.

(OVER)

It is a national holiday for the people of the United States.

But all these features, while they have special meaning for Americans, are not unique in the broader context of the history of nations. There have been other successful revolutions, other documents in which people have declared their independence, other annual celebrations of independence days. These factors alone do not explain the fact that for 50 years the American Independence Day has been celebrated in Denmark, another sovereign nation 3,000 miles from American shores.

From the time of the signing of the American Declaration of Independence, 186 years ago today, the American Revolution has had meaning far beyond the nation it brought into being.

Not because we Americans claim any special genius because of our race or national origin. We are proud of the fact that Americans come from all the nations, all the races, all the continents of the world.

Rather we recognize that at a critical time and place in history those who lived in the 13 American colonies became the instrument of a cause far greater than any one nation or one people -- a cause as great as all mankind.

This theme has run through American history.

Thomas Jefferson, the author of the Declaration of Independence, said, "We act not for ourselves alone but for the whole human race."

Woodrow Wilson, speaking 48 years ago today at Independence Hall in Philadelphia, said, "a patriotic American is never so proud of the flag under which he lives as when it comes to mean to others as well as to himself a symbol of hope and liberty."

What is the message of the American Revolution for the world?

The historians have concluded that three major factors contributed to the discontent of the American colonists which led to the Revolution.

The first was economic. According to the British view, the American colonies were there to provide raw materials for the mother country's factories. The British therefore forbade American manufactures. The result was that the Americans were forced into a debtor position which produced increasing resentment against the Mother country.

The second factor that added fuel to the American discontent was the attitude of the British colonial rulers. As the noted English historian, Harold Nicolson, has written, "They persisted in regarding the colonists as second rate citizens."

A third cause of the American Revolution was a growing surge of nationalism in the colonies. Starting under the threat of attack during the French and Indian Wars the colonists began to think of themselves as apart from Great Britain. They developed mutual interests that out-weighed their identity with the British Crown.

But none of these factors, singly or together, can adequately explain the world-wide appeal that the American Revolution had then and continues to have today. That appeal cannot be found in economic, military, or other solely material factors. The appeal of the American Revolution is in the power of its ideals, as expressed in these eloquent words from the American Declaration of Independence:

"We hold these truths to be self-evident, that all men are created equal, that they are endowed by their Creator with certain unalienable Rights, that among these are Life, Liberty, and the pursuit of Happiness. That to secure these rights, Governments are instituted among Men, deriving their just powers from the consent of the governed. That whenever any Form of Government becomes destructive

(MORE)

of these ends, it is the Right of the People to alter or abolish it, and to institute new Government, laying its foundation on such principles and organizing its powers in such form, as to them shall seem most likely to effect their Safety and Happiness...."

That Declaration speaks to the world, not just of freedom for Americans, but for all men. Not of independence only for the United States, but for all nations. Not of rights that some men are allowed to have because of the whim of others but of rights which belong to all men -- because those rights come from God and cannot therefore be denied by men.

These ideals belong not just to the American people but to free people and those who want to be free throughout the world.

Contrast these ideals of the American Revolution with the philosophy which controls the communist revolution.

In less than half a century communism has grown from a cellar conspiracy to a world power ruling one-third of the globe and ruling one-billion people. Much of the appeal of the communist revolution has been its exploitation of the legitimate aspirations of men to be free and nations to be independent. The communist leaders twist the democratic concepts like a pretzel, cleverly coloring ruthless dictatorships with the word symbols of freedom.

But the communist propagandists are having increasing troubles in covering up the ugly facts of communism in practice with the veneer of communism in theory.

Communism denies God. It denies the dignity of man. It denies the right of men to be free. It denies the right of nations to be independent. For the old colonialism it claims to abhor, it substitutes a much more viscious new colonialism which enslaves not only nations but the souls of men as well.

That is why communism is doomed to fail -- because its principles run contrary to the nature of man. That is why never in history has there existed an aggressive force which had more success in extending its domination and less success in gaining the approval and support of those on which it has been imposed.

My wife and I saw a dramatic demonstration of this fact just three years ago when we visited Warsaw. Two weeks before we arrived Khrushchev had come to Poland and despite massive efforts on the part of the Polish government to assure an enthusiastic welcome he was received coolly. We arrived in Warsaw on a Sunday afternoon with no advance notice as to when our plane would land and what route our motorcade would take. Yet, as in all totalitarian countries, word of our arrival spread like wildfire through the underground. Over a quarter of a million Poles were on the streets of Warsaw that afternoon. They gave us the greatest welcome we had received in our travels up to that time. They threw hundreds of bouquets of flowers into our open cars; they sang; they cheered -- "long live the United States." When our car was stopped by throngs surging around us in the middle of the city I looked into the faces of the people. Half of them were crying with tears running down their cheeks.

Why did this happen? Not because we represented a nation which has great military strength or one that was economically rich, because Khrushchev had boasted of that kind of strength and had not received such a welcome. There can be only one explanation. Despite 15 years of communist rule, the hope for freedom still burns brightly in the hearts of the Polish people. To them America was a symbol of that hope; and the American Revolution, rather than the communist revolution, represented their ideals.

By the American Revolution I do not mean that we in the United States would impose our form of government or our economic philosophy on any other people. I mean only that we believe the ideals set forth in our Declaration of Independence belong not just to us but to all the world.

(OVER)

No event could better symbolize the universality of those ideals than this great celebration today. This fiftieth anniversary commemoration is more than a gracious gesture by one sovereign people to another. It is a solemn reaffirmation of our common dedication to ideals which inspired the American Revolution and which belong to all peoples who cherish freedom throughout the world.

Let us therefore today remind ourselves how fortunate we are to live as free people in nations that are independent.

Let us resolve that we shall always join together to defend our own freedom and that of others as well.

Let us recognize that when freedom is threatened for some, whether half way around the world in Viet Nam or a few hours away in West Berlin, it is threatened for all.

Let us pledge ourselves to meet that threat without compromise wherever it is presented.

Let our answer to those whose sworn objective is to extend slavery be that our goal is to extend freedom -- to extend it without war, through our assistance, our moral encouragement, our example.

And may we always refuse to draw a line down the center of the world which would condemn millions to perpetual slavery with no hope that they may again some day breathe the air of freedom.

With Abraham Lincoln, whom you have honored so splendidly in this Park, let us say, "In giving freedom to the slave we assure freedom to the free -- honorable alike in what we give and what we preserve. We shall nobly save or meanly lose the last best hope of the earth."

* * * * *

NIXON FOR GOVERNOR

NEWS RELEASE



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

Contact: Sandy Quinn/Ron Ziegler DU 5-9161

FOR YOUR INFORMATION:

FOR SUNDAY RELEASE
July 29, 1962

Statement by Richard Nixon
on Brown and the CDC

Brown's newly found disenchantment with the CDC is a complete flip-flop from his previous position in which he stated he was "Champion of the CDC" and "wanted this organization to flourish and grow." Just a year ago he said of the CDC: "I want to help it and I want to help protect it." He has also described the CDC as "my strong right arm."

And only two months ago Brown announced that the CDC had "adopted many intelligent statements and policies, none of which bears the slightest resemblance to Nixon's distorted and hysterical dossier." Now Brown himself disavows the very heart of the CDC program including many of the very resolutions I mentioned: the abolition of the House Un-American Activities Committee, admission of Red China to the UN, unilateral action by the United States reducing expenditures on both missile and conventional forces, repeal of loyalty oaths, and the establishment of police review boards.

These positions were adopted by the CDC in 1960. Why was Brown silent then? Was it because he needed the legislative support of CDC-endorsed office holders who firmly believed in the resolutions? Or is it because he has just learned from the results of a secret poll that a vast majority of the California voters violently oppose the radical positions of the CDC and recognize the obvious dangers in its program? Has he after all this time finally reached this position because of conviction or because of the probability of losing votes in November?

Brown said at the CDC convention last January that he would not appear on the same platform with either the radical left or the radical right. He should now state whether this means that he will not endorse Phillip Burton and John O'Connell who are running for Assembly and Congress in San Francisco, and both of whom participated in the San Francisco riots against the House Un-American Activities Committee. Brown's new position requires that this time he now follow words with appropriate deeds and action!

7/27/62

Remarks by Richard M. Nixon
Before the Republican State Central Committee Meeting
Sacramento, California
Sunday, August 5, 1962

Today, for one overriding reason, we are assembled in the most significant convention in the history of our Party in California.

This November, for the same reason, Californians will vote in the most important election in our State's history, and the most important in the nation in 1962.

What makes this convention and this election so significant and so important is that the next Governor of California will lead the most populous State in the Union.

We, as a State, will have finally realized a destiny that was predetermined from the beginning by the energy of our people, the bounty of our soil, and the beauty of our climate.

Over fifty years ago, a great English historian, Lord James Bryce, wrote, "California is in many respects the most striking in the whole Union, and has more than any other the character of a great country, capable of standing alone in the world."

For the first 180 years of our country's history, national leadership rested in the East because of the population factor. But now, with California leading the way, the West assumes the responsibility of leadership. And so, right now we are confronted with this basic question: Will our State be led by men with the imagination, the determination, and the drive equal this great challenge?

