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OFFICE OF THE GOVERNOR  
Sacramento, California  
Contact: Paul Beck  
445-4571 1-5-72

RELEASE: THURSDAY P.Ms.  
January 6, 1972  
PLEASE GUARD AGAINST PREMATURE  
RELEASE

TEXT OF  
STATE-OF-THE-STATE MESSAGE  
to a Joint Session of the  
CALIFORNIA STATE LEGISLATURE  
by  
Governor Ronald Reagan  
January 6, 1972

The last time we met under these same circumstances, the theme of my remarks was one of reform and austerity.

Our state had reached a crisis in welfare and Medi-Cal demanding a massive change of direction if we were to avoid bankrupting both the spirit of those who receive public assistance and the pocketbooks of those who pay for it.

Austerity was urged in state expenditures because the transition from an inflated Vietnam War boom to a peacetime economy had adversely affected our revenues.

While we are still undergoing that transition, there are indications that the economy is on an upward curve. The President's national economic program is accomplishing its goals and inflation is being slowed.

Our own revenue structure is being stabilized thanks to the withholding measure enacted during the special session.

But we shall be just as diligent in seeking economies as we have in the past. With the average citizen spending almost a third of his work week just earning the money to pay his taxes, there is still an urgent need to reduce the size and cost of government.

Those working men and women who---if I can paraphrase---never have asked what government can do for them, but have constantly been told what they can do for government---are the social and economic backbone of our state. They deserve more consideration than they have had from all the governments they pay for with the fruit of their toil.

The last legislative session was the longest in the state's history and yet long-time problems remain unresolved---problems in educational finance, property tax reform and environmental protection.

Youth and Economic Opportunity

Our young people between 18 and 21 have achieved the vote since we last met. Legislation you passed and I signed confers at age 18 nearly all adult rights and responsibilities.



Absolutely essential to the promise of full citizenship and a share of the opportunities our society offers is the availability of work. We must continue our efforts to stimulate job-creating industries.

This means broadening and diversifying California's economic base to assure further employment opportunities for citizens displaced from their jobs in defense-oriented and other changing industries.

This does not mean abandoning our great aerospace industry which still provides thousands of job opportunities for our people. One project alone, the space shuttle program, would mean another 45,000 jobs and an ultimate \$12 billion boost to the California economy. We feel our state is the logical site for this program. And we hope Congress and the national administration will agree.

Lieutenant Governor Ed Reinecke played a major role in the successful effort to obtain federal financing for our largest defense contractor, a step that preserved and generated thousands of additional jobs in California.

#### Economic Well-Being for All

We have moved vigorously to promote development of industries that can help provide prosperity in the generation of peace that is now a major national goal. With your help, we have created the California Commission for Economic Development to expand trade and generate new job opportunities by encouraging the location and expansion of business and industry in California.

We share with the private sector a deep concern for the economic well-being of all Californians.

To help ease the plight of the unemployed you passed and I signed legislation to increase maximum unemployment benefits from \$65 to \$75 a week---the first such increase since 1965. Substantial improvements were made in the state's workmen's compensation system. The increases---worth \$142 million a year in new benefits for California workers---are the largest package of social insurance benefits in the state's history.

#### Re-Evaluate Needs

We are now asking leaders in the private sector and labor to join with us in re-evaluating the economic needs of California citizens and to determine what we in state government can do---or stop doing---that will further improve the economy of our state and thus improve the economic well-being of all Californians. The results will be made available to you for appropriate action.

One thing we must do is to come to grips, once and for all, with the hodge-podge accumulation of federally-mandated manpower programs. Right now it is impossible to catalogue them or learn whether there is costly duplication. Nor do we know if they provide training for jobs that no longer exist.

#### Farm Labor

California's agricultural industry contributes more to this state's prosperity than any other industry. It does so in spite of a serious deficiency--a lack of effective laws on agricultural labor-management relations. Bills to establish a system of union representation elections for agricultural workers have failed both in Congress and in the state legislature. We can no longer defer action on this problem.

It is absolutely imperative that we enact in this session legislation guaranteeing California's agricultural workers the right to choose, by secret ballot, whether they want to be represented by a union and if so, by which union.

#### Effective Welfare Reforms

The Welfare Reform Act of 1971 which together we enacted is unquestionably the most significant social legislation in California's history. Already we are achieving our goal of increased aid to the two-thirds of the welfare population with no outside income while at the same time we eliminate costly abuses through stricter eligibility standards. Our reforms have halted the upward climb of welfare dependency. No longer are we adding 50,000 new cases a month to our welfare caseload. At the end of November, there were 151,000 fewer people on welfare and general relief than there were last March.

Obviously, we must at some time expect a leveling off of this decline. Yet, if we had not passed these reforms, welfare during these last eight months would have cost the taxpayers another \$100 million.

After months of preparation and negotiation, we have applied to the Department of Health, Education and Welfare for permission to implement a realistic and reasonable demonstration project to make work experience opportunities available to able-bodied welfare recipients. When this project is in operation, it will include 35 of California's 58 counties and involve about 58,000 employable welfare recipients in constructive work. The able-bodied who refuse to participate, without good cause, will be removed from the welfare rolls.

Several of the laws we worked months to achieve have been challenged in the courts for various reasons and sometimes it seems for no good reason at all. If legislation is indicated as a result of these legal actions, I will request its passage. In the meantime, I shall ask that you approve legislation to:

--Improve enforcement of child support laws involving absent parents.

--Establish the system of fairly apportioning welfare funds we requested last year, a step that will allow increased benefits for the truly needy and prevent people with significant outside incomes from claiming welfare assistance unfairly.

---Impose tighter and more realistic standards on the amount of property a recipient may own and still be eligible for welfare.

--Increase incentives for able-bodied recipients to work.

#### Health/Medi-Cal

Passage of Medi-Cal reform was another major milestone. Not only does it provide significant improvements in financing the program, it also broadened the coverage to include an estimated 800,000 needy Californians formerly served by county health programs---at tremendous cost to local property taxpayers.

For the first time, a single standard of care is available to all needy citizens---within a system of comprehensive services that includes reasonable controls to curb abuses. These reforms have reduced the cost to the taxpayers an estimated \$208 million in state, local and federal funds.

#### Health--Catastrophic Insurance

Our long struggle to put Medi-Cal and welfare on a realistic financial basis has been focused primarily on the least affluent segment of society. Obviously our citizens of great affluence can take care of themselves. But in between these groups is that same great majority of our citizens I mentioned earlier---the working men and women who underwrite the whole system. In some ways they are becoming the truly disadvantaged.

Now it is true that more than 85 percent of all Americans under 65 have, through their jobs, some type of private health insurance. Such insurance takes care of most health needs. But if they or members of the families are stricken with an extended, catastrophic illness---being too young for Medicare and too affluent for Medi-Cal---they face financial disaster.

I am unalterably opposed to so-called nationalized health insurance which in fact is socialized medicine. But I believe it is possible to develop a system of health insurance to protect every Californian against the economic catastrophe that often accompanies extended illness. Some will suggest we should wait for a federal solution to this problem. I do not share that belief nor do I believe this state should act hastily and impose on the taxpayers a medical subsidy which would increase the inflation of medical costs and exchange an excessive medical bill or insurance premium for an "excessive" addition to the tax burden. We are going forward with research on this subject and will report our findings to you shortly.

Venereal disease has reached epidemic proportions among our young people. A citizens task force we established last year has recommended an all-out counter attack. One recommendation is that all public schools conduct venereal disease prevention courses. I am in whole-hearted agreement with this recommendation. However, there is at present a lack of adequate instructional material and a shortage of qualified teachers. In cooperation with the state superintendent of public instruction, we are moving to fill this void. We are undertaking a program of training workshops for teachers. The Public Health Department will have more than \$200,000 during the next six months to assist this educational effort and to hire more casefinders. We are urging every school district to join the battle against VD by instituting venereal disease prevention courses. They already have the authority to do this under existing law.

#### Consumer Protection

During 1971, the new State Department of Consumer Affairs extended its activities and helped achieve legislation to protect the public against unwanted mailed merchandise, abusive credit card practices and high pressure door-to-door salesmen. The report of this department provides more detail on this increased scope in consumer education, consumer protection and in providing a greater public voice on licensing boards. But I would like to give special mention to the department's role and the industry's help in supporting legislation to create the new Bureau of Auto Repair---to deal with unscrupulous practices which victimize consumers.



### No-Fault Insurance

Another consumer innovation which has been widely discussed in recent years is no-fault automobile insurance. Such a system could help relieve the present overcrowded dockets in our court system. In Los Angeles County, personal injury cases involving auto accidents account for nearly 80 percent of all civil jury trials. A modified system of insurance, tailored specifically to meet California's needs, could accomplish other desirable ends. There is a potential for substantial savings in premiums and the prospect of eliminating some of the red tape involved in settling claims.

We must find that system of automobile insurance that will best meet the needs of our citizens.

### Unfinished Tasks

The most urgent unfinished tasks before us involve our educational system, its financing and direction and the equally important necessity of providing comprehensive property tax relief for millions of overburdened California homeowners.

The issues are closely related. It is impossible to discuss property tax reform without considering the impact on educational finance.

We have tried for three years to adopt a comprehensive property tax reform program. Again I ask you to work with the executive branch and with Wilson Riles to eliminate the chronic crisis in public school finance by shifting the burden from the homeowner to a broader based tax.

Time is growing short. If we fail this year, the people may act themselves through the initiative process.

### Public School Finance

The State Supreme Court opinion pointing out the inequities of the present system of financing local schools merely emphasized something we all know.

We need sweeping changes in the present system of financing local schools (K-12) to:

- Reduce reliance on the property tax.
- Simplify the method of distributing educational funds.
- Equalize educational opportunities for all Californians by providing a basic amount of financial support for each student in every district.



Public Education

This done, we can get on to other equally important needs in education: preparing every youngster for his own academic or career goals and including sufficient training to give each graduate at least an entry-level "salable skill" in the world of work. Despite its problems, our educational system has responded remarkably well to what we have asked, and still we want schools to do more and more. It is time now for greater reflection on realistic priorities. We must create an atmosphere in education that will welcome effective programs designed to achieve specific objectives.

Too many of us---when we have a problem---approach it by saying: "There ought to be a law." Maybe this should be reversed in education. It requires a book three inches thick to list all the directives and mandates contained in the education code. Last year, nearly a thousand more were proposed. It is just possible we need fewer laws but greater flexibility and control at the local level.

We must examine the potential of year-round operation.

And the voucher system---providing a grant for students to use at the school of their choice---should be tested, at least on a limited basis. I will again support legislation to establish a pilot program.

Higher Education

In higher education, probably the most widely noted recent legislation was your action granting university status to those of our state colleges which deserve that designation. However, we do not intend any major changes in the existing function of the various segments of higher education. I am confident that the various studies now under way on our Master Plan will find that the defined difference in function between the University, the state colleges and community colleges must be maintained.

Student Aid

Our system is based on a commitment that every youngster should have the opportunity to develop to the utmost of his desire and ability, regardless of his financial status.

We therefore have increased support for the state scholarship and loan commission from \$5 million five years ago to \$28 million in the forthcoming budget. Yet it is becoming increasingly clear that there is insufficient coordination between various student aid programs, a lack of guidelines and possibly too much administrative overhead costing dollars that would be better spent in aiding students.

I believe it would be desirable to have all state-financed student aid programs handled through the scholarship and loan commission.

#### State College Tuition

The fact that we have tuition at the University of California and not at the state colleges has created an undesirable imbalance in higher education. I strongly urge you to give the trustees authority to determine the amount of tuition at the state colleges and the purpose for which it will be used.

Ultimately, I believe we will find that the fairest method of assuring higher education to all who can profit from it will be the establishment of a deferred tuition plan allowing students to pay their share of the cost over a period of at least 20 years after graduation. In the meantime, however, there is one deserving group which I feel you will agree is worthy of special attention. I urge you to take action to assure free tuition at the University of California and the state colleges for the sons and daughters of American servicemen who are prisoners of war or missing in action in Southeast Asia.

#### Taxes---Tax Reform

You will be pleased to know the withholding measure you enacted in the special session should end the state's chronic cash flow problem even after we share with the people of California the so-called "withholding windfall" by giving every citizen a one-time 20 percent tax credit on the income tax due April 15.

Several tax reforms we have long been seeking are part of the revenue package you adopted; a minimum state income tax, reduction of the oil depletion allowance and \$46 million in new property tax relief for our senior citizens ranging from 32 percent for those at the \$6,000 a year income level to more than 80 percent at \$3,000 a year and below. This will help our senior citizens keep the homes they worked for most of their lives. We must do as much for other home owners. And while we must recognize the need for new sources of revenue for local government, I still maintain there is no need for any general state tax increase for new spending.

#### Budget-State Employees

Economic necessity required us to forego general salary increases for state employees this past year. There was never any question in our minds that our civil service employees deserved an increase. With the five year growth in California there has actually been a decrease in the number of state employees. This means in many departments, the workload increase has been absorbed with no increase in staff. We are happy this year that we can recognize their dedication by including in the budget \$95.8 million for salary increases and for correcting salary inequities. (This is equivalent to a 5 percent salary increase for state employees and 7½ percent for academic employees of the University of California and the state colleges).

## State-of-the-State

The budget also will include approximately \$65 million of new state support for schools---over and above that allocated under existing formulas. This year, we are going to do something that is long overdue with regard to the state budget. We are going to submit it in two parts as we logically should have been doing for a long time. When the intricacies of accounting make a return of money to the taxpayers show up as an increase in the cost of state government, it is easy to understand why citizens have trouble keeping an eye on government. Roughly two-thirds of the state budget is money collected by the state but returned to cities, counties, school districts and local programs. The other one-third of the budget covers the actual cost of state government.

Lumping them together makes it difficult for the citizen to keep track of where the increased expenditures take place.

For example, the \$46 million in tax relief for senior citizens you just passed appears as a \$46 million increase in the budget. So the first part of the budget we submit will be for those monies we return to local entities. We will follow this with a second section covering the cost of actually operating state government. In this way, the taxpayers can better check on our stewardship.

### Corrections Reform

There has been a great concern nationwide about the need for prison reform. And there seems to be a lack of knowledge among Californians as to where our state stands. In recent years, our correctional system has become a model for the nation. Our rehabilitation and parole program is 76 percent successful in returning convicted offenders to useful and productive roles in society. We have single cell occupancy in every prison. I don't believe any other major state has achieved this. Our experiment in allowing family visits to inmates has proven successful and is now regular procedure in most of our penal institutions.

This effort at effective rehabilitation does not mean we have a soft attitude on crime. It is realistic recognition of the fact that more than 90 percent of all prison inmates will eventually be returned to society.

We still have problems---some created by our own success. As the number of inmates has declined the percentage of so-called "hard-core" offenders has increased and this has increased the potential for violence within our prisons.

Two years ago, I called for a complete study of our correctional system. The results of that study are now being reviewed. During this session a program to continue improving our correctional system will be presented.

Increased Security

Following the tragic incident at San Quentin last year, I directed the Board of Corrections to make a special study of violence in the prisons. The board recommended and we added 405 new security and other positions, including two new psychiatric units. I ask you to continue this increased staffing level. The new state budget will include funds for planning new maximum security facilities. We will also take the first step toward closing San Quentin Prison. San Quentin, which once housed up to 5,000 inmates, will be held at an average population of 1,500 during the next fiscal year and we hope to close it completely by the end of 1974.



Law Enforcement

In the area of crime fighting and law enforcement, innovations are going forward. Attorney General Evelle Younger tells me we are now experimenting with a method of transmitting fingerprints from Los Angeles to Sacramento in less than a second---by bouncing signals off a satellite hovering over Australia.

I am asking the California Council on Criminal Justice to explore---in cooperation with local law enforcement---the possibility of establishing regional Criminal Justice Training academies---similar to those operated by the California Highway Patrol and the FBI. We must give law enforcement the technical tools they need to right organized crime. So again, I ask you to authorize electronic surveillance under strict court controls.

Last year I asked you to make the killing of a law enforcement officer while on duty first degree murder.

Since then the Capitol flag has flown at half staff too manytimes---21 law enforcement and correctional employees have been killed in line of duty.

Again, I ask for legislation to make such killings mandatory first degree murder.

Drug Abuse

On January 1 this year, the nation's most far-reaching and innovative drug control program went into effect in California. Our goal is to eliminate the diversion of dangerous pills into illicit markets and to put out of business anyone who participates in this shameful trade.

I shall also propose this year a comprehensive drug abuse treatment plan that will incorporate all that we have learned from our various programs to combat drug abuse in the past few years.

Transportation

Every holiday we in California are told we have topped the nation in traffic fatalities. No mention is made of the fact that we top the nation in number of cars and in miles traveled, nor do they point out that California set an all-time low for traffic fatalities in 1970 and provisional statistics for 1971 indicate we will break our own record by around 8 percent. We have been experimenting with ways to relieve traffic congestion by permitting toll-free lanes on the San Francisco-Oakland Bay Bridge for motorists riding in car pools of three or more. We have continued to reduce bridge tolls. There have been 11 reductions in the past four years.



The action providing sales tax revenue on gasoline is hopefully another step in meeting local transportation needs.

A major goal this year is to establish a State Department of Transportation within the Business and Transportation Agency to help plan and develop the proper combination of transportation systems to meet the needs of our people.

#### Environment---Air Pollution

California has done more in the past five years to protect our environment and to eliminate air and water pollution than in any similar period in the past. I want to thank you particularly for passing the smog control program requested last year and at the same time tell you further action will be necessary to carry on the battle for air quality control.

#### Land-Use Study---Coastal Legislation

By your own mandate, the Environmental Goals and Policy Report will be presented to you in March providing additional guidelines on how best to further protect and preserve our land resources and the beauty of California.

We must take environmentally balanced actions to protect our coastline and to establish a process for the selection and approval of power plant sites. These and other topics will be the subject of environmental messages later on.

#### Department of Environment---Solid Wastes

Last year, we suggested a reorganization plan to create a Department of Environmental Protection including an effective program for solid waste management.

The urgency of acting now is plain. A year's accumulation of California's solid wastes could cover the entire city of Los Angeles with a layer of garbage 17 inches deep.

This year, I will again ask your support of legislation to create a Department of Environmental Protection that will include an effective solid waste management program.

It has been said that those who fail to plan for the future cannot have one. Each new group of settlers who came to our state sought a better life beyond the next mountain range or desert. Their children and their children's children along with our modern day settlers continue to seek an improved quality of life, a cleaner environment, economic prosperity and educational opportunities for their children.

Of late, they have had reason to question whether our system of divided responsibilities can be fully responsive to their needs. They rightfully have no patience with the cynical political cliché that far-reaching legislative programs are not enacted in election years. They expect government to be on an annual, on-going basis. They will not accept from any of us partisan rivalry as an excuse for lack of action.

A few weeks ago, we read in the San Francisco papers the story of an inspiring demonstration of sheer human courage. A gallant young soldier, a triple amputee of the Vietnam War, hobbled painfully on artificial legs across the Golden Gate Bridge. He said he wanted to encourage other wounded veterans to fight their own handicaps.

You and I have some bridges to cross in the next few months. Surely nothing we face in our official duties can compare with the challenge he overcame in that long walk.

Cicero said: "The good of the people is the chief law."

The good of the people is the only thing we have a right to consider within those walls.

Let's wish each other a Happy and a short New Year.

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(NOTE: Since Governor Reagan speaks from notes, there may be changes in, or additions to, the above quotes. However, the governor will stand by the above quotes.)

1/24

OFFICE OF THE GOVERNOR  
Sacramento, California  
Contact: Paul Beck  
445-4571 1-24-72

RELEASE: T. S. DAY A. Ms.  
January 25, 1972  
PLEASE GUARD AGAINST PREMATURE  
RELEASE.

EXCERPTS OF REMARKS BY GOVERNOR RONALD REAGAN  
SACRAMENTO METROPOLITAN CHAMBER OF COMMERCE  
76th Annual Meeting  
January 24, 1972

As you well know, business often takes a bad rap from those who believe government should do everything for everybody---at the taxpayers' expense plus a little more for administrative overhead. In spite of your good works, business is often cast as a favorite whipping boy for all of the world's ills. Our young people particularly seem to have little understanding of just what makes our economic system operate.

We in America have prospered in spite of---rather than because of---government and its activities. And it is time more people start recognizing that fact.

I can think of no more perfect example of creative, socially-conscious free enterprise than some of your own economic development activities. I am told that in the past year, 16 new industries have located in the Sacramento area. These industries represent \$5 million more each year in payroll and they generate \$130,000 more in county taxes. Even more important, since 92 per cent of the jobs created were filled from the Sacramento labor market, those new industries mean jobs for Sacramento area residents.

This kind of quiet economic development is typical of the work of local chambers of commerce throughout California and the nation. It is an inspiring story of local businessmen working together to create a broader economic base, jobs for local people and prosperity for everyone. That is the very essence of creative free enterprise at work.

Creating jobs is not something you do by waving signs or staging demonstrations. It is a result of a lot of hard work by a lot of people who seldom get the credit they deserve.

I have personal knowledge of another one of your activities---that of providing a forum for the discussion of crucial community and public issues. Your sponsorship of the town meeting we had last year on the subject of welfare reform was a major factor in our finally passing the welfare and Medi-Cal reforms of 1971. Perhaps you would like to know just what your effort produced in hard cash results.



