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4.8.57--Daily Variety--statement by RR (from interview?)

" 'There appears to be a lessening of certain moral standards and certain principles of honesty and honor in our country, even a lessening of patriotism.'"

"'Any tax for necessary government expenses can be accepted by the people even if it is a little ~~punitive~~ painful, but this is a punitive tax. /referring to income tax/ This is the tax that says: We're going to make it rough on anyone who is able to earn one dollar more than someone else. It is a law that doesn't respect the individual and the individual loses respect for this kind of law. It is a cancerous growth that spreads.'"

8.3.59--Beverly Hills Citizen--interview re Congressional opposition
and the lobbying against pay television

"We've fallen into a rut today in asking the government for
everything." /referring to lobby's attempt to outlaw pay tv by legislation/

/referring to possible death of movies and free tv by pay tv/

"I don't know. Perhaps it would, but under ~~our~~ our system of
free enterprise I for one would do nothing to stop them. ~~There's~~ There's
also the chance that they might fall flat on their face. But I recognize
their fundamental right to try."

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3.6.61--Hollywood Citizen News--RR interview

"Reagan said the United States' tax foundations offered the quickest means of Red victory. 'No country that collects one-third of a man's income as taxes has ever been able to hold off a socialist or communist revolution,' he said."

4.6.62--Santa Monica Evening Outlook--news item re presentation to RR of the Brotherhood-Humanitarian Award of the Santa Monica Bay Area chapter of the National Conference of Christians and Jews by Walter Marks

/referring to the n value and effectiveness of private ~~and~~ initiative in charitable work/

...referred to the lack of need ~~is~~ for the help "of an army of bureaucrats."



Ronald Reagan

.....SPEAKS OUT ON THE ISSUES.....

CRIME

California, with 9% of the nation's population, has 17% of the nation's crime. It costs the average family of four a minimum of \$ 1,000.00 a year.

Our skyrocketing crime rate dates from certain judicial rulings that took much of the law inforcement authority away from local police and left them handicapped in their efforts to protect the law-abiding citizen from the increasingly insolent criminal element.

As Governor, I will:

1. Take positive action to restore to the cities and counties their rights to enact local ordinances designed to meet local law enforcement problems.
2. Support and work for a plan to take the appointment of judges out of politics.
3. Call on the legislature to re-enact those key crime prevention bills passed overwhelmingly by the legislature at its last session but vetoed by the Governor. When re-enacted, I will sign these measures into law.
4. Ask legislative support in an effort to end the growing flood of smut and pornography aimed primarily at degrading our young people.
5. Recommend legislation aimed at curbing the growing use of narcotics, hallucinatory drugs and pep pills, especially in schools and on campuses.

It will be my purpose to see that California's streets and neighborhoods become safe again.

RONALD REAGAN SPEAKS OUT ON THE ISSUES

PUBLIC WELFARE

I strongly support welfare programs designed to provide the permanently disabled, the aged and the infirm, with not only the necessities of life, but also some of the comforts which can make life worth living.

Another area of welfare has to do with those who are in need of temporary help until they can regain their rightful places in our productive economy. It is here that we have, too often, strayed from welfare's original purpose. We frequently perpetuate poverty by making welfare a way of life rather than by using it to help people back to productive jobs.

As Governor, I will:

1. Propose a commission to redefine welfare's goals and recommend appropriate legislation.
2. Explore every avenue whereby, through state, business, labor cooperation, the business climate can be improved and thousands of new jobs provided.
3. Seek to provide useful employment in our public institutions, or training for as many welfare recipients as possible in order to give them the self-respect which comes from useful service and to hasten the day when they can take their places in California's productive economy.

RONALD REAGAN SPEAKS OUT ON THE ISSUES

EDUCATION

Education is the bulwark of freedom. Removed too far from parental influence, it can become the tool of tyranny. Local control of education is basic to the traditions of America. Only with local control can Americans be assured that their children will receive the finest education possible, with safeguards against ideological or political indoctrination.

Financial support of our state's school system was once evenly divided between the local communities and the state. Today, the state's share has fallen to 35 per cent.

As Governor, I will:

1. Work to increase the state's contributions to local school districts, to relieve the growing burden on local property taxpayers.
2. Seek appropriate ways to help local school districts attract and keep good teachers.
3. Call for legislation to put unification of local school districts on a voluntary--not compulsory--basis.
4. Work to assure the teaching profession a position of dignity and respect, and to restore to our educational system the teaching of the traditional concepts of individual responsibility and good citizenship.
5. Explore every modern technique and technology in education that could lead to giving the taxpayer more for his educational dollar.

With such a program and plan of action we can work toward the creative educational system that Californians need and deserve.

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RONALD REAGAN SPEAKS OUT ON THE ISSUES #4

ACADEMIC FREEDOM

Nothing exposes the "leadership gap" in Sacramento more glaringly than recent events that have taken place on campuses of some of our California universities.

In preserving academic freedom, we must preserve the right to learn as well as to teach. We must make sure the principal purpose of our universities is served; namely, to provide an education for the thousands of young men and women who go there for that purpose.

Faculty, from teaching assistants to professors, must be ever aware of a responsibility that goes beyond teaching a subject in a classroom. Members of the faculty must set examples in and out of the classroom of adult behavior, decent conduct and good citizenship for the young people in their charge.

