

00:00 – [Applause]

Edmund G. Brown: You know tonight, you gave me a key to the city of Monterey, and believe it or not I'm now entering my sophomore year as Governor of the state of California.

00:30 – On the fifth day of January I finished the freshman year, I've been governor one year, and I have not as yet, I cannot and I do not possess a key to the executive mansion. So I have to come down here to Monterey to get a key and to refresh my recollection on the fact that I must get a key to the mansion. Now you can't get in and I can't get in because there are guards around that place that won't let anybody get

01:00 – close to it, and every place I go these guards follow me. At first I liked it, but after being in office a year you'd like to escape once and a while but as governor you just find yourself unable to do it. I think the daughters of our distinguished and honored guest tonight would be interested in the fact because in politics, and someone has suggested that Fred may go on further and I'm sure he will because he's still a very, very young man, and in politics you have to change your

01:30 – life. We were, in our family, I lived in San Francisco all of my life for a period of twenty-eight years...uh, well now...

[Audience laughter]

Twenty-eight years of my married life and the rest of the time in San Francisco, too. And then I found myself elected Governor of California and I had to take my then thirteen-year-old daughter out of the

02:00 – schools of San Francisco, and she was in the low eighth grade at that time and to break up her companionship of all these years was not an easy thing for her to do. And believe you me, I think at times she wasn't quite sure that she wanted her daddy to be elected governor because she was really enjoying and having such a good time in San Francisco. But we moved up to Sacramento after we were elected, she went into the

02:30 – Sutter Junior High School in Sacramento, she made friends, and I just want you young ladies to know that she takes right after your father and takes after me because she hadn't been up there three months but she ran for vice president of the student body and I said to her, Kathy, I said these gals don't even know you, she says "I know they don't, maybe that's why they'll vote for me!"

[Brown and Audience laughter]

So she ran, and she was elected.

03:00 – And I want you to know that that old mansion was built in 1878. It didn't always house the governors of California; it wasn't until I think nineteen-hundred and two that the state took it

over as the official residence of the governors of California. But during those years from nineteen oh-two until nineteen fifty-nine, there've been many things happen in that mansion, there've been many, many state secrets that have

03:30 – unfolded, have been many plans for the greatness of California. And we're happy to be up there, we're happy to try to serve the people and to make that our home. And I want you to know that it is a home, it's a great big old place, there're many rooms on the third floor that we don't get into very often unless we have some of our relatives come up there. But Sacramento is a beautiful place. It's the seat of a great government and that's true and I

04:00 – say this to my Republican friends here tonight whether a democrat is in that chair or whether a Republican is there. I'm sure that we're all trying to, to serve this state in the best way we can. It's a pleasure, always, for me to visit Monterey County because here the charm and beauty of your landscapes and seascapes have been successfully protected from the inroads of urban light and cheap commercial exploitation.

04:30 – I think whenever I get down here I get a suggestion of action, of movement ahead, of dynamics, but without education, a forward movement without disturbance. Such a pattern of living will one day I hope be emulated by the less-favored parts of America. I'm doubly happy to be here because I help honor, and I use these words advisedly, a

05:00 – statesman senator. That is exactly what Fred Farr is, a statesman senator.

[Audience applause]

You know, as Governor, I watch them all, up there from the corner office in Sacramento. You see the great and the mediocre and the poor, the idealists and those that are completely there for what they can get out of

05:30 – it for themselves. I'm convinced that districts get the kind of representation in Sacramento that they deserve. Even so, it is remarkable that you could have found someone like Fred Farr, who so perfectly in my opinion expresses the needs and aspirations of this area. Fred is a political partisan. He is a Democrat and is never equiva-equivocated where he stands. But his essential

06:00 – sense of fairness, his intelligent service to his district, and his goodwill are so obvious that they have overcome partisan differences. When in 1956, Fred won the nomination of both parties, he did so without compromising his position and solely on the basis of his manifest ability. As you all know the life of a candidate used to be an normal, enormously simplified,

06:30 – if like Fred Farr he was able to win in the primaries. Even so, your senator voted to support me in eliminating cross-filing, the system that made his election in the primaries possible. This was a true test of principle and conviction, and Fred deserves the applause of every one of us here tonight.