At the time of that meeting, California's welfare system was adding an average of 50,000 new people to the rolls every month and that had been going on for several years. Now as a result of those reforms not only did we halt that increase but by the end of November, there were 151,000 fewer people on welfare than there were last March. Without those reforms welfare and Medi-Cal would have cost the taxpayers an additional \$300 million. Those who were fearful that welfare reform was somehow a heartless denial of human needs will be pleased to know we have actually increased the grants to the two thirds of our recipients who are the truly needy at the same time we have reduced the taxpayers burden.

Sooner or later, of course, the caseload will stabilize. But so far we have asked for funds for welfare and Medi-Cal next year which represent an increase of only 9 percent in contrast to the past increases which for several years have averaged 25 percent.

Right now, we are awaiting the go-ahead from the Department of Health, Education and Welfare in Washington on a key part of our reforms which have not been implemented as yet. This is a demonstration project involving about 58,000 employable adult recipients in 35 of our 58 counties.

It will provide able-bodied welfare recipients an opportunity to earn their welfare grant through constructive work in the community. Each of the 58,000 will be asked to register and report for work in return for his or her welfare grants. We believe this will provide valuable work experience which should help them to become permanently self-supporting. In the meantime, those who pay for welfare will be getting some tangible return for their money in the way of community service. As part of the experiment, those who refuse, without good cause, will be removed from the welfare rolls.

You have been working to try to modernize local government, to make it more efficient and as economical as possible. We have been trying to do the same thing at the state level. Both of us will find our job easier if the people know the facts about where and how their tax dollars are spent.

This year, our budget was presented to the legislature in two parts so the taxpayers can see more clearly where their money is going. Almost \$5 billion of the \$7 billion budget goes back to local government to support local activities---cities, counties, school districts. Now some of these programs admittedly are mandated by the state, but they are managed by local government. Therefore, the people should be able to see the cost---whether it increases each year and by how much.



The other one-third is for traditional operations of state government...things like beaches, parks, the University and State colleges, our correctional system, and so forth and here too the people should be able to see where the increases come and if they care to, should ask the reason why.

Because of the prospects for an improving economy this year, we were able to provide more state support for some of our priority activities. The University of California and the State Colleges each received substantial increases in state support, not as much as some would like, but then I sometimes think there is not that much money.

Total support for public schools is around \$1.9 billion. That is in excess of half a billion dollars more than the state was providing when we took office five years ago. We are adding \$65 million of new money for local schools---the fourth time we have added new monies.

During that same period, total enrollment in grades K-14 has increased only about 12.7 percent. So we have been providing additional state financial support at a rate about four times the rate of enrollment growth. Still there are schools having financial problems and most schools complain they are underfunded.

The distribution formulas for financing local schools are out of date and need to be revised. It is unfair to some districts which have a high tax rate but less taxable property. We have asked the legislature to work with us to revise our method of financing schools and at the same time to provide substantial property tax relief for California's homeowners.

Yet, in solving the financial problems of education, we must never select any system that threatens to undermine or eliminate local control of our schools...because the participation of local citizens in the operation of their local schools is part of the basis of our free society.

Earlier, I mentioned something about the need for change. Well, education is one of those areas. We have actually had a decline of enrollment in the lower grades. In the past year, the decline in the lower eight grades almost equaled the total growth in the other grades. Right now there are fewer five-year-olds in California than six-year-old first graders.

If we are to be fair to the taxpayers, we cannot ignore those kind of changes in the enrollment. We have got to put our money where the need is greatest and where enrollment growth justifies it.

More than any other sector of society, businessmen understand the need for priorities. We have got to gear our educational system to the realities of our world. Our principal thrust has been preparatory to a college education. Certainly every youngster must have an opportunity to reach whatever academic goal he is capable of achieving. But education also has a responsibility to make sure that our youngsters leave the system at least with an "entry level" skill that can find them a place in the world of work---even if they do not go on to college.

Our college courses also must reflect realistic changes, too. If our system of welfare rehabilitation is to have any real meaning, we should not need as many social workers in the future. Frankly, I believe our goal should be to end---as much as we can---the necessity for welfare by providing realistic education geared to realistic job prospects in the market place.

It is unfair to the potential graduate to direct young people into occupations which may not exist in sufficient numbers when they leave school. And it is totally unfair to taxpayers to expect them to subsidize unnecessary bureaucratic structures at any level of government.

We do not plan to do so in state government.

Right now, the average citizen spends about a third of his work week earning the money to pay his taxes. We think that is enough and we think government has a responsibility to try to make its operations more efficient and economical so that burden may someday be reduced.

One important part of the revenue measure the legislature passed in the recent special session is to give every citizen a one-time 20 percent tax credit on their 1971 state income taxes. This results from the so-called "windfall" that accompanied our change to a withholding system. We had a lot of debate about whether the taxpayers should share this. Some legislators thought we should spend it all. Others wanted to reduce the taxpayers' share. Some of us wanted all of it to go to the taxpayers because they paid it and they deserve to have some recognition of the accelerated collection schedule that withholding means. The final compromise means you will get the 20 percent credit April 15 and about \$150 million will be used for one-time spending on capital construction we could not afford during the economic slump.

Now, I know many of you are interested in the inventory tax. That revenue bill also made permanent the 30 percent exemption on inventory taxes.

This will help our California businessmen in their efforts to remain competitive with other states which do not tax inventories at all.

Speaking of taxes, I thought you might also be interested in some statistics recently released by two national research groups.

Before the last fiscal year, California's per capita burden was second highest in the nation---second only to New York's. Last year, we slipped back a notch. We are now third behind New York (\$652 per capita) and Hawaii (\$572). Our per capita state-local tax burden is \$559. Admittedly, last year was one of austerity in state spending. But that is one particular area where I would not mind seeing us drop farther and farther down the list.

Someone once said that tax reform is the art of plucking the goose without ruffling its feathers. That is part of the philosophy of those who would like the citizen to think government has some magical money tree from which it doles out free gifts to one and all. My philosophy is somewhat different. I do not believe the working citizens of this state are golden geese to be plucked by government. And neither is business.

One cannot hold this position without dreaming of what he would like to leave as something of a permanent contribution. My dream is very simple, although not easy to attain. For as long as government has existed, governments have grown in size and cost and ultimately, power. Every few years, the cry is raised that government must have new or additional taxes. The citizenry is resigned to the inevitability of this and obediently rolls over. This does not have to be.

Our state tax structure grows with the economy and on the average produces about an 8 percent increase in revenues each year, without increasing the rates or the percentage it claims of the workers' pay. Government spending should stay within this 8 percent growth rate. The only cause for a tax increase would be government assumption of some new service. The people thus could look at the new function proposed in their behalf, ask the price, and make their feelings known as to whether they wanted the service at the cost of an increase in the tax rate.

This dream is not impossible to attain. We made a giant stride this year when for the first time we brought welfare and Medi-Cal costs down within that range of increase. Some measure of what was accomplished can be gained when you consider that nationally welfare costs are increasing 27 percent a year.

A few months ago, I visited some nations in Asia on behalf of the President and to discuss the possibility of greater trade with California.

What I saw in Japan and elsewhere emphasized something that we all should know. America is entering a new era as a world economic power.

Twenty years ago, we produced 47 percent of the world's steel. Today, our share is down to 20 percent. An article in the newspapers the other day indicates that the Soviet Union has passed us up in steel production and is now the World's No. 1 steelmaker.

Now that Great Britain has joined the Common Market, the combined Common Market exports will be double our total. The competition is getting tougher. The plain truth is that in some products, America is pricing itself out of world markets.

This development means a tremendous change for every American. Inflation is no longer just a subject for jokes or weighty academic comment. And certainly we have to challenge those champions of the new economics who tell us a little inflation on a permanent annual basis is good for us. The President's program has cut the runaway <sup>/rate</sup> inflation in half but we must do more.

We have got to whip inflation to remain competitive. We have got to change the curious and untrue attitude that business and labor and business and government are adversaries playing a game of economic touch football.

Whatever our place in society---whether worker, government official or businessman---our combined efforts will determine our nation's economic destiny.

The blunt truth is we have not been keeping up in productivity. Between 1965 and 1970, Japan's output per man-hour increased an average of 14.2 percent a year. Ours increased only 1.9 percent a year.

That was the smallest increase of any of the 14 major industrial nations in the free world. And I believe it is a major reason for the fact that our balance of payments---the amount we earn overseas compared to what we import---has turned from a surplus in our favor to a deficit.

Part of the difficulty in raising our productivity, of course, is the fact that we are shifting from a manufacturing economy to a service economy. But there are other major reasons, too. After visiting those six Asian nations, Japan in particular, and feeling the restless energy, the pioneer drive of people who have moved into our western world completely and irrevocably, I came away with an overwhelming feeling that we had better start taking shorter lunch hours.



The kind of national strikes we have---which cripple whole industries---are virtually unknown in Japan and other major nations which compete against us in the world market place.

The 100-day waterfront strike we had last fall cost the California economy an estimated \$1.7 billion in direct and indirect losses. The wage loss for the longshoremen alone was something like \$435,000 a day.

The estimated revenue loss in your own port of Sacramento was half a million dollars and the total impact on the local economy was more than \$4 million.

Some of that represents markets that are lost forever. To compete in world exports, you have to have a steady source of supply. We are going to have to change our attitudes in labor-management relations. When an industry loses its markets, everybody suffers---the community, the investors and most of all, the workers who are thrown out of their jobs.

Unless we are prepared to accept second place status as a world trading nation, we must end needless conflict between business and labor and start an era of cooperation. I have every confidence in the American working man but some of our national labor leaders had better acquire some statemanship and stop thinking the calendar still reads 1933.

Businessmen have a responsibility to remind our society just how vital free enterprise is to the nation's success and security. If you want business to be heard and heeded when great decisions are being made, you have got to get involved and not just in lobbying. Speak up when vital matters of taxation and economic policy are being decided in the councils of government. Let your local representatives know that you want a balanced budget and economical government. Business has a story to tell and it should start telling it. For the second time in this century an all-out attack on the very principles of free enterprise has been launched---this time in academic circles---often by men who have never functioned in the market place and who have little understanding of it.

We are going to have to work together---business, labor and government---to increase our productivity, wind down the inflationary spiral and re-vitalize the competitive spirit that changed America from a small backward agricultural nation to the world's foremost economic and industrial power.



We have done it before in times of war or great national crisis. I believe we can do it again in the decade of the seventies.

We have got the raw material, both in resources and in people. And we have a system of government based on free enterprise, a system that brings out the best in everyone when it is left free to operate.

We sometimes forget just how precious freedom is in the conduct of business and public affairs.

Just recently, a successful businessman spelled out what America meant to him. He took out a full-page advertisement in one of the nation's leading financial newspapers (Wall Street Journal) addressed to: "Uncle Sam."

In this message, he told how he was born to a family of Oklahoma sharecroppers...how his family later became migrant farm workers and fruit-pickers in California and how...after a long and difficult struggle he climbed out of poverty. I would like to read you a few closing excerpts from his message because it tells something about America that we should never forget.

In his letter he said: "I sit today at the top of eight companies, one of which is doing business all over the world. I do not claim even a small amount of genius for myself, but would like to tell the world that our system of government gives a better chance to the individual to have a good life than any system known to man. I do not belittle those who have been unable to reach their goal, but offer my experience for their encouragement and also to encourage those who have it made to help those who don't.

"I could never go back and find all those whose lives touched and enriched mine, so to make up for it, I will try to help and encourage others...so dear Uncle Sam, don't let anyone tamper with your system of government unless they first show you a better one."

There is not much I can add to that except to paraphrase something Pericles once said: A man who takes no interest in public affairs has no business being in business.

And he probably won't be in business for long.

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(NOTE: Since Governor Reagan speaks from notes, there may be changes in, or additions to, the above quotes. However, the governor will stand by the above quotes.)

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OFFICE OF THE GOVERNOR  
Sacramento, California  
Contact: Paul Beck  
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RELEASE: THURSDAY A.Ms.  
February 3, 1972

PLEASE GUARD AGAINST PREMATURE  
RELEASE.

EXCERPTS OF REMARKS BY GOVERNOR RONALD REAGAN  
NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF PROFESSIONAL EDUCATORS  
Hollywood Palladium  
February 2, 1972

Your meeting here is a kind of ground-breaking or dedication ceremony but not for some edifice of brick or mortar. Yours is a re-dedication to something more intangible and far more precious to our society than buildings or highways: you seek to reaffirm the noble traditions of your profession at a time when it is caught in something of a political whirlwind.

You have my best wishes for success...

You possess the single most important asset any organization could hope to have: the deep-rooted sympathy and support of a great many people who want our public schools to live up to the finest traditions of our civilization.

One of those traditions is the generous support Americans have given to education. Even in the most remote frontier settlements knowledge was a treasured commodity and those who transmitted that knowledge were accorded a respect and status that most of our people still feel for the dedicated professional educator.

Almost every wagon train that headed west included---along with other professionals---a vanguard of New England scholars and teachers, with a Bible and a few classics---tucked in with the tools and the seed.

They carried the cultural heritage of Greece and Rome to the most distant parts of the frontier.

In many communities, the first permanent building was a school, perhaps only a one-room log cabin, but it emphasized in the grandest manner then possible the deep commitment our people have to educational opportunity for their children.

They still have that commitment, still place a great value on education and they yearn to feel again the confidence they once had in the teaching profession.

That confidence has been seriously eroded in recent years.

## National Assoc. of Professional Educators

The frequent failure of school bond issues and tax overrides to support education is more than just an indication that people have grown weary of higher and higher taxes. It also tells us---in the most emphatic way available to the average citizen---that the people also are concerned about the end result of the educational system they are financing at a constantly increasing cost in public funds.

The role of education has not changed from frontier times. We all want to provide our children with the academic skills they need to succeed in a modern society. We want them to know the excitement and curiosity the true scholar has for any type of learning. We want them to understand where our society fits into the progress of civilization.

We must educate them to be able to cope with the unknown challenges they will face in their lifetimes. And last, but perhaps most important, we want our educational system to transmit to the next generation the great ideals and values of our culture.

Without the ethical and spiritual guidelines that are the foundation of our culture, man would become little more than an animal---rooting around for sustenance in a world he does not comprehend and could never fully appreciate.

Young people of every generation challenge the customs and mores of the previous generation. We did and our children do. There is nothing wrong with this. But no generation has the right to simply discard the basic truths man has learned through the ages---discard them only because they are rooted in the past.

Apparently some of those in the education profession have changed. The role of education has not.

It reminds me of a fundamental and still timely observation a midwestern storekeeper once made. A young man, fresh out of college and looking for his first opportunity, came into this man's store and asked for a job.

When he left, the storekeeper turned to a customer and said: "I do need some help these days. But did you notice that young man asked me to give him a job? He never once said he wanted to work."

Has that kind of attitude crept into education? Is that part of the reason for the decline of public confidence in our schools and those who run our schools?

Some in the teaching profession want the security and professional status of tenure. But they don't want the professional responsibility that goes with tenure.



Yet, the public is unwilling to entrust their children's future to those who look upon education as a nice white-collar job with short hours and guaranteed financial advancement if you belong to a militant enough organization willing to shut down the system if necessary to advance its selfish goals.

I cannot believe that kind of attitude is shared by the majority who went into education as a profession. I believe the greatest majority of our teachers are still dedicated to the noble traditions of their calling.

But they are not heard often enough, perhaps because they speak with the calm voice of reason. Unfortunately, rhetoric always seems to make a louder noise than reason.

We all pay lip service to the idea that "with every right goes a responsibility."

Wouldn't it be nice sometime to see a demonstration where the demonstrators were demanding their responsibilities.

Historically, the teaching profession has been a profession with high ethics, a clear social purpose and dedicated to the public's goals for education. Tenure came into being in part because of the professional self-discipline of teachers.

More than that, in America, the person who could call himself a teacher received an affection that made him almost a part of every family. In a way, teachers were just that---a professional's extension of the family's responsibility to prepare children for society and to advance civilization by preparing the children for their place in society.

Every totalitarian regime in history has sought to undermine the culture of those it sought to subject. All it takes for the jungle to close in on our society is for a single generation to grow up without cultural roots or commitment. It only takes one lost generation to lose forever all the great ideals and standards for which our nation was founded.

Surely, the stakes are too high to accept as inevitable the continuing erosion of public confidence in our schools or the alienation of our teachers from the public whose schools are run by the teaching profession.

The public must again have reasons to respect and to support education if we are to preserve and advance our free society. Teachers with no commitment to their profession can never restore this lost confidence.

One of the most common complaints I receive from parents is a sort of wistful longing for the disciplined learning of the past. Parents complain that too many teachers seem disinterested. I met with a group of parents in a minority community one day. I will never forget the Negro mother who stood up and said, "Look, I don't care about busing or where my son goes to school. I want to know that he'll be taught what he needs to know before he's passed on to the next grade simply because he came to the end of the year. Keep him in a class as long as it takes. Don't pass him on year after year until he winds up with a high school diploma and he can't read what's on it."

You and I know that sadly enough there are teachers indifferent to either knowledge or their duty to try their best to pass knowledge on to the children in their care.

Education cannot be left in the hands of those who shuffle through their classes, counting the number of students to make sure they get all the aid the school has coming, but not interested enough to make sure those students can count, too.

Recall your own school days. Which teachers do you remember most?

Was it the easy-going type who never made you do any homework?

Not on your life!

It was the task-master who demanded that everyone live up to a minimum standard of achievement, but who was always ready to help anyone who needed help in reaching that standard---the one who finally brought something out in you---in spite of yourself.

The only popularity contest a teacher should enter is based on: what will the student think of you 15 years from now?

The school building may be new, the textbooks just off the press, the classroom equipped with the latest audi-visual equipment and the total number of students few...but if the teacher is not motivated or even interested in the intellectual and moral growth of the children in their care, those children will not learn.

Whether Johnny learns well or not depends above all other things on the motivation and professional approach of the teachers.

This, I submit, is an awesome responsibility. But it is a responsibility inherent in your profession. Our people will without hesitation turn over their schools to those who are willing to live up to that responsibility.

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PLEASE GUARD AGAINST PREMATURE  
RELEASE

EXCERPTS OF REMARKS BY GOVERNOR RONALD REAGAN  
LINCOLN CLUB OF LOS ANGELES  
February 14, 1972

I grew up in Illinois---in one of the prairie towns that helped shape the unique character and greatness of the man whose memory is honored by your club's activities. In fact, a stone monument records the fact that Abe Lincoln as a Captain of Militia led his troops there in the Black Hawk Indian War. It was near the place where his military inexperience led to a command which I would like to think has influenced my own approach to government---it was so common sense in its approach to a situation. Marching in column, he was confronted by a fence. There was nothing in the military manual about marching troops over a fence---so Abe employed instant common sense; he ordered "fall out and fall in on the other side."

Sometimes looking back has its advantages. Lincoln took literally those timeless words the Founding Fathers put into the Declaration of Independence, the Constitution and the Bill of Rights. And his whole career was devoted to putting those principles into practice.

Sometimes I have to wonder what he would say if he could see some of the things we take for granted, but which---in the short span of a century---represent almost miracles of progress. We have sent a man to the moon. Television informs us instantaneously of events anywhere in the world. Jet planes cross the country in three hours and vaccines have wiped out diseases that killed millions in Lincoln's time.

Because he was a man of vision, I don't think he would be too surprised by these great achievements of man. And I am sure he would have been pleased at the material prosperity. Lincoln said something to the effect that having wealth made it evident to others they could become wealthy too.

But I can't help wondering if Mr. Lincoln would look to the present with the unqualified approval he gave to the past---the period of the Founding Fathers. Would he find something ugly in some changes in our country---the country he fought to preserve as a united nation?

He had such faith in the ultimate triumph of unity and brotherhood, would he be disappointed to witness some of the bitter political divisiveness and racial animosity we know today?



Maybe so, but Lincoln also had a simple, unswerving faith in America and in the people who make up this country. He believed in our nation's capacity to adapt to change peacefully and he had confidence that Americans would be equal to whatever challenges we might be called upon to face.

The world as we have known it in the quarter century after World War II is undergoing some profound changes. Will we react to these changes in our world as a people divided and distrustful of each other, pursuing selfish interests no matter what the cost to others or to the ultimate good of our country? Or will it be as a nation united in purpose---a people determined to face up to our time of trial as courageously as Lincoln reacted to the greatest crisis in our country's history?

In many ways, the challenges we face are more difficult. In time of war, Americans have---since Lincoln's time---stood together as a united people. It would seem that too has changed.

There is need for a much greater degree of unity and economic cooperation than we have known in the past generation. You know what inflation has cost our people and our industries. You know the impact of massive strikes and labor disputes on our productivity and our competitive position in foreign sales.

Labor sets its own goals, often without regard to the inflationary and even destructive impact those goals may have on other Americans. Businessmen react by raising prices because they must to meet the demands of labor---even if doing so means surrendering more and more of their markets to lower priced foreign competition.

And until the present administration took office, government usually had no goals at all---except to consume more and more of the earnings of our people and our industries through higher taxes---a step that compounded everybody's problems. And for almost four decades, government in America has grown increasingly hostile to the business and industrial community. Now for the first time in a very long time we have heard within these past few days a President of the United States recognize the great power for good inherent in the free enterprise, private sector and we have heard him ask business to take up the task of ending inflation and restoring prosperity.

