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PRESS CONFERENCE OF GOVERNOR RONALD REAGAN

HELD SEPTEMBER 25, 1968

Reported by

Beverly Toms, CSR

(This rough transcript of the Governor's press conference is furnished to the members of the Capitol press corps for their convenience only. Because of the need to get it to the press as rapidly as possible after the conference, no corrections are made and there is no guaranty of absolute accuracy.)

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GOVERNOR REAGAN: Not a single new. No opening statement, so --

Q Well, Governor, can you tell us what you have in mind about Bay Area Rapid Transit?

A Well, yes. If the legislators can come to -- and present to me reasonable agreement, the idea that they can get together on a plan other than increasing tolls, we will put it on a special call and I don't see any reason why it couldn't be concluded in a day, but there is no sense in putting it on call in view of their past failures unless they can assure in advance that they have reached agreement.

Q You would do this at any time then?

A Sure.

Q You would call a special session?

A Yes. As I say, if -- if we had this kind of agreement.

Q Governor, in this agreement, would anything would be acceptable other than tolls, if they could agree on any kind of a tax or --

A Well --

Q Other than tolls.

A Let's stop short of highway robbery. I -- that's a pretty broad statement there. Let me just say that any -- there have been a number of proposals that I think are practical and we're wide open for any additional suggestions they might come up with. But I would want

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them to come in and present and tell me that this is something they can agree on. The reason for opposing tolls again I don't see why this is so difficult for many people to understand -- is simply here is a state with hundreds of millions of bonds authorized and as yet unsold. There is -- there is not an ideal bond market, and tolls mean the refinancing of the bonds at a cost that has been optimistically estimated at \$80 million dollars in interest and carrying charges, and little more pessimistically as high as \$120 million dollars, which is almost the total amount of money that BART needs and this would be interest alone. It's just fiscally irresponsible to follow that route.

Q Governor, it's been said that the last few hours represented a victory for you, the last few hours of the session. Do you accept that accolade?

A Well, I -- I think we were rather successful in finally pushing someone into a corner where we achieved property tax relief, whether it had all the things in that we had originally contemplated or wanted, I have -- I feel that we were successful. We failed now in two full sessions up until this point to get any agreement from a number of legislators on property tax relief. We finally got it.

Q I had in mind on BART, on those last few hours.

A Oh. Well, in BART I would have thought it far more a victory if they had with common sense and good judgment approved one of the various methods of financing other than this, but for them to try and bring down the bill, the one bill which I had assured them we could not with any sense of responsibility sign revealed that they did not have any intention of solving the problem.

Q Governor, if the legislature persists in disagreeing with you on that subject, though the choice becomes what you call fiscal irresponsibility or a lot of holes in the ground over there, what then is the state left with?

A Holes in the ground, and I don't mean it carelessly

or lightly that way. I can't foresee that as being an answer or a solution. I think the legislators have more sense of responsibility than that. I think there were only a few that really interfered, as for example, the sales tax approach was buried in committee. Now I put it on special call only because a poll revealed upstairs that there was a majority in the Assembly and a majority in the Senate who would have voted for the sales tax approach if it had been brought out of committee. So, a very few individuals prevented this from coming to the floor.

Q When you referred to stopping short on highway robbery, did you mean diversion of highway funds?

A No, no, no, when he said the broad term of would I accept anything other than tolls, I said, wait a minute, you know, they might suggest selling the bridges, not just refinancing them.

Q What about the diversion of highway funds?

A What?

Q What about diversion of highway funds, which was the --

A I think you are talking about something that could never get to first base in the legislature and I think that there would have to be very serious discussion of that because I think it would set a precedent and open a door that they have jealously guarded against, beginning to call on the highway funds every time there was some kind of emergency.

Q Governor, can we change the subject?

A All right.

Q Would you under any -- under any circumstances -- consider debating Phil Watson on the relative merits of these two propositions?

A No, I don't think there is any need to do that. We have been friends. I understand the purpose back of the proposition. I'm in sympathy with it, with the purpose back of it, the idea of finding an answer to depending so heavily on property tax which is I think an outmoded form of tax for large general revenue sources, but this is

purely an administrative thing. I think it would bring chaos and my position is I just don't think there would be any point gained in it.

Q Governor, you said a few minutes ago that you boxed somebody or somebody got boxed into a corner on property tax relief so a program came out. Don't you think proposition 9 sort of boxed you all into a corner and that was the trigger that got a tax relief program agreement?

A Well, let me say that proposition 9 became an argument that I used in a joint legislative meeting as to why we should come up with something in the nature of property tax relief. I pointed out all the methods that had been proposed and that we had proposed and tried to get past in the last 19 months, and how they had been refused and I said now you have this hanging over you also, and I said it would seem to me that even those of you who are opponents of property tax relief would recognize the necessity of indicating good faith to the people and that we are going to seek to deal with this problem.

Q Were there opponents of property tax relief in the legislature?

A Well, if there hadn't been, we would have had it passed in the session before this last main session.

Q Would you care to spell out who those opponents were?

A Well, I think that there are some that have made it very plain that they do not support the concept of sales tax and Senator Miller is one who -- and they did not believe in using the sales tax as a substitute revenue for property tax. I happen to believe in it. I think that that as well as some other taxes are broad based and much broader based than the narrow restriction of the property tax.

Q Governor Reagan, if you feel as strongly as you do on the relative merits of each proposition, why do you not feel that a debate would be of public service?

A Well, I think there has been a debate between

someone even better qualified to discuss the technicalities of that than I am and that is with Cap Weinberger, and I don't think I could add anything in debating Watson on this.

Q Governor, the billboards are going to show up row in support of proposition 9 using the argument that proposition 9 will save our schools. I wonder if you have any comments on that particular logic.

A Well, there is no question but there are people behind this and raising funds to campaign for it as there are for a number of issues and of course they are going to use whatever arguments they can. I don't know just how this would save their schools, although I must recognize the very reason why we ourselves are studying tax reform is that continued dependence on property tax as a source of -- large scale source of revenue must come to the end of the road. You cannot keep with inflation upping the appraised value of a person's property to the place where they can no longer afford to live in their own house.

Q Assemblyman Veneman contends that that particular argument is a falsehood and scurrilous. I wonder if you agree with him in that?

A Well --

Q He says it would wreck the schools.

A Well, I think it would create a kind of fiscal chaos; for one thing the bonding situation right now is so up in the air because of the threat hanging over us from that standpoint.

Q Do you plan to campaign in any act of support if not against prop 9, for prop 1A?

A Oh, I'm -- I'm going to do what I can to make my views known on that for whatever persuasive power they will have.

Q Governor, a change of subject, slightly. The polls indicate that Mr. Nixon apparently is being accepted by a substantial number of Californians but that Dr. Rafferty is not being accepted by a substantial number of Californians. Would you explain why you think so many people are accepting Nixon but not accepting Rafferty at this point?

A Well, how you compare one to the other, the stages of their campaigns, I don't know, I wouldn't be able to -- to answer on that. I know this, that in previous campaigns for the office he now holds, Dr. Rafferty has at times in the campaign been behind in the polls. I think that as the campaign goes on and I certainly hope that when the people -- California sort of gets over what seems to be an illusion at the moment that Cranston is some kind of new figure on the political horizon, and when they recognize that he's the same old Cranston with the stamp of the inheritance tax appraisers, he's the same old Cranston who is the founder of the CDC, which now defines Humphrey too conservative. for its taste, then perhaps the polls will change, and I sincerely hope so because I think that there is with -- regardless of what bitterness may remain from the primary, and this is possibly a factor at the moment now, the Republican primary, I think that there is far more similarity in the philosophies as Republicans of Dr. Rafferty and Senator Kuchel than there would be between Senator Kuchel and Mr. Cranston because I doubt that Senator Kuchel would have ever been a founder of the CDO or a supporter of it or even agree with the things that they have advocated.