I charge that the present State Administration -- by its record, by its words, by its action -- is completely incapable of giving this sort of dynamic leadership.

Even their billboards symbolize an attitude of complacency and smugness. "Keep California First," they read. Does this mean that they are merely satisfied with being first in population? Or are they also satisfied with this record:

First in the cost of government;

First in taxes;

First in unemployment;

First in crime.

Mr. Brown is apparently satisfied with this record of dubious "firsts." But I am not satisfied. And millions of Republicans, Democrats, and Independents are not satisfied.

Now is the time to deal with these problems -- not sweep them under the rug.

We offer all Californians a clear choice. We pledge to bring this choice before the people in the most intensive, hard-hitting campaign in California history. And we pledge to carry this campaign into every precinct, every home, every factory, every farm.

We pledge to bring to California a State Administration that is worthy of the first and greatest State in the nation. We shall put an end to rule by clique and crony.

-OVER-

We pledge to bring into State Government a team of the best executives and technicians in the State. And we shall kick the second-raters and political hacks out of Sacramento.

We pledge to lead the nation in job opportunities for all our citizens by creating the best climate for new private investment of any State in the Union.

We pledge an Administration dedicated to attracting new industry -- not an Administration that can be smug while we rank ninth among the major industrial States in building new plants since the beginning of 1961.

We pledge to replace the spineless soft-on-crime attitude of the present Administration with strong, vigorous backing of local law enforcement officials.

We shall wage an all-out campaign to make the homes, streets and highways of California safe for our citizens.

We shall initiate the most effective State program for fighting communism in the nation -- a program that will include education, on the student and adult level, on both the dangers of communism and the positive alternatives of freedom.

We pledge to cut the costs of State government so that we can reduce the tax burden borne by our citizens.

People from all over the country have come to California because our State offered greater opportunity than they had in their home states. It is our goal to create even greater opportunity for better jobs, greater opportunity for new businesses, and greater opportunity for human dignity. But this goal can only be attained if our State is led by men who believe in and encourage free, private enterprise.

We can make California a model for other states to follow -- but we cannot do it by throwing up our hands and turning to Washington, D.C. for the solutions to our problems.

Californians have always been proud of our self-reliance and individual enterprise. We will not be meekly made into a giant puppet pulled by strings in Washington. This is a standard that unites all Republicans and appeals to all Californians. This is a cause worth fighting for, working for, voting for.

The present State Administration is incapable of doing this job because it is handcuffed by the California Democratic Council, an official Party organization, whose radical philosophy puts too much faith in government, and too little faith in people. This is the organization that Mr. Brown has described as his "good right arm."

And this is why millions of Democrats will join with us this fall -- not because they have deserted their Party, but because their Party, under the influence of the CDC clique, has deserted them and the true principles of the Democratic Party.

The people of California know that in the continuing fight for freedom there is no greater need than to strengthen the responsibility and quality of State Government. They know that now is the time to reverse the insidious trend toward more arrogant, power-hungry bureaucracy in Washington. And they know that the best answer to bigger government in Washington is better government in Sacramento.

In this fall's election California will speak to the nation. Let our message not be that we will continue down the dismal road to bigger government, higher taxes, and less freedom. Rather let our voice ring out from the West, saying, "We, the people of California, with a great tradition of seeking opportunity, with a true frontier spirit, cast our vote for free enterprise, self-reliance, local responsibility, and for the best State Government in America." ####

Remarks of Richard Nixon
Annual Meeting of the Section on Family Law
American Bar Association
Noon, Tuesday, August 7, 1962
Bellevue Hotel, San Francisco

There is nothing more important to the survival of our system than the preservation of family ties. Too often we tend to look at great problems, such as the world struggle with communism, merely in terms of governmental actions and solely as the responsibility of high officials. What we fail to bear in mind is that our basic strength derives from our families, our churches, and our daily relations with each other. And the nourishment of our basic strength is just as vital to winning our international struggle as dramatic events in Geneva, Washington, or at the UN.

History tells us that the break-up of families precedes the break-up of civilizations. It is therefore particularly tragic to report that there were 400,000 divorces granted last year in our country -- more than 1,000 each day -- affecting the lives of 300,000 children. And I am sad to say that my State of California had the highest divorce rate in the United States.

For these reasons, it is clear to me that no members of the Bar have greater social responsibility than you who work in the field of family law -- responsibility that goes beyond the "letter of the law". As counselors to those in marital difficulty they must go beyond legal procedure and attempt to strike at the root of the problem.

We all realize that the problems of instability in the home are only symptoms of some malfunctioning in our society -- distressing, fundamental symptoms -- yet not the basic causes of the illness.

These problems are relatively new in our society. In fact, the recent origin of the Section on Family Law of the American Bar Association attests to the newness of the problem. Why is this so?

I believe the difference between ourselves and our ancestors can be summed up in one word -- discipline.

The discipline of our forefathers was partly based upon religious ideals; partly upon exacting demands -- the necessity to tame a continent.

Today we have conquered the wilderness and are a prosperous society.

Fortunately today's freedom from want has encouraged some men to look to new horizons -- to conquer space and do other once undreamed of things.

But regrettably it has also freed other men to look on life as one big free lunch counter.

Basically, and non-legally speaking, this is what we are dealing with in our juvenile courts and our divorce courts.

When we no longer have other battles to fight we tend to fight each other.

To counter this trend, we must work on two levels: the substantive and the procedural.

Turning first to the procedural.

1. I am sure you are all familiar with the work of the Conciliation Court of Los Angeles County, first under the direction of Judge Louis H. Burke, and now

-Over-

presided over by Judge Roger Pfaff.

With a staff of trained marriage counselors, this court has restored over 15,000 children to united homes during the past seven years. The court now reconciles an average of sixty out of every one hundred couples.

I might also add that the savings to the taxpayers by keeping these cases off the relief rolls have been substantial.

Here in California six counties have established conciliation courts modeled on the Los Angeles plan since 1958.

All counties throughout the nation that have a divorce problem warranting special attention should give serious consideration to adopting this system.

2. I believe the time has come to institute widespread teaching of domestic relations in our secondary schools. Here I refer not to sex education but to the teaching of the sanctity of the home, the responsibilities of parenthood, and the fundamentals of marriage relationships.

Let us squarely face up to the fact that the incidence of divorce among teenage marriages is twice as great as any other age group -- and let us do something about it.

3. I believe that much could be accomplished to insure the stability of the home through education in the mass media -- the press, radio and television.

This is a fitting campaign for the Advertising Council. I do not mean anything as trite as "Is This Divorce Necessary?" -- but the dissemination of information on the availability of pre-marital, marriage and family counseling through our community-supported agencies would serve a very useful purpose.

Turning now to the substantive level.

We must rededicate ourselves to our religious ideals, which in too many cases have been eroded by pragmatism in conduct; we must seek the pleasure in duty, rather than the duty of pleasure; we must substitute work and achievement for ease and indolence; and we must return to individual responsibility, not diluted collective responsibility.

In these ways we will recreate the American character that tamed the wilderness. For although the problems we face are not from hunger and want, we nonetheless have very great difficulties ahead.

From without, our country is faced with intensive political and philosophical competition from the communist world. We face a new kind of economic competition from the European Common Market, which will require far-reaching adjustments in our economy. We face new social problems at home, which have been created by an increasingly urban and industrial society. And we continue to face the problems that are always inherent in a democracy.

I firmly believe that as a nation we have the capacity to solve these problems. But it will take renewed effort and dedication, as well as strong individual self-discipline. The work of members of this organization with youth and families can be a major building block in restoring the national qualities that have made America great.

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NIXON FOR GOVERNOR

NEWS
RELEASE



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

Pat Brown said to the Union convention in reference to Richard Nixon:

"You have read in the newspapers that another candidate for Governor of California is approaching labor through the "back door" this year.

"He is afraid to come to you openly and honestly to ask for your support."

* * * * *

Richard Nixon made the following statement regarding Brown's charge:

"Mr. Brown's charge that I am afraid to speak before the AFL-CIO convention is a complete misrepresentation. The truth is that I did not receive an invitation to address the convention. It is significant to note that the only gubernatorial candidate invited to address the convention was Mr. Brown who has been a rubber stamp for everything the union political bosses want--right or wrong.

"The political bosses of the union have dropped an iron curtain to prevent union members from hearing any views except those held by the clique controlling the politics of the union. But they are going to find in this election, as they have on every previous occasion when I have come before the voters in California, that they cannot dictate to union members how they will vote. I shall continue to take my case over their heads directly to union members in my person-to-person campaigning.

"California's wage earners are not fooled by Mr. Brown's campaign slogan "keep California first." They are deeply concerned that California is first in unemployment in the nation. They know that California needs dynamic new leadership which will attract, rather than drive away, the new investment we need to provide more jobs for California's increasing population."

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August 20, 1962

Statement by RICHARD NIXON
August 25, 1962

"Mr. Brown's latest proposal before a political convention is a pathetic political gesture for votes which will fool no one.

"I feel this issue is so important that I challenge Brown to debate me man-to-man on television the subject of which candidate offers the best hope of cutting California's exorbitant taxes.