The competition is getting keener for products of all kinds. And we must begin to face up to the blunt truth that America has been losing ground in the world market place.

Twenty years ago, the United States had about 40 percent of the world's gold holdings. Today, we have about 20 percent. We once produced almost half the world's steel. Our share now is 20 percent. And a trade industry report indicates that the Soviet Union may have moved ahead of us to become the world's No. 1 steelmaker.

Our shipyards once turned out a ship a day and this unequaled productivity helped us win World War II. Japan now commands the largest share of the shipbuilding market.

Last year, America imported \$2 billion more than we sold abroad--- and that was the worst such trade deficit we have known.

In the past decade or so, we have made significant export gains in only one area---the sale of capital goods abroad. We have been most successful in exporting our advanced technology...whole plants and equipment. Where we once exported the eggs, we are now selling the hens. And the eggs---in terms of export sales---are hatching elsewhere.

In the long post-war years of affluence, perhaps we have forgotten the simple fact that no one gave America the world's highest standard of living. We earned it, by being the most productive and efficient industrial nation in the world.

We can keep it by revitalizing the massive productivity of the American economy.

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(NOTE: Since Governor Reagan speaks from notes, there may be changes in, or additions to, the above quotes. However, the governor will stand by the above quotes).



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RELEASE: FRIDAY, P.Ms.  
March 3, 1972

PLEASE GUARD AGAINST PREMATURE  
RELEASE.

EXCERPTS OF REMARKS BY GOVERNOR RONALD REAGAN  
CONSUMER EDUCATION CONFERENCE  
SACRAMENTO INN  
March 3, 1972

The experts who keep up with these things say that by the time a typical American youngster finishes high school, he has watched about 22,000 hours of television---twice the time he has spent in the classroom.

If those statistics are correct (and I have no reason to doubt them), that means the average 18-year-old also will have viewed more than 300,000 TV commercials, advertising thousands of products and services. To some of our young people, Granny Goose is better known than Mother Goose. And Mrs. Olsen---the lady who advises young wives how to make better coffee---is a more familiar figure than the Old Woman Who Lived in the Shoe, and didn't know what to do.

I mention this to you today---not to draw any ominous conclusions about whether this much TV is good or bad---but just to emphasize that a wide variety of choice is one of the single greatest problems that confront the average person in today's consumer economy.

When everyone got around by horse and buggy, and our economy was less sophisticated, almost every young man learned to be a fairly good horse trader. He had to or he wound up with a bad bargain instead of reliable transportation.

The same was true for the housewife. Instead of pre-packaged goods, instant potatoes and pre-cooked vegetables, young wives bought vegetables and meats by the bushel or pound. And it was fairly easy to keep track of the household budget---using the familiar measurements they learned in school.

Today, housewives buy convenience foods by the package instead of by the pound. And for many young consumers just starting to manage a budget, it is a big problem to calculate just what they are getting for their money---whether to buy the regular or giant economy size.

To add to the confusion, the consumer today faces a bewildering array of new products and services---some of which didn't even exist fifty, thirty, or even ten years ago. The fact that we have such a variety of products and services is a tribute to our economic system. But it does create new problems for the consumer. When you have a lot more choices, you have to make more decisions in managing a household budget.



## Consumer Education Conference

That is part of the reason for the increased interest in consumer affairs these past few years. And it is one of the main concerns of those of you who are involved in consumer education in our schools and through other means of communication.

We all recognize that government has a role to play in assuring fair treatment for the consumer in the market place. That is why we have licensing laws, laws to assure product safety and laws to protect consumers against unscrupulous practices or mislabeled merchandise.

But laws and regulations can only do so much to protect the consumer. Every year, there are about 10 billion individual consumer transactions just in California. It would be impossible for government to serve sort of super buyer's guide for each of those individual consumer decisions. Furthermore, any such effort to monitor every box of soap purchased and every can of hair spray would represent an unwarranted intrusion into the free market place.

If only one of every thousand consumer transactions came to government as the subject of a complaint, I am told it would take 10,000 clerks and 10,000 typists just to open the mail, answer the telephone and type a single reply to each complaint.

What government can and should do through its regulatory agencies and laws is to assure the consumer a fair deal in the market place and provide an avenue of redress if he feels he has been the victim of fraud or deception.

But the most important thing we can and should do for consumers must be in the field of education. And that is where your role is so vital.

The only way consumers can be sure of what they are buying, on what terms and how to deal with the daily economic decisions they must make is through education---by acquiring a greater knowledge of credit, contracts, insurance and all the other things necessary to be a sophisticated consumer.

Unfortunately, like the lady who lived in the shoe, many consumers just don't know what to do about some of their problems and complaints. That is one of the reasons we in California created the nation's first State Department of Consumer Affairs---to provide a central source of information for the average person who has a consumer complaint.

## Consumer Education Conference

That is why we are co-sponsoring this conference with the Department of Education---to give us an opportunity to let you help us find better ways to educate the consumer. And that is why we are vitally concerned with the insight, the experience and the practical knowledge that you can help focus on the difficult task of consumer education.

Despite your efforts and some very commendable consumer education courses being offered today, we know that this is a field where we must do a lot more if our youngsters are to learn how to be sophisticated consumers.

One course in consumer economics will not really do the job. Instead, we must try to weave into the regular school courses some of the practical things that every young man and woman must know to intelligently handle his own personal resources.

Knowing today's teenagers, I doubt very much if you would have to give a special course in what automobile to buy. They are capable of making that decision for themselves. But even the youngster who can take a motor apart could probably benefit from instruction in how best to finance the purchase of an automobile...how to shop for the best deal... how to read the fine print...and how to fit his purchase into a budget he can afford.

This is the kind of practical consumer knowledge that our schools must learn to transmit to our young people. I am certainly no expert on the subject. But many of you are. And so it is with a great deal of pleasure that I welcome you here today for a conference which I understand is the first of its type ever held.

We need your suggestions, your practical knowledge of consumer education and your experience in the problems involved in trying to improve this kind of instruction in our schools.

I am especially pleased that Mrs. Virginia Knauer, President Nixon's Consumer Advisor, is here with you. Other wellknown figures who will participate include David Schoenfeld of the Consumers Union and Bill Lee of the U.S. Department of Commerce. They will be talking with you, along with representatives of our State Department of Education.

It is my hope---and the purpose of this conference---that from your discussions and deliberations today will come some of the guidelines and direction we need to do a better job of educating the consumers of California...and perhaps, to give some insight into this area for those of you who are visiting from other states.

I assure you that I will personally study the results and reports from your conference with interest and concern.

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(NOTE: Since Governor Reagan speaks from notes, there may be changes in, or additions to, the above quotes. However, the governor will stand by the above quotes.)

## National Association of Professional Educators

In accepting your invitation this evening I did so with the understanding that your group consists of educators who agree that the school system belongs to the public of a free society. We both know there are those who feel otherwise.

So far I have only discussed your responsibility to education.

Society also has a responsibility. It is up to the public and the public's official representatives to assure sufficient financial support to operate our schools and to assure an atmosphere of academic freedom conducive to learning.

The most persistent and complex problem confronting most state legislatures around the country today is deciding how much is enough. The recent court opinions that suggest schools are too dependent upon property taxes for support did not come as a news flash to most of us who have wrestled with the problems of school finance.

You who are from California are familiar with our outmoded and unnecessarily complex method of distributing educational funds and the disparity of available money in different districts. We have been trying to simplify the formula and end the over-reliance of schools on the property tax for support.

And I am sure those of you from California will not think I am exaggerating when I say that for the legislative and executive branches, school finance is an Excedrin headache that does not go away.

You must have been concerned when the National Education Association recently announced that California had dropped to 31st in spending per pupil. We were disturbed in Sacramento and confused about some of the  $2+2=5$  arithmetic the NEA must have been using and voiced that confusion. In a few days we jumped from 31st to 16th. To tell you the truth, we are not sure about that figure either because the states vary widely in what they count in their basic educational budgets.

But that incident does emphasize an attitude that is far too prevalent in the schools: measuring educational excellence by the amount of money spent. In fact, one of our legislators announced we must immediately appropriate enough money to move to first as if that would automatically improve the quality of education.

What if we really were 16th and yet ranked in the top 10 or close to the top in quality? Shouldn't that really be our goal---to have the best possible education at the least possible cost? Curiously enough the NEA does not have a hardstick for quality. And I very much fear their yardstick for spending is aimed at promoting a desire for federalized support of schools leading to a nationalized school system.

I would like to set the record straight on California's commitment to education. It is and always has been our number one priority.

During the six years of this administration, the total amount of state funds committed to public schools (K-14) has increased by more than half a billion dollars. We have added new money at a rate more than four times the increase of enrollment.

In higher education, this year we are providing the University of California with a total of \$376 million in state financial support---56 percent more annual aid than the system received when we took office. During that time, the total University enrollment has grown only 35 percent.

Our state colleges have received a 121 percent increase in state aid to cover an enrollment increase of 78 percent. And the community college system is getting 201 percent more money in the next budget than it received six years ago---yet enrollment has grown only 82 percent.

One of the things we are most proud of is the amount we have been able to add to the funds available for assisting students with scholarships and loans. That has gone up 500 percent---from \$4.7 million to \$28.2 million in the budget I just presented to the legislature.

However we rank in other types of educational spending, California is near the top in teachers' salaries---and public school employee salaries consume 80 to 85 percent of the money we devote to education.

Five years ago, when we took office, our teachers' retirement fund was an under-funded actuarial nightmare. It represented a potential \$4 billion unfunded liability for the taxpayers. There was no effective, systematic program to bring fiscal order to the retirement system.

Last fall after many years of working on the problem, we changed that I signed legislation to increase the state's annual contribution to \$135 million, a step that with the other changes will assure the money will be there when our teachers reach retirement age.

Many say the money we are providing for education is not enough. Sometimes I wonder whether there could ever be enough money to satisfy those who think education should receive blankcheck financing.

As some of you know, we have not been satisfied just to pour new money into the schools. We have also been asking the hard questions that parents are asking about educational efficiency. Frankly, I am not sure that the profession has been paying enough attention to the need to get a dollar's worth of value out of every dollar spent on our schools.



## National Association of Professional Educators

Others share my concern. Sacramento County has a contributing relationship with the University of California at Davis Medical School and they have been having financial problems. In discussing those problems, one of the County Supervisors there said its teaching program had become more costly partly because "students and faculty do not have the greatest appreciation for what things cost."

Now, I know education can never be measured the way you measure the productivity of a factory or an assembly line and no one wants that kind of regimentation in our schools. But, is it too much to ask that the end product of our school system---the graduate---be not only prepared to go on to higher education, but that he also have an entry level skill for some kind of job?

We are paying a heavy price in remedial programs because we have not given sufficient attention to educating our young people for work as well as for entry into a college.

Technical training which equips a student for work is one of the things we must expand in education.

At the same time perhaps we could get along very well without some of the mandated programs which each year come out of the legislative halls

In California, our education code is three inches thick and it is printed on thin paper. We add heavy new responsibilities without giving schools time to adjust to the new demands or training personnel to carry them out.

We expect schools to solve many of the sociological, psychological and even nutritional problems of our society. Last year in our state, almost a thousand more pieces of legislation were offered to tell educators what they must do---and too often, those in the teaching profession are not consulted about the desirability or the wisdom of some of these mandated programs.

As I said a moment ago, education has become a prime target for those who feel a federal takeover of the schools is the only solution.

Well, I don't believe a federalized school system is the answer. I believe in local control.

A nationalized school system would assure a loss of local participation in the running of our schools and it would remove the opportunity for diversification.

National Association of Professional Educators

Teachers and local school administrators must have the opportunity to communicate with the publics they serve---if they are to be effective and responsive to their public trust.

If I understand you correctly you also are committed to the concept of local control of the schools. You are a new group, but if you are able to fulfill the challenge you have accepted, you will serve a badly needed purpose. As a young organization, you will have to exert great effort to remain independent and to be understood.

In carrying out your efforts to improve education, you must always remember the importance of representing all teachers, not just some. We do not need another vested interest group in education. We need an effective spokesman for all dedicated teachers, regardless of their political party or the particular educational programs they think are most effective.

You have a great opportunity to fulfill a great need in our society. Please, do not fumble the ball. A host of people long to have their faith restored.

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(NOTE: Since Governor Reagan speaks from notes, there may be changes in, or additions to, the above quotes. However, the governor will stand by the above quotes.)

3/22

OFFICE OF THE GOVERNOR  
Sacramento, California  
Contact: Paul Beck  
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RELEASE: WEDNESDAY, P.Ms.  
March 22, 1972

PLEASE GUARD AGAINST PREMATURE  
RELEASE.

EXCERPTS OF REMARKS BY GOVERNOR RONALD REAGAN  
NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF SECONDARY SCHOOL PRINCIPALS  
Anaheim, California  
March 22, 1972

No one knows better than those in this audience that this is a critical time for public education in the United States. As school administrators, you are on the firing line every day with unhappy parents, tax weary citizens and a multitude of 'experts' in education looking over your shoulder.

And we have been going through a period of national fault-finding with our educational system. Let's be honest and admit much of this concern is valid. Yet, to be objective, an appraisal should also consider some of the strengths of public education.

Whatever its problems, and there are many, our school systems obviously are doing many things well. When 38 percent of the entering freshmen at San Francisco State can gain sophomore standing through placement tests how can anyone say that the school system has failed in its task of preparing academically-oriented youngsters for college?

In a way, it is ironical that this favorable statistic also sums up one of the biggest criticisms about public education these days, not only in California, but all across the nation. There is a growing feeling among the public, among legislators and even in education, that perhaps we have stressed college preparation too much in our public school systems. And we haven't done as much as we should in preparing youngsters for the culture within which they are going to live, and also giving them the skills they need to find and hold a job in an increasingly technical economy.

Career education is the new mainstream theme for educational reform in America. It is an area of opportunity in education that I believe we must develop if we are to meet realistically the educational needs of all our young people. It is also a subject that undoubtedly will stir considerable controversy.

Some in the educational field are worried that career education--- stressing practical working skills---will mean abandoning the very laudable goal of higher education for everyone who wishes to attend college and can profit by going. While I respect this genuine concern, I believe it is a far too pessimistic and unjustified view.



School principals

We have to face up to the undeniable fact that millions of America youngsters will not enroll in or complete a four-year college course. And if we are ever to achieve true equality of opportunity in education, we must start developing and implementing programs that will meet their needs, too.

There is really no conflict between preparing youngsters for college and at the same time equipping them with a basic skill that might come in handy in the world of work. We can do both. And do it simultaneously.

Every day we see evidence of our past failure to provide sufficient technical or occupational training in the public schools. According to the National Advisory Council on Vocational Education, about one quarter of all youngsters turning 18 each year do not have sufficient skills to obtain adequate employment, even at the entry level.

We are paying a heavy premium for this failure in many kinds of remedial programs, both educational and social. These unemployable young people turn up on welfare rolls, as social drop-outs, as candidates for a lifetime of dependency and discontent. The cost to society in dollars is only part of the price. An even greater cost is the tragic waste of human resources it represents to the individuals involved.

Half the new job opportunities in the 1970s will require some technical training, but less than a four-year college degree. And even for those who do go on to higher education, an investment in career skill is not irrelevant. It can be justified on grounds ranging from self discipline to a broader understanding of the world as it is.

During the recent job market slump it became obvious that our higher educational system has been able to turn out more graduates than the economy can absorb, particularly those with Ph.Ds. in highly specialized or academically-oriented fields.

Furthermore, there is a changing attitude toward higher education in America today, especially among our young people. More and more of them are discovering that they can have a successful and satisfying career without going to college. And they are wondering why the educational system does not recognize this obvious fact.

Some of our young people demand what they call more "relevant" education. I think many of them mean education that they can readily identify with a specific opportunity for self-sufficiency and dignity by finding a place in the job market.

## School Principals

Our society has accepted as a commitment the obligation to offer the academically-inclined youngster the opportunity to educate himself for the professional ranks in our colleges and universities. In California, we have increased our state scholarship and loan fund 500 percent in the past six years. We spend almost a billion dollars in state funds alone on post high school education.

I believe we have a similar obligation to provide expanded career education programs to those youngsters who will not go on to college. Ultimately, I believe we must develop both secondary school programs in this area and suitable grants and loan assistance to those who need technical training to prepare themselves for careers which do not require a four-year degree.

As school administrators, you will play a vital role in achieving this major reform of our educational system. It need not and should not mean any downgrading of traditional academic subjects. Nor should it in any way detract from our constant striving for the quality education we want for all our children. I cannot believe that teaching a youngster a mechanical skill---a skill with his hands---must rule out planting in him a thirst for knowledge.'

Certainly any program worthy of being described as quality education should include sufficient training to give every high school graduate at least an entry-level "salable skill" in the job market.

Frankly, one of the problems we must face in upgrading career education is the elimination of the false social distinctions between those aiming at college and those who will join the work force after high school. For too long a time there has been a social stigma attached to "shop" course. Thank heaven many of our young people are rejecting the unrealistic and snobbish social pressures which suggest that a skilled mechanic or electronics worker is somehow less of a valuable member of society than the attorney or the junior executive. And they are quite right.

The road to individual career success does not necessarily begin on graduation day from a four-year college. A national survey indicates that about 43 percent of the top business leaders in America made it without a degree.

We have talked about the need for career education for a long time in America. We have adopted a number of commendable programs, but it is not enough. Now it is time to start implementing effective career education programs in every secondary school system.

## School Principals

This is yet another responsibility the public has given to its educational system. I hope it will be viewed by those in education as an opportunity to re-establish the public's confidence in education and our school system.

Although education traditionally has been America's major public priority, the public's confidence in education has been badly eroded in recent years.

You are, I am sure, more than familiar with some of the reasons. The constant atmosphere of crisis stemming from financial problems, disciplinary problems often spilling over from college campuses, teacher strikes, such social issues as busing; all have contributed to this declining confidence.

School bond issues and tax rate increases fail routinely and this has even resulted in closing down some school systems during acute periods of financial crisis.

A few years ago, one prominent economist publicly declared that he did not feel that the taxpayers of America were being squeezed dry. At a time when the average citizen must devote a third of his work week just to paying his combined federal, state and local taxes, I am afraid he couldn't muster a majority for that opinion. Our people feel they have reached the limit of their ability to pay higher taxes and I am in agreement---government, not just schools, costs as much or more than it should.

This mood vitally affects education. However unjustified educators feel the attitude may be, there is a feeling among our people that our schools are not doing all that they should or doing it as efficiently and as economically as they could.

The same inflation that causes you budget worries is a major concern for the individual citizen, who is trying to make ends meet too. And those in the education profession should let the public know that the schools do recognize the economic problems of the homeowner and the working citizen. And they should work to assure that educational programs will be carried out just as economically as possible.

Some of our own reviews of individual school district management have revealed disturbing examples of wasteful and inefficient management practices...in everything from unnecessary recruiting trips for teachers to the purchase of housekeeping and maintenance supplies.

## School Principals

Adopting effective cost controls is totally apart from any professional debate about which teaching method is best. It is simply good management and common sense in action.

There can be no doubt that in many other states, as well as in California, schools must move away from the present heavy reliance on the local property tax for funding.

Nationally, there is a general concensus that school funding formulas are outmoded and fail to provide for equal educational opportunity in every district.

In California, we have been working for three years to achieve a greater equalization in school financing. The various court decisions on this subject merely reaffirmed a problem we already know must be solved.

But this is only part of the problem. There is a growing recognition that we lack a rational base for determining just what level of support our schools need to operate effectively and efficiently. Obviously, when schools are forced to reduce regular class periods, the funding is too low. Yet, some in education persist in equating quality education with the amount of dollars spent. Some of the projections on educational funding are entirely unrealistic.

If funding for education were to increase at the same pace that it did between World War II and the present, financing education would swallow up our entire gross national product in the next century.

Enrollment is not growing as fast as it did in the post-war baby boom. In California, the total enrollment growth in grades K through 12 has been only 7.2 percent over the past six budget years. Yet the state alone has increased its support for K-12 by 45 percent in that same period.

The public asks why more and more money is needed to educate fewer children.

Obviously, to counteract the impact of inflation and increased demands on our schools, those of you in the education profession must help lead the way to more effective use of the dollars that are devoted to the schools.

Year-round operation is no longer an innovative idea that might some day be useful. It may well become a necessity.

When our people hear educators speaking out for greater efficiency, when they become convinced that our schools are providing quality education within a reasonable cost range, I am confident you will witness renewed public support for the increased financial resources you must have to do the job you are expected to do.



## School Principals

In many respects, we expect more than we reasonably should from our schools. Every year, new and complex demands are made on education. Schools are expected not only to educate our young people, but to lead the way in solving social and racial tensions, even the nutritional problems of the poor. And you are given so little time to develop reasonable approaches to solve these problems.

Even the success of our educational system makes your job more difficult. In 1940, only 47 percent of California's students graduated from high school. Last year, the percentage of students graduating rose to 76 percent.

Teachers are now working with the disadvantaged, with students who previously "dropped out" of the learning process. They are working to provide quality education to the gifted and the handicapped as well as the average child. Today, our society has learned enough to expect that every mentally retarded child be educated to reach his own maximum learning capacity, whatever it may be.