[Applause]

07:00 – And let me add just this little figure, or this little statement. It won't be possible to elect Fred in the primaries under our, our new law, the abolition of cross-filing. And I think it's a good thing or I wouldn't have supported it and I know that he does too. I believe that a degree of partisanship is very, very important in the political life of our country. The two parties, one the in

07:30 – with the trying to do a job and then the out party that's out, with their criticism, with their looking at what you're doing, improving the caliber of the things that are happening. I think that our country's been great by reason of the two-party system in this country and I hope that it lasts as long as this country lasts. But it doesn't mean at all that after the primaries are over, I don't know whether the Republicans will have the poor sense to put up a candidate against him, but if they do,

08:00 – Republicans and Democrats here tonight, let me suggest that you look over the record of this man for your district and your state, and it is not a partisan record in the, in the full and complete sense of the word, it is a record of constructive action in Sacramento, and I would suggest that in the general election that there you'll have an opportunity to cast your vote for Senator Fred Farr for re-election and I hope that the Republicans here tonight will do it. The fact that you're here,

08:30 – in my opinion, is, is, is, is an example of the fact that you recognize in Senator Farr a man that is, that is doing things for you, a Republicans and you the Democrats of this area. I could not have carried my program without the support in the legislature from senators like Fred Farr. But I want you to know that in supporting this program, they were not passively

09:00 – accepting something from the Governor's office. This is a program in the making of which the legislature, and many, many of them who sent telegrams here tonight have played a part. And Senator Farr was down there in the corner office, time after time was stimulating suggestions as to legislation that I should move, that I should support, suggesting to me ways that we could put this over. I can tell you

09:30 – that the program that was passed by the legislature last year was in a large degree attributable to the courageous action of the man that you honor tonight. I have described the program that we passed in the last session of the legislature as responsible liberalism. It is based on the assumption that fiscal stability can be combined with social progress. When I took office we inherited a deficit

10:00 – of sixty-eight million dollars. The financial experts of the outgoing administration, and these are civil service people that were there before I became governor, they'll be there after I go. And they predicted, in the budget discussions that went on in Sacramento that this would grow to a deficit of two-hundred and sixty eight million dollars by June thirtieth of this year, by June thirtieth of 1960.

10:30 – We responded by imposing strict economies. In addition, we proposed a modest revenue program, carefully designed to avoid the imposition of unfair burdens and unjust hardships. The deficit has been wiped out. And when I say that we tried not to impose undue hardships, you that will start paying income tax in the next two or three months, if you are earning, if you have a wife

11:00 – and two children and your earnings are ten thousand dollars a year, ten thousand dollars a year net, you will pay a small sum less than you paid in the years before. From the brackets of ten thousand to sixty or seventy thousand there will be a slight increase in your income tax. Those in excess of that will pay a little more too. But the thing has been spread over the entire income, and in this day of

11:30 – full employment and in this day of prosperity, it's well that you are able to pay a little more for some of these things so that the great public plant of which we're all apart does not run down. The deficit, as I said, has been wiped out, and today we find ourselves for the first time with funds that we can use for long-neglected projects vital to the

12:00 – welfare of this state. This is what I call responsible liberalism. Meanwhile, these are some of the things that we have done and you should know about. We've increased the support of the public schools of this state by twenty-six million dollars—annually. The monthly allowance of the blind, and the aged, and the disabled, has been increased. Not very much, but it's been increased. Unemployment insurance has been raised from

12:30 – forty to fifty-five dollars a week, and disability and workman's compensation has been increased. I call this responsible liberalism. In one short year we're procured what I regarded as a major objective of my administration and it's been referred here, here tonight, and it, a, a, a, a, a decoration, a, a citation of merit has been given to Fred Farr for his work in

13:00 – achieving that. A measure was passed with teeth in it to outlaw employment discrimination by reason of race, color, religion or national origin. In addition, we have enormously strengthened an earlier statute forbidding discrimination in places of public accommodation in places such as hotels, restaurants and theaters. Today, discrimination is forbidden in all business establishment. And

13:30 – only last month the last segregated unit of the California National Guard was dissolved. Now what does that mean in, in terms to you, whatever your race or your color or your religion may be. We're engaged in a great struggle, a great, for the minds of men all over this great big world. The groups and the peoples of Asia are watching what's going on in the world. When they see a situation

14:00 – in Little Rock and they may be of the same color as the people that are discriminated against in Little Rock, what do they think of a country that's trying to sell them ideas and ideals that permit things like that to go on, to have little children going to school, and other little

children swearing at them and spitting at them and shunning them because they happen to have, they happen to be a little bit different color of skin, or they go to a different church.