Q Well, do you believe that they are going to be able to convince the majority of the Kuchel voters that this is true? Apparently they don't think so right now from -- if the poll is any indication of their political thinking.

A Well, that's what a campaign is for, to see whether the polls are right or not. So we will just have to go to work in the campaign and see if we can't indicate to them and point out to them that again they don't have a choice of no one. If they -- if they don't take our candidate, they take the other, and I don't think there is any comparison between the two as representing this country as a senator.

Q Governor, are you saying that this senate race is a choice between bad alternatives?

A No, no. No, not at all. I was simply referring to Republicans that he said at the moment don't seem to have joined the campaign as yet for the Republican candidate. And I think they haven't -- it hasn't been borne in on them as it will in the campaign, that by their non-support, they are in effect lending aid to a candidate that I don't believe they have anything in common with at all.

Q Well, Governor, one of those who is giving some non-support is Senator Kuchel himself. Do you -- have you made any effort to get Senator Kuchel the support -- to support Mr. Rafferty or do you think he's lending aid to the enemy by not supporting the Superintendent?

A Well, of course here this -- this was probably one of the concerns of some of the Republicans, that he has -- has not openly supported a great many other candidates in the Republican party, so this isn't some new thing that he's just doing with regard to Dr. Rafferty. I don't think this can be used as indicating some kind of disapproval.

Q Do you think this is a violation of the 11th commandment?

A No, I'm -- I don't see any violation of the 11th commandment.

Q Governor, how do you feel about experimental academic formats at the University of California and the State colleges? Experimental programs like this Cleaver black racism.

A I think that you have to have experimental programs, but I think they also have to be planned in a responsible manner and certainly within concept of what is educationally valuable.

Q Governor, I read in the paper where Mr. Nofziger may be seeking other employment. How will that affect your administration?

A I read it in the paper also. I tell you one thing I can immediately think of that it will affect the administration is that we are going to have to find some

substitute form of humor for puns.

Q Governor, one more question about Senator Kuchel. If Dr. Rafferty asked you to intervene in his behalf in seeking endorsement, will you do so?

A Wait a minute, I'm -- I'm afraid --

Q If Dr. Rafferty wants you to ask Senator Kuchel to endorse him, Rafferty, would you assist him in that endeavor?

A Well, I haven't had any direct contact with Senator Kuchel but I have already expressed myself as hoping that Senator Kuchel could lend a hand in that campaign here in California, and as well as other campaigns, and I tried to get the word to him through people who work with him and for him in his own campaign, and so far I haven't had a reply.

Q Have you tried to call him?

A No, not directly.

Q Governor, following the story on Mr. Nofziger, he also quoted you as definitely seeking re-election in 1970. Can you confirm that?

LYN NOFZIGER: Not so, Ray, I did not. You go back and read the story in the Chronicle. Bob wrote it.

Q The newspaper story quoted him as saying --

A There is no sense in talking about the 1970 campaign until we get rid of the 1968 campaign. As I said in here one day, I would be very reluctant to finish or quit a job that wasn't finished, that was even only half finished, but I don't think there is any sense in talking about -- I think you should only talk about the campaign that's right in front of you.

Q Governor, after your tour of the East, to the Ohio area and so forth, how do you feel about George Wallace now and the threat he represents in the general elections to the Republican and/or Democratic party?

A Well, it is -- this is a funny thing. The polls keep on showing him as down in a relatively far distant third position, and yet when you travel out that way and you come into a town you get a different impression.

You feel that your own sense is that he's doing better than the polls then would indicate. As a matter of fact, there -- there was a great deal of just talk -- there's always a lot of that in a campaign, but there was talk in many areas that he could conceivably come in second, that he could even top Humphrey, but I didn't hear any talk that either he or Humphrey could surpass Dick Nixon now with the lead he has.

Q Governor Reagan, speaking of George Wallace, there is a radio report in Miami today that George Wallace was considering you as a running mate.

(Laughter)

Q Do you have any comment on that?

A Oh, this has got to be the silly season. No, you've heard my views on that job as a job itself, and I can assure you that thinking of it in terms of on that particular ticket does not in any way affect my decision to not consider such a position.

Q Would you comment then on the obvious conclusion that George Wallace considers himself politically close to your public philosophy?

A Well, I -- for heavens sake, that is so shocking. You only have to look at his record as Governor of Alabama to realize that I could never link myself with such a way-out liberal as George Wallace.

(Laughter)

Q I wonder could I get back once more to his question here, can you tell us if there is any indication when or why Lyn^(No 219-1) will be leaving your staff?

A Listen, I've -- I've been bothered a little bit ever since the answer a couple of weeks ago when somebody asked about other -- just were there any people thinking of leaving, and I said I had no knowledge of this, and I felt a little guilty about the answer. Let me tell you what the correct answer should be and perhaps you could understand why I just gave such a blunt answer on that occasion. We have a great many people in the administration, as I have indicated before, who have no desire for

a government career, and who simply came aboard to give us a hand and because they believed in what we were trying to do. Now, from time to time some of those people are either going to return to their profession or job or go on and seek new employment. But we knew this -- we know it now about a great many of them. I just don't feel that it is my place knowing this to constantly be speculating or talking about indicating when one of them is coming to me and telling me that the time has come that he must leave because I feel that that's their decision. I'd keep them all as long as I could. But I recognize that I can't, and therefore I think it is their decision and I'm not going to say anything that might in any way influence plans they are formulating, contacts they are making, when they chose to do this. So this is the situation with regard to a great many of the personnel. If he wasn't here, I'd say we are going to miss him. He's been a great help and he has also stayed a great many months beyond what he originally said he'd stay. When I first asked him to come aboard he had no intention after the campaign was over of doing it. He finally agreed to come for one year, and we talked him into a little further.

Q Can we change the subject or is there some more on that? You say what your intention is about Assembly Bill 8, are you going to sign that for the school aid for the kindergartens' mentally gifted basic reading program?

A Well, let me tell you that I think that bill itself was outside the understanding that we had with the Democratic legislative leadership about property tax relief, and I think it was a way-out stretch to pretend that because schools are financed by property tax that this could now properly be considered on the call. But in spite of that, I can't give you a comment on what I'm going to do about the bill because there are fiscal problems, very definitely. There are also some individuals that have asked permission to talk to me before I make a decision on that bill. So I'd rather not comment until they have had their opportunity.

Q Can you comment on the autopsy bill?

A Oh, yes, well this one I put on call for the purpose of signing it. They told me how they intended to correct it and I intend to sign that.

Q Governor, getting back to the campaign a minute, do you expect that the Republicans will gain control of both houses of the legislature in this election?

A Well, this is an uphill fight. Let me say that the chances are better in the -- I think in the Congress are you talking about --

Q State Legislature.

A State level. Oh, I think we can, yes. I think we are going to get control of the legislature.

Q How about the Congress?

A In the Congress I think there is a better chance in the House of Representatives than there is in the Senate. I think there is a fair fighting chance in both, though.

Q Governor, why do you feel the Republicans will capture the legislature this coming year? I assume --

A Well, I think that we are pointing out to the people and we are going to continue pointing out to the people that a great many of the things that they endorsed in '66 with their votes, promises that were made, have not ~~been~~ kept simply because on a partisan basis our opponents have prevented them from even in many instances coming to the floor for a vote. And I think the people want these things done. I think the people are in support of our efforts to reduce the size and cost of government, and I think they are aware of where the proposals for increased spending are coming from.