Preservation of free speech does not justify letting beatniks, and advocates of sexual orgies, drug usage and "filthy speech" disrupt the academic community and interfere with our universities' purpose. No one would deny that free speech includes the right to criticize every aspect of national policy, but when some Americans are fighting and dying for their country, free speech must stop short of lending comfort and aid to the enemy.

As Governor, I would consider it my responsibility to take the lead in returning our universities to their original purpose as institutions of learning and research, and restoring to them the respect they deserve and which has been lost through indifference and lack of leadership.

RONALD REAGAN SPEAKS OUT ON THE ISSUES

AGRICULTURE

Agriculture is the biggest single industry in California. Our 99,000 farms are larger and have an estimated value four times higher than the farms in the other 49 states. Directly, or indirectly, farming in California is responsible for one-third of all our jobs and 70% of all cash transactions.

We lead the nation in variety of crops--some 200 in all and 98% of them are produced with no government subsidy. California farm workers receive an hourly wage 40¢ higher than the national average.

In spite of this, the present administration has refused to meet its obligations to agriculture. Only a weather miracle prevented a catastrophe last year when California farmers were treated like guinea pigs in a sociological experiment by the Federal government. Violating a campaign pledge, the Governor refused to speak in behalf of the farmer when it was evident that domestic labor would be inadequate.

Net income to California farmers was the lowest in five years by \$200,000,000 due to the labor shortage.

The farmer's problems become the housewife's problems as she shops. Today she is paying the highest prices she has ever paid, but the grower is receiving the lowest share of the market basket dollar he has ever received. A responsible administration would offer more than empty words and unkept pledges.

As Governor, I will:

1. Provide the agricultural community with sufficient status in the state government so as to insure recognition and understanding of the farmers' pressing problems.
2. Review the tax structure with a view towards elimination of discriminatory and regressive taxes.
3. Face squarely the problem of farm labor and the need for a solution that will guarantee an adequate labor supply with protection for both the welfare of the farmer and the worker.
4. Use the prestige of the Governor's office to press upon the Federal government the need for a complete review of the 64-year old unrealistic limitation of 160 acres on the size of irrigated farms.

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RONALD REAGAN SPEAKS OUT ON THE ISSUES

#6

POLITICAL APPOINTMENTS

I firmly believe that the most qualified persons must be chosen to fill appointive offices in California. The present Governor has repeatedly violated this principle by selecting political cronies, hacks, and defeated Democratic candidates to fill important positions. This has been done in an attempt to build a political machine. As a candidate obligated to no one, I have no political debts to pay.

As Governor, I will:

1. Make all appointments to state offices on the basis of experience and qualifications, and not on the basis of personal loyalties or political obligations.
2. Provide extensive background information on every appointive officer so that the legislature and the public will be assured of their qualifications.
3. I will establish an independent review board of lawyers, scholars, and representatives of the public to nominate a panel of five outstanding attorneys to fill each judicial vacancy. This will insure the integrity and independence of the judicial system in California.

These proposals are in line with my positive program to make California government honest, efficient, and responsive to the people.

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RONALD REAGAN SPEAKS OUT ON THE ISSUES

TAXES AND EXPENSIVE CALIFORNIA GOVERNMENT

Taxes in California have reached the breaking point. They are the highest in the nation and \$100 per person above the national average. Under the present administration's costly budget practices, they will soar even higher next year.

California's budget is growing faster than its population and the effects of inflation, combined. California's state bureaucracy is growing more rapidly than even Parkinson's Law allows for.

Yet, the Governor refuses to face up to his responsibility to hold spending to a minimum, consistent with providing for the general welfare. He compounds his personal failures by appointing hacks, cronies and defeated candidates to positions of high responsibility.

This year's budget can be cut by \$245 million, without elimination of a single program. It is commonly accepted business practice that a budget can be cut 10% to 15% without impairing efficiency. My proposal calls, initially, for a 5% cut.

As Governor, I would:

1. Establish a task force to look into further ways to reduce the budget without reducing services or efficiency, and with an eye toward implementing cost-effectiveness studies in all of the state's major programs.
2. Call in a committee made up of the state's best tax brains to devise a complete revision, modernization and simplification of the state's entire tax structure.
3. Cut the budget consistent with good business practice.

My purpose is to make government, once again, the servant of the people at a cost the people can afford to pay.

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RONALD REAGAN SPEAKS OUT ON THE ISSUES

LABOR - MANAGEMENT

(Ronald Reagan speaks out on labor from a background of 22 years as a union member, including six terms as president of a working union and many years of collective bargaining experience for his union.)

In an era of changing technology and increasing inflation, and a time when the dignity and the worth of the individual is of growing importance, labor-management relations occupy a special place in the affairs of men and government.

It is vital, however, that government remain impartial but keenly interested in such relations, striving to insure that the entire community be the long-term beneficiaries in any collective bargaining agreements.

Neither labor nor management must be allowed to dominate, and government must make sure it is not captured by the political arm of either side and thus rendered incapable of dealing fairly with the problems of both.

As Governor, I will:

1. Seek legislation that would submit to a secret ballot all union policy matters, including strike votes. This would ensure labor's rank-and-file the right to make decisions governing their futures without coercion from either unions or management.
2. Work in the field of farm labor, to ensure fair wages and good working conditions for the laborer, while, at the same time, insisting that no farm union would be able to take action to prevent the harvesting of crops.
3. Make it my business, as Governor, to make such bargaining an effective and equitable instrument in California, since collective bargaining is the basis for all labor-management relations.