14:30 – When they see that all over the world, things like that hurt us! The image, the public image that we create throughout the world is terrible and it's bad, and it hurts you and it hurts me and more than that, this fight is gonna go on after the youngest one here in this room is gone. And it's our children and our children's children that will pay the penalty for the discrimination and the slurs and the insults that we permit to go on. So the [undecipherable] in California

15:00 – we say, whatever they may do, any other place in the United States, we judge every human being by what he is himself, not by the color of his skin or his race or his religion.

[Applause]

And I call all of this responsible liberalism. I would also like to talk tonight about our consumer consul, our

15:30 – economic development agency, and much else that I'm sure that is, as good citizens or you wouldn't be here tonight, things that are vital to the future of California. But I can't do it, the time will not permit, I hope that I will be able to get down here sometime, that you'll invite me and let me tell you about some of the vital problems of this state that Fred predicts will be the largest state in population in this union before I've completed my first term in

16:00 – office.

[Applause]

But I wanna talk to you a little bit about this water resource development program. Passage of legislation providing for the water development came after only years of legislative deadline. North versus the South, mountain versus the city, valley versus the, the plateaus of this state. It represents a triumph of loyalty to California

16:30 – as a whole, over narrow, sectional interests. The bond issue to finance this great project must be passed in November if Southern and Central California, Northern California, the recreational areas, the flood areas are not to be confronted with real catastrophe. The bond issue settles the basic question of financing. There have been requests for clarification of the principles governing the operation of the

17:00 – project and the recovery of its costs. These are responsible questions and very shortly we shall announce these principles. But let me emphasize this to you: in a project as big as this one, a project envisioning the building of a great big dam in the, in the uh Feather River to prevent those disastrous floods that occurred back in Christmas in 1955, and then to take that

17:30 – water and to create a great big new river on the west side of the San Joaquin valley, and another storage dam when the water's going out the Golden Gate, wasting away property that

belongs to every citizen of this state and that that we could use and build. I say to you that whatever you, that you, difficulties that you may have with technical features of this program, I say to you that we cannot jeopardize the basic program, and that these things, if in the twenty-five,

18:00 – in the twenty-six, in the thirty years ahead, the legislatures of the future can correct them. I would like tonight to deal with a few misunderstandings about the water program. Monterey County does not, and I'm very frank to say it, it does not need water now. I know that this area is developing its local supplies at Nacimiento and elsewhere, and that neighboring counties depend upon the same sources

18:30 – and supply, and I want to compliment the local officials and there are many of them here, that had the foresight, the chambers of commerce, the local people, your senator, the people that had the foresight to move ahead and build this dam so that you are in a good position, a better position than most places in this state. But mark you well that the time is coming when this area will need to expand its water supply,

19:00 – and when it comes, the water will be available to you if the bond issue is passed.

[Applause]

The director of our department of water resources Harvey Banks has already indicated two sources of supplemental water supply for this area, along the route of the San Joaquin Valley, uh the Southern California aqueduct system. In short, the program contemplates water for you when you need it.

19:30 – I'm told that fears have been expressed that no provision is made for full repayment of the cost of the project by the direct uses of the water and power produced. Why should you, in Monterey County that are paying for your own water supply, why should you pay for water in southern Alameda County or Santa Clara County or San Benito or Southern California? This you will not do. Any statement such as that are based very frankly on misunderstanding.

20:00 – The existing law specifically requires that the race for water and power for the state project must be enough to provide at all times, and I'm quoting, "For sufficient funds for redemption of all bonds and payment of interest thereon as and when such charges become due and payable.

[Single person clapping]

Finally, it's been said that the water development program will bring thousands of new acres into production to compete with Monterey County's produce.

20:30 – The answer to this is very simple. California's population growth is the answer. The 1960 census will record that we have added five million people in the last decade. In 1970, we

shall add another seven million, and have a total of twenty-two million people. Now just imagine seven new, seven million new people here in this state in a period of ten years. And to bring

21:00 – that down to something more than figures—think of the University of California, the great university with thirty-five thousand students at Berkeley today. Think of the great southern University of California at Westwood. Thirty-five thousand students there. We will have to in the next ten years duplicate those existing plants at Berkeley and at the Westwood campus, and in addition to that we're gonna have to build

21:30 – at least new, ten state, uh new, ten new state colleges and probably from twenty-five to thirty new junior colleges. All of these things are material evidence of the growth that's ness, that's going to take place in this state. I mention these facts so that you will realize the obvious fact that when these millions come into California that they will greatly