Q Governor, when asked if you'd run again in '70, you said let's get the '68 campaign out of the way first. Does the '68 campaign have any bearing on your decision to run again in '70?

A No, it just was a handy excuse for not answering that question.

(Laughter)

Q Governor, Speaker Unruh said yesterday the Republicans are attempting to buy control of the legislature at the tune of several million dollars, seeking to keep the legislative districts. Is that the Republicans strategy this year?

A This is the strategy of both parties, not only this year but every year. There isn't any campaign organization that I know of that doesn't concentrate an effort on certain hand-picked areas. We are doing it at the national level where you think you've got the best opportunity to make gains. And this is just ordinary political strategy. Of course this is going on, but Jesse Unruh is a pretty strange character to be criticizing or pointing a finger at that because He's been opening the sack on that same kind of basis for a number of years to maintain this majority.

Q In other words, the Republicans are doing it now?

A I think we always have done it. We are just doing it with -- let's say, a little more power than before because we have got more power than we had before. We are not as far down the ladder as a minority party as we were a few years ago.

Q On the Senate campaign, Governor, how much influence do you think Senator Kuchel's endorsement or lack of endorsement will have on the legislature?

A Oh, I think he could be a great help. I think some of the bitterness that always follows a primary campaign would be alleviated if he would speak up. I want you next -- yet he had his hand up. You.

Q I just asked the question.

A Oh.

Q Governor, usually there is an assumption in a presidential race that the more exposure candidates get the better, they really can't get too much exposure. But I really got the feeling from your statement the other day on Section 315, you think exposure can be overdone. You said that the people know enough about the issues now,

they have seen the candidates and that a television debate would serve no purpose. I wonder if you would elaborate on that.

A Oh, no, my statement -- you mean about a Humphrey-Nixon debate?

Q Do you think they could be over-exposed?

A You mean the Humphrey-Nixon debate?

Q Yes.

A Oh, no, my principal reason there, it was just a plain discussion of campaign strategy. I don't see any reason why Dick Nixon should now lend his presence to get an audience that Humphrey seems unable to get for himself, and I just think it would be poor strategy on his part and extremely foolish generosity to give into this challenge because I think the challenge is coming out of desperation.

Q But from the Nixon standpoint, not from the standpoint of the public.

A Oh, no. No, what I went on to say is I think -- I think that the issues can be carried on by the candidates without the purpose or the use of debate. I think that they will be discussed in the next several weeks, very specifically by both candidates, as to where they stand and what they advocate, and the fact that they are not in the same room when they express those views won't make any difference.

Q Another subject, Governor. Some people have suggested because of its first season operating deficit that the state unload its problems with the California Exposition by selling it to private enterprise. Do you agree with that approach?

A No, I think that right now we know that we have got some -- some problems that we have inherited in the management structure that was set. The executive committee is going to deal with them. But I think also you've got to recognize a shakedown cruise. This is the first time out. It isn't even finished. The whole amusement area of Cal-Expo in order to open is not the amusement area that is contemplated as being permanently built. And I --

I think you have to expect this in any shakedown cruise.

Q Would the state be willing to undergo further losses for another year and perhaps another to shape up the fair?

A Well, I certainly think that we have to proceed along the plan that we have embarked on farther than just this.

Q There have been some suggestions that there will be changes on the fair's executive board, is that true?

A Well, I don't know. There is a -- a diffusion of management which I think just be corrected. Somebody said -- has said that it was over-managed. I think they -- they have it wrong. I think there was such a diffusion between an executive board, between the state and between the non-profit corporation which was the structure that had been built for Cal-Expo, as I say, when we came here, that actually authority was so diffused that you couldn't affix responsibility and I think this is one of the problems that the executive committee will be dealing with right now to straighten this out, so there are lines of authority.

Q The general manager of Cal-Expo yesterday said what might be \$169 million dollars in surplus state funds, said that with an infusion of \$15 million dollars in state money he could turn a profit of \$2 million dollars for the state. What is your reaction to that?

A Well, you could turn a pretty good profit just investing the \$15 million dollars in bonds.

(Laughter)

A I'll leave this to the executive committee and hear some of their views before we just talk about throwing some money in. You'd be surprised, if we added up all the claims on what they say is surplus and surplus funds, we are right back where we were 19 months ago in this state.

Q Governor, on a change of subject. Are you going to ask for the resignation or ask San Francisco State

College not to hire George Murray of the Black Panthers as an instructor there? He has been rehired this fall. I was wondering if you were going to try and challenge that.

A Well, this is -- I can't attend the trustee's meeting which is going on right now, and where I know this matter will be discussed. I don't think this is nearly the clear cut issue of the -- of the Eldridge Cleaver case at all, and I don't know whether this is an issue that the trustees themselves would want to make a go-for-broke issue. I question the advisability of employing that gentleman, but as I say, I don't think it is in exactly the same category as the Cleaver case.

Q Governor, on another subject, Senator Gordon Cologne has announced he's written you a letter calling for a full investigation of re-organization of the State Division of Highways and he complains about a general practice of procrastination and lack of interest and public wishes. Have you seen the letter and do you have any response to it?

A Yes, I've seen the letter and I took it up with the Department before I went down south a couple of days ago. I think it is not quite as much procrastination as has been portrayed, but I think there has been some -- I think there's been more a lack of communications. There is a problem with regard to one facet down there that the procrastination is not on our part, it happens to be on the City Council with regard to an off-ramp, but I have arranged -- you write me a letter and we push buttons -- and the wheels turn -- I've arranged a meeting and Gordon Cologne is having a meeting with the people of the Highway Department and I think a great many of the problems which he properly brought before us, because there was no question that -- that there hadn't been communication or answers back on these, and I think he will have the answers, and I think he will also have some action where it is possible. It isn't possible in the one instance where

it is the City Council that is holding it up.

Q You don't see any need for a full scale re-organization as he suggested?

A Oh, no, no.

Q Governor, why would you question the hiring of George Murray at San Francisco State and then be much more militant of the teaching of Eldridge Cleaver and they both hold the same views?

A Well, I think there are a number of differences with regard to Eldridge Cleaver. There is, first of all, a completely non-credentialed teacher in contrast to one who is credentialed and was a teaching assistant before. I think also I'm not aware that his views are completely the same. Eldridge Cleaver in addition to being non-credentialed and supposed to be conducting a series of lectures and a course on racism, is himself an advocate of racism, an advocate of violence and indeed has publicly advocated murder as a solution to the racial problem. Now, I think that what most people of good will are aiming toward is finding a way to cut through bigotry and discrimination and prejudice and get the recognition that all good people should have, that human beings are human beings, and there should be no discrimination on the basis of whatever differences lie between them. And whether it is a religious belief or race or ethnic background or whether they are immigrants to this country or anything else, all the things that have been subjects of prejudice we want to cure. Here is a man who openly has announced the failure of any such effort, that there is no longer any way, that he wants the -- the separation, not the getting together -- wants the separation and to bring this about does advocate, as I have said before, not just the killing of one, but the killing on both sides, killing of people. And I think to bring an advocate of this kind in under the pretension that he is going to bring a better understanding of the problems of racism is just utterly ridiculous and I think the committee that did this must be suspect of not legitimately seeking a course to study racism, but of presenting a provocation which would bring about the confrontation they have had.

VOICE: Thank you, Governor.