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RONALD REAGAN SPEAKS OUT ON THE ISSUES # 10

S M O G C O N T R O L

I am strongly committed to eradicating smog in California. Unfortunately, the present administration in Sacramento has provided us with too little and too late in the field of smog prevention and control.

As Governor, I will:

1. Work to establish uniform laws on air pollution to insure minimum state wide standards for the reduction of pollutants from diesel trucks and buses, autos, and industrial plants.
2. Call for legislation to coordinate research in California on smog prevention and control that is currently being conducted separately by the state, county agencies, auto manufacturers, and the Federal government.
3. Work closely with local agencies in making certain that pollutants from industry are adequately regulated and controlled.
4. Remove smog from politics and influence by special interest groups to insure that positive steps toward air purification are taken immediately and without fear of political reprisals.

With decisive action, such as this, we can hasten the day when all Californians can once more breathe clean, fresh air.

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RONALD REAGAN SPEAKS OUT ON THE ISSUES

CALIFORNIA'S RECREATION AREAS

Every state park loses money each year (except one) and this is due--in great part--to waste, inefficiency, and poor management of the park system.

Funds for park acquisition and restoration have been diverted by the Governor to other projects, and this should be stopped. However, land now in the state park system plus federal lands meet all need projections for the future. Parks in the state system are only 20% developed at present. The cost of full development of these existing parks is estimated at \$564 million.

Many of those in the Division of Beaches and Parks who are "knowledgeable" are frustrated because of the appointed "administrators" they must answer to--administrators who are political "cronies" with no real knowledge of the problems.

California must assure, at minimal cost, complete access to state owned recreational facilities. While recreation area development is an expense to the taxpayers, revenues from increased tourism more than compensate for the expenditures. Furthermore, in order to compete with neighboring states for tourists, the cost for the use of state facilities should not exceed substantially the costs charged by other states.

As Governor, I will:

1. Favor any legislative proposals which would endeavor to fully develop these recreational facilities.
2. Establish realistic use-costs which would make these facilities easily available to those interested Californians and out-of-state tourists who might be avoiding California parks because of lack of development and unreasonable costs.
3. Insist on maximum development of high-use areas before considering new areas.

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Our unmatched health industry with its basic general and convalescent hospitals; registered nurses; licensed technicians, therapists and pharmacists; and doctors of medicine, dentistry, optometry, podiatry and chiropractic was developed under our free enterprise-creative society system.

To insure the continuing high quality of medical care for all our citizens, I strongly support:

1. the free choice system in health care, and
2. actuarially sound, privately operated health insurance to augment Social Security and public welfare.

As Governor, I will:

1. Continue to respect the traditional, ethical doctor-patient relationship and will vigorously oppose any interference with this age-old relationship;
2. Continue to protect the independence and integrity of our local religious and community hospitals. Each institution must be allowed to develop at the local level so that it can best meet local conditions and needs. These institutions, operating at no burden to the taxpayer, must be allowed to maintain their traditional autonomy;
3. Appoint to the State Health and Welfare Agency and its review council professional and public people who will encourage the creative genius of our magnificently trained professional people and our independently, privately financed health institutions to work at the local levels for the betterment of the health of all our people;
4. Rededicate our civil servants in the areas of health and welfare to the task of providing the best service possible for those they serve by keeping their services oriented toward the community, instead of toward Sacramento.

California government must again become the servant of the people, at a cost the people can reasonably be expected to pay.

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RONALD REAGAN

GOVERNOR

Chairman, Board of Directors
American Insurance Association

100 W. Wacker Drive
Chicago, Illinois

100 W. Wacker Drive
Chicago, Illinois



"Insurance is a part of the American way of life. The fact that so many persons turn to voluntary insurance plans to protect themselves, their loved ones and their property is a continuing tribute to American independence, self-reliance and initiative--those qualities which have made our nation great.

"To most Americans, insurance is the free man's alternative to charity or welfare or compulsory savings. Insured people are responsible people--responsible to themselves and to their community.

"I salute an industry that has brought insurance within the reach of almost all who want it or need it."

Ronald Reagan
7.28.66

RONALD REAGAN

GOVERNOR



Southern Calif. Chairman Philip Battaglia
Finance Chairman Edward M. ...

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LOS ANGELES, CALIFORNIA 90005

RONALD REAGAN, A CITIZEN POLITICIAN, WILL RETURN GOVERNMENT TO THE PEOPLE.

"My philosophy, if I had to simplify it, is nothing more than a belief in the capacity of the people for self-government. I believe that the great problems confronting California can better be solved by mobilizing and utilizing the energies and abilities and resources of the people than they can by trying to create some little intellectual elite in Sacramento that will make all the decisions in our behalf.

"Instead, I envision a state government mobilizing the energies of the people, turning to the people in the various walks of life where problems exist and helping them organize their own solutions to those problems.

"This view of state government I call the Creative Society."

Ronald Reagan

RONALD REAGAN

GOVERNOR

Southern Calif. Chairman: Philip Battaglia
Finance Chairman: Edward M. ...

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Ronald Reagan was born in 1911 in Tampico, Ill., son of a shoe salesman. He grew up in a succession of small Illinois towns, worked his way through Eureka College, earned a degree in Economics and Sociology.

He entered radio, became a sportscaster, took a screen test, won a movie contract and appeared in more than 50 films, then starred on TV.

A reserve officer, Reagan was called to active duty shortly after Pearl Harbor, served as adjutant officer at an Air Force base.