"If he is really serious about offering a tax cut, why didn't he present it properly to the recent session of the legislature. Was it because he was asking for \$970 million in new bond issues? Brown knows, or should know, in order to attract new industry to California and provide jobs we need real substantial tax cuts based on economy measures in government.

"The record shows that all that Brown has done has been to increase the cost of his octopus state government. If he is sincere, why doesn't he ask for cuts in the cost of government? When he obtained from his controlled legislature an increase in state taxes, he was told on the floor the tax jump was not necessary and the people should not be gouged with higher taxes.

"What this latest Brown blatant and superficial bid for votes amounts to is two-and-a-half million dollars reduction from the Brown billion-dollar tax bite or an offer of \$3 a vote for 840,000 people. This is just a sop, not a solution, for California taxpayers' problems. I have complete confidence in the intelligence of California's voters -- regrettably Brown does not."

NIXON FOR GOVERNOR

NEWS
RELEASE



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

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

Statement by Richard Nixon

This latest blast by one of Brown's numerous spokesmen is just another feeble effort to throw up a smog screen over his attempt to run out on my challenge to debate the issues of this campaign man to man. I have already agreed to two televised appearances with him of the kind he prefers -- joint press conferences, one on October 1st before the UPI and on October 7 and 14 when we will be appearing on "Meet the Press."

But he refuses to let his negotiator even discuss the possibility of meeting me in the kind of debate I prefer and that the great majority of the people of California want to see -- a man to man discussion of his record as Governor. In a nutshell, I have agreed to two joint televised appearances his way. He won't even discuss meeting me my way. His continued refusal to defend his record in a man to man debate can lead to only one conclusion. He is pleading guilty to indecision, inefficiency, and incompetence in handling the affairs of this state. He obviously is afraid that anything he might say in answer to my questions might be held against him by the voters of California. I renew my challenge. My negotiator is ready to talk with his at any time, any place.

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August 30, 1962

NIXON FOR GOVERNOR

NEWS
RELEASE



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

STATEMENT BY RICHARD NIXON

Brown's pitiful record of favoritism, discrimination, cronyism and nepotism, at the expense of California taxpayers, hardly entitles him to talk about the moral tone of politics in state government.

Brown's kick-off speech was in keeping with the statement of his state chairman, that this would be the dirtiest campaign in the history of the state.

Obviously Brown's speech is part of his smear-a-day campaign which has no basis in fact.

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September 4, 1962

STATEMENT BY RICHARD NIXON
Regarding Television Debates

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE
September 6, 1962

I call upon Mr. Brown to withdraw his panicky ultimatums and allow negotiations to resume for televised debates. The people of California want and deserve a man-to-man discussion of the issues.

The events of the past week have only reaffirmed Brown's unwillingness to meet me in open debates. Overtures by my negotiators and by responsible third parties for any fair compromises have been bluntly rebuffed by Brown.

I want to state my position in this matter in precise detail.

I neither set nor accept any deadlines as to when an agreement must be reached to bring about these debates. They are so important to the voters of California that I stand ready to rearrange my campaign schedule at any time to make them possible.

No engagement that either of us has as candidates for this high office is as important as the right of millions of Californians to see and hear the issues discussed in a real debate between the two candidates.

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I have agreed to appear with Mr. Brown at United Press International's convention where we will both be questioned by the press on television. We are likewise appearing on the "Meet the Press" television program. What I want and what the voters expect in addition to these joint televised press conferences is a direct debate on the problems of the state by the candidates themselves.

In the hope of bringing these debates about, I now suggest for Mr. Brown's consideration that someone of the stature and integrity of Mayor Sam Yorty, a former Democratic Congressman and holder of the most important non-partisan office in this state, be appointed as the moderator with whatever power is required to properly conduct man-to-man debates.

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9/6/62

NIXON FOR GOVERNOR HEADQUARTERS

September 7, 1962

STATEMENT OF RICHARD NIXON

I think it is most unfortunate that as a result of Mr. Brown's ultimatum the negotiations for our debates have now been broken off. I believe that the people of California deserve more than that from the two men who are running for the highest office in this state.

Consequently, I want to make a proposition which I believe the people of California will recognize as fair to me and fair to Mr. Brown. In 1960 we had four joint appearances. I believe there should be four this year. I propose now that on the principle point where Mr. Brown and I have disagreed there be a reasonable compromise, each of us going half way.

He wants joint press conferences.

I want man to man debate in which each questions the other.

We both can't have it all our way. I suggest we have four joint appearances. Two of them his way - joint press conferences and two of them my way - man to man debates.

I make this proposal even after he has broken off negotiations because I want to do everything I can as a reasonable contestant for this office to bring to the people of California the debates between the two candidates that they want and should be allowed to hear.

NIXON FOR GOVERNOR

NEWS RELEASE



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

FOR RELEASE:
FLAT PM's
September 12, 1962

Remarks by
RICHARD NIXON
Kick-off Rally
Pomona
September 12, 1962

This is the kick-off of the most important campaign in all California history. For the next Governor has the opportunity to lead our State to greatness at a time when California becomes first in population.

I am confident that this is the kick-off of a winning campaign. Today, I believe it is appropriate for me to state the four basic ground rules that I shall follow during the weeks ahead.

1. I will wage a hard-hitting campaign based solely on the facts -- the most intensive campaign in State history.
2. I will wage a campaign based on the record of my opponent -- the promises not kept, the progress not made, the problems not dealt with.
3. I will wage a campaign based on a blueprint for action -- a positive new Program for a Greater California.
4. I will not stoop to a campaign of personalities -- to the low level of those who campaign against a man's family; to the low level of those who question a man's motives.

I regret that our opponents have other ideas on how the campaign should be waged. Eugene Wyman, Democratic State Chairman, has stated, "This will be the dirtiest campaign in the history of California." Well, if this is a dirty campaign it will be because they make it so, not because I do.

On my part, this will be a fighting campaign, based solely on the truth and the record.

The people of California deserve to hear a debate on this record. But my opponent is afraid to answer my questions on his record man-to-man and he is afraid to state his personal charges against me in my presence.

Therefore, I am going to present the facts about his record completely and comprehensively. And, based on his conduct during the past four years, I shall prove that he is not qualified to continue to serve our State.

* * * * *

This is the six-point indictment that I shall prove in the weeks ahead. And, I am confident that on November 6th the people of California will vote "Guilty as Charged."

1. I shall prove that the present administration is not capable of bringing first-rate men of vision and quality into state government.
2. I shall prove that it is not capable of making the dynamic decisions that California's future progress demands.
3. I shall prove, by the record of extravagance and disrespect for the people's money, that this administration is not worthy of the public trust.
4. I shall prove that my opponent's administration has failed the State in attracting new jobs and retaining California industries.
5. I shall prove that the administration of my opponent is not capable of safeguarding the lives and property of Californians through an effective law enforcement program.
6. I shall prove that this has been a state administration that is not capable of dealing with the communist threat within our borders.

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(MORE)

The case that I shall take to the people of California will show:

-- Under my opponent, we have had the most costly and wasteful state government in the history of our country, which has forced upon our people the heaviest tax burden in the nation.

-- Today we have the worst record of business failures of all major industrial states; the worst record of business bankruptcies in the nation, and a depressingly low record of new plant locations.

-- The record shows not a single item of anti-subversive legislation in four years.

-- And, California also has the worst record of major crimes, despite the best local law enforcement officers in the nation, and an increase in felonies that has been five times greater than the population rise during my opponent's administration.

* * * *

This is the case I will take to the people of California.

This is my opponent's record of promises not kept, progress not made, problems not dealt with. And on this basis alone, Californians are justified in voting the present administration "no confidence." But, in the weeks ahead, I shall also detail my action alternatives.

On seven radio programs, starting on Sunday, September 23rd, and continuing on each Sunday evening until election day, I shall state my "Program for a Greater California."

I shall show how my program will protect the earning and buying power of all citizens; how my program will eliminate the welfare chiselers who have been allowed to siphon money from the truly deserving; how my program will make California a model for effectively dealing with an alien system -- communism -- that vows to bury us; how my experience in international affairs can protect California jobs and industry from unfair foreign competition; how my crusade for new private investment in California will create jobs for the hundreds of thousands of our unemployed and for the 1,700 new people who come to our State each day.

* * * *

(MORE)

Never have the voters of California had a more clear-cut choice. My philosophy and my opponent's are diametrically opposed. He believes the way to progress is through more faith in government. I believe that the way to progress is through more opportunity for people -- for the millions of free Californians.

I believe that California can become the Opportunity State -- a shining example to the nation of how to effectively solve our problems at home through private, individual initiative.

My opponent believes that California can become a shining example of the Handout State -- looking toward Washington to bail it out, turning its duties over to Federal bureaucrats.

Given this choice, I am confident that Californians will choose self-reliance, self-help, and self-respect. And in the years ahead the other states in the Union will follow the example that California is going to start on Inauguration Day, 1963.

NIXON FOR GOVERNOR

NEWS
RELEASE



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

Remarks by
RICHARD NIXON
at Republican Associates Luncheon
San Diego, California
September 12, 1962

FOR NOON RELEASE

The job gap in California must be of vital concern to every citizen. For as long as any section of California suffers from unemployment, or not producing up to its potential, all Californians suffer.