PRESS CONFERENCE OF GOVERNOR RONALD REAGAN

HELD NOVEMBER 6, 1968

Reported by

Beverly Toms, CSR

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GOVERNOR REAGAN: Well, let me just open by -- who left their keys here? Let me just open by saying that I'm very happy, while you can bet a hundred per cent with all the things we would have liked to have accomplished I'm very happy with the outcome of the election, certainly with the majority in the Assembly and I hope and believe now that we can have the cooperation now that we are past the election season of Democrats and Republicans would like to go ahead with the answers to the problems that need solving here in California.

Q Why did Richard Nixon win in California and Max Rafferty not?

A Oh, I think -- well, we know that Max's campaign got off to a bad start. It had several more days, things might have been different. He was certainly on an upsurge at the end and closed the gap tremendously. But I think you also have to face that this is really the first time that our opponents have really made an all-out effort for that seat, and they are a majority party. And their candidate was not apparently a part of the divisions that were giving the party so much trouble throughout much of the campaign.

Q Governor, do you think that the help that Tom Reed and Lyn Nofziger and your office gave to Max Rafferty provided the difference in giving you the legislative -- Assembly majority? Did it cut Rafferty's loss, as it were, enough to --

A Well, I think the increased effort in the campaign was reflected in the -- in the change in the polls as he began to come up and to the outcome of the election, and I'm sure there must have been some reflection in that any time you have someone on the -- on the ticket, on the ballot, the higher level, who's pulled a big percentage of votes over away from you, anything that can lessen that is going to also lessen the chance of how many might stay in that column once they go over there. I wouldn't know how to estimate that or what the totals would be, but anything that brings your side up is going to be reflected I think in other races.

Q Governor, do you feel that the absence of Assemblyman Unruh as Speaker would make your job easier?

A Well, let me just say I think when we get -- now that we are past this election season and settle down without that to effect this, why I'm sure it would have greater cooperation all around.

Q You think the Judge's merit plan will pass this next season with the Republican majority?

A We are sure going to try, try very hard.

Q Do you --

A Wait, just one back there. Didn't you have your --

Q Governor, do you consider the outcome of this election a major setback for Speaker Unruh?

A No, I would say that probably this was a reflection of the same thing the people made evident in the '66 election, that they wanted the programs that we have been trying to advance since 1966; that they believed in the philosophy and the type of government that we are trying to provide here.

Q Will you _____ the first question, Governor. In your opinion why did the voters make an exception of Max Rafferty? They liked Nixon, they liked the Republican legislators, why didn't they vote for Rafferty?

A Well, I thought I did answer that. I think

that the -- as I said, I don't think there's been any serious effort on the part of the Democrats to go after that particular office in recent years. And this time they did and at the same time I think the fact that -- that the party divided throughout so much of the campaign, the Democratic party as it was here in California, that their candidate was not, somehow had managed to stay away from that kind of division, and it was the one place where the Democrats seemed able to get together in a unified party and they are a majority party and it was reflected there. I do think that no question that Max's campaign got off to a slow start and as I say, I think maybe it is one of those if you look at the rate of climb, a few more days might have done it, but then on the other hand you can say a few more days the other way might have done it for some other candidates, too.

Q You don't think there was any residual effect on the people?

A I think there's always got to be some. Again, I wouldn't know how to estimate or evaluate how many. But, when you have a hard-fought primary, we know there is a lingering bitterness on the part of some and foot-dragging.

Q Governor Reagan, what programs have you failed to get through the legislature in the past two years that you plan to put top priority on in 1969?

A Well, Ray, now obviously some of the programs in the past will come back again. Things dealing with -- with pre-emption, field of law enforcement, with narcotics, with pornography, the judicial merit plan. But rather than to get into detail about this, we have had a team working and working with the legislative leadership and sometime between now and the session we will be able to make an announcement about a legislative program with the priorities on it. And I'd rather wait until we are ready in that rather than to get into trying to guess all the things that we will have.

Q But you're optimistic about the prospects of

some of the key programs?

A Yes.

Q How optimistic?

Q Do you think Thomas Kuchel could have defeated Cranston if he won the nomination?

A Well, now again we have to guess whether the Democrats would still have gone ahead and made the same effort or whether they would have as in the past run a token candidate and not made a sizeable effort for that particular office.

Q Would you care to guess at it, though?

A No, I wouldn't. I couldn't guess on that.

Q Governor, when you say you are optimistic about these ^(legislative) programs next year, you think with Unruh gone and Monagan speaker, the Democrats would join with the Republicans and put these things through?

A Well, we have always enjoyed -- not constantly in all things, but on many issues, we have had to have Democratic support or we wouldn't have gotten the programs through that we have. I think the figure, if I remember right, is something like 58 per cent of the things promised in the election of '66 have been implemented so that had to take some democratic cooperation and I think we -- we will have that. We are in a better position now with the majority in the Assembly than we were, so of course I'm optimistic.

Q You favor Monagan to be the next Speaker of the Assembly?

A Well, now you are -- this is a legislative matter. Bob Monagan has been a darn good minority leader. And enjoys, I'm sure, the support of the bulk of the legislators of our party. But this is something I wouldn't want to inject myself into. It is a legislative matter.

Q If Mr. Finch departs Sacramento for Washington, do you have a choice at this moment for Lieutenant Governor?

A No, and I have no way of knowing whether that's going to happen or not, whether he's going to remain or leave and I don't have anything to say.

Q I seem to recall it was during the Christmas party last year that you said what you really wanted for Christmas was a Republican legislature. I wonder what you want for Christmas this year, now that you have that.

A Say, I hadn't gotten around to thinking about Christmas, how many shopping days yet. I don't know, having gotten my Christmas present, let's just say I got this year's Christmas present early.

Q In 1964 when Murphy defeated Salinger, Salinger resigned and got appointed by Brown a little early to get the jump on the Senator. If Kuchel does that early this year, would you appoint Cranston as Senator a little bit earlier, a little bit ahead of his scheduled time?

A I haven't even given that a thought. I doubt that that's going to happen. Just have to let me see what would be good for California in that matter.

Q Governor, what is going to happen to the building in the State colleges and the universities over the projected period of the next five years now that this \$250 million bond issue didn't make it?

A Well, as you know, we started last year on the idea of pay-as-you-go basis, which incidentally was what the university had indicated, and all those who supported the bond issue two years ago, that that would be the last bond issue and they would go on pay-as-you-go. We made \$50 million dollars available for the university of building this year. I don't know the exact figure, what it would be in the budget this next year, we are going to do our utmost to carry on and keep up with the building needs of the university, on that basis, and I happen to be one who doesn't -- I don't believe that we have had enough indication yet that we can't make it pay-as-you-go. We will try and then if that can't, we can always come back again. I feel that one of the things that was wrong with this particular issue was mixing apples and oranges. I believe that a more specific bond issue for the universities need, for example, directed to medical schools or something of the kind would get fair consideration from the people.

Q Have you been promised any position in the Nixon cabinet?

A No, that was discussed with me in Miami and I made my decision then. I prefer to stay right here.

Q Governor, back in the legislature, in view of President Pro Temp. Hugh Burns' thoughts and changes during the election, is he going to be your 21st Republican in the Senate?

A Well, now you'd have to ask Hugh Burns about that. Let me just say that I never found Hugh anything but cooperative. He was one who really rose above any partisanship with regard to consideration of programs that were before the legislature and I would expect him to carry on in the same way.

Q Governor, back to the bond for a minute, did you consider the vote --

PAUL BECK: Excuse me one second. Can I have his keys, they are rattling on the microphone.

GOVERNOR REAGAN: I thought they might be a symbol of victory that there are now doors that I can open.