Reagan was president of the Screen Actors Guild six terms, on its board 14 years. He served two terms as president of the Motion Picture Industry Council, on its board ten years. He served on the board of a college, a hospital, an insurance company and a holding company, and operates a ranch.

Always active in politics, Reagan was a liberal Democrat until 1952 when he voted Republican. He played a key role in blocking an attempted Communist take-over of Hollywood.

Reagan delivered countless speeches for Republicans in 1960 and 1962, served as California Co-Chairman of the Republican Presidential campaign in 1964. He announced his candidacy for the GOP gubernatorial nomination last January, swept to a landslide victory.

7.26.66

PAGES 327-331 ARE MISSING

THE ORIGINAL COPY WAS TOO FAINT TO DUPLICATE

SUBJECT: "RONALD REAGAN SPEAKS OUT"

ADDRESS TO:

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ens Committee To Elect

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RONALD REAGAN

GOVERNOR

Southern Calif. Chairman: Philip Barragato
Finance Chairman: Edward Mills



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For Runfords

RONALD REAGAN ON CIVIL RIGHTS

"I believe in the aims of civil rights legislation, and I believe anything less than complete equality for everyone in America is morally wrong." 1.4.66

"I think one pattern to be extended and followed concerning the Watts situation is the very fine example that has been set by the Los Angeles Chamber of Commerce which has already enlisted the aid of more than 100 industries and expects to expand that and has already found jobs for more than 5,000. They also have some people on a job training program in private industry and they hope to expand that program.

"I think an expansion of this entire program is needed--possibly with tax incentives to improve the business climate--because the solution to a great many of these problems lies in more jobs for people." 1.4.66

"I am opposed to hyphenated Americans and I believe the problems that have to be solved are of interest to every American." 1.4.66

"I think the Runford Act was a bad piece of legislation. I think that Proposition 14 was a bad attempt to remedy what was wrong.

"I think we have to get down to what is the basic problem. It is a moral problem that must be solved, but it must be solved between the people. I worked for equality of opportunity before it ever became the popular issue it is today, and I could not consciously use prejudice. I would not

consciously patronize any business that discriminated against any human being on the basis of prejudice. But, at the same time, I do not believe that you can cure this situation by giving government a right that could then some day be invoked against all human beings. Basic rights could be invaded." 3.5.66

RONALD REAGAN ON FARM UNIONIZATION

"I am one who looks with great disfavor on the Secretary of Labor's sociological experiment. We have about 325,000 permanent farm employees in California, and we have had to augment this in harvest season by another 100,000--and about 70,000 of those have in the past been braceros. The percentage of braceros in '57 was 15%. To show that we were curing the problem through mechanization and technological improvements--in the last year we were allowed to have them it was down to 9%. We were reducing the outside force, but at no time was labor in this country able to provide enough people for the peak harvest season.

"As Governor, I would seek to mobilize in the Council of Governors those Governors of other states that require this outside labor force and use the power and the prestige which in the political world I am sure these several states would have, to demand of the Federal government that they make available outside labor when it is definitely established, as it must be, that the domestic labor force cannot fill the need.

"Now, as regards the Delano strike. I am in favor of collective bargaining. I believe in it; but I do not believe that this outside force at Delano represents the bulk of the people. They have proven it doesn't because they stayed in the fields and in the vineyards working, and they have formed an independent group which may well turn out to be a bargaining

agent. They, as an independent group, may now want to sit down and bargain with the growers and I am in favor of that--that is the way unions should start. But Mr. Chavez, particularly, is seeking to impose industrial type unionization on the farm economy and it won't work. There can be no fair bargaining if you've got at the bargaining table one fellow who just sits back until the tomatoes start to get ripe and then says: 'We're not packing.' What power does the employer have at the bargaining table on that basis, and how can you apply the terms of hourly requirements, overtime, etc., to an occupation where a lot of days you only work part of the time and go fishing, but there are a lot of days when you work until the moon is well up because the crops are ripe and they must be picked at that particular moment?

I do not believe in what is going on at Delano and I don't think it represents the thinking of the workers--the people in the fields."

4.2.66

RONALD REAGAN ON BERKELEY

"The report of the Senate Un-American Activities Subcommittee cannot be dismissed or swept under the rug as was the last. The people of California are entitled to a complete hearing on this and the Governor cannot escape his responsibility to take action. Those who have permitted the degradation of the once-great university must be removed immediately." 5.16.66

"I had had evidence and reports--eyewitness reports--of the VDC Dance of March 27th as well as one of two others on the campus, and I had been throughout the state criticizing this complete departure, on a campus, from what I consider just normal, ethical, and moral behavior." 5.29.66

NEWS RELEASE...

REAGAN STATEMENT

BUSINESS CLIMATE IN CALIFORNIA

"While I was in Detroit I had the opportunity to talk with a number of prominent industrialists about the economy of California--jobs and plant expansion--things that the Governor really doesn't seem to care much about.

"These people verified what some of us have long thought--that California's tax laws and unemployment regulations make it difficult for big industry to locate in California and reluctant to expand plants already here.

"When California's taxes are \$100 higher than the national average per person, when business must pay unemployment insurance at record rates--often for people who are using their unemployment money as sort of a vacation with pay--industry looks twice, and after the second look, usually decides to go elsewhere.

"Beyond this, eastern industrialists tell me the Governor just doesn't seem to care. He has made little real effort to attract the plants that would provide the jobs that would reduce California's unemployment to somewhere near the national average instead of continuing to run 40% higher.