All this has made your job as school administrators more difficult and more important. Your decisions: who to hire from the pool of aspiring teachers, who to promote and who to reward for merit or remove for cause is a critical element in upgrading your teaching staffs to higher quality. Many of you in a number of our states are restricted in efforts to improve the teaching staff by arbitrary rules and laws.

The indifferent or inefficient individual teacher not only frustrates you as school administrators, they also mean a denial of equal educational opportunity for our children.

We must develop ways to evaluate objectively the performance of teachers, to find the best, and to reward them for superior performance. In California last year, we passed legislation to require evaluation of teacher performance.

You can probably guess the result. The deadline for conforming to this new law had to be postponed. Because we have promoted by seniority alone for so long, we have had to start from the basics to determine just what should be measured in evaluating teachers and how to measure it.

No one pretends that these are easy tasks. Some children are easier to teach than others. We know the motivation of the student is an important factor in how well he responds to instruction. Yet, however difficult it may be, we are determined to develop fair, realistic and reasonably flexible methods of measuring teacher performance.

## School Principals

I hope I have not given you the impression that the weight of the world is on your shoulders alone. Certainly, we must look to those in education for leadership in carrying out public school programs. But you have a right to expect cooperation and understanding from your school boards, from legislators and from the public. America wants quality education and I believe is willing to pay for it if they are convinced our schools are delivering quality education. And considering all I have said, in my opinion, you have done remarkably well.

But there is another element in the educational process that needs more discussion. It is possibly more important than dollars or classrooms. That is simply the attitude of the students themselves. We have to face the blunt truth. There is a generation gap between what some youngsters perceive to be the role of education and the real role of the schools in the learning process.

Education is not something that can be dished out in equal portions like so many bowls of soup. The student has a responsibility to bring something to the classroom with him...a willingness to work, to learn from instruction, to broaden the horizons his teachers open for him.

Sure, a lot of education is tedious and tough. The brain is like a muscle and needs to be used regularly for peak efficiency.

You can't be a master of arts until you master the basic subjects that prepare you for that advanced training. Education is not supposed to entertain. Schools are not playgrounds. The school years are a time for learning the things you need to survive in the modern world, the things our economy needs to maintain the prosperity we enjoy.

I am afraid that for some of our young people, the so-called generation gap is a cop-out for laziness and indifference.

Young people have every opportunity to participate in our society and help make it better. Eli Whitney was 28 when he invented the cotton gin. Sam Colt was 21 when he patented the revolver. Blaise Pascal wrote his first book of geometry at 16, at 19 he invented the adding machine. Edison was 19 when he patented the electric voice recorder.

Einstein was 26 when he began work on his theory of space and time relationship; Faraday became a leader in the field of electromagnetics at the age of 21.

The list can go on and on.

By the age of 23, Beethoven had written and published his Opus 1; Mozart was 7 when he composed his first sonata.

## School Principals

There has never been a time in history when age was a barrier to achievement or opportunity.

But the under 30 generation should not just kiss off their elders either.

Ben Franklin was serving as U.S. Minister to France at 79. Gladstone, who fought for home rule for Ireland, was still active in parliament at 85.

Verdi composed "Falstaff" at the age of 80. Winston Churchill was past today's retirement age when he led Britain through its finest hour. And when he was in his 80s, George Washington Carver was still helping expand the economy of the south with his agricultural work.

All of them learned early, whether in school or out, that building a better world through diplomacy, a new product or writing a musical classic takes discipline, work and dedication.

They recognized their responsibility to learn their crafts and accepted their responsibility to share the fruit of their ability with their fellow men.

It will take the same kind of discipline, work and dedication for our young people to take full advantage of the tremendous educational opportunities our society makes available to them.

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(NOTE: Since Governor Reagan speaks from notes, there may be changes in, or additions to, the above quotes. However, the governor will stand by the above quotes).

4/5



OFFICE OF THE GOVERNOR  
Sacramento, California  
Contact: Ed Gray  
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RELEASE: ...IDAY P.Ms.  
April 7, 1972

PLEASE GUARD AGAINST PREMATURE  
RELEASE

EXCERPTS OF REMARKS BY GOVERNOR RONALD REAGAN  
LONG BEACH JOINT SERVICE CLUBS  
LONG BEACH, CALIFORNIA  
April 7, 1972

Since man first walked on this tiny speck of the universe, he has used the earth and all that is on or beneath it for his own purposes. We have cleared forests to make way for farms, cities and roads. We have built massive dams to harness the flow of rivers and built bridges to cross them.

We have plowed the ground to expand our food supply and mined the fantastic variety of natural resources found beneath the mountains and harvested the resources under the sea.

By making use of the bountiful resources we found in America and in California, our productive people built the most affluent society in the world. It is also true that in our rush to develop what once seemed to be unlimited natural resources, we have often carelessly and unnecessarily depleted our resources and polluted the water and air more than is necessary or perhaps I should say more than nature's disposal system can handle.

Only in recent years have we finally acknowledged that the earth and its resources are not inexhaustible. And we have been doing something about it in California.

I would like to tell you some of what we have been doing and in a sort of state of the state message on environment tell you of a ten point program of additional actions we want to take---there will be more later.

We know we can no longer tolerate the philosophy of deplete and be damned---because quite simply, our natural resources constitute the single greatest asset we have to improve not only the quality of our own lives, but the lives of the generations which will follow us.

This spaceship we ride cannot be traded in on a new model. We can only overhaul it, keep it tuned, and abide by the rules in the drivers manual. At the same time, we cannot give in to those who have become so anti-human being they would stop the world and have us get off.

We must consider the adverse environmental impact of every major activity in our society and find reasonable, workable ways to minimize that impact, but without at the same time bringing economic development to a sudden and catastrophic halt. We must control pollution and preserve the best of our environment in a way that is compatible with the goals and philosophy of a free society.

That is not always easy to do with this very emotional subject. There are those today willing to make freedom the first downpayment in a crash program. We have heard a lot of exaggerated claims and cries of alarm about the environment. As a matter of fact, we deal today with three kinds of pollution---actual, hysterical and political. The last two unnecessarily frighten our people, but what is worse, they dilute and vitiate our legitimate efforts to preserve the planet. Too often, some in the communications media searching for the sensational will accept without challenge any figure, any horror story that will add to the drama until some of us find ourselves reading letters from frightened children who believe they will smother in poisoned air before they finish school or live in a desert of stumps with all the forests gone the way of the dinosaurs.

The problems we must solve are serious enough without this flack from the doom-criers and it will take our best to meet the challenge in everything from saving the Redwoods to assuring cleaner air and water.

Today I want to try to offer a more balanced view of our problems. And I want to announce the major environmental protection program we are seeking this year in Sacramento.

Some of the steps I will discuss with you involve on-going administrative programs; some involve certain changes we feel are necessary. Others are major legislative proposals.

And, some involve the procedures we must adopt for the long range planning we must do to meet California's environmental problems in the last three decades of the 20th century.

Each is important in our total effort to improve the quality of life in California and all must be based on our recognition that people are ecology, too.

Air Quality

(1) We are committed to an all out effort to reduce and eliminate as much as possible the problem of smog and air pollution in California. Our state's automobile emission standards are the strongest in the nation. And they are scheduled to provide even greater protection against air pollution as technology advances in this area to conform to our standards.

I know on a smoggy day, it is easy to feel gloomy about this problem. But certainly the air in America is cleaner than it was when every house had a chimney belching soft coal smoke.

The Air Resources Board estimates that by 1980, the Los Angeles area will achieve a 74 percent reduction of automobile emissions compared to 1970 levels. That means, of course, the amount of air pollution caused by non-vehicle sources---by home heaters, stationary industrial plants, by the power facilities required to fuel and air condition homes and factories---will show up as a much larger proportional part of the smog problem.

Air pollution from stationary sources---which is now a relatively small part of the problem in Los Angeles---will be over 50 percent of the problem by 1980 when we have reduced automobile emissions.

The air quality now fails to meet state and federal standards in nine of California's air basins. This is partly because in some non-urban areas, emissions from stationary sources represent a major part of the air pollution problem. So in our concentration on auto exhaust, we must not forget the other smog producers only to wake up one day and to discover we have won the battle and lost the war.

The responsibility for controlling air pollution in California is one shared by all levels of government, although the primary responsibility for enforcing minimum state and federal standards of air quality on stationary sources rests with local agencies. Last month, we took another major step in this battle. I signed and sent to the Federal Environmental Protection Agency our state's long-range plan for implementing and enforcing effective statewide efforts to control air pollution.

Now, I know I promised not to dwell on the subject of money. But it is one of the practical problems we face in assuring reasonable locally-directed action to control air pollution.

Twenty-eight of the state's 58 counties lack a sufficient tax base to fully support the minimum standards they are required to meet. To recognize this problem, and to assure an orderly implementation of air quality standards, we are seeking legislation this year that would:

--Require adequate local programs in every county or part of a county where air quality standards do not meet minimum standards.

--Offer each county the option of either operating its air quality control program alone (as many larger counties do now); operate the program in combination with other counties on an air basin scale or to contract with the state for a minimum program if those two alternatives are not feasible or desirable from an economic standpoint.

The program we seek also would include matching state financial assistance for local governments so they will have the necessary funds to finance an effective air quality control program---without increasing to unreasonable levels the burden on local property taxpayers.

It would be nice to say this will solve the problem. But you and I know that this will be a long, continuing effort in the years ahead.

A few weeks ago, we established a Task Force of appropriate state officials to:

--Study various methods for implementing an effective inspection and maintenance program for automobiles equipped with smog control devices,

--Determine if the program should be implemented statewide or confined to areas of high smog concentration, and to

--Recommend the most feasible and economic way of assuring that the necessary inspection and maintenance will be carried out at a reasonable cost to the motorist. This task force will report its findings by November 30 this year and we probably will be recommending legislation next year.

Pollution abatement is going to be a major cost factor for industry, for government and for the consumer in the next 20 to 30 years. You can't have greener pastures without seed, fertilizer and water---somebody has to pay the bill.

We are exploring the possibility of tax incentives to encourage a faster development of the pollution control facilities we will need to protect the environment.

Certainly industry should not be penalized when it installs at its own expense facilities to control pollution. For example, if government compels a firm to make an investment in equipment which benefits society but adds nothing to the profit potential of that business should government then turn around and increase the property tax assessment in the amount of that additional investment? Frankly, I don't think so.



(2) But air quality is only one part of what must be a long-range and permanent program of environmental protection in California.

Two years ago, the legislature requested that the executive branch prepare and publish a comprehensive environmental goals and policy report---a program that would recognize the inter-related impact of such things as population growth, urban development, recreational demand, agricultural production and all other major activities which can and do have a significant impact on the environment. This legislation also specified that the state government give a high priority to developing a comprehensive land use policy for the State of California.

We will deliver this report to the legislature very shortly. It is probably the most important step we have taken to help us preserve the magic of California and will identify significant and critical environmental areas and resources. It will spell out the policies and procedures to be followed in protecting and preserving to the maximum extent possible these environmentally significant resources.

#### Land Use Policy

(3) While this environmental goals and policy report is not intended to represent a complete land use policy, it does establish guidelines and procedures that will be required in defining and implementing such a policy. The goal, of course, is to foster the wise use of our land and natural resources while providing maximum protection for the physical environment of our state.

The Office of Planning and Research is at work on the comprehensive land use policy report.

Through the use of high-flying aircraft and a proposed method of satellite photography in what almost seems like science fiction, we now have the technology to monitor the environment and to translate this information into intelligent, reasonable local decisions in planning the use and development of our land, water and natural resources.

#### Local Government

In drafting the environmental goals and policy guidelines, we worked within a framework of basic principles that I believe are both necessary and essential. We believe:

--That environmental decisions should be made, where possible, at the level of government closest to and most responsive to the people who are most affected by the use or the development of the particular natural resource involved.

--That state government should intercede in local matters only where it is necessary to mediate a jurisdictional dispute or where the environmental problem is of such magnitude or unique quality that it has significant importance to the state as well as to the local area concerned

--That state government should assist local government in carrying out its responsibility to protect and preserve the environment---through technical assistance and by providing information necessary to implement effective environmental protection safeguards. Finally, we believe:

--State government should take steps to assure that in the environmental decisions-making process, an equal opportunity is offered for all opinions to be expressed and thoroughly considered.

Unfortunately, there are those who do not share those views. They would have the state or federal government take over all land use decisions and---in the name of the environment---tell all land owners what they can or cannot do with their own property.

That kind of philosophy is totally inconsistent with every concept of home rule and the best interests of a free society. The state's role is clear: establish strict standards to combat pollution and see that they are enforced, identify those resources and geographic areas that are of special and critical environmental significance and outline policy guidelines to assist local governments.

I repeat: the use of land within a local jurisdiction should normally be determined by locally elected officials, answerable to the people most affected by those decisions. The only exception should be in those areas where the environmental impact is of special and critical significance to all the people of the state.

#### Coastline Protection

(4) One of the major environmental goals in our report involves the protection of our magnificent coastal resources. Our Pacific coastline stretches for more than a thousand miles---1072.7 to be exact---from the Oregon border to the top of Mexico. Most of our state's 20 million people live, work and play within a few miles of this coast.

The ports in our major cities constitute a tremendous part of the state's total economic activity, providing jobs for thousands of our people.

The beaches, the coves, the rocky cliffs and the tidelands offshore represent an almost priceless recreational, scenic natural resource. Some of the environmental doom-criers would have us believe this is far gone already that only a declaration of state or national emergency can save it. This is hysterical pollution and it has resulted in a very real threat of political pollution.

As I have already said, there are 1072.7 miles of California Coast. Right now 412 miles are in public ownership. This does not mean we should write off the other 650 miles or pave them over. I only want to point out that in assessing the task before us we can be confident that we are not fighting back from a hopeless position. Most of the privately owned coast is in the sparsely populated northern part of California where for one thing ocean swimming is so limited there has been no great demand for bathing beaches.

Here in the South, where ocean swimming is a top recreational priority, of the 340 mile coastline of Santa Barbara, Ventura, Los Angeles, Orange and San Diego counties, half is in public ownership. Of course, we know the North Coast's unique resources must be protected to

But we believe the environmental quality of our entire coastline can be preserved and enhanced without unduly infringing on its economic development.

It is impossible in the brief time we have together for me to cover all the details involved in an effective program to protect our coastal resources. Let me just say whatever our policies and guidelines, implementation should be at the local level to the maximum extent possible.

The state should determine certain performance levels, assist local government with information, identify coastal resources which should be protected for the total public and provide for remedial action.

(5) Tied in with the coast is the question of power plant siting. Here is probably the prime example of controversy between economic needs and preservation of natural resources, both along the coastline and elsewhere in California. There are three principal ways of generating electrical energy; through the burning of fossil fuels, through the use of hydro-electric generating facilities (dams) and through nuclear energy. And all three methods are now under attack in one way or another.

A stable and sufficient supply of electrical energy is the lifeline of any modern economy and our state is no exception. During the next 10 years, California's energy requirements may double. By 1990, some predict the peak demand for electrical power may even quadruple.

The cleanest method of generating electrical power is through the use of nuclear facilities. As we phase out the use of more and more fossil fuel burning facilities, nuclear energy will have to replace it. This will require the establishment of an orderly process for the selection and approval of power plants we must have to provide the electrical energy necessary to heat and cool our homes, our schools and hospitals, the factories and industrial facilities that provide employment for our people.

Under our system, the Public Utilities Commission has the responsibility of determining the power needs of California's investor-owned utilities. Municipally-owned power agencies make this determination for themselves.

Yet there is no independent statutory body to occupy itself solely with environmental considerations in the selection and approval of power plant sites. As most of you know, I am not exactly an advocate of expanding government---in Sacramento or elsewhere. Yet, in this particular field, I believe we must establish a Power Plant Siting Council in state government which will have the responsibility of evaluating the environmental impact of power plant sites and designating approved locations, an arm of government that can give full consideration to necessary environmental safeguards.

The legislature has had this subject before it for a number of years. This is the year we must act. We have been fortunate in not experiencing the brownouts and blackouts that are all too familiar in other areas of the country and the world and we want to keep it that way.

Department of Environmental Protection

(6) In the past five and one half years, California has done more to combat air and water pollution and to protect the environment than in the entire previous decade. We have established an Air Resources Board, and called upon a Nobel Prize winner and the scientist who discovered smog to help direct its efforts. We have passed and are enforcing the strongest water quality control laws in the nation.



We are suggesting a reorganization which will create a Department of Environmental Protection---and we are asking that state government establish a new and more effective program for the management of solid wastes. Instead of fragmented, single-purpose agencies, we should develop our pollution control efforts in a more coordinated manner because in many cases, one form of pollution affects another. If you solve the garbage problem by burning it, you add to air pollution, dump it at sea and you create another problem.

#### Solid Waste Management

(7) It does not take a computer to foresee that solid waste management is one of our most acute environmental concerns. California has slightly more than 20 million people and every year, we produce about 1800 pounds of wastes per person.

If we were to pile all this up, in nine years we could build a mountain one-thousand feet high and five miles in diameter. Since we already have a lot of mountains, that does not seem like a good idea.

Technology may come to the rescue. Industry experts say that within 20 years, the average housewife will be able to dump all her household garbage down a kitchen disposal unit and it will be pushed through a vacuum tube to treatment plants where virtually all the wastes will be recycled for further use.

Since we have put a man on the moon and sent a space satellite on a voyage around Jupiter, this kind of forecast is quite within the realm of possibility. But this technology can only develop if we take steps now to encourage it. Developing a solid waste management program is one of the priority items on our environmental agenda.

#### Joint Resources-Transportation Committee

(8) It has been said that some highway engineers feel the shortest distance between two points is to bulldoze through a Redwood forest. Well, that is not the way we have been doing our highway planning in California. Five years ago, I directed the secretaries of Resources and Business and Transportation to set up a joint committee to end what had been a continuing hassle over highway routings which threatened parks, natural beauty spots and even areas of historical significance. During these past five years, this committee has been working effectively to protect the environment in highway planning.

Last year, we also adopted a major new policy of coordinating our highway planning with local agencies to protect California's entire coastal zone against all unnecessary freeway construction. These efforts have resulted in freeways being re-routed to avoid unnecessary encroachment of the California seashore.

Now I am asking these two agencies to include in their coordination some broader considerations in such areas as social, economic and urban concerns.

#### Forest Practices

(9) And now, in case you have been waiting to hear me say something about the courts, here it is, although perhaps not exactly on the issue you might be expecting. As you know, those of us in the executive and legislative branches have had a new dimension added to our duties in these past few years. We have had to become authorities on the way a court can upset long-established laws, regulations and my disposition.

The ~~State Supreme~~ Courts last year outlawed our existing forest practices laws and in effect, really tossed the baby out with the bath water. With the heavy logging and fire hazard season fast approaching, we are in the dangerous position of having no state statutory authority to regulate forest practices.

I have asked the legislature to pass emergency legislation to fill this gap until it can develop long range forest practice regulations.

#### Parks and Recreation

(10) More than 100 years ago, Ralph Waldo Emerson wisely observed that man needs to feed on the beauty of his natural surroundings as much as he needs nature's bountiful harvests of food and fiber. "Cities," Emerson said, "give not the human sense room enough."

Since we have been in Sacramento, we have taken a number of steps to improve our state's nationally-recognized network of State Parks and Beaches.

We established a single nine-member State Park and Recreation Commission to replace separate state agencies which used to work independently of each other.

A comprehensive 20-year plan has been drafted expanding and developing our state park system. The major goal is to provide a range of facilities that will attract visitors in all seasons, reduce overcrowded conditions and above all, when completed, insure that every California citizen will be within two hours driving distance of a major park or beach, no matter where he lives.

Seventy-three thousand (73,000) acres of park land has been added since 1967 and almost 57 miles of waterfront lands. It is now possible to reserve space in our campgrounds as much as three months in advance and this operation is computerized.

More than 100,000 families availed themselves of this service in the first year of operation. Now the federal government has adopted a similar system in the national parks.

The so-called windfall that results from the switch to withholding this year will be divided so that \$235 million goes back to the taxpayer in a 20 percent rebate; part of the remainder will provide \$35 million to acquire and develop additional state parks and beaches and \$13 million to reimburse local governments for maintaining land in open space preserves.

We also plan to recommend a major bond issue on the 1974 ballot to provide additional funds to carry on this long-range park and beach development.

There is an old Kiowa Indian chant: "I live but I shall not live forever. Wonderful earth only you live forever." This earth we inhabit is a closed life system, spinning through time and space. We must do whatever it takes to assure that it will not only live forever, but will sustain and provide a better life for all those who will occupy it for all time to come.

To do this we must know the parameters of the environmental problem and know them accurately without the exaggerated rhetoric of the doom-criers. We must know also our strengths and our accomplishments so our resources can be applied to achieve the greatest return.

I told you we already had 412 miles of our priceless coast in public ownership. There are 100 million acres of land in California and more than half is publicly owned---mainly in National Forests, public desert land, parks and wildlife preserves.