Q Do you consider the vote rejecting the bonds a vote against the policies in the disturbances at the university campuses during the last several years?

A Well, here again where to draw the line as to why people voted that way, I don't know where you'd put the proportion. I'm quite sure that this must have been an expression of dissatisfaction on the part of a great many people. I also think if you will notice the voting on various issues that the people were also making it very plain wherever they could vote with regard to spending that they still believe as they did two years ago overwhelmingly that there should be more economy in government and a reduction in the cost of government and I think this was also part of it.

Q Governor, a couple of questions. If things had gone otherwise at Miami Beach, do you think you could have run as well as Richard Nixon did?

A Oh, that's -- that's one I wouldn't know how to

answer that, no one knows. As a matter of fact, I think the mystery of this election is going to be discussed pro and con for many months to come as to how -- why things happened and how they happened. I wouldn't know, what to say about that.

Q The second question on a totally different subject. You had the Bradley extradition case for some months now. Have you come to a decision on that?

A Now, wait a minute here, till I look over here to my legal advisors because we have had some discussions about that.

VOICE: We will have an announcement this week, Governor.

A We will have an announcement this week on that, yes.

Q Governor, how would you have personally judged the ethical conduct of the Cranston-Rafferty campaign?

A How would I judge the what?

Q Ethical conduct of the campaign.

A Well, I said during the campaign that I thought there were many ^{scurrilous} attacks directed against Max Rafferty and I think -- I still think there were and I think that the image making that went on about him was completely unjustified and I don't think he fits the image at all.

Q On that subject, Rafferty made one of the bases of his campaign the crises on the campus. Do you think the vote against Rafferty was also a repudiation of that as an issue?

A No, I do not. Because then you would have a strange thing with regard to the other question here, regarding the bond issue. No, as a matter of fact, I would say that when -- when that was an issue and when Max Rafferty was making his views known on that was during the period when his campaign began a dramatic upsurge.

Q Governor, did what you said a few minutes ago about the Cranston-Rafferty campaign mean that you think that Rafferty's campaign was free of any objectionable tactics?

A Yes, I don't know of any. At the same time I must say this, however, I don't know of any charges that were filed with the Central Committee about that campaign.

Q How about the charges that were filed with the Fair Campaign Practices Committee regarding Rafferty?

A I remember reading something about that, but there's been too much to have -- and I've been campaigning too hard myself to be able to pin down what the details were on that.

Q Governor, were you surprised that Humphrey ran as well as he did and have you formed any assessment as to why he came as close as he did?

A Well, I never believed and any of you who heard my campaigning know that I never went along with those original estimates that this was going to be a runaway. This just doesn't happen when you have a majority party against you, and I think it was just inevitable that as the campaign went on the wounds would heal that had come down to them from the convention, and I think they -- they did, they began to put their people together. First evidence of that was the dramatic appearance in Texas, and they healed the wounds there and what has been a long standing feud. Then McCarthy's coming aboard, and they are a majority party, and I think -- I think this just -- this was inevitable, and I constantly warned about it, that this -- no one should get in their mind that this was going to be an easy job and it is possible that with so much emphasis placed by the media and by the pollsters in the early weeks that it is also possible that they may have slowed down some Republicans who let up on their efforts early in the campaign that -- the precinct level and all and the local headquarters, because they didn't feel that such an effort was necessary.

Q Do you think -- governor, do you think that Hubert Humphrey's showing could be attributed to the bombing halt, the timing of the bombing halt?

A I wouldn't know how to evaluate the effect of that because -- and I think it will be sometime before you can really get a score on that because for every person

I heard that might have been excited about it there was no question the Humphrey camp tried to make something of that, but you also heard the great outpouring from people who took it cynically, who didn't believe in it and who recognized the timing and the flaws in it, as were made evident even before the election when it was finally revealed that Saigon wasn't going to go along, that it was a unilateral decision that we didn't have some kind of a definite commitment, the news that the arms were pouring down the Ho Chi Minh trail. I don't know whether one balanced out the other or not. There is no question it was a dramatic moment. Maybe it refocused some attention, stiffened some backs over on the democratic side, but I don't know how to add that up.

Q Do you think the Nixon campaign slowed down in California, maybe too much?

A No, I thought he put in a great deal of effort here and certainly we all did and I think the fact that California went more decisively than the national average ~~or~~ him is an indication that -- a reflection of that. I think California had a pretty good Republican campaign going.

Q Governor, during the last two years when somebody asked why some part of your program didn't get through the legislature you could point to the fact that the Democrats had control of the Assembly and does the fact that the Republicans now have control put the creative society on the spot in 1969?

A No question about it. If we can't do it with the Republican majority, then it is going to be revealed, that fact. We can't just simply lay to the partisanship, but on the other hand, since we have the bulk of the Republican legislature with us on the things we did accomplish and for the -- and even with the things that we failed to in accomplishment, I would think that those individuals who found themselves unable to go along are going to have to be able to make a pretty good case for themselves.

Q With the election over, do you think there is anything you can do now for BART, such as a special election?

A Well, I'm still in the position that I was in. I will listen to -- to anyone who will come in with a

workable plan that does not endanger the financial situation or stability of the state. I always had that one objection to one plan and it was wide open for anything else that they might suggest or any combinations of plans and I still am.

Q Has the outcome of the election given you any encouragement toward a solution?

A Well, I would say that it has to be reflected as a kind of endorsement of -- of what we have been doing or even what we have refused to do, so far.

Q Senator Moscone showed us several examples where the actual voting record itself was distorted by Republican candidates in Assembly campaigns. He suggested that he would be in favor of some kind of legislation, fair campaign type in California. Do you think something needs to be done and can be done?

A Well, I don't know, I'd be glad to see what he has in mind and any time they want to lay down some rules for themselves, I'd be -- I'm sure that our side would be happy to join in.

Q All the blame seems to be going toward the California plan, Spencer Robert's operation of the various Assembly campaigns.

A Well, now, is he objecting to the way the game was played or just the way it came out?

Q This is before, he was objecting to the way the game was being played.

A Well, we made an all out effort. We -- I don't think there is anything wrong. Didn't he say anything about those districts that the other side had picked out and were making an equally --

Q He overlooked those.

A Well, maybe we can remind him of them.

Q Governor, now that you've gotten your Christmas present and the creative society is going to be the majority and after you've had a couple of hours rest on the campaigning, what are you specifically going to do in the Governor's chair to move for the 1969 legislative session programs? What are you going to push on first?

A Well, this is what I said when I answered earlier

that we have been working and working with the legislative leadership on a whole legislative program that will include some of the things we tried for and haven't achieved as yet and other programs dealing with the problems all the way from education on, and we are not prepared now, but between now and the session we will be -- we will be coming forward with that program, you'll have a crack at it.

Q Governor, some of that leadership in the Assembly, the Republican leadership that is pro withholding, I wonder where your feet are now, are they still in concrete on withholding?

A Well, no one has shown me any indication yet this would be an improvement or that this would in any way be beneficial. As a matter of fact, I suspect that that might have been perhaps the possibility of withholding becoming a part of the piggyback ride on the federal tax form, I suspect might have been part of the reason why Proposition 4 failed, of the possible threat of withholding. I haven't seen any indication that the people have changed their minds about it. Now, wait a minute, John.

Q Do you know whether William Penn Mott is in consideration for the Secretary of the Interior under Nixon and have you been asked the recommendation on him for that job?

A No, but I expect to be having some conversations with Dick Nixon very shortly and in the future, and I'm sure if there are people of ours that they are looking at this will come up in the conversation. I wouldn't blame them if they were looking, we got some great people handling these jobs, but that's really going to call on the best within me as to how generous I can be.