"Frankly, I am appalled that after eight years as Governor of the greatest state in the Union, the Governor still does not understand what makes our economic system work...that he still thinks a handout from Washington will solve every problem.

"Well, I don't think this. And after the November election, I expect to take concrete steps that will bring new industry into the state and encourage expansion of industry already here so that California can again provide jobs for all those who

want to work.

"I have already proposed to some of these men that, when I am Governor, they join with me and with leaders of California industry and labor to help devise a plan that will bring additional business into California.

"Some of the ways are obvious: get rid of punitive tax laws, offer tax incentives, eliminate some of the needless, time-consuming, expensive state forms and paper work, inaugurate meaningful job training programs with industry directly involved.

"And above all, offer state cooperation instead of state harassment, state help instead of state penalties.

"Along with this, when I am Governor, I will propose to the new Lieutenant Governor--and there will be one--that he join me in a major undertaking involving personal contact with expansion-minded businesses all over the nation, aimed at convincing them that California is not only people-oriented and job-oriented, but is also business-oriented.

"We will work to bring new businesses and new jobs to California to give our state the kind of prosperity that should go along with its climate and its natural resources and that will allow the state to meet its obligations and shoulder its necessary burdens at a minimum cost to the people.

"After all, it makes little sense to anyone--except the Governor and other so-called experienced politicians--that Californians should pay nearly \$1,000 for each family of four as the annual price of their state government, when Michigan, once nearly bankrupt and in the same deep fiscal trouble as California is in now, can operate in the black and take care of its people at about one-third the cost for that same family of four.

'Michigan has proven, as we can prove, that a citizen-oriented, citizen-run government, operating close to home, can do the job better and more cheaply than a politician-run government whose only solutions consist of turning to Washington and soaking the people.'

3.29.66

California voters have a right to know my qualifications for the office of Governor and how I will approach problems confronting our state.

My degree is in Economics and Sociology. As six-time president of a working union; an administrative officer in the Air Corps; twice president of the Motion Picture Industry Council, and a working teacher, I have the administrative background needed to govern California.

Of particular interest to readers of this publication should be the stand I have taken regarding possession of firearms.

There is a strong movement toward rigid control of possession and purchase of guns essentially to deny criminal elements access to them. However of first consideration is the basic Constitutional right of a citizen to own and bear arms. The denial of this right could have grave consequences as history has shown that whenever it has been taken from the people their freedom is endangered.

Solutions to problems such as these cannot be found by abridging basic rights. Instead, we must insure that local law enforcement agencies are empowered to prevent acquisition by known criminal elements.

As Governor I will turn to the people for help in solving their problems; move to return as much government as possible to the local level, and stand as a bulwark between the people and the encroachments of Federal Government.

I will work to: restore fiscal integrity and individual property rights; solve the problems of crime and taxation; and clean up the mess at Berkeley.

It is time to return the fresh air of common sense to California Government.

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LONG BEACH NEWS AND ARCADE

The principal issue before the people of California today is the issue which confronts this country and the entire world. It is the dominant question which overrides all other considerations. It is the issue of our age--and of the ages. The entire question can be summed up in one word: Freedom.

Let me make it plain. I believe that the government has a legitimate place in our lives. The government must provide a framework for our daily competition with each other to make sure that in our individual pursuit of happiness, we do not trample on the rights of others.

And it would be extremism to deny our responsibility as a nation for the less fortunate among us. But government must never become a substitute for the people; only the people have the capacity to manage their own affairs.

I strongly support welfare programs designed to provide the permanently disabled, the aged and the infirm with, not only the necessities of life, but also some of the comforts which can make life worth living.

I propose a commission to re-define welfare's goals and recommend appropriate legislation.

With nine percent of the nation's population, California accounts for 17% of the nation's crime. Our skyrocketing crime rate dates from certain judicial rulings that took much of the law enforcement authority away from local police and left them handicapped in their efforts to protect the law-abiding citizens from the increasingly insolent criminal element.

I will call on the legislature to re-enact those key crime prevention bills passed overwhelmingly by the legislature at its last session, but vetoed by the Governor.

Nothing exposes the leadership gap in Sacramento more glaringly than recent events on the Berkeley campus at the University of California. Since the Regents have been given the responsibility of investigating the University of which they are a most important part, I feel strongly that action must be taken to avoid any charges that the situation will be swept under the rug or that the people of California are not being given all the facts. I urge that their hearings be made public and that the administrators be called to testify at these hearings.

I am strongly committed to eradicating smog in California. Unfortunately, the present administration in Sacramento has provided us with too little and too late in the field of smog prevention and control.

The Governor of California is head of an executive branch and administrative officer of a number of bureaus and agencies.

I believe I have had a reasonable amount of experience in these fields. First of all, my education: My college degree was in economics and sociology. During the second World War, I was Adjutant of a military post with about 1,300 men and officers and several hundred civilians. The Adjutant is the administrative officer.

Following the war, I came back to the Screen Actors Guild. I have had 22 years on its board and six terms as president. The Guild is a working union with 15,000 members. The budget for our Los Angeles office alone runs between \$250,000 and \$300,000 a year. We have a New York office, one in New Orleans, San Francisco, Chicago and

number of other cities because we are a national union.

Then there was the motion picture industry council with which I was associated. This is made up of representatives of 40-odd unions and all management and ownership groups. I was on the board ten years and twice president.

In addition to this, I am on the board of an insurance company, a holding company and a hospital. I was on the board of trustees of my college.