This applies equally to the depression in the lumber and mining industries in the northern counties, the depressed film industry in Los Angeles, or construction stoppage in San Francisco.

But it is particularly true in San Diego. For, as you know, San Diego has been a major labor surplus area since September, 1960. Today, aircraft industry employment alone is 12,800 below a year ago.

Two years ago, on the day I arrived in San Diego, my present opponent announced, "Unemployment is something that I am deeply concerned about." At that time, the unemployment rate in San Diego was 6.7%. Now, after two more years of the present State Administration, the latest complete monthly figures show that unemployment in San Diego is 8.4%.

In fact, these current figures show that San Diego has its highest unemployment rate since 1950 and its lowest employment rate since 1956.

The way to solve this problem is not to sweep it under the rug and say that everything is fine.

The way to solve this problem is not to appoint another meaningless study committee or phony task force.

-MORE-

The present State Administration has done both these things. And last week the study committee chairman, when asked for a progress report by a San Diegan said, "The fact is the key to an early reversal of the downward employment trend in San Diego is in obtaining Federal recognition of the economic value of, and high utilization of, the air frame and aerospace production potential."

In other words, the State committee to solve San Diego's unemployment problem has made this record in seven months: 1) It has abdicated its responsibility to Washington; 2) It has done nothing.

San Diegans have done a first-rate job on their own to attract industry and to diversify. This is a city of unusual vitality and one with an even greater future. You are people who do things and do them well. San Diego has fought for its city's development in the best tradition of our state. But, as I have said, this is all California's fight--not just San Diego's. And this city needs forceful state action to build an economic climate which will help attract the new industry needed here.

I believe that the only way to honestly make new progress in San Diego--and throughout the State--is to end economic ignorance in California government.

As long as we retain a State Administration that has brought to California the most costly and wasteful government in the nation and the highest taxes in the nation, we cannot expect new industries to locate in California in the numbers we need to provide jobs we must have.

As long as we retain a State Administration whose answer to our economic problems is to sit back and hope for Federal contracts, we cannot expect businesses to remain in California. We will continue to lose too many.

We must fight for California's fair share of Federal contracts, but we cannot expect this to solve our problems alone.

The way to bring business and jobs to California is threefold:

1) We must have a vigorous, dynamic "California Crusade for New Business Investment" that will help our chambers of commerce and others as they search out and attract new industries.

2) We must have a state government that cares for the peoples' welfare while living within its means, so that businesses can operate with the assurance that taxes will not continue to skyrocket.

3) We must have a state government in which there is confidence--an administration that is known throughout the nation for its dedication to private

initiative, not government handout.

* * *

I believe that discerning Democrats agree with this analysis and this program. And the presence here today of so many good Democrats attests to this.

As Democrats, you are not deserting your party. Your party in California, under the radical influence of the CDC, has deserted you and the true principles of Democracy.

The handpicked candidates of the leftwing CDC, including my opponent, have put too much faith in government and too little faith in people. And they will find, on November 6th, that the people of California have lost faith in them.

NIXON FOR GOVERNOR

NEWS
RELEASE



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

FOR FLAT PM RELEASE
September 13, 1962

Remarks by Richard Nixon
EUREKA RALLY
September 13, 1962

Major industries throughout California, including the lumber industry, are being allowed to wither on the vine because of the indifference and indecision of the present state administration.

Californians have always been justifiably proud of our timber-base industry. It is the fourth largest industry in our state. The lumberman symbolizes the rugged, enterprising tradition of the Golden State. Now he is in trouble. He needs help from those who share his belief in free competition--not in hand-outs.

As California becomes the first state in population, there is an increasing need for building materials. Our state ranks first in the use of lumber. Forty-three percent of our state land is forest and brush. Seventeen million acres are in commercial forests.

Yet, under the present state administration, employment in lumber production has fallen more than 15 percent. This means fewer jobs. This means painful relocation and adjustment for individuals and families. This means loss of savings to those who believe in our state's growth and who invest in California's development.

The last four years have seen a trend in tax policies which make it less and less profitable to maintain timber lands. Companies have been forced to liquidate timber lands. During the present state administration, four major lumber companies have closed in the Eureka area -- companies with a combined annual production of 185 million feet of lumber and an equivalent amount of plywood production.

The lumber industry has been hamstrung by federal regulations and hard hit by foreign trade policies.

This is a striking indication of how events outside our state's border and our nation's borders directly affect us as Californians.

About half of our commercial forest land in California is in national forest reserves. This means that the Federal Secretary of Agriculture has great power over California's timber industry.

Last February, a four-point program for better relations between the lumber-producing industry and the federal government was presented to Secretary Freeman. This program is designed to make it possible for industries that depend on raw materials from federally-owned lands to operate at a reasonable profit. It is designed to provide independent study of grievances. It is written to provide for appeals outside the federal agency in cases of contract differences. In other words, it asks the government to cease being judge, jury and prosecutor.

(MORE -- OVER)

This program deeply involves California. Yet the policy of the administration in Sacramento has been one of complete silence. There has not been one word from the Governor.

The people of California must have a state administration that will fight for the rights of our lumbermen.

Here is my six-point action program to replace lethargy in Sacramento with decisive state leadership.

1. FOREIGN COMPETITION:

--Vigorous, forceful opposition to unfair competition from Canada and Japan -- where there are lower wages and lower shipping costs.

-- I know from my experience in Washington that unless California has a strong voice our state will be sold down the river. I intend to fight for a sound approach to our timber industry's present distress.

--While there has been silence from Washington and from Sacramento California's share of the East coast waterborne lumber supply has dropped 50 percentage points in the last four years.

2. RESEARCH

--Expand the University of California program that seeks new uses for lumber and new adaptations for lumber products.

--Initiate a program in the business administration departments of our universities to solve timber marketing problems.

-- Speed up studies to shorten the length of time it takes a tree to grow to commercial size in order to get more growth on fewer acres.

3. GREEN GOLD:

-- Put pressure where necessary to end the give-away of valuable national forest lands under the guise of mining-- the so-called "Green Gold Scandal."

4. TAX REVIEW:

-- Start an immediate review of state tax policies in order to ultimately encourage the growth of future timber resources.

5. FOREST FIRE PREVENTION:

-- Step up state forest fire prevention programs, as well as encourage private parties to institute active fire prevention programs.

6. ADMINISTRATION:

-- End the rule of Czar William Warne, who, as my opponent's "super administration", has swallowed up the State Division of Forestry, as well as the Department of Conservation, Water Resources, Fish and Game, and Parks and Recreation.

FOR FLAT AM RELEASE
September 14, 1962

Remarks of Richard Nixon
MASONIC CONSTITUTION DAY CELEBRATION
Chico State College Auditorium
CHICO
September 13, 1962

At a time when the Communists are stepping up activity in Cuba and probing in Berlin, we can only assume that they are also intensifying their campaign of internal subversion within our national borders. This has always been the Communist pattern.

While we are spending billions to oppose Communism abroad, it is imperative that we also have an effective anti-Communist program at home.

It is not enough to say that this is a federal problem. I believe that each state has a vital role to play in supplementing national programs.

California, which has not had a single item of anti-subversive legislation in the past four years, must reverse this dismal record and become a shining example to the nation. This is expected of the state that will soon become first in population. I have had 14 years of experience in fighting Communism and I plan to give personal direction to a hard-hitting, three-point action program of anti-Communist education, investigation and legislation.

This is not a partisan matter. Democrats and Republicans alike recognize the grave dangers of Communism in California. In fact, a state senate committee reports that Communist activity in California has "picked up momentum and has steadily been gaining strength."

I believe that millions of Democrats in our state were shocked by the failure of their party's State Committee to adopt a resolution denying membership in the Democratic party organization to Communists. One of the arguments for shelving this resolution, given by Senator George Miller, was that there are 35 Communists who are members of the Democratic organization.

- more -

It is impossible for a Communist to be a loyal American and it is just as impossible for a Communist to be a good Democrat or a good Republican.

There is no room in either of our great political parties for members of an organization who are dedicated to the overthrow of our government. For both parties, despite their differences on other issues, are united in support of our constitution.

This is the three-pronged anti-Communist program that I believe must be vigorously pursued in California.

1. Investigation:

There must be public support for legislative investigating committees on both the state and national level.

I served on the House Committee on Un-American Activities for four years. My work was often unpopular. But I am proud of my service. And I am firmly convinced that the Committee performs a necessary function: first, of exposing the Communist tactics for the American people to see; second, of investigating the executive branch of government to uncover weaknesses in our security programs; third, of developing legislation to deal with Communism in the United States.

2. Legislation:

There must be public support of loyalty and security programs for federal, state, and local employees.

Working for the Government of the State of California -- or the United States government -- is a privilege, not a right. And a government employee should not be allowed to belong to an organization whose objective is the overthrow of the very government for which he is working.

We must deny the use of tax-supported schools for speeches by individuals who defy the subversive activities control act or who plead the fifth amendment before grand juries or legislative committees.