Q Governor Reagan, do you feel that Speaker Unruh now moving into two years apparently as minority leader in the Assembly, will this give him an even better platform to snipe at you and the Republicans if he is laying a foundation to run for Governor in 1970?

A Well, Ray, there is no -- there is no question that from a minority standpoint a fellow's sort of like a

grandparent, he can spoil the baby and doesn't have any responsibility for the upbringing. He can -- yes, he can be loyal opposition without a feeling of having responsibility laid on him for -- for these accomplishments and this would give him a -- no question about it, a formidable position.

Q You look for him to run in 1970?

A Well, he said he wasn't going to run for the Assembly. He must have something in mind.

Q Yes. Governor, how do you view the fact that the Republican gains in the Assembly weren't also reflected in the Senate?

A Well, if you really want to know what I think about the races, and the fact that we have such a narrow margin in the Assembly, I think it is a tribute to the ability of our opponents to redistrict the state in their favor which they did a short time ago. It was built to preserve the status quo.

Q Governor, another subject. An Oakland Judge last week ordered all state officials, public officials not to comment on Eldridge Cleaver because of a pending case before his court. And he said you were included in that category. Do you intend to obey that court order?

A Well, the only place where I would not be able to -- but I don't think this would be violating it, is in Regents meetings, if this becomes a subject with regard to his qualifications for teaching. Then obviously I would have to discuss it as would the rest of the Regents because it would be a part of university business, but I don't see any particular reason to have to discuss him or talk about him now. I'll find something else to talk about.

VOICE: Thank you, Governor.

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PRESS CONFERENCE OF GOVERNOR RONALD REAGAN

HELD DECEMBER 17, 1968

Reported by

William J. Overend

(This rough transcript of the Governor's Press Conference is furnished to the members of the Capitol press corps for their convenience only. Because of the need to get it to the press as rapidly as possible after the conference, no corrections are made and there is no guaranty of absolute accuracy.)

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GOVERNOR REAGAN: Well, Merry Christmas is the only opener, Merry Christmas and a Happy New Year.

Q Governor, are you optimistic for a settlement at SF State between now and the time classes resume after the Christmas vacation?

A No, I don't know what you mean by settlement.

The University or the college I should say, has adopted a policy of staying open and enforcing the law and protecting the law abiding citizens and faculty members; that will continue when the vacation is over, and as far as I am concerned that is the settlement.

Q What about that proposed proposition that we use this period to look for a replacement for Dr. S. I. Hayakawa?

A Who suggested that:

Q John Burke.

A I think Dr. Hayakawa is doing a fine job over there and is pursuing the policy, which should have been pursued for quite sometime, and I doubt if the trustees are interested in finding a successor.

Q Do you think there is anything to be gained during this period by a discussion between the trustees and the AFT?

A No, but the law, let's make one thing plain, the law requires Chairman ^{Merriman} ~~Merriman~~ to do what he did. If a representative of a group of employees in an organization wants to discuss some of their ~~employee~~ problems, it is proper and it is, he is compelled by law to confer, ~~but~~

but this does not mean negotiate. There is nothing to negotiate with them. These professors are there on a contract basis, and he is very happy to confer and hear their thoughts.

Q Governor, in retrospect, do you^{think} the trustees made a mistake by limiting the flexibility it gave the administration by imposing these orders at the beginning of November?

A No. As a matter of fact, as I said I think the policy -- incidentally, the policies were announced by Dr. Hayakawa as his own when he agreed to take on this assignment. He was the one who said that he would take on the assignment if he could open the campus; if he could instantly suspend; and treat with students who were disruptive or faculty members who refused to teach.

This was certainly in line with the thinking of the trustees. The type of thing we believe for some time is the thing that should be done.

Q Governor, what is your personal reaction to the 15 demands by the BSU?

A Well, there were some of those demands, if you want to call them demands, that I think the college authorities and the trustees have been considering for quite some time and have been planning toward. For example, a Department of Ethnic Studies, but there are others that are No. 1, are ridiculous, but the very idea of demands, the idea of sitting down and bargaining or negotiating demands, this is intollerable in education. The administrators of a college cannot negotiate on that basis with students. They can't negotiate without giving away whatever authority they are suppose to have. You listen to students, listen to suggestions and if they are good suggestions, you decide to implement them, but that decision belongs to the administrators and no one else.

Q If there is a hardline attitude coming from the BSU, what will be the solution and when?

A I think the solution is very obvious. Those who find themselves unable to go to the college under the

existing rules and the manner in which the college is run, can go some place else to get their education, and I would suggest that they have indicated by their attitude, that they really are in need of it, an education.

Q One more question, shortly after Dr. Hayakawa was appointed he was quoted as saying he was conducting daily communications with you by telephone. That was about a week ago that he talked about those communications.

A Dr. Hayakawa said that?

Q He was quoted as saying that.

A Well, I don't know that they have been daily. I don't think so, but I have checked in with him from time to time with him simply, when things were very hot, to assure him, to make sure that he had all the support he needed; to ask him if there was anything that we could do; to assure him that the State stood ready with regard to what we can do, and that is in the enforcement of law and order in the protection of the citizens and the faculty.

There is no way that I in any way can inject myself or State Government into educational policies or matters, but I have checked in repeatedly and sometimes when I thought when things were very rough, he might like to have the assurance that this support is here for that, and in each case I found Dr. Hayakawa of good spirit and certainly not particularly needing any morale boost.

Q Related to the ethnics studies, would you like to see the textbooks currently being used in the California educational system rewritten to include black history?

A Well, I thought for a long time, just as a citizen, I think you are into an area now that is beyond normally my control or anything that I officially could do, but I thought for a long time that there are areas of our studies, of our studies that could be improved on the basis of the contributions of all of us to better portray the great mix that is America and to stimulate pride in that; the fact ~~is~~ that here in this one country in all the world, we are representative of all the peoples of all the world, and I think, yes, I think that this has been neglected. I don't think it has been neglected, aimed at any

one particular group. I think what has happened, particularly in the area of history, and this has been of concern to a great many people, also, the fact that our students no longer hear stories of past American heroes, regardless of their background, race, point of origin; that is, history has grown , fifty more years history than there was fifty years ago. So, the books either have to get thicker or they have to skim down some of the things that some of us learned earlier. So, you discover history books that no longer give you the Patrick Henry speech, and this has been disturbing to some people, also. I think in that there has been, the other has been a victim, also, this idea of spending some time on the great mix of America, the contribution the people have made from a variety of backgrounds, and I think there ought to be some way to find an answer to this. I am not an educator. I don't know the way. I found my mind turning to this and wondering , some years ago one of the studios in Hollywood made a series of colored shorts, called "Historical Shorts." They portrayed the episodes or the incidents leading up to Patrick Henry's speech, Paul Rivere's ride and a number of other things. I've wondered sometimes if film might not offer an answer to some of this, the more dramatic part that could dramatize the contributions of the various people, and certainly this should include the contributions made by the members of the so-called minority groups.

These would not be as time consuming as studying them, and I am recalling that during World War II, I was connected with a training film , that a .thirty-minute viewing of the film , knocked almost three weeks out of the training course in that particular department and perhaps there is an answer there to this type of thing.

Q Governor, your Finance Director said that in this year's budget there would be money for no new programs in education, but there would be enough money to account for the increase in student body as much as possible, but that was it. Is that true?