I think I've had a reasonable amount of experience, more than perhaps a great many businessmen, certainly more than the average lawyer. After all the theories and principles of administration are the same, regardless of what is to be administered.

I envision a state government mobilizing the energies of the people, turning to the people in the various walks of life where problems exist and helping them organize their own solutions to those problems.

The founding fathers of this country were not professional politicians. They were citizen-politicians, earnestly concerned with the tremendous problems our brave new country faced, and wholeheartedly dedicated to the task of finding solutions to those problems.

Today, as our great state--number one in the nation--faces the complex problems of this age, I hope to continue as a citizen-politician, in the tradition of the founding fathers.

Ronald Reagan

5.24.56

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The Settlement View

"The principal issue before the people of California today is the issue which confronts this country and the entire world. It is the dominant question which overrides all other considerations. It is the issue of our age--and of the ages. The entire question can be summed up in one word: Freedom.

"Today, we Americans bear an almost total responsibility for the entire world to preserve freedom.

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CONSTITUTIONAL BASIS FOR CALIFORNIA
by Ronald Reagan

This country was founded on individual freedom; yet, we have departed from this founding principle to establish a system of compulsory education. In fact, we have developed the greatest public school system in the world.

The explanation behind this history is obvious: We recognize, as the founding fathers did before us, that we are to be free and in control of our own destiny only if we are a free people.

We have made this compromise work by controlling the school system at the local level. This means that the inevitable clashes between the teacher's claim to academic freedom, and the parent's equally valid claim to a voice in how his child will be taught, take place at the local level.

This compromise is fair, for, in fact, because all of us are made, face to face, and argue out a resolution of the conflicts and differences which are bound to arise.

Today, our decentralized, but unified, system is threatened by an increasingly powerful Federal government which has tried to take over the local and state education for its own purposes. Having created the problem to begin with, the Federal government then offers Federal grants and aids as a solution.

From the time that Federal aid to education was proposed, concern has been expressed by educators that Federal control will go hand in hand with Federal aid.

There can be no doubt that education is the bulwark of freedom. Run, riddled too far by Federal influence, it can easily become the tool of tyranny. Only with local control can Americans be assured that their children will be raised in the finest educational possible, with a teacher's freedom to teach in the classroom.

Even those who are not concerned with the threat of a nationalized school system should question whether the Federal government has demonstrated any talent for doing the job better than it's done at the local level.

In one city, for example, the poverty program has issued a grant for training or re-training some 3,000 dropouts. The entire budget for those 3,000 in the Federal program amounts to half the entire school budget of that school system for educating 25,000 students.

The reason for this is that no dropouts will be paid; in fact, a dropout in this Federal program will be paid double what the legitimate student can earn from a part-time job.

Is this an inducement to education--to pay the student a dividend for dropping out? Or is it not a perversion of the classic philosophy of incentives?

Financial support of our state's school system was once evenly divided between the local communities and the state. Today, the state's share has fallen to 33%.

As Governor, I will institute the following five-point program:

1. Work to increase the state's contributions to local school districts, to relieve the growing burden on local property taxpayers.
2. Seek appropriate ways to help local school districts attract and keep good teachers.
3. Call for legislation to put unification of local school districts on a voluntary--not compulsory--basis.
4. Work to assure the teaching profession a position of dignity and respect, and to restore to our educational system the teaching of the traditional concepts of individual responsibility and good citizenship.
5. Explore every means available and necessary to assure that

... of the state to giving the taxpayer a refund for his educational dollar.

With this program and plan of action, I believe we can work together toward a more creative educational system that Californians need and deserve.

4.25.80

If my philosophy had to be summed up very briefly, it would be simply this: I believe in the capacity of Americans for self-government.

There is no ability centered in Sacramento which was not drawn from the people. I believe that the great problems confronting California can better be solved by mobilizing and utilizing the energies and abilities and resources of the people than they can by trying to create some little intellectual elite in Sacramento that will make all the decisions in our behalf.

While I recognize, of course, that government has a responsibility, we should do everything we can within the framework of our free enterprise system. We do not need a power elite to tell us how to manage our lives. It is unnecessary because the creative ability to solve our problems resides with the people.

I propose we set up a statewide program to mobilize the full creative abilities of the people, with the government providing the leadership. This is the program I have called "The Creative Society." There is no problem we cannot solve by a cooperative effort using government and the full creative talent of all our people.

Ronald Reagan

7.14.69

"The principal issue before the people of California today is the issue which confronts this country and the entire world. It is the dominant question which overrides all other similar ones. It is the issue of our age--and of the ages. The entire question can be summed up in one word: Freedom.

"Let me make it plain, I believe that the government has a legitimate place in our lives. The government must provide a framework for our daily competition with each other to make sure that in our individual pursuit of happiness, we do not trample on the rights of others.

"And it would be outrageous to deny our responsibility as a nation for the less fortunate among us. But government can never become a substitute for the people; only the people have the capacity to manage their own affairs.

"I strongly support welfare programs designed to provide the permanently disabled, the aged and the infirm with, not only the necessities of life, but also some of the comforts which can make life worth living.

"We have all too often strayed from welfare's original purpose by making welfare a way of life instead of using it to help people back to productive jobs.

"I propose a commission to re-define welfare's goals and recommend appropriate legislation.

"Taxes in California have reached the breaking point. They are the highest in the nation--\$100 per person above the national average. Under the present administration's costly budget processess, they will now even higher next year.