I have told you of our own determination to improve air quality, perhaps you will take encouragement from some of the U.S. government research on the national level. Measurements have been taken in 55 major American cities since 1930. The particulates, soot, dust, etc., have declined from 519 micrograms per cubic yard of air to around 92. In that same 40 year span we have added 80 million people, 50 million cars, 80,000 manufacturing plants and we have 15 times as much electric power.

This year, American business increased its spending on pollution controls 50 percent over last year and will spend \$18 billion over the next five years.

Right now we are concerned about reducing sulphur compounds as an air pollutant and that is good. But if we are 100 percent successful we will only reduce it by a third for two thirds of all the sulphur compounds in the world's atmosphere is from natural sources, volcanoes and such. We must concentrate, of course, on reducing sulphur emissions in our cities where the problem is man-made.

We realize we have urban problems as our cities become more and more crowded. But there is another America we don't hear too much about. Fifty percent of all the counties in America have a lower population now than they had in 1920 and our birth rate is the lowest it's been in 30 years.

In recent years we have learned at first hand the tragedy of the oil spill and we can certainly understand if a little hysterical pollution accompanied the goo. California declared a moratorium on further drilling until techniques and devices were developed to confine and clean the stuff up if it happens again. We don't want it to happen again, but we shouldn't be panicked into junking our machinery and going back to the hand loom.

Some parts of the communications media led the contingent of doom-criers during the Santa Barbara Oil Spill. The spill was horrible enough without their irresponsible "Chicken Little" stories. Listen to some quotes from such national magazines as "Look" and "Life."

--"Dead seals as far as the eye could see"

--"Already entire populations of sea birds have been destroyed by the up welling oil"

--"Kelp beds have suffocated and tidal plankton has been killed"

--"The Santa Barbara Channel is a sea gone dead."

Then the voices of sanity were heard, but not as widely heralded. The scientists and researchers from our great Universities, grinding no personal axe but simply searching in a scholarly manner for the truth:

"The spill had no apparent effect on whales or seals, nor had the spill decimated the bird population"

--"No ill effects on animal or vegetable plankton could be discerned."



And so it is with a number of other matters that concern all of us and about which we are doing something. Should the herd of Tule elk in Owens Valley be limited to 400 as the wild life experts recommend or should it be allowed to increase to 2,000. Everyone is entitled to an opinion, but for heaven's sake, don't let the argument panic anyone into thinking the species is endangered.

We have mapped and identified all the endangered species in ~~California~~ California down to and including the black toad and the San Francisco garter snake. Yes, the Los Angeles basin and the San Francisco Bay area have extremely severe air pollution problems plus the heavy pollution of San Francisco bay itself. We face the task of protecting the feeding ranges of deer and Big Horn sheep, the habitat of sea otters and other marine life. But anyone who says we are doomed to failure should be made to prove his point beyond the shadow of a doubt.

Dr. Frederick Stare of Harvard said: "There really are no safe or unsafe substances, only safe or unsafe levels, and safe and unsafe ways of using any substance. This requires a certain amount of common sense as well as scientific sense and the two are not always the same."

The alert has been sounded. Our people are aware of the need and ready to go forward.

Whether it is the preservation of Lake Tahoe, or the saving of an endangered specie of wild life, the people of California are capable of doing what has to be done.

I have intended that my remarks put into proper focus the task we must perform. They should not be taken as reassurance that the situation is well in hand. Anyone who tells us this spaceship we call earth can continue to put up with our unlimited polluting is dangerously stupid.

We can do what has to be done but we need not resort to the kind of political pollution born of hysterical pollution which will appear as Proposition 9 on the June ballot. After all, people too are part of the ecology. But neither can we shut our eyes and think the problem will go away.

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(NOTE: Since Governor Reagan speaks from notes, there may be changes in, or additions to, the above quotes. However, the governor will stand by the above quotes).

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DRUG ABUSE

To the Members of the Legislature of California:

Two years ago I brought to the attention of the people of California the growing dimensions of the drug abuse problem in our state.

At that time I outlined the first steps of a total program approach to the situation.

I pointed out that the extent to which drug abuse and narcotics addiction had infected our young people was in fact much greater and far more serious than most people realized. This is as true today as it was two years ago.

Indeed, the use of drugs---especially among the young---continues to be a scourge of our society. No venom could be more deadly than drug addiction. It claims its victims in countless personal tragedies, destroys individuals, tears families asunder and weakens the moral fiber of a people whose greatest resource and hope for the future is its youth.

We need only review the following trends to be struck by its destructiveness:

--In 1970, in Los Angeles County alone, more than 1,000 deaths were recorded due to narcotic and drug abuse. Records for the state as a whole reveal a 258 percent increase in drug-related deaths between 1966 and 1970

--In 1970, the number of admissions to state hospitals for drug abuse soared to more than 6,000, compared to less than 600 four years previously---an increase of 1000 percent.

--More than 36,000 minors and 99,000 adults were arrested for offenses involving drugs in 1970. Compared with 1960, these figures represent increases of 2200 percent for minors and 450 percent for adults.

--In 1971, 68 percent of the wards of the California Youth Authority had histories of narcotic and drug involvement. In 1966 this proportion was 25 percent.

--In 1970, one in every five initial referrals to probation by California juvenile courts was due to involvement with drugs or narcotics. In 1966, only one in every 15 referrals involved drug abuse.

Message to the legislature

Drug abuse is found to some degree in all parts of the state. Several years ago it appeared primarily as a problem of the metropolitan and urban areas. Today there is no county which does not report some problem concerning drug abuse within its boundaries. Most counties report that it is on the increase!

Data on social and economic patterns of drug abuse, collected by the State Office of Narcotics and Drug Abuse Coordination, confirms the often cited truism that this disease is no respecter of age, race, religion, economic circumstance or geographical location.

The roots of the problem are complex and are not, as yet, altogether clear. Why certain individuals use drugs, why different patterns of use are found among different people and at different times, how drug abuse is propagated and how patterns of distribution develop, all are problems which need much more serious research. However, if we are to control the problem, our strategy must be as flexible, varied and multi-dimensional as the disease itself.

Our challenge, stemming from the basic beginnings which I outlined more than two years ago, is the continued development of a comprehensive statewide approach to the problem. I believe this effort must include the concerted participation of groups and individuals, public and private agencies, all levels of government, and citizen volunteers, along with business and industry.

We have been making significant progress in that direction during this period. As you know, we established the State Office of Narcotics and Drug Abuse Coordination and charged it with the responsibility for gathering up-to-date information on the nature and extent of drug abuse in California. Since its formation, the office has compiled data on all available informational, referral, treatment and rehabilitative resources available for drug abusers within the state. Utilizing this basic index of identified services, the State Office of Narcotics and Drug Abuse has developed strong working relationships among and between various agencies concerned with the drug abuse problem.

Another approach of significant impact was the enactment in 1970 of legislation (AB-1990) to develop coordinated, countywide community drug abuse control plans in all counties of more than 40,000 population. This law was later amended to require such plans from every county in the state. These plans are generally developed in consultation with public and private agencies within the county and the resulting communications provide the opportunity for the various agency administrators to compare their activities, identify areas of overlapping or conflicting services and exchange other information.



Efforts to control the traffic in drugs within the state and cut their importation across state boundaries have been intensified. To this end, a program of monitoring shipments of dangerous drugs, maintaining surveillance on their distribution and tightening the requirements for security of such drugs while in shipment or in storage was started in 1971. It is showing positive results.

Additional positions have been provided in the budget for narcotic enforcement officers in the State Bureau of Narcotics Enforcement---with excellent results.

Through the efforts of Lt. Governor Ed Reinecke and the Commission of the Californias, cooperative relationships have been developed with the Government of Mexico. The exchange of information and the coordination of our joint efforts with Mexico have reduced the flow of narcotics and dangerous drugs into California.

With the sure recognition that prevention is still the best long-ranged answer to the drug problem, the Department of Education has mounted an extensive educational effort directed at both the primary and secondary levels to inform every child in California concerning the consequences of drug abuse. The department has also trained numerous resource "teams" to return to their communities to train others in the development of effective education and prevention programs.

In an attempt to help those already victimized by abuse and addiction we have initiated several experimental programs to test the effectiveness of the drug Methadone in the treatment and rehabilitation of hard-core heroin addicts. To date, 33 Methadone maintenance treatment programs have been authorized throughout various areas of the state and they are now providing services to approximately 4,500 addicts.

The use of Methadone is only one of a number of approaches which have been launched during the past two years and are presently being tested. Encouragement and assistance has been given to a number of community agencies in experimenting and developing new ways of helping the drug user.

The California Council on Criminal Justice deserves great credit for the vital role it has played in the fight against drug abuse. The Council has been instrumental in providing financial assistance to a wide range of community drug abuse treatment, prevention and control programs throughout the state.

Message to the legislature

During these two years, we have put into effect the major elements of our initial program approach.

With this groundwork laid we must build upon it.

There are certain underlying assumptions upon which the new program I am proposing is based. The experience of our Office of Narcotics and Drug Abuse and others working in this field, leads us to believe that certain conditions are basic prerequisites to the success of any comprehensive state drug abuse program. Initially, there is the need for comprehensive planning to serve as a framework for identifying needed services. This includes evaluating the best role for existing or new services.

Whatever system of services is included in the comprehensive plan, it must not only be based on current need, but must be flexible enough to encompass alterations that are dictated by changes in the substances which are abused, changes in treatment knowledge and technology, and variations in public demand for services.

The system of services must include a central coordination point and effective integrations of programs at the community, county and state levels. Experience indicates that the most satisfactory results are be expected where the drug abuser is treated in his own community.

The extent of services available throughout the state must be distributed so that the most appropriate treatment approach can be delivered as close to the addict or abuser as is possible.

To maximize success, a statewide comprehensive program must also involve the public, private and volunteer segments of our society, at the national, state, and local levels in a cooperative and mutually supportive endeavor. Just as the cooperative involvement of the different functioning levels of government and society must be sought, so within each community maximum involvement of all its citizens and civic organizations must be sought.

Drug abuse is a community problem, a neighborhood problem. It will not be resolved without a total community attack. The state will support local planning efforts, but the initiative, the basic development of plan the identification of targets and needs, must be made by the community, and must reflect an expression of the community as a whole. Even the best planned programs will eventually fail in the face of community apathy.

The major role of the state will be to support and encourage local planning and program development through the provision of consultation and technical assistance, approval of programs and services for funding assistance, evaluation of programs and services and utilization of community services through contractual arrangements.

Within the above framework, the massive legislative program I propose will blanket the state and reach into every neighborhood where a drug abuse problem exists.

Local participation, responsibility and control over the programs will be critical to success. Washington is not the source of all knowledge. Neither is Sacramento. Each community knows what it needs. Some already have been meeting the challenge with their own programs. Many efforts suffer from a lack of expertise, others from a lack of dollars. We will compliment existing programs without duplicating effort and help create new programs where none exist.

The provision of accurate, pertinent information and education is a major objective of this program. Already, many of our young people are learning about the dangers of drug abuse in the schools. Still we believe the knowledge and expertise about drug abuse which adults need must be dramatically improved. In addition to our teachers, coaches, scout leaders and others who deal with young people, parents must know about drugs and what causes drug abuse. This can help them discourage it in their own families. At the same time, they will be able to achieve greater credibility in the face of widespread claims that parents don't know what they are talking about when it comes to drugs.

Our program also includes the development of model kindergarten through grade twelve drug education programs that will provide factual information and promote positive, personal decision-making regarding drug abuse.

Efforts also will be stepped up to develop a statewide training system to provide training to teachers and other occupational and professional groups working with drug abusers. The program will seek to make the widest possible use of radio, television and newspapers in providing community education on drug abuse through instructional courses and other public awareness programs.

Message to the legislature

From the information which has been gleaned from county and community drug abuse programs during the past two years, it has become apparent that the present resource for the treatment and rehabilitation of drug abusers is not sufficient. Local initiative with state assistance must make up that deficiency. I am proposing a broad range of activities at both the state and local levels to deal with the drug abuser in need of treatment and rehabilitation. Additional hospital bed space must be provided. It is needed to care for acute drug overdose and detoxification emergencies. Increased staff personnel, especially trained to screen, evaluate and refer patients to the most appropriate aftercare treatment programs following emergency hospitalization, are a necessity.

Thus, we will provide funds and facilitate the development of comprehensive, community based treatment programs that provide for detoxification services, hospital care, non-hospital residential care, outpatient treatment, counselling, social services, methadone treatment and rehabilitation services.

County welfare employees will be trained to provide assistance in directing those persons in need of help for narcotics, drug abuse or alcoholism problems to the proper agency for care, treatment and rehabilitation.

A special treatment program for drug abusers in the Youth Authority will be developed and implemented to provide more effective services to youths with drug problems.

Assistance to the drug abuser and narcotic addict will not end with the provision of treatment. The program I am proposing will augment the resources of the State Department of Rehabilitation to provide additional services to drug addicts in the areas of vocational training, vocational counseling, job referral and followup services.

To further enhance our overall treatment efforts and economy of operation, the functions of the state's Research Advisory Panel and the Drug Abuse Information Project at the University of California will be combined in the Department of Mental Hygiene. I am also proposing that drug prevention and treatment programs be licensed by the state to insure their effectiveness.

In addition to our continued strong support of law enforcement's efforts to reduce the availability of illicit drugs and narcotics, we are working closely with the federal government in implementing a Drug Abuse Smuggler Strike Force. This is a cooperative state, federal and local law enforcement effort to stop the smuggling of illegal drugs into California and the United States.



Message to the legislature

To block one important source of illicit drugs, we will seek agreements with state and county medical associations to work within their own ranks to eliminate the overprescription of amphetamines, barbiturates and tranquilizers.

The program I am proposing will divert first-offense users or possessors of drugs from the criminal justice system. Because of the mistakes they have made in playing with drugs, the lives of young people have been blighted. The criminal record which accompanies them through life is often a millstone around their necks.

For that person as a first <sup>/arrested</sup> offender for the possession of drugs, we propose to develop a system, through administrative handling, which will place him in an appropriate treatment program in his own community. Where public safety will not be compromised and the interest of the law-abiding citizen is not jeopardized, such diversion can properly be urged. Of all the categories of people who engage in drug abuse, our chance for successful rehabilitation is best with the first-time drug abuser.

We should not continue to clog our criminal justice system nor saddle our young with a criminal record if there is a legitimate alternative. Some communities have considered it, but because their drug abuse treatment facilities have been inadequate or nonexistent, they have abandoned such an approach. Our statewide drug abuse program will assure the availability of treatment programs so that criminal justice diversionary programs can be made possible.

Our program calls for the massive involvement of volunteers. Volunteerism is as old as American society itself. DeToqueville commented upon the willingness of Americans to help their neighbors and their communities in attacking problems of mutual concern. As government has become ever larger, there has been a tendency on the part of some to play down the role of volunteer help. The fact is, the need has never been greater. This program gives each citizen the opportunity to help in overcoming the problem of drug abuse---at the neighborhood and community level.

What we are after is "one to one"---a situation in which one person who cares can be linked with another who needs guidance and direction. Over the last few years, we have developed a great body of knowledge on volunteerism---how to properly and effectively recruit, train and assist volunteers. We must put that knowledge to work in a massive coordinated effort in the fight against drug abuse.

Message to the legis'ature

Private businesses will be called upon to release top executives so they can apply their organization and management techniques in helping to get this job done.

The program will seek to incorporate the excellent efforts of service, fraternal, religious and other community groups in the areas of drug abuse prevention, treatment and rehabilitation programs. Specific efforts to train and use doctors, pharmacists, nurses, ministers and others in drug abuse prevention and treatment programs will be made.

More and more young people appear to be taking a greater interest in religious and other activities. For these, a spiritual rudder and life with a purpose is replacing an empty, drug-filled existence. We must look for ways to mobilize the influence of these and others who do not use drugs to make drug use the "out" rather than the "in" thing to do.

In order to maximize the benefits of our limited resources, a methodology will be developed which will enable us to objectively evaluate the impact of drug programs in California. We will develop standardized survey devices and a centralized drug abuse data collection system which will permit us to annually prepare a drug problem profile containing objective information on the nature, scope, consequences, trends, locations and populations affected by drug abuse in California. This will enable us to assess the effectiveness of our programs and shift our approach as the problem changes or is altered.

What about dollars? How are we going to finance this program? I can assure you that we will get the job done within existing resources. In part, we intend to do it by rearranging our priorities so that existing tax revenues are made available for this purpose. Because planning and coordination between federal, state and local government is essential if we are to <sup>prevent duplication of effort and</sup> make the most prudent use of scarce tax dollars, we will seek an agreement with the federal government to subvent federal monies to the state on the basis of a comprehensive plan.

We intend to coordinate the flow of all federal drug abuse funds, whether they come from HEW, OEO, the National Institute of Mental Health, the President's Special Action Office for Drug Abuse Prevention or elsewhere.

Message to the legislature

We are asking the federal government to coordinate its funding efforts more efficiently and what is good for them in this instance is good for us in state government. Consequently, I will direct those departments of state government administering state or federal monies for drug activities to establish their priorities and allocate their funds in coordination with the State Office of Narcotics and Drug Abuse Coordination.

Finally, I want to emphasize that the comprehensive drug abuse program I am proposing is not simply a highly publicized attack---to be followed by a quiet retreat. We cannot, we must not let up in our efforts to achieve victory.

And, victory over drugs will be signaled by a decline in drug use, drug-related deaths and drug-connected crimes.

This is a massive undertaking. It will cost an estimated \$14 million a year. But, with the safeguards we have built into the program, I believe our citizens will get their money's worth.

And, we will have turned the corner on drug abuse in California.

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OFFICE OF THE GOVERNOR  
Sacramento, California  
Contact: Ed Gray  
445-4571 5-3-72

RELEASE: NOON THURSDAY  
May 4, 1972

PLEASE GUARD AGAINST PREMATURE  
RELEASE.

EXCERPTS OF REMARKS BY GOVERNOR RONALD REAGAN  
NATIONAL BROADCASTING COMPANY AFFILIATES LUNCHEON  
Century Plaza Hotel  
Beverly Hills, California  
May 4, 1972

I find myself in my present position in public life because of a belief that this nation is facing a philosophical choice and facing it without widespread understanding by the people of the nature of this choice or how much their lives will be affected by decisions being made every day. Some of these decisions are within government---ranging from who we elect to what kind of progress we support or even placidly accept. But some involve business, labor and just every day citizens who react to problems more and more by saying, "there ought to be a law." Well, sometimes I think there ought to be a law against saying "there ought to be a law."

We are seeing for the second time in this century an attack on the free enterprise system led in too many instances by scholars who have no experience in and little knowledge of the working of the marketplace. Young people who have made it plain they want to "tell it like it is" have been told too many times in too many social science classes "the way it is not."

To some of our young people "profit" is a trigger word---business is automatically bad and while they believe office-holders are venal politicians, uniformly dishonest, they still support those who promise government solutions to all problems.

It is old-fashioned, even reactionary to remind people that free enterprise has done more to reduce poverty than all the government programs dreamed up by bureaucracy; that no social structure man has ever experimented with has so successfully combined equality with protection for individual rights. In short, to point out that man has come closer to the realization of his age-old golden dreams in the U.S. than in any other country that ever existed is to invite total indifference if you are lucky---and total repudiation if you are not.

A rather frightening survey of graduating students a year or so ago revealed that half wanted a government take-over of basic industries, seven out of ten wanted the U.S. to unilaterally halt its development of nuclear weapons, a majority said the U.S. should surrender to the Soviet Union rather than fight and half believed religion was harmful or worse.

Specifically, a great many myths born of sloganeering are given currency. Take the terms "big business" and "excess profits"---they form the basis for justifying higher taxes and more government intrusion into the free marketplace.

Before anyone starts taxing away "excess profits," they should at least know the facts. In a poll conducted back in 1965, a cross-section of Americans were asked to guess how much profit a manufacturer makes in each dollar of his gross sales. The typical answer was 21 percent. The actual profit margin that year averaged only 5.6 percent. But that did not destroy the myth or even slow its growth. Five years later, another poll was taken. This time the average profit margin was held to be 28 percent. It had dropped to only 4 percent.

The economic knowledge gap grows wider. Those with little understanding of how our system works or any real experience in it spread a false version of history and economics.

Their simplistic and extreme proposals to disrupt, dismantle and destroy our free economic system feed on mass economic ignorance. Let me repeat a quote I have used before---"If this way of ours, this freedom, is lost it will be recorded one day in history that those who had the most to lose did the least to prevent its happening."

The doctrine of equal time has a convincing, democratic ring to it. The broadcast media has accepted the quite reasonable concept that on public issues of great interest, both sides should be heard. But where government and government regulation is concerned, it is only a short step from the sublime to the ridiculous. A free lance actor in Hollywood runs for City Council in his little suburban community. He plays a role in a TV drama and six political opponents demand equal time on a national network. The actor has to choose between his career and continuing to seek a local post that pays \$1200 a year.

Now there is a serious proposal before the Federal Communications Commission to apply the doctrine of equal time to commercial product advertising. Some call it "counter-advertising." If you run a TV commercial showing two ladies saying how much they like a particular brand of mustard, you would be obligated to allow someone else to go on TV and tell ~~why~~ they don't like it.

It doesn't take a Ph.D. to foresee that "counter advertising" could literally destroy the private, independent broadcasting industry in America---and then, we would have a totally government-sponsored, government-run and government-controlled broadcast industry.