A Yes, this is⁴ - this is probably or very probably true, because of the necessity to take almost half a

A Well, this is, this is probably or very probably true, because of the necessity to trim almost a half a billion dollars out of budget requests in total, or more than a half a billion, a half a billion dollars over and above the expected revenues for the State, and certainly we are not going to the people and ask for new taxes. So, the Government has to be reduced to the size of the income.

Q Governor, would this mean there would be no ethnics studies program?

A No. As a matter of fact, there is a flexibility on the campus, Within the departments, within each campus, that would allow them to transfer. For example, at San Francisco State most of the courses to be included in an ethnics studies department are presently going on but assigned to various other departments. A lot of the issue now is to put those studies into one department. History for example is in the History Department, and so on, and this would not necessarily entail a vast increase in budget.

There is an increase of a sum of money, let me point out, that is necessary for the State colleges, due to the fact that they underestimated very drastically this year their own growth, their own student enrollment. This was particularly true at three campuses, Long Beach State, San Francisco State to a certain degree, and one other one, one of the schools down south, San Diego State. Now, we were prepared and are prepared to augment their budget by \$600,000.00 to take care of this, and this was the request from the trustees, to take care of this over-enrollment, but I would like to point out right now, that here is \$600,000.00 to be made available that damage, physical damage done to a state college plant by this criminal element and this hoodlumism on the campus is now in excess \$400,000.00. There's \$400,000.00 that could very well have been put into improved education and in the professors salaries.

Q Governor, on your higher education policy,

Democratic Congressman John Tunney criticized them and he said that you were making the State Colleges and Universities a political football. I would be interested to hear your reaction to that.

A Since I never met John Tunney and since John Tunney has never asked me what I am doing or has never asked me what my views are, I think it is a little early for me to start campaigning against John Tunney. He may have the time to campaign against me, but I am busy.

Q Can we get back to that question, where the professor, Howard Smith, the former president of San Francisco State said that the problem is largely financial; the professors in their demands are asking for things that will cost more money; the students are asking for the things that will cost more money. If there isn't any more money for new programs, well then, would it be that none of their demands would be met?

A I just explained to you that is not true. There are many of these demands that don't call for that. I think what Mr. Smith was speaking about at the time was the overcrowded condition and the need for more money, also. It is true too, that the dispensing of funds to the individual campuses might not have been to the liking of each individual campus, there was certainly of this was a dispute with chancellor Dumpke's office with regard to the disposition of funds campus by campus. Some campuses did not have the ~~the~~ problem of over-enrollment that others did, and there was a request for some balancing up.

There is going to be an increase to the budget of the college system and the university system. It is not going to be the increase which they requested, and it is a sure case of not having the funds.

Q Governor, this \$400,000.00 figure that you mentioned, is that the total for all the State colleges?

A Yes, as nearly as we can figure about now. This includes the fire at San Fernando State, the bombing and the fire at San Francisco State, broken windows in just one day, one of the milder days, they broke \$25,000.00

worth of windows.

Q Governor, Dr. Hayakawa has closed school down for one week and last week he announced that he had changed some of his positions concerning discipline and said that he would rescind some of the order previously given. Do these two positions run concurrent and agree with the trustees' positions?

A Yes. I think if you check on what he actually said and what actually has happened there, the change in scheduled vacation schedules to conform with the other schools in the area, I concur with. I think this was very sensible. We discovered that the high schools are out this week. Also that the criminal element had elaborate plans for getting thousands of these high school kids, many of whom would be simply be attracted by the excitement, to go up to the campus. Now, knowing the tactics of that group, it was pretty logical that they would get these kids out in front and precipitate violence if they could, hoping for some cracked heads of high school youngsters, and so for the protection of those, we decided not to maintain San Francisco State as what the law calls an attractive nuisance. So, we simply changed the schedule. It wasn't closed down at all. We changed it to conform to make the Christmas vacation conform with the Christmas vacations of the other institutions in the area, and lengthened the semester by the same period of time and lengthened, starting the next semester a week late, it will go a week later in June.

As to the change in some suspensions, this was simply that the flood was more than the cumbersome hearing process that we have on the campus for hearing cases of charges against students could handle. Suspension means they can't go to class. Now some of these obviously were going to be cases, where the discipline might be very minor and they would be cited and the law of averages, there is going to be some where there would be no discipline, but in the meantime, through a long period of waiting until you could get to the case, this student is denied the right to go to school. He lifted those sus-

pensions, but the charges still hold. They will still have to have a hearing; they will still hold them subject to discipline.

Q Governor, what do you think should be done to the group of wrongdoers, who went on that rampage at San Mateo last Friday?

A Well, I think the president of the college there made it very plain and is handling this properly. Charges are going to be filed and those who broke the law, they are going to follow through with prosecution of them, and he said there will be a number of suspensions. There will be other kinds of discipline, and who knows, perhaps there will be perhaps some expulsions. I think he is well in hand.

Q Is there --

A Wait one second.

Q Is there a point down there where the college president can't have police ringing the campus months on end for example?

A Well, I hope that it won't be for months on end. I think that San Francisco State, I think that if a little balance is given to the coverage, you will find that Dr. Hayakawa on the basis of attrition is winning. I think the evidence yesterday that they could only muster a hundred and fifty downtown for their big rally and parade. I think there would be one thing, I don't want to suggest to television, for example, how to run their business, but I think there would be a better balance in the coverage of the San Francisco situation if sometimes, without notifying the descendants in advance, if some television stations had given some coverage to those hours of the day, and I stress hours, when there has been no disruption, when students have been going to class in great numbers, moving peacefully from class to class all morning, instead of dwelling only on the noon hour, when for fifteen or twenty minutes perhaps there is a state of violence, that I know is very exciting to watch, and it makes good photography, but does not convey

the true balance, where a few pet classes are being disrupting during that noon hour, and it does not convey the impression that the thousands who are going to class and getting an education.

Q What about police on campus for months on end, couldn't that be a possibility?

A It could be a possibility, but I think we've come to a moment ^{of} confrontation. I think that this lawless element, and it include a certain group of professors and students, highly organized, is bringing this about just for this purpose, and there is no longer any room for appeasement or forgive, and the colleges have come to a point, and this is true not only of the state institutions, it is happening to our independent colleges and universities as well, it has come to the point where they must make a stand. Now, if it takes that and the force to make a stand, then that is what they must do, but I would suggest that before those long months were up, a concerted plan to get rid of those professors, who have made it apparent that they are far more interested in closing the school than they are in fulfilling their contract to teach, and likewise, ridding the campus of those part-time students or those nonstudents with the militant leaders there.

Those who still think this is just student unrest, let me tell you that I have had one college president in my office who told me that on his campus of 9,000 students, where there has been no problem and no trouble, 12, presumably students, but at least leaders of the ruckus at San Francisco State, twelve arrived at his campus at 8:00 o'clock one morning and by noon had the entire campus of 9,000 in a total state of disruption.

Now, this is not just student unrest.

Q Do you agree with some critics that there is a foreign conspiracy on the campus?

A A foreign conspiracy?

Q Yes.

A No. I am just saying that there are several organizations, that have been able to get together if the cause leads toward violence. There -- Their aims and goals may not be exactly the same. One group prides themselves on being anarchists and carrying a black flag and another group, the SDS have other aims.. Now, you have the Vietnam anti-war group also involved in this and you have this number of groups that can get together, which is a little bit like the AFT deal, the day at San Francisco State, when for their own purposes, they decided to climb on the bandwagon and join the parade.

Q Before you change the subject, we had founded San Francisco a number of classes that have been meeting quietly off campus in churches and other buildings there to avoid the turbulent scene, and apparently this has been going on for a number of weeks, and I wonder how you feel about this practice of professors taking their classes off campus and meeting with them in other buildings to continue teaching during the strike?