"I propose a complete take up of our state's tax brains to devise a complete revision, modernization and simplification of the state's entire tax structure.

"With 5% of the nation's population, California accounts for 17% of the nation's crime. Our skyrocketing crime rate stems from certain judicial rulings that strip much of the law enforcement authority away from local police and leave them handicapped in their efforts to combat crime. I believe that the law enforcement officials are being unfairly treated and that the state should take steps to correct this situation.

"I will call on the legislature to re-enact those key crime prevention bills passed overwhelmingly by the legislature at its last session, but vetoed by the Governor.

"I will ask legislative support in an effort to end the growing flood of smut and pornography, and the growing use of narcotics, hallucinatory drugs and pop pills, especially in schools and on campuses.

"Nothing exposes the leadership gap in Sacramento more glaringly than recent events on the Berkeley campus at the University of California. You have read about the report of the Senate Subcommittee on Un-American Activities--it's charges that the campus has become a rallying point for Communists and a center of sexual misconduct.

"What in heaven's name does 'academic freedom' have to do with rioting, with anarchy, with attempts to destroy the primary purpose of the University which is to educate our young people?

"I have called upon the State Legislature to hold public hearings into the charges of Communism and blatant sexual misconduct on the campus. Only in this way can we get the facts. Only this way can we determine what steps must be taken.

"I envision a state government mobilizing the energies of the people, turning to the people in the various walks of life where problems exist and helping them organize their own solutions to those problems.

"The Founding Fathers of this country were not professional politicians. They were citizen-politicians, earnestly concerned with the tremendous problems our brave new country faced, and wholeheartedly dedicated to the task of finding solutions to those problems.

"Today, as our grand state--number one in the nation--faces the complex problems of the future, I have no doubt that the citizens of this state, in the tradition of the Founding Fathers,

PRO-UNION POLICY STATEMENT

I served for 20 years on the board of a working union--the Screen Actors Guild. I was honored to serve the Guild as SAG's president. I remain a strong believer in the rights of unions, as well as the rights of the individual. I think a man has the right as free man to join a union, and the right to refuse to work over just obligations. The strike is an invaluable weapon of any citizen.

However, I believe a man should be free to file the right to make decisions governing their future without coercion from either unions or management. Therefore, I would not support legislation that will submit to a secret ballot all union policy matters, including strike votes.

I believe in collective bargaining as the basis for labor-management relations.

The best climate for collective bargaining is a balance of power between labor and management. Without such a balance, labor contracts tend to become inequitable as they favor one side too much over the other, and in the long run, inevitably leads from unequal contracts.

Without collective bargaining, the worker finds that the balance of power is shifted heavily in favor of management. This can produce an unhealthy business climate due to lack of buying power among the workers, and it will drive away the best employees as they seek higher paying jobs elsewhere.

On the other hand, when labor holds an unfair advantage, perhaps by using government power as a club over management's head, business is driven out as it seeks a more hospitable climate for its operations elsewhere. It follows, of course, that jobs are lost, the tax base is narrowed and the entire economy will be a loser by large margin.

In the long run, the only way to maintain a healthy economy, and to ensure that the dignity and the worth of the individual is increasingly threatened,

labor-management relations occupy a special place in the affairs of our state government.

While it is vital that government maintain a keen interest in these problems, government must remain impartial, thereby contributing to the balance of power. Neither labor nor management must be allowed to dominate, and government must make sure it is not swayed by the political arm of either side and give neutral leadership dealing fairly with the problems of both. Government must strive to assure that the entire community becomes the long-term beneficiary in any collective bargaining agreements.

As Governor, I would like it my business to make sure bargaining is an effective and equitable instrument in California.

Ronald Reagan

3.28.55

FOR USE TO ANSWER INQUIRERS

RONALD REAGAN PARTICIPATION IN COLLEGE STRIKE

The following is for those interested in the facts concerning Ronald Reagan's participation in a student strike when he was in college.

The facts make it clear the student strike was concerned exclusively with a college crisis; the students were anxious about the future value of a degree from Eureka College due to changes proposed by the then-college president. The students did not demonstrate against our country's foreign policy nor any other governmental question. There was no disorder, no violence. The students struck in a successful effort to make sure that the degrees they would earn would be academically recognized.

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Ronald Reagan entered Eureka College at Eureka, Illinois (near Peoria) in 1928 on an athletic scholarship for half his tuition; he washed dishes and worked as a lifeguard and swimming instructor for the other half.

Eureka was a small college and like most such institutions experienced financial difficulties. During Reagan's freshman year, the new president of Eureka favored a plan calling for such a drastic cutback academically that many juniors and seniors would have been cut off without the courses needed for graduation in their chosen majors. The faculty would have been decimated and Eureka would have lost its high academic rating.

Looking back, Reagan has said: "I'm afraid I get a bit snug when I contrast that collegiate strike to some of the 'panty raids' and favored picketing of these more modern times. Ours was no riotous burning in effigy but a serious, well-planned program, engineered from the ground up by students but with the full support and approval of almost every professor on the campus."

Students offered a counterplan to this proposal by the president; he rejected it. Then the students petitioned the board for his resignation.

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The board rejected the petition. Then the students went out on strike.

Reagan recently said of his strike activity: "My participation on the strike committee was as a representative of the freshman class and, as such, I was far from a ringleader."

However, Reagan was selected by the committee to make the motion for a strike before the assembled students. Following his rousing speech, the motion to strike was accepted by acclamation.