Before you get the idea that I believe commercial television is faultless, let me hasten to assure you I cannot offer such an endorsement. You know and I know Edith Efron's book, The News Twisters, does document the facts about bias in television and TV's presentation of news and public affairs programs. In fact, I didn't need her book to convince me there is bias.

But I cannot believe the cause of objectivity would be served by adopting short-sighted policies that would drive the private, commercial television industry out of business. And I do not believe leaving the field to government-sponsored networks would eliminate bias, intentional and unintentional. In fact, a good case could be made to the contrary.

Now I realize there is a lively debate on just what constitutes objectivity and whether it can ever be attained. I believe it can. With the increasing reliance on television news, broadcasters have an awesome responsibility to keep bias out of TV. And this is a responsibility that cannot be delegated by the owners and management of radio and TV stations.

Each of you must be vitally concerned with everything that originates from your studios---entertainment, culture, commercial content news and public affairs. I remember in eight years of the G.E. Theatre on TV how surprised I was at the preponderance of material that was anti-business, for example. But how difficult it was to find a story or script on the Soviet massacre in Budapest. We could find a story a week where we were still fighting the Nazis---and don't get me wrong---I am still mad at the Kaiser. But writers told me there was no market for even a forthright pro-American story, let alone pro-free enterprise.

Because TV is the type of medium it is, bias cannot always be measured solely in the amount of time given to one side or the other... or to explanations of what is missing from the film story. The inflection of the announcer's voice...the arched eyebrow...the skeptical expression...all those can and have injected an element of bias in television news. I have personal knowledge of another way. In 25 years in pictures, I never accumulated the footage on the cutting room floor. I have piled up as governor.

I have heard some broadcasters suggest that you should not mix management and news. Well, let me disagree. If there is some bias in TV---and there is in too many cases---it may be because management does not make its voice heard.

Let me assure you: I do not suggest that news should further the personal political opinions of management or anyone else. Nor should it be used for commercial advantage. But, if management believes the news ought to be objective, then management has a responsibility to see to it that the news is free of bias---as much as it is humanly possible to do so. And if someone down the line is slanting things, you are not being neutral simply because you keep hands off.

I know many of you are deeply concerned about the potential implications of a court decision last year that could jeopardize the long-established procedure involved in renewing your broadcast licenses.

Perhaps it is because I have had some problems with the courts in some of our own reform efforts, I know just how you feel.

The existing procedure has been that stations can expect to have their licenses renewed if they demonstrate that they are serving the public interest and have a proven record of good performance. Now this court ruling threatens to upset that policy. Because I believe a great majority of our broadcasters are trying to meet their responsibility, and are acting to serve the public interest, I am supporting the Broyhill bill (Congressman Joel Broyhill of Virginia) which would extend the license period to up to five years and more important---which would reaffirm the policy of renewing the licenses of those stations which have demonstrated a good faith effort to serve the public interest and to live up to all the rules and regulations of the Communications Act.

But at the same time, I must say I am concerned about one element of your industry which does not merit the confidence either of Congress or the public. I am referring, of course, to those few stations (mainly radio) which permit---indeed, even encourage---the use of their stations and their licenses to attack the very freedoms you are seeking to preserve in the Broyhill Bill.

These are the stations that pander to the drug culture, allow obscenity on the air and turn over their facilities to those who shout "revolution" at every turn.

The audience they seek to reach are our children, our young people.



The people who advocate every far-out scheme for government control have a blind spot when it comes to dealing with this kind of irresponsibility. Marching under the banner of free speech, these kinds of stations seemingly are operating without official concern---beyond the regulatory reach of the FCC.

If this situation does not deeply concern you, it should. The constitutional guarantees of free speech should be available to all. What I am saying is that a few of your colleagues are abusing this right---in effect---by allowing some to holler "fire" in a crowded hall. And they do not offer even the suggestion that their cry is a false alarm.

If you are unable to find a way to use your influence to police the irresponsible broadcaster, you may not have an industry left to police... at least, not the independent, private commercial system we know today.

Every totalitarian regime that has come to power anywhere in the world in modern times has made the control of mass broadcasting its prime objective. That is one of the reasons why I believe our public (non-commercial) broadcasting system must never become a totally centralized, government-owned and government-operated network. Instead, the public broadcast system which Congress has authorized must---like its counterparts in the private sector---be based on the concept of strong, independent local stations. I have suggested amendments to pending legislation that would assure the control of funding the programming policy in public broadcasting be at the local level.

You may wonder why I link our free enterprise system so strongly with the private commercial broadcasting industry. Well, those who want to preserve our economic system and free broadcasting cannot separate the two subjects. Some of the restrictions and unreasonable controls I have discussed here today are part of an assault not only on free enterprise, but on our independent, non-government system of broadcasting.

As broadcasters, you have a professional obligation to assure the widest possible understanding and appreciation of just what makes the American way the marvel of the world.

When free enterprise is eroded, weakened or discredited, the philosophical basis for your own commercial broadcasting industry is eroded. Your own self interest demands that you do your utmost to acquaint our people with the things that are right with America, as well as those that are wrong.

We need equal time for those who speak up for America, who want to build up our country instead of tear it down.

Television and broadcasting are an essential part of marketing the goods and services produced in America. You have been the most effective medium for selling toothpaste and soap; you can be just as effective selling free enterprise to those who benefit most from economic freedom---the people.

Freedom is indivisible---there is no "s" on the end of it. You can erode freedom, diminish it, but you cannot divide it and choose to keep "some freedoms" while giving up others. If broadcasting is to remain free, we all must remain free.

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(NOTE: Since Governor Reagan speaks from notes, there may be changes in, or additions to, the above quotes. However, the governor will stand by the above quotes).

DRUG ABUSE

To the Members of the Legislature of California:

Two years ago I brought to the attention of the people of California the growing dimensions of the drug abuse problem in our state.

At that time I outlined the first steps of a total program approach to the situation.

I pointed out that the extent to which drug abuse and narcotics addiction had infected our young people was in fact much greater and far more serious than most people realized. This is as true today as it was two years ago.

Indeed, the use of drugs---especially among the young---continues to be a scourge of our society. No venom could be more deadly than drug addiction. It claims its victims in countless personal tragedies, destroys individuals, tears families asunder and weakens the moral fiber of a people whose greatest resource and hope for the future is its youth.

We need only review the following trends to be struck by its destructiveness:

--In 1970, in Los Angeles County alone, more than 1,000 deaths were recorded due to narcotic and drug abuse. Records for the state as a whole reveal a 258 percent increase in drug-related deaths between 1966 and 1970

--In 1970, the number of admissions to state hospitals for drug abuse soared to more than 6,000, compared to less than 600 four years previously---an increase of 1000 percent.

--More than 36,000 minors and 99,000 adults were arrested for offenses involving drugs in 1970. Compared with 1960, these figures represent increases of 2200 percent for minors and 450 percent for adults.

--In 1971, 68 percent of the wards of the California Youth Authority had histories of narcotic and drug involvement. In 1966 this proportion was 25 percent.

--In 1970, one in every five initial referrals to probation by California juvenile courts was due to involvement with drugs or narcotics. In 1966, only one in every 15 referrals involved drug abuse.

Message to the legislature

Drug abuse is found to some degree in all parts of the state. Several years ago it appeared primarily as a problem of the metropolitan and urban areas. Today there is no county which does not report some problem concerning drug abuse within its boundaries. Most counties report that it is on the increase!

Data on social and economic patterns of drug abuse, collected by the State Office of Narcotics and Drug Abuse Coordination, confirms the often cited truism that this disease is no respecter of age, race, religion, economic circumstance or geographical location.

The roots of the problem are complex and are not, as yet, altogether clear. Why certain individuals use drugs, why different patterns of use are found among different people and at different times, how drug abuse is propagated and how patterns of distribution develop, all are problems which need much more serious research. However, if we are to control the problem, our strategy must be as flexible, varied and multi-dimensional as the disease itself.

Our challenge, stemming from the basic beginnings which I outlined more than two years ago, is the continued development of a comprehensive statewide approach to the problem. I believe this effort must include the concerted participation of groups and individuals, public and private agencies, all levels of government, and citizen volunteers, along with business and industry.

We have been making significant progress in that direction during this period. As you know, we established the State Office of Narcotics and Drug Abuse Coordination and charged it with the responsibility for gathering up-to-date information on the nature and extent of drug abuse in California. Since its formation, the office has compiled data on all available informational, referral, treatment and rehabilitative resources available for drug abusers within the state. Utilizing this basic index of identified services, the State Office of Narcotics and Drug Abuse has developed strong working relationships among and between various agencies concerned with the drug abuse problem.

Another approach of significant impact was the enactment in 1970 of legislation (AB-1990) to develop coordinated, countywide community drug abuse control plans in all counties of more than 40,000 population. This law was later amended to require such plans from every county in the state. These plans are generally developed in consultation with public and private agencies within the county and the resulting communications provide the opportunity for the various agency administrators to compare their activities, identify areas of overlapping or conflicting services and exchange other information.



Efforts to control the traffic in drugs within the state and cut their importation across state boundaries have been intensified. To this end, a program of monitoring shipments of dangerous drugs, maintaining surveillance on their distribution and tightening the requirements for security of such drugs while in shipment or in storage was started in 1971. It is showing positive results.

Additional positions have been provided in the budget for narcotic enforcement officers in the State Bureau of Narcotics Enforcement---with excellent results.

Through the efforts of Lt. Governor Ed Reinecke and the Commission of the Californias, cooperative relationships have been developed with the Government of Mexico. The exchange of information and the coordination of our joint efforts with Mexico have reduced the flow of narcotics and dangerous drugs into California.

With the sure recognition that prevention is still the best long-ranged answer to the drug problem, the Department of Education has mounted an extensive educational effort directed at both the primary and secondary levels to inform every child in California concerning the consequences of drug abuse. The department has also trained numerous resource "teams" to return to their communities to train others in the development of effective education and prevention programs.

In an attempt to help those already victimized by abuse and addiction we have initiated several experimental programs to test the effectiveness of the drug Methadone in the treatment and rehabilitation of hard-core heroin addicts. To date, 33 Methadone maintenance treatment programs have been authorized throughout various areas of the state and they are now providing services to approximately 4,500 addicts.

The use of Methadone is only one of a number of approaches which have been launched during the past two years and are presently being tested. Encouragement and assistance has been given to a number of community agencies in experimenting and developing new ways of helping the drug user.

The California Council on Criminal Justice deserves great credit for the vital role it has played in the fight against drug abuse. The Council has been instrumental in providing financial assistance to a wide range of community drug abuse treatment, prevention and control programs throughout the state.

## Message to the legislature

During these two years, we have put into effect the major elements of our initial program approach.

With this groundwork laid we must build upon it.

There are certain underlying assumptions upon which the new program I am proposing is based. The experience of our Office of Narcotics and Drug Abuse and others working in this field, leads us to believe that certain conditions are basic prerequisites to the success of any comprehensive state drug abuse program. Initially, there is the need for comprehensive planning to serve as a framework for identifying needed services. This includes evaluating the best role for existing or new services.

Whatever system of services is included in the comprehensive plan, it must not only be based on current need, but must be flexible enough to encompass alterations that are dictated by changes in the substances which are abused, changes in treatment knowledge and technology, and variations in public demand for services.

The system of services must include a central coordination point and effective integrations of programs at the community, county and state levels. Experience indicates that the most satisfactory results are to be expected where the drug abuser is treated in his own community.

The extent of services available throughout the state must be distributed so that the most appropriate treatment approach can be delivered as close to the addict or abuser as is possible.

To maximize success, a statewide comprehensive program must also involve the public, private and volunteer segments of our society, at the national, state, and local levels in a cooperative and mutually supportive endeavor. Just as the cooperative involvement of the different functioning levels of government and society must be sought, so within each community maximum involvement of all its citizens and civic organizations must be sought.

Drug abuse is a community problem, a neighborhood problem. It will not be resolved without a total community attack. The state will support local planning efforts, but the initiative, the basic development of plans, the identification of targets and needs, must be made by the community, and must reflect an expression of the community as a whole. Even the best planned programs will eventually fail in the face of community apathy.

The major role of the state will be to support and encourage local planning and program development through the provision of consultation and technical assistance, approval of programs and services for funding assistance, evaluation of programs and services and utilization of community services through contractual arrangements.

Within the above framework, the massive legislative program I propose will blanket the state and reach into every neighborhood where a drug abuse problem exists.

Local participation, responsibility and control over the programs will be critical to success. Washington is not the source of all knowledge. Neither is Sacramento. Each community knows what it needs. Some already have been meeting the challenge with their own programs. Many efforts suffer from a lack of expertise, others from a lack of dollars. We will compliment existing programs without duplicating effort and help create new programs where none exist.

The provision of accurate, pertinent information and education is a major objective of this program. Already, many of our young people are learning about the dangers of drug abuse in the schools. Still we believe the knowledge and expertise about drug abuse which adults need must be dramatically improved. In addition to our teachers, coaches, scout leaders and others who deal with young people, parents must know about drugs and what causes drug abuse. This can help them discourage it in their own families. At the same time, they will be able to achieve greater credibility in the face of widespread claims that parents don't know what they are talking about when it comes to drugs.

Our program also includes the development of model kindergarten through grade twelve drug education programs that will provide factual information and promote positive, personal decision-making regarding drug abuse.

Efforts also will be stepped up to develop a statewide training system to provide training to teachers and other occupational and professional groups working with drug abusers. The program will seek to make the widest possible use of radio, television and newspapers in providing community education on drug abuse through instructional courses and other public awareness programs.

Message to the legislature

From the information which has been gleaned from county and community drug abuse programs during the past two years, it has become apparent that the present resource for the treatment and rehabilitation of drug abusers is not sufficient. Local initiative with state assistance must make up that deficiency. I am proposing a broad range of activities at both the state and local levels to deal with the drug abuser in need of treatment and rehabilitation. Additional hospital bed space must be provided. It is needed to care for acute drug overdose and detoxification emergencies. Increased staff personnel, especially trained to screen, evaluate and refer patients to the most appropriate aftercare treatment programs following emergency hospitalization, are a necessity.

Thus, we will provide funds and facilitate the development of comprehensive, community based treatment programs that provide for detoxification services, hospital care, non-hospital residential care, outpatient treatment, counselling, social services, methadone treatment and rehabilitation services.

County welfare employees will be trained to provide assistance in directing those persons in need of help for narcotics, drug abuse or alcoholism problems to the proper agency for care, treatment and rehabilitation.

A special treatment program for drug abusers in the Youth Authority will be developed and implemented to provide more effective services to youths with drug problems.

Assistance to the drug abuser and narcotic addict will not end with the provision of treatment. The program I am proposing will augment the resources of the State Department of Rehabilitation to provide additional services to drug addicts in the areas of vocational training, vocational counseling, job referral and followup services.

To further enhance our overall treatment efforts and economy of operation, the functions of the state's Research Advisory Panel and the Drug Abuse Information Project at the University of California will be combined in the Department of Mental Hygiene. I am also proposing that drug prevention and treatment programs be licensed by the state to insure their effectiveness.

In addition to our continued strong support of law enforcement's efforts to reduce the availability of illicit drugs and narcotics, we are working closely with the federal government in implementing a Drug Abuse Smuggler Strike Force. This is a cooperative state, federal and local law enforcement effort to stop the smuggling of illegal drugs into California and the United States.



Message to the legislature

To block one important source of illicit drugs, we will seek agreements with state and county medical associations to work within their own ranks to eliminate the overprescription of amphetamines, barbiturates and tranquilizers.

The program I am proposing will divert first-offense users or possessors of drugs from the criminal justice system. Because of the mistakes they have made in playing with drugs, the lives of young people have been blighted. The criminal record which accompanies them through life is often a millstone around their necks.

For that person as a first <sup>/arrested</sup> offender for the possession of drugs, we propose to develop a system, through administrative handling, which will place him in an appropriate treatment program in his own community. Where public safety will not be compromised and the interest of the law-abiding citizen is not jeopardized, such diversion can properly be urged. Of all the categories of people who engage in drug abuse, our chance for successful rehabilitation is best with the first-time drug abuser.

We should not continue to clog our criminal justice system nor saddle our young with a criminal record if there is a legitimate alternative. Some communities have considered it, but because their drug abuse treatment facilities have been inadequate or nonexistent, they have abandoned such an approach. Our statewide drug abuse program will assure the availability of treatment programs so that criminal justice diversionary programs can be made possible.

Our program calls for the massive involvement of volunteers. Volunteerism is as old as American society itself. DeToqueville commented upon the willingness of Americans to help their neighbors and their communities in attacking problems of mutual concern. As government has become ever larger, there has been a tendency on the part of some to play down the role of volunteer help. The fact is, the need has never been greater. This program gives each citizen the opportunity to help in overcoming the problem of drug abuse---at the neighborhood and community level.

What we are after is "one to one"---a situation in which one person who cares can be linked with another who needs guidance and direction. Over the last few years, we have developed a great body of knowledge on volunteerism---how to properly and effectively recruit, train and assist volunteers. We must put that knowledge to work in a massive coordinated effort in the fight against drug abuse.

Message to the legis'ature

Private businesses will be called upon to release top executives so they can apply their organization and management techniques in helping to get this job done.

The program will seek to incorporate the excellent efforts of service, fraternal, religious and other community groups in the areas of drug abuse prevention, treatment and rehabilitation programs. Specific efforts to train and use doctors, pharmacists, nurses, ministers and others in drug abuse prevention and treatment programs will be made.

More and more young people appear to be taking a greater interest in religious and other activities. For these, a spiritual rudder and life with a purpose is replacing an empty, drug-filled existence. We must look for ways to mobilize the influence of these and others who do not use drugs to make drug use the "out" rather than the "in" thing to do.

In order to maximize the benefits of our limited resources, a methodology will be developed which will enable us to objectively evaluate the impact of drug programs in California. We will develop standardized survey devices and a centralized drug abuse data collection system which will permit us to annually prepare a drug problem profile containing objective information on the nature, scope, consequences, trends, locations and populations affected by drug abuse in California. This will enable us to assess the effectiveness of our programs and shift our approach as the problem changes or is altered.

What about dollars? How are we going to finance this program? I can assure you that we will get the job done within existing resources. In part, we intend to do it by rearranging our priorities so that existing tax revenues are made available for this purpose. Because planning and coordination between federal, state and local government is essential if we are to <sup>/prevent duplication of effort and</sup> make the most prudent use of scarce tax dollars, we will seek an agreement with the federal government to subvent federal monies to the state on the basis of a comprehensive plan.

We intend to coordinate the flow of all federal drug abuse funds, whether they come from HEW, OEO, the National Institute of Mental Health, the President's Special Action Office for Drug Abuse Prevention or elsewhere.

Message to the legislature

We are asking the federal government to coordinate its funding efforts more efficiently and what is good for them in this instance is good for us in state government. Consequently, I will direct those departments of state government administering state or federal monies for drug activities to establish their priorities and allocate their funds in coordination with the State Office of Narcotics and Drug Abuse Coordination.

Finally, I want to emphasize that the comprehensive drug abuse program I am proposing is not simply a highly publicized attack---to be followed by a quiet retreat. We cannot, we must not let up in our efforts to achieve victory.

And, victory over drugs will be signaled by a decline in drug use, drug-related deaths and drug-connected crimes.

This is a massive undertaking. It will cost an estimated \$14 million a year. But, with the safeguards we have built into the program, I believe our citizens will get their money's worth.

And, we will have turned the corner on drug abuse in California.

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PLEASE GUARD AGAINST PREMATURE  
RELEASE.

EXCERPTS OF REMARKS BY GOVERNOR RONALD REAGAN  
WESTERN SAFETY CONGRESS  
ANAHEIM CONVENTION CENTER  
ANAHEIM, CALIFORNIA  
May 9, 1972

It is a privilege to meet with you today at this distinguished gathering of safety experts from industry and labor. The topic of your conference is one that concerns everyone, particularly those of us in government.

In this day when government seems increasingly involved in things other than its legitimate functions it is good to remember that the safety of the individual all the time, in the home, on the highways, on the job and in every other human activity--the protection of our citizens--is one of government's true responsibilities. And, it is a task that never ends.

State government is involved in promoting safety in three major ways:

--Through our own programs to minimize on the job accidents involving state employees;

--In ongoing efforts to reduce traffic accidents on our roads and highways; and

--Through the various regulatory programs to assure safe working conditions in the private sector.

Since I last met with some of you, we have been making some very significant progress in all three of these areas.

As many of you know, we inaugurated a concentrated campaign to reduce occupational injuries within state government two years ago. In 1969, the year before we started the governor's program to reduce occupational injuries, the on-the-job accident rate among state employees was 18 disabling injuries per million man hours of work.

We know we can never totally eliminate lost-time accidents. But that rate was totally unacceptable. So we set out to reduce accidents 10 percent each year.

To the uninitiated, that may not seem like much but I am sure you realize it was rather ambitious.

I am pleased to report today that we have exceeded our goal---thanks to the cooperation of our employees and the efforts of the supervisors who are helping<sup>to</sup> carry out this ongoing safety campaign.

The on-the-job accident rate among state employees is now down to 14.2 disabling injuries per million man hours of work---a 22 percent reduction over the past two years. Since the start of the program, there have been 809 fewer disabling injuries and the number of work days lost because of on-the-job injuries has declined from 92,678 in the year 1969 to 58,947 last year.