A There is some, who did. This practice started before Dr. Hayakawa. I am sure that some of it has continued. I know one professor on his own admission has paid the rent himself for the space that is being used.

I think it is regrettable, but I think the great tragedy that is going to come out of this, unless we stand firm and give our people protection, is that the professors, who are going to leave our fine educational system in California, are going to be the good ones, who don't want any part of this.

Q I wonder if you approve or disapprove of the practice of the classes meeting off campus?

A Let me say I realized at one time the necessity for it. I would like to see them return now that there has been protection for them guaranteed and a new policy.

I have a letter in my pocket from a professor, who asked that his anonymity be preserved because he fears for the safety of himself and his family if it was known that he wrote such a letter. This sort of thing has

been true, but this letter was written prior to Dr. Hayakawa, and he was asking for specifically what we now have. He was asking for an administration at the college that would stand up to this lawless element and that there would be protection for them and that he, himself, said that the great danger is going to be the good professors are going to seek jobs elsewhere, because they are sick and tired of operating under these threats from this element that have really betrayed their profession.

Q To change the subject, in light of yesterday's disclosures about Senator ^{Burns} Byrne's involvement in insurance and yet at the same time he was preparing important insurance legislation, would you like to see the legislative conflict of interests laws tightened or do you think anything can be done about it?

A Well I don't want to get into how the Legislature handles its own affairs, because I have never found Senator ^{Burns} Byrnes operating anything except in an honorable manner and unless and until someone shows facts indicating otherwise, I am convinced of his high principles.

Q Governor, could you elaborate on your statement yesterday on what you think the ^{electoral} ~~electorial~~ system should be? You have indicated disapproval of the college, ^{electoral} ~~electorial~~ college system, but you did not advocate popular elections.

A No. I wish I could give a clear answer. I haven't made that kind of a study. I know there are two weaknesses. One of them, of course, is the human thing; the factor of going through this now ceremony as we did yesterday, when it was, when today we know the decision has already been made, it is just a ceremony, but the second thing is the procedure that we discovered when we discovered that this election was going to be closer than was, the possibility of literally having an election and then no president, and I think this should be straightened out and clarified once and for all. All that I was expressing was, that in doing it, I would not like to see those who

favor the just pure popular vote succeed in getting that even though they call it a ^{turn} ~~turn~~ toward pure democracy. Pure democracy just hasn't been very successful in past history, and I think that whatever system is worked out, to correct the shortcomings in the present one, should still keep the idea of protection for the less popular states. In other words the election should be on the basis of by states and thus preserving our federalism, and that beyond that I haven't made a study in which I am prepared to come forth with something.

Q Governor, could you tell us how the search for a Lt. Governor is going? Where is it now?

A Oh, it is still sleepless nights and -- No, nothing to report and I won't have.

Q When do you think you will have a decision on that Governor, before Christmas or after?

A I really don't know. The holidays, themselves, have complicated this matter, of course, because there are a number of people I would like to talk to, consult with, hear their views throughout the state and it isn't the easiest matter to get those meetings together right now at this time.

Q How many people would you say are under serious consideration at this point?

A Roughly a dozen.

Q Lt. Governor Finch said that you had promised him a good amount of the word in selecting his successor. Is this true?

A Well, no such issue ever came up. Bob, himself, has sent a few names in. I have mentioned others that I have been suggested to him by others in meetings we have had. But he, himself, stated the last time we were together in front of you gentlemen, his responsibility was whether to take the job in Wahsington and my responsibility was to name a successor. That's the way it is by law and that is the way it will be.

Q Would you talk to him before you make the final decision?

A Oh, certainly. I think that is a courtesy that should be extended.

Q Governor, is George Christopher under serious consideration?

A George Christopher's name has never been suggested to me.

Q Governor, a few minutes ago you said that, "It was a little early for me to be campaigning against John Tunney." Does that mean that you have definitely decided to campaign for reelection in 1969?

A No. I just saw some of his words and on the air while he was here yesterday, he admitted that he was touring the state with the idea of assessing his possibilities for a statewide contest, and that is his bag.

Q What are your thoughts on running for reelection at this moment?

A Well, as I said before, I won't make it dependent on the first snow in the Sierras. It is a little early to talk about that, too. I am going to try to get through the coming legislative session.

Q Senator ^{Burns} Byrnes has said that he has written you letters asking that you consider Senator Sturgeon ~~for~~ and William Whitehurst for reappointment to the Highway Commission? Are either one of these two being given, are any thoughts being given to following his recommendations.

A Yes. Senator Sturgeon is one of the names under consideration.

I haven't had an opportunity to talk to Gordon ^{Luce} Lewis over there in the department about this.

Q Governor, what is your priority aim for '69?

A Priority aim for '69. Well, I am afraid it would have to be a salvo of arrows instead of just one. We will be having meeting in the next few days with regards to some legislative means. I would think that tax reform would loom very large, probably a top priority in this, but along with that I think would go the resolving of the

educational issue, some of the legislation, which we have proposed in the past and which we didn't get, we are going to try again.

Q Where are you on withholding, Governor?

A I still haven't had proven to me that withholding is anything other than an opportunity for a one-time windfall for the State, and it is the one-time windfalls that have gotten us into the trouble we are in.

Q If Mr. ^{Flournoy's} ~~Forelies~~ position should be withholding as say one of the few possible keys to the whole tax reform, do you think that you might possibly --

A I can't conceive right now from all of the studies that we have made, of it being a key factor in tax reform.

Q What are your feelings on lowering the voting age to 18?

A You are the oldest one that has asked me that lately. Usually it is the kids that ask me that.

I am not in concrete on that. I have some serious reservations and I have told young people about them. One has to do with the fact that, and I have asked young people in their own minds to think about it, their own associates, and can they tell me that all at age 18 are equally mature in their judgment, and usually the answer comes back from them that they recognize that at that age, there is a wide disparity. Some are much more mature and they have more confidence in them at 18; others they recognize are still too behold^{ing} to others, but the main reservation I have, has to do with the organization that would take place on the campus. Now there is hardly a year that isn't an election year of some kind or other. Once you do this, there is no politician and there is no political party that can afford not to organize the campus, and thus you would have a ^{real} ~~read~~ threat to academic freedom, with attention now paid to professors in the classrooms and the views they express and what their bearing might be on the education. It would come down almost to equal time type of thing, and I think

this is something that should be greatly considered and by anyone who wants to change this, because 18 brings you all the way down through the campus and it even touches on the high schools.

Q Governor, do you have any plans to meet with Mr. Nixon about State-Federal plans?

A No. We had an opportunity for a discussion down in Palm Springs at the Governors' Conference. He is pretty busy between now and January 20th.

Immediately after the new administration takes office, there is a Governors' Conference in Washington, in which I think there will be another opportunity for more discussion of this new relationship,

Q Governor, what are some of the bills you are going to push again?

A Some of our criminal bills, the pornography bill, Judicial Merit bill. There are others in the area of law enforcement, presumptive limit law.

Q One more question, Governor.

A All right.

Q On the judicial merit plan, Governor, Senator ^{Muscone} ~~Musconey~~ is bringing in an attempted compromise on plan, but it would have a veto over your final selection. What is your reaction to that? Or, a senate ex-officio.

A I think it would make it even more difficult than the plan we proposed, because the plan we proposed, the objection to it that was voiced, was voiced on the basis of those who believed that the Governor should retain more power, and I doubt that if a plan that came in that further restricted it over and above our plan, would meet with the approval of those who have already said no on that other basis.

Q Thank you, Governor.

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