The strike plan was simple. Few students attended classes. All the professors attended their classes, marked all the absentees present, then went home. Normal College activity ground to a standstill.

However, students did not neglect their studies. The strike committee set up regular study hours and enforced them; they made up assignments and worked them out.

The strike obtained national publicity, and the strike committee set up a public relations office. "The President and the students," Reagan said, "fought a battle of the mimeograph."

The publicity helped, Reagan has reflected, "but in the end it was our policy of polite resistance that brought victory. After a week, the new President resigned. A high-level conference was held. Eureka got back into the business of education..."

Unlike recent disruptive campus demonstrations which left students and faculty deeply divided and embittered, the strike to maintain high academic standards at Eureka left "the most tightly knit groups ever to graduate from Eureka," Reagan has observed. "Campus spirit bloomed. A remarkably close bond with the faculty developed."

Our senior citizens face many problems, some of them heartbreaking. There comes a time when the family is gone, with the children married and raising their own families. All too often, the aged feel unnecessary--as if their life purposes have already been fulfilled. They are left alone, and sometimes they feel isolated from life. Many new adjustments are required; in truth, the very fact of advancing years takes some getting used to.

Not the least of the problems facing senior citizens is that of simply providing for themselves. Upon retirement, their incomes often are drastically reduced. Some draw Social Security in sufficient amounts to prove really helpful, but others draw little or nothing at all.

Many who invested their earnings down through the years in a home find that property taxes are so high, they must sell their homes instead of living out their years in them as they had long planned. All too frequently, these people were trade operators, comfortable homes which hold rich memories for them and which they love for tiny roots in a senior citizens' establishment.

Now, I am not knocking "retirement hotels"--many of them are fine establishments which serve a useful purpose. But anyone who wants to see courage in action should visit one of these places, because you will find men and women who are advanced in years--and are often handicapped by severe incursions upon their physical capabilities--yet, still able to face life with tenacity and unflagging spirits.

As regards Social Security, not only do I accept it as a fact of life, but as a good fact. It is here to stay--at least, it ought to be, in its proper form. Of course, Social Security benefits recipients; but another important fact which is often overlooked is that it also serves all of us to the extent that it tends to level off economic ups-and-downs by keeping pur-

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Social Security should be a genuine insurance program, run on a sound actuarial basis. Instead, Washington has allowed Social Security to fall into the welfare category. In fact, the Federal government went to court and legally established Social Security as welfare, not insurance.

It is this view of Social Security with which I take exception. Social Security was conceived as an insurance program against the hazards of advanced age. It should be returned to the original concept. If administered as an insurance program, it can have built into it a certain amount of security--similar to the security of an insurance policy with a soundly managed insurance company. We should return the security in Social Security.

Although Social Security is a Federal program, over which a Governor has no control, I would urge that it be put back on a business-like basis. If Social Security is made secure once more--no longer subject to the whim of welfare administration--present and future generations need have no fear that when it comes their turn to draw Social Security payments, the cupboard will be bare. This is what I am afraid of unless something is done about the current Washington attitude toward Social Security and its administration.

I support the principle of medical care for the aged. For that matter, I have always supported the principle of medical care, regardless of age, for anyone in this land who cannot provide medical care for himself or herself. This does not mean that I have agreed with every piece of legislative purporting to provide medical care for the aged. Too much of this legislation has been based on the welfare concept when the proper approach would be to take advantage of proven insurance principles.

Another avenue of help to the aged which has not been adequately explored is the possibility of turning the dual purpose of retaining a feeling of purpose and self-respect in the aged into a goal, and at the same time providing

valuable assistance to underprivileged young people who desperately need a helping hand.

Many retired people possess skills and knowledge--gained in a lifetime of work in their trades, crafts and professions-- which they can employ upon those young people from deprived areas such as Watts who are struggling to improve themselves and make themselves employable and capable of advancing in life.

I think we ought to look into the possibilities of utilizing these retired people in this way. Such teaching and training projects need not always be conducted within the deprived areas; instead, it might be wise to take these young people out of such areas to rehabilitation and retraining programs elsewhere.

There is no doubt in my mind that many retired workers, craftsmen and professionals would welcome the opportunity to make a significant contribution towards the solution of this pressing state and national problem.

Ronald Reagan

6.16.66

SENIOR CITIZENS

Our senior citizens face many problems, some of them heartbreaking. There comes a time when the family is gone, with the children married and raising their own families. All too often, the aged feel unnecessary--as if their life purposes have already been fulfilled. They are left alone, and sometimes they feel isolated from life. Many adjustments are required; in truth, the very fact of advancing years takes some getting used to.

Not the least of the problems facing senior citizens is that of simply providing for themselves. Upon retirement, their incomes often are drastically reduced. Some draw Social Security in sufficient amounts to prove really helpful, but others draw little or nothing at all.

Many who invested their earnings down through the years in a home find that property taxes are so high, they must sell their homes instead of living out their years in them as they had long planned. All too frequently, these people must trade spacious, comfortable homes which hold rich memories for them and which they love for tiny rooms in a senior citizens' establishment.

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Another avenue of help to the aged which has not been adequately explored holds promise of serving the dual purpose of restoring a feeling a purpose to those retired persons who feel such a need, and at the same time providing

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(transcribed from the original in Book II, 1966 Campaign Book of RR
Speeches and Statements

Molly Tuthill
Hoover Institution
1/11/83)

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