Greater on-the-job safety can be achieved if you work at it.

The greatest benefit of this improved safety record, of course, involves human values. Fewer accidents mean less human suffering and hardship. There is no way to put a dollar value on saving a person from death or from a crippling injury, sparing his family the mental anguish that accidents cause.

Easier to measure is the loss of productive work time to the employees---and to management. As a result of the accident reductions to we have achieved, state employees have lost 37 percent fewer days/on-the-job injuries than they did the year before we started this campaign. And this has meant an estimated saving of some \$4 million over the first two years of the program.

While we are pleased with this evidence of progress, we know more can and must be done to further reduce and eliminate occupational hazards---and the careless practices which contribute to accidents. In addition to reducing the injury rate another 10 percent each year, we also have inaugurated a statewide rehabilitation and return-to-work program for those state employees who do suffer a lost-time injury.

We want to reduce by 10 percent a year the average number of man days lost per injury. Our goal is fewer and fewer accidents...and a faster return to productive work of those who are injured on the job...through a concentrated rehabilitation effort. We intend to reach both those goals, and exceed them if it is humanly possible to do so.

#### TRAFFIC SAFETY

Traffic safety is another of the major areas in which the state is working to protect all our citizens against possible injury or death. The importance of this continuing campaign cannot be over-emphasized. Traffic accidents are the single greatest cause of death for all Americans between the ages of 4 and 39.

Every 24 hours (an average of 150 people) die on the nation's streets and highways...150 casualties a day---every week and every month of the year. This ghastly death and injury toll remains a national disgrace.

We have been hearing a lot about national priorities. Certainly one of those priorities should be to reduce the slaughter that kills 50,000 Americans every year. In California we have been giving traffic safety a major priority these past several years. And, once again, the results prove what can be accomplished when you have a cooperative and unrelenting effort to promote safety on the highways. Last year, California again reduced the death rate on our highways---continuing a six-year downward trend. Our state reached a new all-time low of 3.6 deaths per 100 million miles of travel.

That is a reduction of 7.6 percent below the previous year. Translated into human terms, it means that 439 fewer people lost their lives in traffic accidents in California during 1971 than in 1970... despite a 4.5 percent increase in the number of vehicles registered; a 4.2 percent increase in the number of licensed drivers and a 4.6 percent increase in the number of miles driven.

We are proud of this improved record and we are prouder still of the many people and agencies who helped make it possible. It resulted from the combined efforts of state and community safety programs, more vigorous law enforcement, some exciting innovations in highway design and a greater public awareness of the importance of traffic safety.

Since they are so often cast as environmental villains these days, I should also make special mention of the freeways which helped us compile this safety record. The accident rates on California's freeways have been consistently lower than for other highways and roads and we completed 178 miles of freeway construction last year. During that period, we also had an overall 6 percent reduction in the number of freeway traffic fatalities.

Although I am an unreconstructed horse cavalry fan myself, you can't argue with success. And the fact is, the divided, limited access freeway is the safest thoroughfare ever designed by man. Freeways have a lower fatality rate (per 100,000 miles of travel) than the average street did in the days of the horse and buggy.

But our engineering staffs are constantly seeking to make them even safer. One of the more fascinating developments which is helping save lives today is the Department of Public Works' program called: "Clean up the roadside environment." (CURE)

Some of you are no doubt familiar with it but I would like to briefly recap some of the ways this program is helping make our highways and roads safer.

About five years ago, the statistical experts determined that the greatest single cause of freeway fatalities was the vehicle that went out of control, left the roadway and struck a fixed object---a lamp post, a road sign or whatever. So the State Department of Public Works embarked on a long-range program to eliminate these hazards as much as possible.

The first goal is to move fixed objects at least 18 feet from the traffic lanes where possible...to make sign and light posts less of a hazard. Those that cannot be moved are being re-equipped with a break-away construction base. When a vehicle hits one of these, the post comes apart not the driver.

The fixed objects on existing roads which cannot be moved 18 feet are also being made safer---by placing "cushioning" devices around bridge piers, sign supports and similar barriers.

The devices may be plastic tubes filled with water or tubs filled with sand. All are designed to provide a cushioned impact for an oncoming vehicle. The effectiveness of these safety devices has been demonstrated by tests which show that an out-of-control car can hit one of them at speeds of up to 60 miles per hour, with little damage to the car or injury to its occupants.

That is one of the innovations our safety engineers have designed to take the physical hazards out of driving. But we all know that is only part of the traffic safety problem. The driver remains the chief problem in traffic safety, particularly the driver who drinks. Since 1968, we have doubled the number of drunk driving arrests and we feel this stepped up law enforcement is a definite factor in our improved safety record.

Better law enforcement is one of the ways we must use to deal with the problem driver. You might wonder how reducing the number of automobile thefts can contribute to traffic safety. Well, we now know that a stolen car is 150 times more likely to be involved in a traffic accident than one being driven by the owner or by someone who has the owner's permission to operate it.



Knowing more about accidents and what causes them is a help. That is why California has developed a Statewide Integrated Traffic Records System.

Those traffic reports that are made after each accident do not just go into somebody's file drawer. Uniform accident reports---and the information they contain---are valuable tools in designing safer roads and eliminating the more common traffic hazards which cause accidents.

Each of these different activities is helping make California's highways safer to drive on. And if they save even one more life a year, they will be worth the effort.

#### INDUSTRIAL SAFETY

The other major area of safety I would like to discuss today is the field which concerns you most---industrial safety---the never-ending effort to eliminate job hazards that cause injury or death, and the equally important task of promoting cooperative safety programs that help instill in every worker a safety-conscious attitude.

A single injury or death on the job is one too many. Our goal must be zero accidents and we should not be satisfied until that goal is reached.

California was a pioneer in the development of strong industrial safety laws and regulations. And the most eloquent demonstration of the effectiveness of these programs are the safety statistics in recent years.

California's on-the-job injury rate and industrial death rate last year was the lowest on record.

There were 39 fewer industrial accident deaths in 1971 than the year before.

Your efforts in the unions, in the private sector and the many programs supervised by professional industry safety experts contributed to this improvement. But still there was a tragic loss in human life and an intolerable toll in human suffering.

Reducing that toll is a task that requires the cooperative efforts of union leadership and industry management if we are to further improve California's on-the-job safety programs.

I am confident we will have that cooperation. It is also a task, an all important task for government---through its enforcement and regulatory programs---and government must not be allowed to become hide bound or complacent.

Because most of you are involved in the entire range of occupational safety, you will be interested in California's progress in implementing the Federal Occupational Safety and Health Act of 1970.

This is an area where we already have demonstrated the ability of labor and management to work together with government to develop a consensus safety plan.

As you know the Federal Act of 1970 offers every state the opportunity (under Section 18-B) of administering its own occupational safety program if it is at least as effective as the federal standards.

Since California's occupational safety regulations are superior to the federal standards, we expect no difficulty in developing a proposed state plan that will meet the requirements of the new federal law.

Last January, we appointed a 15-member Advisory Council representing labor, management and government to take the first steps toward developing this program. They have been meeting regularly and are carrying out an exceedingly complex task.

As part of their work, the council is making a detailed comparison of the different state and federal standards involved in:

- administering various occupational and health laws and regulations;
- evaluating enforcement and inspection procedures; and
- comparing the funding of the various programs.

Since a number of different state and local jurisdictions are involved in occupational safety and health in California, their programs must be either centralized or the administration of these programs coordinated under the proposed California State Plan.

The final proposal is to be completed this summer. At that time, we expect to have to have a clearer idea of any administrative or legal changes the California Plan may require.

Because the details are being worked out through a process of continuing consultation among labor, industry and government, we are confident the plan will be a major step forward in further improving California's occupational and health safety standards.

We are all seeking the same goal: effective safety standards supported by labor, recognized as essential by management and backed up by the state's enforcement authority.

By working together, we must provide the leadership and the day-to-day support necessary to protect the safety and health of California's working men and women.

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(NOTE: Since Governor Reagan speaks from notes, there may be changes in, or additions to, the above quotes. However, the governor will stand by the above quotes).

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PLEASE GUARD AGAINST PREMATURE  
RELEASE

EXCERPTS OF REMARKS BY GOVERNOR RONALD REAGAN  
CHANNEL CITY CLUB  
Santa Barbara, California  
May 10, 1972

It is difficult for the average citizen to keep up on all the things going on in Sacramento. And I certainly could not cover every subject in the brief time I have with you today. But maybe that is what is wrong---we are looking at all the trees and not seeing the forest. Cut through all the debates, the negotiations, the different bills and the opposing programs you read about in the newspapers and hear about on television and radio and it all boils down to a difference with regard to philosophy. What do we expect of government and how much freedom are we willing to sacrifice in order to have government delivery of social services plus protection against even ourselves from an all-seeing eye in state and national capitols?

When I went to Sacramento 5½ years ago, I had the old-fashioned idea that government ought to live within its income and not spend money it does not have (and cannot get without adding to the citizen's tax burden). That really is not such a radically new concept. The State Constitution requires that we have a balanced budget and the governor's job is to make sure we do.

After working through six budgets, I am a little older, a little wiser and still a few votes short in the legislature. But I still feel that government (particularly at the federal level) is too big and tries to do things that it shouldn't.

Allocating the state's resources is not a game of monopoly with play money. Those revenue figures in the budget are real dollars---and they came out of somebody's pocket. It is your money that is being spent. And we feel we have an obligation to see that we get 100 cents of value from every dollar.

This involves setting priorities, taking care of the necessities first and then taking a hard look at all other spending programs---to see if we can't save a few dollars here and there by reforming some program or even eliminating unnecessary activities.



There is no question but that when you look at government that way, you run into controversy. Too many people, especially in government, feel that the nearest thing to eternal life we will ever see on this earth is a government program.

Then add to this those who sincerely believe that some particular program is the answer to man's greatest problem and must have top priority even if it means closing the parks---which brings out those who believe the parks are the answer to man's greatest problem---and you wind up with both groups unhappy about the way you divided up the money.

In fact, if I might paraphrase Abraham Lincoln, some people say they are not getting enough of the state budget some of the time and some complain they are not getting enough all of the time. And I hear from both most of the time.

What many citizens do not hear often enough is the basic philosophical difference between our opposing views of government.

I hear young people say "There is no difference between the parties or the politicians holding office."

It is time we awaken to the fact that two approaches to government are at work in the land and they are vastly different.

When our administration arrived in Sacramento, the state budget was second largest in the nation. Only the federal budget was larger, and we were adding thousands of new state employees each year. Now we are fourth in budget---behind New York State and New York City.

There are 1500 fewer full-time civil service employees than when we started. We have abolished 29 boards and commissions, and implemented hundreds of cost-savings suggestions. One of these involved the simple idea of one-way bridge tolls. Instead of collecting the one-way toll at each end of a bridge, the toll attendants now collect the round-trip toll at one end....a step that means less equipment and fewer toll-takers. One result of this kind of innovation has been a direct return to the taxpayer.

We have reduced bridge tolls a total of eleven times.

From the very first, we heard a chorus of voices claiming you cannot operate government like a private business. Reducing outgo to match income was called a pinch-penny approach that would not work. Fortunately, we were all so inexperienced we did not know all the things you cannot do. So, it worked. And because it worked, government is not pinching so many of the commuter's pennies in bridge tolls.

Then there was the problem of welfare. The rolls were going up at the rate of 40,000 people a month. The cost of this alone threatened to bankrupt the state---and yet, the most needy of our people were not getting as much as they really needed to keep body and soul together; partly because of a fantastic array of abuses which found some people with incomes of \$12,000 to \$16,000 a year claiming---and getting---welfare. California was sending checks to people who chose to live in other states and even other countries. We were sending one check to a man who lived in Russia.

We started implementing administrative parts of a reform program 14 months ago. Now we are paying the truly needy 30 percent more than we were able to before but instead of adding 40,000 people a month to the welfare rolls, we now have 133,600 fewer welfare recipients than we had in March of last year.

Those reforms have saved the people of California \$388 million this year and an estimated \$708 million in the year to come.

Some die-hard critics accused us of shifting welfare costs to the counties. As a matter of fact, a number of counties this year are reporting a surplus in their welfare programs. Los Angeles County is considering a reduction in the property tax as a result of their savings.

Some citizens are confused when they hear about cost savings we have made at the state level and yet, they are still receiving higher tax bills. One reason for the confusion is the intricacies of government bookkeeping.

The mini-tax reform we passed a few months ago, for example, included a \$46 million increase in the state-financed Senior Citizens Property Tax Relief Program. As a result of this program, our senior citizens will be paying \$46 million less in local property taxes this year than they did last year. These reductions range from a 32 percent cash rebate up to more than 90 percent for those senior citizens in the lowest income brackets. Yet, this direct tax relief shows up in our budget as a spending program for the state.

This year, we submitted the state budget in two parts. We hope to give a clearer idea of where your tax dollars are going. Almost two-thirds (some \$4.9 billion) of this year's budget is for local assistance---programs financed in whole or part by the state but carried out at the local level. The other one-third is the actual cost of running state government.

That mini-tax program offers a classic example of the opposing views of government that I mentioned.

I am sure most of you have heard of the so-called "windfall"---the money available as a result of the state's change to the withholding method of collecting state income taxes. We took the position that we should return all of this windfall to the people who paid it---the taxpayers. Others wanted to spend it. That was one of the prolonged discussions we had during the debate on tax reform. The result was a compromise.

Each of you who filed an income tax return this past April 15 received a 20 percent tax credit on your 1971 state income taxes. Part of the remainder of the windfall has been earmarked for one-time spending on specific capital construction projects. They include such things as \$35 million for park and beach development, \$30 million to help our schools conform to earthquake safety standards, \$80 million for higher education construction programs.

In spite of the fact that this was one-time money, there were those who would have used it to start on-going programs which, of course, would have required a tax increase for the second year's cost, the third year and on into the future.

Debate over "to spend or not to spend" has led to a few charges and counter charges and a lot of misunderstanding.

Perhaps you recall the excitement a few months ago when the National Education Association alleged that California had "slipped" to 31st in the amount of money being spent per capita on public schools. Somehow this did not seem consistent with the fact that our teachers are among the highest paid and we educate the highest percent of our youth in public schools of any major state in the Union. When we saw their statistics, we challenged them. And what do you know? The NEA discovered a slight error. California somehow jumped from 31st to 16th. We questioned even that so-called ranking because they apparently did not count some items of aid in California that were counted in other states. But even while this correction was being made, one of our legislators rushed to the floor to demand that we appropriate enough money to be first in spending. Not one word about where we rank in quality or whether more money would result in better education. What if we really are 16th in spending, but maybe in the top ten in quality? State aid to schools during this administration has increased by 54 percent, while enrollment has gone up 12.7.

The fact is, that we have actually had enrollment declines in the lower eight grades. Now, we know that this does not mean some schools do not need more assistance. They do. The present method of distributing state financial support is out of date and inflexible. And we have been trying to get a more realistic system. Some districts with a low tax base have a high tax rate and yet still have difficulty financing a minimum educational program. Other districts---located in areas of high industrial concentrations---find themselves able to finance an expensive education program with a low tax rate.

We have been trying to get a more realistic system. While we are on the subject of education finance, there is a little confusion about our support of higher education. Right now, higher education is getting more money than it has ever received. State aid to the University of California has gone from \$240 million per year when we took over to \$376 million. That is a 56.8 percent increase for a 35.4 percent increase in enrollment. The state colleges have had a 121 percent increase in funding.

State support for community colleges has increased from \$71 million to \$214 million. That is a 201 percent increase in state aid for an enrollment increase of only 82 percent.

The fact is---we have never cut any educational budget---only budget requests---but then you cut the budget request of every department every year.

Just to wind up this subject, there is one other area of education where we have tried to do more---the Scholarship and Loan Program. It has gone from \$4.7 million to \$28 million, and believe me this is an increase I actually enjoy---and you should, too. I would like to read you a letter one student sent to a newspaper.

"This grant has meant a new life for me, for it enabled me to continue with my studies. It has meant a new stage of learning for me. This grant has made me realize there are people who really care about needy students...I want to express my appreciation to the State Scholarship and Loan Commission for awarding me this grant and for making school possible for me."



I have never been an advocate of expanding government---at the state level or anywhere else. But this year, at the risk of destroying my image, we are recommending some expansion in the area of protecting California's environment. We have asked the legislature to create a Department of Environmental Protection---to incorporate solid waste management with our air and water pollution control programs.

These are inter-related problems. If you burn garbage, you may be contributing to air pollution. If you dump it at sea, it becomes a water pollution problem. We feel all the different programs to protect and enhance the environment must be coordinated to be effective. The only way to do this is to have all these programs in the same agency.

We also have recommended a State Power Plant Siting Council---so that environmental safeguards can be assured in locating the electrical energy plants we will need to meet our power needs in the years ahead.

In short, reform also means reorganization to do a better job for the people of California.

This is a business-like approach to government. It is a creative approach, a conservative approach. Certainly, it means saving money if possible. It involves measuring the dimensions of a problem and then applying our resources most effectively to resolve that problem. We think that is what the people sent us to Sacramento to do---to solve the problems of our society at the least possible cost to the taxpayers.

Part of this philosophical nose to nose contest rages around the practice of medicine. On one hand are those who think a gigantic take over by government is the only answer. Some of us still think we can deliver health care within the framework of free enterprise. The most affluent people in our society can meet their own medical needs. The least affluent have Medi-Cal.

But in the middle are about 17½ million working citizens of our state. More than 85 percent of them have some kind of private medical insurance, usually through their jobs. Such plans take care of their basic medical costs. But few people can afford the cost of one kind of illness---the kind that is not covered by medical insurance, the catastrophic illness that goes on for years at great cost---the kind that turns a wage-earning family into a family dependent on welfare.

We have proposed a state program to meet this need, at a cost of \$3 per month per wage-earner. It is called the California Health Security Plan. It is designed only to augment private health plans---and provide insurance against financial disaster in case of catastrophic illness.

For \$36 a year every family can have protection against catastrophic illness or injury for the entire family. There is no health insurance covering this and no working citizen can afford the cost.

Another so-called health program has been introduced in Sacramento this year. It would cost---by the author's own estimate---some \$7.5 billion a year---or just about the same amount of money as our entire state budget this year. Our own experts feel the cost would be closer to \$10 billion. Somehow government medical programs always cost more than the initial estimates. This would be funded by a 3 percent payroll tax and a 9 percent tax on the employer.

Using the old math or the new, that amounts to a 12 percent levy on a \$10,000 income that comes to about \$100 a month as opposed to our \$3 a month proposal.

But the big difference is philosophical. We are attempting in our program to meet a part of the medical problem that is not now being solved---the area of the catastrophic illness. The other plan involves having government just take over all medical programs---wiping out a private insurance industry that is meeting the basic health needs of 85 percent of the people and substituting compulsory government insurance at a fantastically higher price.

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(NOTE: Since Governor Reagan speaks from notes, there may be changes in, or additions to, the above quotes. However, the governor will stand by the above quotes).

5/19

PLEASE GUARD AGAINST PREMATURE  
RELEASE

EXCERPTS OF REMARKS BY GOVERNOR RONALD REAGAN  
CALIFORNIA CONFERENCE ON APPRENTICESHIP  
JACK TAR HOTEL, SAN FRANCISCO  
May 19, 1972

Before anyone starts singing in this audience, I would like to thank you for inviting me to be with you today. And I want to express my appreciation to members of the council and all of you who have done so much to make our apprentice programs a success in California.

California has more than 30,000 registered apprentices this year--- more than any other state. These programs have given thousands of young Californians an opportunity to become part of America's skilled labor force.

We are especially proud of the way labor and management has worked to expand apprenticeship opportunities for our returning veterans and for minority citizens who are trying to earn a journeyman's card in the crafts or skilled trades.

This year, about 22 percent of the newly-registered apprentices have been members of minority groups.

I am sure you know far better than I do the value of the apprenticeship programs. We are looking to you and to this conference for suggestions on how we can do a more effective job in this field in the years ahead.

I do want to talk about jobs and careers and vocational training with you today, but on a somewhat broader scale.

During these past few years, we have heard a lot about the silent majority and the forgotten middle income American...the people who literally built this country with their hands and skills and who are getting pretty tired of being told they did a lousy job of it.

The silent majority and middle income Americans have plenty to be unhappy about. And they deserve every bit of the attention they seem to be getting lately.

A group of young Americans who have not been getting their share of public attention is made up of millions of youngsters who will never have a four-year academic degree. There are three times as many of these young Americans as there are students in college. They can be found everywhere...serving in the military...learning a skilled craft or trade...working in an office or factory...finding a place in our economy the way most Americans do, through on-the-job training as they work.



## Conference on Apprenticeship

Because they are not concentrated in a single situation, they are not readily visible. Probably most of them would not want to isolate themselves as a separate category. They have been laying brick, building houses and doing an honest day's work.

This working part of the younger generation has been trying to help you and the rest of us build a better America. I am sure they have things in common with the millions of young people their age who are in our colleges and universities preparing themselves for that work-a-day productive world. The tiny band of raucous militants does not speak for either of these groups.