2. Legislation, cont'd...

During the past few months I have had the privilege of talking on 15 college and university campuses in our state. I have found that there is no policy by the state administration to guide the college and university presidents in the state system on Communist speakers. I believe that a firm policy directive must be laid down by executive order and legislation.

3. Education:

We must greatly improve and make mandatory a program of teaching Communism tactics and the alternatives of freedom in our high schools, using authoritative text-books and trained teachers.

We must also have a voluntary program on Communism available on the adult level.

I feel very strongly about this question of education. As I have travelled around the country, I have found that the trouble with our attitude toward Communism is not too much patriotism or too little patriotism, but too little knowledge.

9/13/62

NIXON FOR GOVERNOR

NEWS
RELEASE



State Headquarters: 3908 Wilshire Blvd., Los Angeles 5, California DU 5-9161
September 14, 1962

Remarks by
RICHARD NIXON
Turlock Rally
September 14, 1962

We cannot short change the youth of California. As we become the first State in the nation, our future depends on the education of our young people. It is therefore imperative that we have the necessary school construction funds for our rapidly expanding educational needs.

This is why I strongly endorse Proposition 1-A. This is why I endorsed the original school construction bond issue on April 28th in an address before the California Teachers Association and the National Education Association. This is why I reaffirmed my strong views by approval of a school construction bond issue on June 6th, the day after the primary.

In June, when I called upon my opponent to call a special session of the Legislature, I urged him to separate the education aspects of the Proposition from the other issues. To have had a straight school construction proposition on the ballot, unencumbered by other questions, would have shown good faith in the educational system of our State. For I believe that the people will vote for school construction when it is a legitimate need.

But the present State Administration placed politics above education and insisted on putting the bond issue before the people in November in exactly the same form in which it was defeated three months ago.

While I strongly favor Proposition 1-A, I regret that my opponent's administration has planned its budget so badly that the money for school construction cannot be raised unless the people further mortgage their future through more bonded indebtedness.

My opponent's irresponsible spending policies have made this bond issue necessary. But our worthy institutions, such as Stanislaus State College, must not be penalized for his recklessness. We must continue to expand our state colleges and universities to produce the type of young men and women who will be able to build a greater California.

The present administration is the first government in California history that has attempted to finance current expenditures from the proceeds of a bond issue that the people have not yet approved. I am sure that my opponent does not kite his personal checks. Why should he then kite the public checks of our state?

The history of Proposition 1-A is graphic proof of the fiscal chaos in Sacramento under the present State government.

NIXON FOR GOVERNOR

NEWS
RELEASE

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

News Bureau: Sandy Quinn -- Ron Ziegler

FOR FLAT AM RELEASE

September 15, 1962

Remarks by
RICHARD NIXON
Lancaster
September 14, 1962

The record of the present administration in creating jobs and a healthy business climate in California should be called, "How to Fail in Government Without Really Trying."

This is California's economic barometer during the past four years:

- Unemployment up.
- Taxes up.
- Cost of government up.
- Business failures up.
- Work stoppages up.
- Business bankruptcies up.

At a time when we are becoming first in population, our state government has clearly substituted smugness and complacency for meaningful achievements.

Today, two major challenges confront California. The challenge of growth and the challenge of competition.

There are 1,600 more people in our state each day. These ~~new~~ people, as well as those already living in California, must have jobs. But attracting new industries to create the necessary new jobs takes fight--for we are in a no-holds-barred competition with the other states, particularly in the East and South.

And, unfortunately, our state government has refused to fight hard enough. It has failed to meet both the challenge of growth and the challenge of competition.

By counting the number of Californians who do not have jobs, we can measure how the present administration has failed to meet the challenge of growth.

From 1950 to 1959, the number of unemployed dropped 15.4%. But from 1959 to 1961, under the present administration, the total number of Californians unemployed rose 52.6%.

We can measure the failure of this state administration to meet the challenge of competition by comparing our record of new plants with that of New York.

During 19 months -- in 1961 and 1962 -- New York built or started more than three times as many new plants as did California -- 521 compared with 159.

(MORE - OVER)

In fact, the only nationwide survey on new plant location shows that we ranked a lowly ninth behind New York, Pennsylvania, Illinois, Texas, Florida, Massachusetts and North Carolina.

And new investment and jobs will continue to dry up as long as industry is sandbagged by new taxes and harassment from anti-business bureaucrats.

There is only one road to a greater California -- a California with enough jobs for all. This is the Free Enterprise Road.

We must give the first State in the nation a government that will vigorously crusade for new private business investment; an administration that will cut the cost of government so that California taxes will be low enough to make us competitive with the rest of the nation, and a government that will inspire confidence because it is wholly dedicated to encouraging private growth.

My opponent and I are diametrically opposed. We give the voters a clear-cut choice. His philosophy is that it is better to turn to government than to private individuals. While I firmly believe that we should never turn to government where private individuals can do the job.

We can continue to turn to bigger and bigger government -- in Washington and Sacramento -- and make California into a Handout State. Or we can look to the millions of free Californians and become a great Opportunity State.

There is no excuse whatsoever for California not to lead the nation in new jobs through new investments. We have the skilled manpower. We have the resources. Now all we need is a new administration that will say to investors, "The welcome mat is out. Bring your new plants to California. Make your new jobs in California. It's a great place to live and a great place to do business".

(Transcript of Press Conference)
Statler Hilton Hotel, Los Angeles

OPENING STATEMENT:

Gentlemen, as this press conference begins I am going to make a statement on an issue that is not directly related to the California campaign, but which does affect the people of California and the people of the nation. The reason I am departing from my usual custom during the campaign of devoting my comments only to state issues will be apparent as I make this statement.

On April 20th of last year, as you gentlemen may recall, I met with President Kennedy the day after the Cuban invasion failed. On that occasion, I made a personal commitment to President Kennedy. I think this is the appropriate time for me to make that commitment again publicly. I told him that I felt it was imperative that he as President of the United States take the necessary steps to avoid the building up of a Communist beachhead in Cuba ninety miles from our shores.

I recognize that he within his own official family has some advisors who were telling him that he could not and should not risk strong action because of the political consequences in the event that such action might involve risk of armed conflict. I told him that speaking as one Republican leader that I would support any action that he considered necessary to contain a Communist beachhead in Cuba and that I would support that even though that action involved friction.

Today I reiterate that statement. I believe the time has come for stronger action in Cuba. At the present time, we see that there are vital reports from our own people - 5,000 Soviet troops in Cuba. The fact that they are wearing civilian clothes rather than Red Army uniforms does not get away from the point that they are Soviet troops. Also, I do not think that you can brush this off on the basis that these troops are armed with defensive rather than offensive arms. As the distinguished military columnist Hanson Baldwin said recently, "Whether arms are defensive or offensive depends upon the intent of the man who has them." A gun can be defensive if the man intends to use it only in self-defense, but it's certainly a very lethal useful offensive weapon if it is to be used for that purpose.

And the other point that should be made is that the greatest danger as far as the Cuban beachhead is concerned is not to the United States of America and our security, we can handle the Communists in Cuba, but the danger to the surrounding countries in

the Carribean area because Cuba now is a cancer in the western hemisphere with all the possibilities of spreading throughout that hemisphere and taking over other countries.

Now we come to the key point, - what can, what should the President do? I do not believe that an individual outside the Administration should indicate the specific course of action that the President should take. He is the man who knows what our abilities are, what our other commitments around the world are, and what risks we would be taking. I do believe, however, that the objective of action which he must decide at the highest level within the Administration at the present time is simply this. The flow of arms into Cuba must be stopped by whatever means are necessary and that he determines he is willing to use. And the spread of Communist poison through infiltration and small arms to other parts of Latin America must be stopped. To put it in one word, the Castro-Communist-Soviet regime in Cuba must be quarantined. The United States of America, under President Kennedy's leadership, is the only nation that can accomplish this result. I, speaking as a leader of my Party, pledge unqualified support to whatever action President Kennedy decides is necessary to quarantine Castro and Communism in Cuba -- to stop the flow of arms into Cuba and to stop the flow of infiltration and subversion of Communism to other parts of Latin America.

I recognize that there are those who say there are risks involved in taking stronger action than we have already taken. But the risks of inaction are far greater -- we can't wait to let the dust settle in Cuba.

END OF OPENING STATEMENT:

Q. Are we calling for a Naval blockade of Cuba?

A. I will support any action including a blockade if the President of the United States decides that is the best method to use. There are several methods open to him - a blockade, for example, taking the proper measures with our allies to see that their bottoms are not used for the purpose of transporting arms to Cuba, but here is the decision that the President must make and I am not going to say specifically what he should do. I will say that if he determines a Naval blockade or any other action necessary, I will support it because his judgment is the one we should follow and that the nation should support.

Q. Do you think, Sir, that this is a major move on the part of the Russians for penetration of Latin America? Would you say that this is their big move for blacking out our way of life?

A. They aren't interested at all in the few people in Cuba. Otherwise, they would be concerned about the fact that they are treating them in such a terrible way and that Cuba, at the present time, has been reduced to the worst standard of living it has had in generations. Their interest is infiltrating all of Latin America and Cuba as a beachhead.