22:00 – expand the Monterey markets for the things that you produce. Less well known is the fact that these population increases are resulting in rapid consumption of prime agricultural land for urban purposes. Every single solitary day in California, three hundred and seventy-five acres of agricultural land are consumed by a daily increment of fifteen hundred people. This amounts to the loss in this state of

22:30 – a hundred and forty thousand acres annually. And at the present, the present densities we can expect three million acres to be consumed by 1980. Now, even if we plan the urban expansion more intelligently, as our growth requires that we do, it must be obvious to you that we will not have a surplus of prime agricultural land. I'm absolutely convinced that when the facts that I've related tonight

23:00 – become known to all the people of Monterey County, that they will overwhelmingly approve the water bond issue on the November ballot. If we may claim substantial accomplishment during the first year of our administration, let me assure you again that this would have been impossible without the cooperation of the Democratic legislature, and I would like to repeat that Fred Farr has been a strong and essential member of that team, that has made

23:30 – the legislation that I've talked about the most effective in decades. I'd like to take just a few minutes to look at the future. The central and sovereign fact about California's future is its population growth. How can we keep that growth from overwhelming us? Most of us in this room can remember as young people, as children, how we would go with our parents someplace in the country, get in our automobile and we were able

24:00 – to get away from the crowds, we had no difficulty if we wanted to go on a camping trip, to find areas where we could be with our families and alone. Today it's a mighty difficult thing to do it, because no matter how hard we plan we have not been able to keep up with that, with that growth. Now it is here that I feel that your state senator has been a bold and imaginative legislator. He has understood the need for careful planning if we are not to lose

24:30 – forever large parts of man’s most precious heritage. More than anyone I know, and that’s one of the reasons I’m here tonight, other than the fact that he and I have been long personal friends, but more than anyone in that legislature, on either the assembly side or the state senate side, he has sought to preserve and develop for our state as a whole the scenic, recreational, and cultural assets, which Monterey County so richly has. It was

25:00 – your senator who altered the bill creating the state office of planning, the first central agency to coordinate planning on a statewide scale. Its task is to repair a comprehensive development plan for California, to assist the local planning groups, and to serve as a clearing house for all of the state’s planning activities with a view, to reducing duplication, waste, and costly mistakes. Let me tell you there’s been a tremendous number of those

25:30 – in the past twenty years, mistakes that you have paid for and mistakes that’s making it more difficult for us today to acquire some of this recreational land. The Scenic Easement Bill, as it is called, may well become a major tool in the tardy effort to preserve open spaces around our cities. It has already won national recognition. His leadership in the effort to control billboards has been indispensable in

26:00 – this long uphill battle. Much of this is, doubtless, inspired by your own communities, with their obvious concern for relating people to their environment in a fitting and harmonious way. But much of it, I’m sure, derives from your senator’s own social consciousness, and I can think of no better example with which to conclude that Fred Farr’s deep concern for one of the great, country’s greatest scenic resources,

26:30 – the coastline traversed by your own highway number one. I’m convinced, as is he, that this great natural asset must be protected from crude exploitation, and that this magnificent coastline must be preserved so far as is possible in its natural state. If people want freeways, let them add a hundred and receive down one hundred and one.

[Applause]

27:00 – Your senator has proposed that state and local agencies and interested private individuals join in a comprehensive study which would allow only such private development as will be compatible with the conservation of this great scenic resource. One outcome of such a study should be a new kind of scenic highway designed to integrate traffic movement with varied

27:30 – recreational activities. It is characteristic of Fred who first called such a project to my attention, that he thinks of it as a pilot project with which it might serve as a model for the many other scenic routes in California whose priceless beauties we must preserve for future generations. I have promised him that I will support such a study.

[Applause]

But Fred goes beyond this.



28:00 – His vision goes beyond the immediate confines of his district. He has recently discussed with me a proposal for a tristate scenic highway extending from Canada to Mexico. This route would provide a magnificent tourist asset, joining the matchless coastal areas of our sister states in the Northwest to the beautiful mountain and coastal country of California. This bold proposal matches that advance for a similar international

28:30 – road to the ten states bordering the Mississippi River. In the near future I plan to bring together representatives of the division of highways, the department of natural resources, the state officer of planning, the beaches and parks commission, the economic development agency, and any other agencies that may be involve--, that may be involved to consider this excellent proposal. I shall then confer with the governors of Washington and Oregon, and at the present, at the appropriate time,

29:00 – I will ask Fred to represent me on an inter-state study of the feasibility of this imaginative project.

29:07-29:17 – [Silence]