Our working young men and women want better economic opportunities for the poor and the disadvantaged. Why wouldn't they? In many cases, they are the poor and the disadvantaged---or their fathers and mothers were. And they know, just as their parents learned, that the only permanent cure for poverty is work---a job, acquiring a skill or trade.

They don't have to take a course in economics to learn about inflation or the high cost of living. They have first-hand experience, managing their own budget.

In short, the working young men and women of America are a valuable, functioning part of our society. You might call them the unheard generation. But I think it is time we started listening for their voices---we may find they have a lot to say that is worth hearing.

They are part of America and most of them are proud of it. And we ought to be proud of them, too. We must recognize their problems. Government must respond to their concerns and their needs.

This is especially true in the field of education. I have spoken often about the need for greater technical and vocational training in our schools and educational system.

I know many of you have, too.

After many years of being the stepchild of education, technical training---the idea that education should give everyone a skill with which he or she can earn a living---has acquired a much greater status.

Suddenly, it is not "irrelevant" to suggest that education should prepare people for a career, too. We have discovered that we have been training too many Ph.Ds and not enough plumbers and electricians.

This year in my State-of-the-State message to the legislature, we proposed that California's educational system be reformed in whatever ways necessary to assure one major goal: that every graduate of the school system be equipped with sufficient occupational skills to at least qualify for an entry level position in the job market.

This does not mean they have to be experts. No one expects that. Even people with the most advanced academic degrees still acquire journeyman status only through on-the-job experience.

But we must do a lot more to upgrade occupational training so our young people can fit into apprentice programs; so they will have the minimum skills the average entry level job requires.

If we don't do that, then the school system will be failing most of the young people it serves.

This does not end with high school either. Certainly, we want every youngster to have the opportunity to go on to college---to pursue an academic career if he can profit by it and if that is his own individual choice.

Since 1967, we have increased the budget for state scholarships and loans 500 percent---from \$5 to \$28 million. These scholarships have enabled thousands of deserving young people to attend our colleges and universities.

Now we feel it is time to develop something similar to help young people finance technical or vocational training beyond high school. Our administration has been working with the legislature to develop a pilot program that would offer financial grants to young Californians seeking occupational education and training. This bi-partisan program would be administered through the State Scholarship and Loan Commission as a demonstration project. The grants would have to be used for an accredited occupational training course---with an emphasis on those fields where the students would have a good prospect of finding work when they complete their training.

We don't want to help train more widget makers if no one is making widgets any more. So there is a provision in this program to consult with labor and business to make sure that the career training grants are going to students whose skills will be in demand.

This does not mean a downgrading of higher education. It just means broadening our educational goals realistically---to meet the need for post high school training of those young people who will not be going on to college.

We think this type of demonstration program will be a good investment because 75 to 85 percent of all those who have some type of formal vocational or technical training find work when they graduate. If more programs were geared to the changing needs of business and industry, that percentage probably would be even higher.

## Conference on Apprenticeship

We know we are living in a changing world, an increasingly sophisticated technical society. But there is always going to be a productive place in the economy for the skilled workman, the technician and the craftsman.

There has been a refreshing shift of public sentiment in these past two years or so. We are getting away from the false notion that people who work with their hands are somehow less worthy, less valuable citizens than those with college-trained occupations.

This is a healthy development. We need the college trained youngster and we also need the journeyman craftsman.

We need business and we need labor. And if California's economy is to provide the jobs our people need in the years ahead, we also need something else.

We need to start applying a lot more common sense to some of the extremist environmental proposals that are being made these days. One such proposal is on the June 6 primary election ballot---Proposition 9.

Under the guise of protecting the environment, this ill-considered, falsely-labeled proposition would be a catastrophic blow to California. It would prohibit even the limited use of certain pesticides necessary to maintain the production and prosperity of California's agricultural industry.

This state already is moving forward in phasing out the use of DDT---it is now down to only 2 percent of the 1960 levels. But we cannot arbitrarily impose a total ban because there simply are no effective substitutes for some of these pesticides.

Proposition 9 would cost thousands of jobs in the trucking, automobile and related industries by imposing unrealistic restrictions on sulphur and lead content of certain fuels.

It would hurt the construction industry and---in one way or another---have a drastic impact on virtually every segment of California's economy.

Finally, while Proposition 9 claims to be a measure aimed at cleaning up the environment, it would actually destroy our present efforts to control air and water pollution. Proposition 9 would impose a five-year ban on the construction of nuclear power plants.

Conference on Apprenticeship

Yet, nuclear power plants are the cleanest source of electrical energy. If California is forbidden to move forward in this area, we will be forced to rely on more fossil-fuel burning plants that cause more air pollution, not less.

Or we could settle for the alternative: massive electrical power shortages which would cripple the economy.

We all are working for cleaner air and water; for reasonable programs to protect the California environment. But Proposition 9 is not reasonable and it will not protect the environment.

I am confident that when the people of California learn just how much is threatened by Proposition 9, they will vote "no" at the polls June 6.

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(NOTE: Since Governor Reagan speaks from notes, there may be changes in, or additions to, the above quotes. However, the governor will stand by the above quotes).



5/22

PLEASE GUARD AGAINST PREMATURE  
RELEASE

EXCERPTS OF REMARKS BY GOVERNOR RONALD REAGAN  
CALIFORNIA PEACE OFFICERS ASSOCIATION  
Anaheim, California  
May 22, 1972

When we met together a year ago, I made remarks about a very great American. At the time, he and the organization he built were a target of some unfair and totally unjustified criticism.

Now, he is gone. But the things he stood for---the principles of law and justice he fought to defend---will never die. No American ever displayed a greater dedication to duty or lived up to the finest ideals of public service than this giant of a man who directed the FBI for 48 years. He was a man of tolerance and compassion---in the true sense of religious and racial brotherhood. But he was not tolerant of crime, violence or subversion. Nor was he ever taken in by the thousand masks that criminals and subversives wear in their constant effort to corrupt and destroy the system of government and justice embodied in the Constitution and Bill of Rights he was sworn to defend.

Someone once said that a man "who is anybody and who does anything is surely going to be criticized, vilified and misunderstood. This is part of the penalty for greatness..." So it was with J. Edgar Hoover---but he understood that. He never backed away from doing what he thought was right and necessary because he might be subject to criticism.

To protect America, to keep it free of subversion and the iron grip of organized crime, he was willing to accept any amount of personal abuse that might be heaped on him. That, too, is a measure of the man. He knew the price men sometimes must pay in doing their duty and he paid it willingly. We mourn the loss of J. Edgar Hoover but we honor his life's work.

During his lifetime, he became the very symbol of honest and courageous law enforcement. His legacy to America is one of dedication that must be preserved and protected by you who carry on the difficult task of law enforcement.

We hope man someday will achieve the ideal society where everyone is law-abiding, but until that day, the fight against violence and all who threaten our free society must go on.

I realize, possibly more than you know, how impatient and frustrated you must be at the obstacles that are put in the way of vigorous and effective law enforcement. I know the grief, the feeling of sheer futility and even anger you must feel every time a fellow law enforcement officer is killed in the line of duty.

Every time I write a letter to a widow or to the family of a slain officer I realize how hollow, how very empty words must be to a wife who has lost her husband, or a child its father. But I want you to know on each such tragic occasion my determination is increased to remove the obstacles that hinder you as law enforcement officers; to give you the legal tools, the massive public support you need to quickly apprehend accused criminals and hold them accountable for their acts. Then society must see that the punishment a jury deems appropriate is carried out.

But we must do this within the framework of the system of justice you are sworn to uphold because that system remains the single greatest guarantee of our own rights and our own freedoms.

There's another area of crime, I would like to mention briefly because it is the most serious social problem of our time. Drugs have led hundreds and thousands of young Californians to tragedy and often, to death. More than 36,000 minors and 99,000 adults were arrested for drug offenses in 1970. In the same year, more than 1,000 drug-related deaths were reported in Los Angeles County alone. Last year, 68 percent of the wards of the California Youth Authority had histories of narcotic involvement. Old rules do not apply. Quite often, the offenders are not hardened criminal types. Many, of course, are young people---the sons and daughters very often of our neighbors. One cannot help but feel compassion and empathy for those who suffer because of drug addiction---the addicts themselves and their innocent families.

We must crack down on the pushers and dealers, but we also need to meet the problem of the casual drug offender in a more effective way, a way that will lessen their potential for a career in crime instead of almost assuring it.

We have proposed a new and Comprehensive Drug Abuse Treatment program to the legislature that will divert the first time user or possessor of drugs away from our jails and prisons. They will be given the opportunity to participate in treatment programs designed to keep them from becoming addicted and to restore them to a normal, productive place in society.

The program calls for something that is known more in America than anywhere else---the massive use of citizen volunteers to help meet a social problem. It also calls for faith---faith that a compassionate, concerned human being, dealing on a personal basis, will be able to "reach" the potential young addict far more effectively than any institutional rehabilitation program.

Examples of this kind of guidance are known throughout our society. The Big Brother Program helps youngsters from broken homes by giving boys a father image to look to for counsel, for companionship and direction. Church groups and others work with parole violators. In the drug area, many outstanding volunteer programs are now organized to make use of private citizens in the fight against drug abuse.

We intend to expand, help finance and encourage these types of programs in a massive campaign. We want to enlist the help of every concerned Californian in the fight to curb drug abuse. This does not mean any change of policy on our part.

The pusher belongs in jail and we will make every effort to put him there. We are not offering a haven for violent drug offenders to those with long records of narcotics involvement. But we are offering a second chance to the casual offender, an opportunity for society to salvage a fellow human being, to save a young soul from being hooked for life in the nightmare, the living hell of drug addiction.

I know many of you in police work are concerned that there is perhaps too much emphasis on rehabilitation in the court and probation system and even in parole policy. Well, please know I am concerned, too. We must never allow our compassion to overcome our obligation to protect society against the criminal.

Every prisoner released on parole is in the final analysis, a calculated risk. An effective and workable parole policy is a desirable goal. But it must not be one which takes undue risks with the safety of our people by releasing men who may return to crime as soon as they hit the streets. I realize, in some instances, that is exactly what has happened. If we have to make a choice the protection of society must come first.

We must know, as certainly as we can possibly determine, that potentially dangerous criminals are not being paroled to prey on society.



On another subject, better law enforcement also demands better training facilities. In the State-of-the-State message this year, I suggested that the California Council on Criminal Justice explore with local law officials the possibility of establishing regional Criminal Justice Training Academies similar to those operated by the California Highway Patrol and the FBI.

One such academy already is operating in Modesto. And I have been pleased to learn that the Council already has earmarked funds in its budget to establish another regional training academy in Sacramento.

We need stronger laws to back you up. You have heard me before on this subject. Some may regard it as an exercise in futility to seek a mandatory first degree murder trial for criminals who kill peace officers---while the question of capital punishment is still under a legal cloud.

I do not share that view.

One hundred and twenty five law enforcement officers were killed in the line of duty in this country last year. Twenty-three peace officers and correctional personnel have died in California since January of 1971.

One is too many.

To seek a law assuring that anyone who causes the death of a peace officer will face the ultimate penalty is not an exercise in futility. A bill enacting such a law has passed the state Senate and is now before the Assembly. If there is one single issue that every peace officer can support, it is this. So I ask you and your families and everyone who believes society should protect those who protect society: tell your Assemblymen that you want this law on the books. And you want it now.

The reason it did not pass a year ago is largely because we have in public life and throughout our society a basic philosophical division. On one side are those who believe that to preserve a civilized society, man needs a framework of law holding each person accountable for his deeds.

On the other side are those who believe in a more permissive society. They would retreat from the concept of individual responsibility. Instead of passing laws to deal with the criminal, they would handcuff the peace officer.

In the recent Florida primary, ignored by much of the news media was a referendum on a constitutional amendment that would allow prayer in the schools.

Peace Officers Assoc.

In that referendum, the people by a 3½ to 1 majority, voted for prayer and against the Supreme Court!

If logic could muster a majority in our legislatures and our courts, we would have no difficulty reaffirming the moral standards that helped shape America. The permissive philosophy cannot stand up to the test of logic.

We are told that crime is spawned by poverty. Yet, there was far less crime during the great depression of the 1930s when the unemployment rate was five times higher than it is today.

Some of the same people who favor banning the advertising of tobacco on television want to legalize the smoking of marijuana.

Some say fictional violence on TV has a bad influence on children and therefore should be prohibited. Yet, we are told that hard-core pornography has no harmful effect and we should allow our children to be exposed to the most salacious material smut merchants can manufacture.

The permissive philosophy sees good in evil.

It sees prosperity in group control over the life of the individual. Certainly, a man's past environment can help explain why a man commits a crime. It cannot be used to excuse that crime.

And that brings me to the overriding issue much on my mind and I am sure on yours.

I know it must seem to you that the scales of justice are often short-weighted---in favor of the criminal---and against the rights of the society whose laws the criminal has violated.

A few months ago, in total disregard of 200 years of legal precedent and in a reversal of its own decision on the same case four years ago, the state Supreme Court declared capital punishment to be unconstitutional.

Men who are schooled in the law have raised many legal questions about this decision---setting forth facts to refute the reasoning that went into the court's ruling.

The Attorney General's appeal brief poses some of the questions that many laymen have been asking. How is capital punishment deemed "unusual" when California juries continued to impose the ultimate penalty, and did almost up to the day of the court's decision?

The court said the death penalty is cruel because there have been long delays between the time of sentencing and the time the sentence is carried out.

But society did not authorize this moratorium. The courts stayed the sentences---quite often on technicalities that are difficult to accept as reason enough for a criminal to escape paying the penalty for his crimes.

How is society at fault for a delay in carrying out a jury's judgement when it is the condemned criminals themselves who initiate and prolong the legal process...by exhausting every conceivable possibility of appeal---not once, but time and again---sometimes on the same questions of law.

How is it possible that the same judges, ruling on the same case, are able to decide that capital punishment was constitutional only four years ago, but is not constitutional today?

And how can California's capital punishment statute be unconstitutional when the United States Supreme Court has yet to rule on this question?

This is an issue that arouses strong feeling on both sides. There are those who, because of religious or moral conviction, oppose capital punishment as a matter of principle. They do not see it as a deterrent to crime nor do they feel it is appropriate punishment---even for the most monstrous of crimes.

Theirs is an honest and a humanitarian outlook. I respect their view. But, I do not agree with it.

In such a debate, it is always prudent to sift the myths from the realities. Who are the condemned convicts on Death Row? What crimes did they commit? Are they first offenders, tragic victims of circumstance, deserving of compassion? Or did the jurors who tried them, convicted them and fixed their punishment act properly to protect society by imposing the death penalty?

Does carrying out this death penalty ever deter crime or save an innocent life? Is capital punishment a sentence most often levied against minorities?

An Illinois State Senator, Raymond Ewing, a Negro himself, said in explaining his support of the death penalty, "I realize that most of those who would face the death sentence are poor and black and friendless. I also realize that most of their victims are poor and black and friendless---and dead."

Actually in California almost 4/5 of the condemned on death row are Caucasians but the Senator's reminder of the victims should also cause us to consider the criminal and the nature of his crime.

--One two-time loser shot and killed an elderly man and his wife, age 77 and 75. The home of the victims then was set afire.

--Another went to death row for killing two young girls, ages 13 and 9. The body of one of these innocent young victims was thrown into a river. It takes three pages to list the total arrests and other entries in this convict's rap sheet. The list includes automobile theft, burglary, assault and a prior conviction of second degree murder.

--A third inhabitant of death row was implicated in two murders in the State of Oregon and was convicted in California for killing a young man. The slain youth's sweetheart was repeatedly raped, shot four times and thrown into a ditch. Somehow she survived and lives permanently paralyzed.

--Still another of those inmates the court said should be spared received the death penalty for his part in a shootout that left four California Highway Patrolmen dead...four of your colleagues who died defending the law.

--One of the condemned felons assassinated the former Attorney General of the United States.

The subjects of the debate on capital punishment include three, four and even five-time losers. A number of mass slayers are among their ranks. The most notorious of these was involved in the bizarre and brutal killing of seven people not too many miles from where we are meeting today. Another went to Death Row for robbing and killing a doctor, the doctor's wife, their two sons and the physician's secretary. The five bodies were tossed into a swimming pool.

Are innocent lives ever saved by the death penalty?

That is the sentence a California jury gave to one of the inmates condemned for shooting and killing two San Francisco men. At the time of those crimes, the man was a fugitive from a prison in a province of Canada. He, too, had killed before and was sentenced to die in Canada for that crime. But his sentence was commuted to life imprisonment when that Canadian province abolished capital punishment.

It was after his escape from the Canadian prison that he fled to California to kill again. His two California victims would be alive today if capital punishment had not been abolished in Quebec.

In all, the 107 condemned persons in California at the time of the court's ruling are responsible for the deaths of 116 victims.



And what of these victims? Who were they; how did they die? Some were helpless aged people...young girls...women assaulted, raped and killed. Many were shot to death...one man was shot in the face, point blank. A number were stabbed. The two little girls I mentioned were beaten to death with a sledge-hammer. Their killers showed no mercy, no compassion. They killed ruthlessly. Yet, society is denied the right to impose the ultimate penalty.

We are told that when society takes a human life it is "cruel and unusual" punishment. But to kill and maim and torture are cruel and unusual crimes and the victims of those crimes are not guilty of anything. Who weeps for them? Does asking this question make one a bloodthirsty zealot crying out for vengeance?

One convict, a death row inmate himself, warned that doing away with capital punishment would lead to the deaths of more correctional officers---that it was, in effect, a license to kill for convicts already serving a life sentence.

He said he had heard other inmates brag that they were going to kill a correctional officer, but held back because they feared having to die in the gas chamber.

We do not ask for revenge. We do ask: does capital punishment deter crime? In the words of this one death row inmate, it certainly does. I have personal knowledge of one case where the possibility of the death penalty stopped one potential act of murder. Shortly after the last execution in California, an Oakland shopkeeper wrote to me and told me of a robber who burst into his store, had him down on the floor, a knife at his throat. While struggling for his life, the shop-keeper cried out: "You may kill me, but you will go to the gas chamber..." The robber hesitated, thought about it a few seconds and then dropped the knife.

It has been my official duty to personally weigh the issue of capital punishment, to examine every aspect of this question, to agonize over the decision that every governor sometimes has to make. It is a decision that anyone can make without a great deal of soul searching.

I am one who believes that capital punishment is a deterrent to crime. And until someone proves to me that it is not, in my opinion, it should be retained.

There is an even greater issue. If capital punishment is to be abolished, it should only be by a vote of the people or through the established legislative process. The legislature has refused to abolish the death penalty 25 times in the past 40 years. Your organization and others in law enforcement are now sponsoring an initiative to put this issue on the ballot in November. You already know where I stand. I have signed your petition. And I strongly urge every citizen of California to do the same whether they believe in the death penalty or not because this is a question the people should decide for themselves once and for all.

Some years ago, a great American writer received a letter from a group of German students...young men who had spent their childhood in the nightmare of a fascist state. They told of their disillusionment with slogans...they said they had been told what to hate, but now they wanted to know what to love...they wanted to know what to be and what to do. They thought they might find the answer in America.

The man to whom they addressed this plea had spent a long time searching for the way of truth. In his youth, he had flirted with leftist causes...taken in by the slogans of a philosophy which claimed to appeal to man's higher instincts...yet which used terrorism and force to try to impose a system that brought out the worst in man. What John Dos Passos told those students applies to our own time. He said:

"I didn't tell them that they should admire the United States for the victories of our armed forces or because we had first developed the atomic bomb or the hydrogen bomb, or because we had shinier automobiles or more washing machines and deep freezes or more televisions than any other people in the world. I didn't tell them to admire us for getting more productive work done with less backbreaking than any other people in the world or for our higher wages...

"I didn't tell them to admire us because...we lived on a magnificent continent that offered an unbelievable variety of climates, mountains, plains, rivers, estuaries, seashores. Some of these are very good things but they are not things that would help them 'to know what to be and what to do.'

"I told them they should admire the United States not for what we were, but for what we might become. Self-governing democracy was not an established creed, but a program for growth. I reminded them that industrial society was a new thing in the world and that although we Americans had gone further than any people in spreading out its material benefits, we were just beginning...amid crimes, illusions, mistakes and false starts, to get to work on how to spread out what people needed much more: the sense of belonging, the faith in human dignity, the confidence of each man in the greatness of his own soul...without which life is a meaningless servitude.

"I told them to admire our failures because they might contain the seeds of great victories to come, not...victories that come through massacring men, women and children, but...victories that come through overcoming the evil inherent in mankind...

"I told them to admire us for our foolish trust in other peoples, for our failure to create an empire when empire-building was easy. I told them to admire us for our still unstratified society, where every man has the chance, if he has the will and the wit, to invent his own thoughts and to make his own way. I told them to admire us for the hope we still have that there is enough goodness in man to use the omnipotence science has given him to ennoble his life on earth instead of degrading it.

"Self-government, through dangers and distortions and failures, is the American cause. Faith in self-government, when all is said and done, is faith in the eventual goodness of man."

You and I and all our people who want to build a better America must have faith in our fellow beings and we must work for the day when the essential goodness of man will triumph over all evil.

That day will come, if we put our hearts and our energies into the struggle.

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(NOTE: Since Governor Reagan speaks from notes, there may be changes in, or additions to, the above quotes. However, the governor will stand by the above quotes).