Q. If one of our blockade should be fired upon and sunk, would it ensue the danger of war breaking out?

A. There is always the danger of war in taking any strong action in dealing with an aggressor, but there is a certainty of war, in my opinion, if you do not act until the beachhead has been built to a greater point, which the Cuban beachhead will actually reach. So my point is that you must take away the risk of the danger of war which you refer to by taking action whether it's a blockade or otherwise the danger of war of inaction, I think will be even greater. It's the same argument that we had at the time of Quemoy and Matsu incident, the same argument we had at the time of the Lebanon landing. There, in both cases, President Eisenhower took strong action - that action risked war but if he had not acted, it was President Eisenhower's judgement that war would be almost inevitable. In each of those instances, war was avoided. I believe that war will not come if strong action is taken. I believe that war is risked if action is not taken and Communism spreads to other parts of Latin America.

Q. Would you be prepared to risk nuclear war over Cuba?

A. I would be prepared to support President Kennedy in any action that he determines is necessary to stop the flow of arms into Cuba.

Q. Mr. Nixon, are these remarks of yours being made as candidate for Governor of California or as titular head of the Republican party?

A. I don't consider myself to be the titular head of the Republican Party of the nation. I am a candidate for governor of California and I am making these remarks not as a candidate for Governor, but as an individual who has been very much aware of these problems through the years, who had a conversation with the President with regards to it and who has some influence, I suppose, in the nation. I simply want to go on the record with what I said to President Kennedy over a year ago that I, as one Republican, will support the stronger action that I believe is necessary and support it without qualification.

Q. Mr. Nixon, would you comment on the use of allied ships to deliver goods to Cuba.

A. I have strong convictions on this. My own view is that President Kennedy should consider means to stop our allies, and they are good allies, and I know this will cause some difficulties with them. Stop our allies from allowing their ships to be used to transport goods to Cuba. This is a matter which the President only can decide because he knows what our commitments are with our allies and what means we have at our disposal to stop them.

Q. Would a military blockade of Cuba, however, also keep out allied ships? Would it be used against them?

A. If they were carrying arms to Cuba, it would. But on this score, it would certainly seem to me that in the event we decided to move in that direction, it would certainly seem logical that our allies would see the eventualities and would agree voluntarily to take the action that they should take on this.

Q. Is the objection then to the delivery of arms rather than food or other goods?

A. Exactly. I do not consider the delivery of food and medicines to Cuba as being a proper subject for blockade. I am speaking of arms and strategic materials.

Q. Mr. Nixon, have we abandoned the Monroe Doctrine? How can we revitalize it?

A. I am talking about the Monroe Doctrine. An action by President Kennedy indicating what the United States will do will revitalize the Monroe Doctrine. May I say in that connection, what I am suggesting is that this action may have to be taken unilaterally. President Kennedy, on April 21st, the day after I met with him, appeared before the nation's editors and he himself said at that time that the United States might have to resort to unilateral action to protect its interests and to protect the interests of the free world in that area. We all hoped it would not be necessary, that all of our allies in Latin America would join with us. But if they will not, President Kennedy's assertion over a year ago that we would act alone must be the course of action that we will take and I would support it.

Q. Do you personally favor a military blockade?

A. I favor any course of action that President Kennedy determines necessary. If he determines a military blockade is within the capabilities of the United States and he determines that such a blockade is the best method of stopping the flow of arms into

Cuba, I would favor it. Here again, I point out, that determination is for him to make. If he finds that there are means short of a military blockade, an agreement with our allies for example, which would stop the flow of arms, which would do the job, then that, of course, is what I would take. This is the President's decision and I am only indicating that the decision must be adequate enough to stop the flow of arms into Cuba.

Q. (Not audible)

A. As I understand the question, in view of my statements with regard to Southeast Asia, which the gentleman approves, if I am elected Governor of California, what will I do specifically to deal with Communism in California? Is that correct?

Yes.

I have outlined a program dealing with Communism in California to supplement what we are doing nationally. I believe that the program is an effective one; I set it forth in my speech at Chico State College a few days ago.

Q. Mr. Nixon, on a political level, are you concerned that your opposition in this campaign may take advantage of your making statements of an international stature and international scope rather than addressing yourself to California issues?

A. I am sure that is a possibility. I have made it absolutely clear that I am running for Governor of California and that I, under no circumstances, will be a candidate in 1964 for the presidency of the United States, and I hope to be supporting the man who is elected President on the Republican ticket in 1968. As far as this particular matter is concerned, this, it seems to me, is very appropriate and is, as a matter of fact, necessary for me to comment because of the personal commitment I made to President Kennedy a year ago.

Q. Do you believe the Kennedy Administration handling of Cuba should be a campaign issue?

A. I had hoped it would not become an issue. President Kennedy, as you recall, made the handling of the Cuban situation by the Eisenhower Administration a very effective campaign issue against us and I would say that one of the purposes of the campaign is to spell out these issues so that the nation can be aware of what the alternatives are. I would hope that President Kennedy, by strong action now, would remove the Cuban issue from the campaign and if he acts strongly, believe me, it won't be an issue as far as I am concerned.

Q. Mr. Nixon, what is your reaction to the continued Democratic contention that on the subject of California, you have no platform, that you are running on no real California issues?

A. All that I can say is that my friends on the other side who say this have not been reading my speeches, have not been paying attention to my press conferences and they have not been paying attention to my general statements in this regard. In the primary campaign, I set forth nine specific programs in the field of welfare, in the field of law enforcement, in the field of urban problems, in the field of government reorganization for the people of California, to name only a few. In this final campaign I am setting forth programs, I set forth one on fish and game last week, and on the seven major radio broadcasts, I am going to spell them out. I can only hope that by the time the campaign is over that my opponents on the other side, as well as those who are supporting me, will read and listen to what I am saying and they will learn that I am setting forth a specific program for California.

Q. Mr. Nixon, did you confer with former President Eisenhower or any other Republican leader before making your statement today?

A. No, I did not. This statement is made on my own and I conferred with nobody else. I am glad you asked that question as I am not indicating this as so-called Republican policy. This is not a Republican-Democratic fight. This is simply an issue involving the security of the United States made by one individual who ran for President against President Kennedy, who debated this issue in the campaign with him, who has indicated his complete support of the President in taking stronger action.

Q. (Not audible)

A. No. The only reference to it was made in the portion of my book to the effect that I did discuss the Cuban situation but the time that I met with President Kennedy, I recalled the usual rule that you do not go out and have a press conference with regard to what the Chief of State said to me.

Q. Mr. Nixon, your commitment to the President at that time must have been given as a Republican leader. When you went to the White House, he must have regarded you as head of the Republican Party in asking you for this commitment.

A. At that time, he did not ask for a commitment. I offered this voluntarily and at that time I trust you can say that is correct. At that time, I was not a candidate

for Governor and at that time, I was speaking in my capacity as a Republican leader but I have never attempted to take upon myself the matter of being the only leader of the Republican Party. The word "titular" means nothing in my opinion and I accept that.

Q. On the state issue of particular importance to Los Angeles, do you anticipate that this pollution control may become an issue?

A. Air pollution control should not be an issue but instead a bipartisan program and both candidates should support reasonable methods of taking care of it. One of my major television, and I should say radio talks, which I am setting forth affirmative programs, will deal with urban problems and air pollution control and transit problems will be covered very extensively in it. I would hope that what I say in that radio broadcast would also have the support of my opponent.

Q. (Not audible)

A. Yes -- what I was referring to was this. In the newspapers at that time were columns and other so-called ghost stories which those of us on the outside have to read and pay some attention to, to the effect that some of President Kennedy's more politically motivated advisors were urging him to do nothing that might risk his becoming a belligerent President, nothing that would risk the possibility of war, for example. And I would make it clear that I support strong action in this instance.

Q. Mr. Nixon, yesterday Senator Kuchel told us that he feels that the present Federal Subversive laws are adequate. Do you concur?

A. They ~~are~~ adequate from the federal level, yes; but I think that at the state level we need some additional laws.

Q. Does this imply Communism will be a leading, if not the leading, issue in the remaining weeks of this California campaign?

A. Only if my opponent fails to come along with what I think is a very reasonable and responsible program, which I have outlined.

Q. Will you elaborate on this program?

A. Yes, I will elaborate briefly. I have indicated that I believe no individual who refuses to answer questions on the grounds of self-incrimination with regard to subversive activities before a federal grand jury or before a legally constituted legislative investigating committee of either the state or the federal government should be allowed to teach or speak in any tax supported institution in the State of California. My opponent disagrees with me on that up to this point. He has indicated, for example,

in the Wilkinson case when Wilkinson pleaded the Fifth Amendment that he thought that he should be allowed, as he was allowed, to speak at the University of California campus. This is a clear cut difference between us. I have also indicated that I favor provision by legislation and also by executive order in which no individual who refuses to register with the Attorney General under the Subversive Activities Control Act of 1951, which I helped to write, will be allowed the privilege of speaking on a tax supported institution in the State of California.

Q. Isn't it possible in California today for a person who refuses to sign an oath to teach in California?

A. No. The oath thing is one thing, but the oath only deals with the question of whether or not an individual says he is or is not a member of certain organizations. I am now speaking of a specific act, the act on the part of an individual who, after signing such an oath, is asked to testify before a committee or a grand jury and then pleads the Fifth Amendment and says he will not cooperate with the legally constituted arms of this government in exposing and dealing with subversive activities.

Q. Are there such people now teaching in California?

A. I don't claim that there are. This is a preventive measure.

Q. Mr. Nixon, some of the Democratic Party leaders say that you are using the charge that Brown's Administration has a "do nothing" attitude towards Communism as a sign of desperation on your part. Do you feel at all that way about it?

A. Well, let's understand very clearly who raised this issue. This issue was raised at the Democratic State Convention. A resolution was introduced at that Convention by Speaker Unruh, a very simple resolution, which would have had the effect of keeping Communists out of the Democratic Party organization and members of the John Birch Society as well. It was a two-pronged resolution. That resolution was defeated by a very powerful vote. The man who led the group to defeat was Senator George Miller. Now in the debate on that resolution, Senator Miller made a statement. I have it here in front of me as there has been some doubt as to what he said. Incidentally, I am quoting from Sid Kossen's article in the San Francisco Examiner on August 27th. He is my source. I quote, "Miller said that he was not afraid of Birchers and said that he was sure at best there were no more than 35 Communists in California's Democratic Party organization." He goes on to say, and now I am reading a direct quote from his article, "The Democratic Party is big enough to extend its

facilities to unpopular ideas," he urged. "If they are breaking the law call a cop, but they will not crust the Party and we will not send it to new heights by this resolution." Let me make it very clear. Senator Miller, Governor Brown, have a perfect right to disagree with me on whether or not Communists should be in or out of the Democratic Party organization. I stated in Chico that I believe that Communists could not be either good Democrats or good Republicans and I agree with Speaker Unruh that Communists should not be in the Democratic Party or the Republican Party. And so this, therefore, becomes a campaign issue and when somebody suggests that because I raised this point that I am questioning Mr. Miller's loyalty or Mr. Brown's loyalty, they are missing it altogether. Perfectly loyal Americans can disagree as to whether or not those who plead the Fifth Amendment.....

Q.....whether you were questioning anyone's loyalty, sir, but campaign tactics.

A. Mr. Miller, to whom you referred earlier, did say that I was questioning the loyalty.....and that's the point I wish to make.....

Q. He said a good many things, but he also said that he felt you were using this charge as a sign your campaign had not gotten off the ground and you were reaching for this out of desperation. That was the point I wanted you to comment upon.

A. Not at all. I consider it the responsibility of a candidate for Governor to discuss every issue which is the prerogative of the Governor or one who becomes Governor. And one of the decisions the Governor must make is whether or not he is going to support legislation to deal with subversive activities. I am going to support it. I am against having people who plead the Fifth Amendment when questioned on subversive meetings or teachings in tax supported institutions. Mr. Brown is for it. Now that is a clear issue and the people have a chance to choose.

Q. What about the other half of that resolution. Do you think a Birch member can be either a good Democrat or a good Republican?

A. I have made my position with regard to the John Birch Society clear long before most of those presently discussing it ever raised it. Over a year ago I expressed my opinion with regard to the John Birch Society and I have reiterated it on many occasions and I have the same attitude today as I did before.

Q. Mr. Nixon, did you personally believe that Governor Brown is soft on Communism?

A. Not at all. There is no charge that Governor Brown is soft on Communism. The question here is on what methods are used by people who are not Communists, are anti-Communism, and Governor Brown certainly is that. I am sure he is just as much against Communism as I am. As to what methods we are going to use -- to deal with -- I just happen to believe that we need stronger methods than Governor Brown's. Here is where we disagree.

Q. In your speech at Pomona, you said that this Administration is incapable in dealing with Communism in(not audible).

A. Well, perhaps to get it into simpler words, I would say that his Administration by its record has indicated that it cannot deal effectively with Communism. That's a matter of opinion on my part, one of the reasons for that is his Administration, and he, are so closely tied to the California Democratic Council which is opposed to dealing effectively with Communism, which is opposed to the Committee on Un-American Activities, and which opposes the loyalty oaths and opposes other actions which even Governor Brown has at long last determined are not as agreeable as they should be.

Q. Mr. Nixon, do you believe that Governor Brown has truly turned his back on the CDC, ADA, the National Lawyers Guild and all the rest?

A. He has great opportunity during the course of this campaign to make it absolutely clear that his statement to the effect that he disagreed with some CDC positions and also goes with others as well. I would say that Governor Brown will now support the strong positions I take about dealing with Communism in the State of California, that would be quite effective in pointing up his complete divorce from the CDC. As to the present time, Governor Brown, it seems to me, is trying to have his cake and eat it too. It was he who said that he was the champion of the CDC after they adopted some of his resolutions that he, in this election year, has now decided to repudiate. It was he who said the CDC was his strong right arm and I would suggest that he should make an unequivocal statement with regard to the CDC generally. Because let's remember one thing -- there has been a lot of talk about the John Birch Society. The John Birch Society is not a Republican Party organization. It is not an official organization of the Republican Party. It has not endorsed me. The CDC is, and certainly at the very minimum, the leading voluntary Democratic Party organization and it has endorsed Brown and I think he should disassociate himself with and from those positions and certainly that kind of

leadership, that the CDC indicates, and I might add one thing, a pretty good chance for him to do so is to say unequivocally whether he stands with Unruh or with Miller with regard to this resolution as far as Communists are concerned in the Democratic Party. He has said nothing to this point.

Q. To return to this earlier thing on Cuba on this matter of quarantine or not how quickly could this be accomplished? Are you asking for this immediately?

A. The program must be initiated immediately. This requires consultation with allies. It requires some action by Congress, but above everything else, if the President of the United States at this time would make an unequivocal statement, or if he would just repeat what he said on April 21st, 1961, after the fiasco at the Bay of Pigs, this would be very reassuring to the American people. The President's position needs to be reiterated so that the American people and the Communists will know that we are not going to tolerate a Communist beachhead ninety miles from our shore.

Q. Mr. Truman said last night that former President Eisenhower should have stopped the trouble in Cuba, but he didn't have the guts to do it. Would you comment on that?

A. I have had many disagreements with former President Truman and merely turn the other cheek. One thing that I will praise him for is that he has lots of guts. I felt that he had guts when he took the action he did going into Korea. I thought he had guts when he made the decision to drop the atomic bomb which ended World War II. I don't think, however, that it comes very well from a man who has held the high responsibility as President, who does have guts, to question the guts of a man who led America to victory in World War II, who moved on Quemoy and Matsu, who moved on Lebanon and kept this nation at peace without surrender for eight years.

Q. Have you abandoned hope of TV debates? And do you anticipate any support from Mayor Yorty of Los Angeles?

A. I will answer the second part of your question. I will not speak, of course, speak for Mayor Yorty or any other individual until he speaks for himself. Mayor Yorty is a Democrat, and has been my friend, but I have no indication that he will support me in this campaign and it would be presumptuous for me to discuss it. I will, of course, work very closely with Mayor Yorty. The reason I am seeing him tomorrow is to talk about some of our urban problems.

Q. (Not audible) Concerns the John Birch Society.

A. My position has been stated and reiterated as far as the John Birch Society is concerned. I still hold to that position and am not going to change. As far as campaigning for candidates for federal office is concerned, I am running my own state campaign for a California position and that campaign has been run and will continue to be run independently of nominees for federal office.

Q. A moment ago, you said you had not been endorsed by the John Birch Society and the extreme right wing elements of your party, while following reluctantly, are not tugging at the tails of your coat. Do you think this helps or hinders your chances?

A. Probably hinders. In a close campaign a man needs every bit of support he can get and I know that there are those who suggest that I made my statement over a year ago before I became a candidate. I am going to hold to my position and the political consequences will have to be what they are.

Q. Do you think your adherence to principle might deprive you of your future political plans?

A. It might, but every man at times has to make that very difficult choice. I made that choice and I think it is in the best interests of my party.

Q. You said that you didn't think Brown was soft on Communism and then you went on to call for stronger measures than he had advocated? Would it be correct to say he is weak on Communism?

A. I think that is a very appropriate question. The term soft on Communism means to the layman that an individual is soft with his regard to opposition to Communism. I want nobody to have any doubt on that score. I don't consider Governor Brown to be soft in his opposition to Communism. He is against Communism as are all loyal Democrats and Republicans in this state.

I believe that in determining what courses of action can be taken to deal with Communism that his programs are ineffective. One of the reasons I believe his programs are ineffective is because of the CDC wing in his party which puts great pressure on him every time a strong step is recommended. It defeats resolutions like the Unruh resolution. What I am separating here is a man's motive from what he does. I don't question Governor Brown's motives or his basic loyalties at all -- and I'm sure he doesn't question mine. What I am saying is that I disagree with him on how

we implement our deep set motives -- our opposition to Communism and our loyalty to the United States.

Q. Is there a Communist menace in California?

A. There is a Communist menace all over the United States. We can only assume that when the Communists are stepping up their activity in Cuba, in Laos, in Viet Nam that there is no question there is a Communist menace. Let me describe that menace in just one word. It isn't a menace that Communism is going to take over the United States by subversion. Next year or fifty years from now. It isn't a menace that our young people are going to be corrupted by Communism. But the menace is this, International Communism has declared war on the United States and other free nations. Every Communist Party member, and I speak with authority in this field, is a conscious agent and dedicated and willing to do espionage work or anything in behalf of the international Communism movement. For example, the Communists led the riots against the House Un-American Activities Committee in San Francisco. Not because they are talking free speech, but because they are against it because they are Communists. The Communists will lead the program for ban the bomb not because, they like some pacifists, are concerned about the bomb and its terrible effects in the event war comes but because that serves Soviet foreign policy. I say that this kind of activity in the United States has to be dealt with -- dealt with within our constitutional provisions as I have constantly insisted upon where it has to be dealt with. I want my State of California to lead the nation in a program that will supplement what we do nationally.

Q. Senator Kuchel has indicated that he is running an independent campaign. Does this imply a split with you or the regular Republican organization?

A. No, that is the California tradition. Senator Kuchel has always run an independent campaign. Running for Vice President and President of the United States, I had the responsibility to campaign throughout the nation and the state for federal nominees. Because I was going to have to work with them. Now I am running for Governor and I am campaigning for my colleagues on the state ticket and for the nominees for Assembly. I am running an independent campaign. However, as far as the federal level is concerned, and I am not campaigning with Senator Kuchel or other federal nominees. The issues are different, we have different financial programs, and that will continue to be the policy.

Q. Can you give us examples of how Communist subversion has increased in California since 1958?

A. The report of the Burns Committee which was filed late in 1961 and issued in 1962, in which it indicated in the period of its surveillance of Communism, particularly in educational institutions, there had been an increase in Communist activity. Beyond that I will not go further and I will spell that out in a number of major speeches as I have the opportunity.

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NIXON FOR GOVERNOR

NEWS
RELEASE

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

News Bureau: Sandy Quinn -- Ron Ziegler

Herbert G. Klein, Press Secretary

Remarks by
RICHARD NIXON
September 20, 1962

For PM Release
September 20, 1962

(Remarks made during Mr. Nixon's person-to-person bus tour of the San Joaquin Valley, including stops in Delano, Porterville, Lindsay, Visalia, Hanford and Fresno.)

Secretary of Agriculture Freeman has just been here to try to stamp out the farm revolt in California. We welcome him to our fair climate. But we do not welcome his attempt to put California's farmers in a bureaucratic straightjacket made in Washington, D.C.

The California farmer does not need to be told about marketing orders from the man from Minnesota. We can tell him that the concept of marketing orders originated in our state nearly 30 years ago and has always had bi-partisan support. But Californians believe that marketing orders mean self-management from the bottom up, rather than know-it-all management from the top down.

Today, in California, our number one industry is being treated like a step-child. This is particularly evident from the low calibre of the agricultural appointees in the present state administration. And it is impossible to get a first-rate job out of second-rate politicians.

During the past four years, the great California tradition of a nonpartisan State Board of Agriculture has been shattered and the Board now consists of eight members of the same political party and one traditionally academic member.

The key position of State Director of Agriculture was first turned over to Czar William Warne, who tried to kidnap the Department and bury it in his empire, and then turned over to James Ralph, who was later fired by the Federal government for accepting favors from Billie Sol Estes,

* * * * *

-MORE-

We must replace indecision and incompetents with this five-point program for dynamic state leadership.

1. California's agricultural programs must be administered by the most experienced and highly qualified men in the State, without regard to whether a man is a Democrat or a Republican.

2. We must have a State administration that will firmly oppose the 160-acre limitation on State-financed water projects, so that this outmoded concept will not be used as a political instrument for expropriation.

3. We must have a State administration that will stand up and fight for California's share of world markets and not allow our crops to be sold down the river by State Department negotiators in Washington, D.C.

4. We must have a State administration that will fight to get California a voice on the U.S. Tariff Commission. Although we are the largest agricultural exporting state in the nation, there is no Californian on the Commission. On May 30, I called on my opponent to meet with the State Congressional Delegation to propose a candidate for an existing vacancy. Nearly four months have gone by and still no action has been taken.

5. We must have a State administration that will support the farmer's need for a supplemental labor supply when there is a shortage of qualified local workers. Perishable crops cannot be allowed to rot in the fields because of phony labor disputes and bureaucratic harassment.

* * * * *

As California becomes the first state in population, it is imperative that we get a new administration that will restore the farmer's confidence in his government and fight for a prosperous agricultural economy that will serve the best interests of farmers, farm workers and consumers.

NIXON FOR GOVERNOR

NEWS
RELEASE



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

Remarks by Richard Nixon
San Jose State College
San Jose, California
September 20, 1962

For Release Flat AM's
September 21, 1962

Based on a study of California welfare costs by nationally recognized experts, I shall make recommendations in the field of welfare that will result in a savings of 27 million dollars in federal, state and county costs and still give California the most generous and humane program in the nation.

Moreover, this saving to the taxpayers will be made without cutting one cent from the aid to the needy aged program or from others who are entitled to welfare payments.

Without depriving a single child in need, 25 million dollars can be cut from the Aid to Needy Children program by responsible changes in the law and regulations.

Another 2 million dollars will be saved in the handling of prescriptions by cutting the cost of red tape. California now pays 75 cents on each prescription for paper work alone, while the Veterans Administration processes prescriptions for only 21 cents.

Today, under the present state administration, California's handling of welfare programs has become a national disgrace. Costs have risen three and one half times faster than our population growth. Chiselers by the hundreds have been allowed to invade the relief rolls. And two national magazines, a study by the State Senate Committee on Social Welfare, and, numerous Grand Jury investigations have exposed loose administration, excessive red tape and unproductive cost increases.

M O R E

But the cost of my opponent's failure to properly run the vital welfare program of California must be measured in more than dollars. It must also be measured in the destruction of character, moral fiber and self-reliance.

When welfare programs make it more profitable for a man not to work than to work, there is something radically wrong with the program.

When welfare programs make it more profitable for a man to desert his family than to support them, there is something radically wrong with the program.

From all over the state we have such reports: A man who earned \$242.00 a month by working, but gets \$364.00 a month for his family by deserting them; another man who increased his monthly income by \$110.00 by not working.

By adopting this five point action program of welfare reform, California will get more service for less money.

1. We must speed up action to find welfare chiselers and get them off the relief rolls. A recent state Senate report reveals that 58.2 percent of ANC cases are illegally receiving aid.

2. We must concentrate state efforts to reunite ANC families or make absent fathers support their families. In 44 percent of ANC cases involving absent parents, no investigation was made to locate the missing person, according to the Senate Committee's findings.

3. We must re-examine the size of welfare payments to end the common situation where family income is much greater on relief than when gainfully employed.

4. We must replace duplication and state dictation to the counties with greater local control and local autonomy.

5. We must restore the concept of personal responsibility; refocusing our efforts on helping people to help themselves, rather than just doling out money.

NIXON FOR GOVERNOR

NEWS
RELEASE



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

Remarks by
RICHARD NIXON
at Medical, Dental & Pharmaceutical Association
of Southern California and the
John Langston Law Club, Rodger Young Auditorium,
Los Angeles, California
September 21, 1962

For FLAT AM Release
Saturday, September 22, 1962

A growing, building California cannot afford to lose the ability of hundreds of thousands of our citizens who are now not getting the opportunity to work in jobs worthy of their capacities and their training.

It is simply not in the best interests of our state to deny jobs to any Californian because of race, color, religion or any other factor that has nothing to do with how well a man can do a job.

Our FEP law, at best, is a very inadequate answer to this major problem. As Governor, I will see that this law is effectively administered. But we must also recognize that mere compliance with the letter of a law is not the best way to tap the tremendous resources of manpower and skill that are lying dormant because of discrimination.

As Governor, I am going to appoint a Blue Ribbon Commission composed of top leaders in business, labor and education to take the initiative in dealing with this problem on a voluntary basis.

This Blue Ribbon Commission will bring together the major employers of our state for the purpose of finding voluntary means to open up equal opportunities for jobs, for promotion and for training our younger people to fill positions that make maximum use of their capacities.

In this way, we will supplement the FEP program, which deals with the problem after charges have been made, with a positive program that strikes at the causes of discrimination.

-MORE-

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As you know, I have had seven years of direct experience in fighting discrimination in the manner that I now propose to use on a state-wide basis in California. From 1953 through 1960, I had the honor of being Chairman of the President's Committee on Government Contracts, which had the single objective of achieving equal job opportunity through voluntary employer compliance.

I am proud of the record we made--1,042 complaints received and 851 cases closed. And everyone who follows baseball, as I do, knows that .310 is a pretty remarkable batting average!

I am convinced that the approach to the problem that I have outlined will be a great step forward in seeing that every Californian gets an equal chance at the starting line. The Governor of our State must lend the prestige of his office to his cause.

It is a question of simple justice. But it is also a question of doing what is in the best interests of our State. We all want California to be the first state in the nation in population. But we also want California to be the first state in the nation in opportunity for all of our people.

-30-

9/21/62