

00:00 – Richard Nixon: I, on the contrary, believe that in this country of ours organized labor has played and is going to continue to play a very important part in building the strength of America and ensuring that the wage earners of this country get a fair break with wage negotiations with employers. I have

00:30 – through the years supported legislation which would, in effect, guarantee the rights of union members within their unions. Now there are some union leaders who have opposed that legislation, not all. But I believe that a union is run for the benefit of the members and not just for the benefit of the leaders, and I have always felt that it is important that there be the very rights that are guaranteed in any democratic organization should be guaranteed to union members. And it seems to me that this kind of proposal

01:00 – is one that union members, as well as many far-sighted union leaders would agree with. The next [part] is “How is your campaign going?” This is from Jim Ross, Monterey. “Do you think you’re going to win?” You bet we’re gonna win. I can only say that, the thing that really makes you know how a campaign is going is the crowds, and the interest and enthusiasm. I’ve campaigned the state of California on many occasions, as the people in this audience know. I’ve carried it every time, I carried it against President Kennedy in 1960,

01:30 – and our crowds this year are bigger, more enthusiastic than ever before, and those of you who saw my wife a moment ago heard that she was having crowds equally as large. So, between the two of us, we think this campaign is going extremely well. It’s a hard one, but we’re going to win.

[Applause]

Nixon: Here’s a question from Joseph Anderson, he doesn’t give his address, his question is, “Would you run for president if you were drafted

02:00 – by the Republican convention?” The answer is, that I will not be a candidate for president of 1964, there will be no draft for Nixon in 1964, I will see to that. I am running for Governor of the state, I want to make it very clear that one of the strongest arguments against the position some of my friends take that I shouldn’t rule out running in ’64 is this: California’s going to be the first state at the end of this year. It has immense

02:30 – problems, many of those problems created by the lack of indecisive leadership of Mr. Brown over the past four years. I think we need a full-time governor, and in this case, what Governor Brown did is a pretty good indication of what ought not to be done now. You remember, when he was elected in ’58, he campaigned against his opponent on the ground that his opponent was running for president, not for governor. And then within four months after Mr. Brown was sworn in, he became a candidate for president. Now he only got a half a vote at the convention,

03:00 – but he spent a lot of time working for that half a vote. I want to be governor of the state of California, not run for president, I assure you of that.

[Applause]

Man: Dick, excuse me just a moment while I fix the chairs and get ready to introduce you to a very lovely guest now, she's a star of musical comedy and motion pictures and by the way a Democrat: Connie Moore, come on Connie.

[Applause]

03:30 – Connie Moore: Our first question is from Mrs. G.M. O'Brien, from Gilroy, and she asks "Why does the state have to build a new Governor's Mansion, what is wrong with the one we have?"

Nixon: I haven't lived in the Governor's Mansion, Connie, up to this time, but from what I have heard from people who have been in it, it has become a building that is no longer adequate for a Governor's mansion, and in fact has even some real problems with regard to its

04:00 – building safety and the like. So on this particular score, while I didn't make the decision about the new Governor's Mansion, and I don't, not sure about the architecture, I think this is one place I won't have any disagreement with Mr. Brown. I can say this though, that anybody who, who would go to all the trouble to have a new house built for his successor must not be too bad a fellow, what do you think?

Moore & audience: [laughs]

Moore: Here, here! A lady called to ask the following question

04:30 – and she did not want to be identified. "How much does a telethon like this cost?"

Nixon: Well I'll tell her, cuz I know exactly. \$6,372 and 37 cents. Uh that's, that I think is the exact figure, I was looking at it just before I came on. And I want you to know that based on our experience of having a telethon in the primary, that we got out of the primary, out of small contributions, enough to pay for it. Our statewide telethon, which this is only being aired locally as you know.

05:00 – And the statewide one in the primary costs \$33,000. And twenty-five hundred people sent in over \$32,000 which would enable us almost to pay for it, so we hope the people in this area will be enough interested in what we're saying with small contributions to pay for the telethon. And we also, since you're a good Democrat, we know a lot of Democrats are going to send in contributions, too.

Moore: Yes indeed. Small contributions—or even large!—

Nixon: Oh yes!

Moore: Yes?

Nixon: That's right. [Undecipherable], you're welcome

Moore: Mr. Henry Arthur from Monterey

05:30 – asks, “Are you in favor of a freeway on the Monterey Peninsula, and if so, shouldn't it be put so as people can get into Monterey quick and easy?”

Nixon: Well I'm delighted to get a chance to say something on this question, because I can assure our listeners in the Monterey area that I receive mail from people of Monterey throughout this campaign and more mails on the freeway than anything else. Now my views are very strong. I'm going to cover them in

06:00 – detail in a major speech, one of my radio addresses, later on in the campaign. But in an interview with Earl Holfeld in the Monterey Peninsula Herald I indicated, to a extent, my general principles, I want to repeat them now with regard to the construction of freeways. You know we often hear it said the shortest distance between two points is a straight line, and usually building a freeway we think, well the only economical way to build it is to build it on a straight line. I happen to think, however, that when

06:30 – we do build our freeways, we've gotta think of California as a state we want to be not only big, but also beautiful. And California has some magnificent scenic highways, some beautiful and famous historical monuments, and I think that the highway commission should be as responsive as possible to the interests of the local communities and to their desires. Now it's true that every time the local communities can't have their ways because they can't even

07:00 – disa-, uh agree. But I don't agree at all with Mr. Brown's attitude when he said recently to the people of Monterey, “Well they'll either take this freeway the way they're gonna get it or we'll take it and take the money and put it someplace else.” I believe, that as far as the highway commission's concerned, and they're many fine men on it, that we should have procedures, which will adequately see that there is a hearing for individuals who will want to protect the various historical monuments and scenic areas and in addition to that, that

07:30 – the freeway system will be built in a way that will keep California not only moving fast on wheels but also keep it a beautiful state to ride in to see, and to uh, spend time in.

Moore: Bravo. This next question is from Jane Zimmerman from San Francisco, and she asks, “Would Mrs. Nixon like living in Sacramento?”

[Woman's laughter]

Nixon: You bet she would. And uh, not only would Pat—that is, Pat Nixon—like living in

08:00 – Sacramento but so would my two daughters. We look forward to the great honor of living in Sacramento, and as far as we're concerned, Connie, I want to say it doesn't make any difference whether it's the old mansion or the new one, the main thing is the job, as far as we're concerned.

Moore: Main thing is to have you there, as far as I'm concerned.

Nixon: Thank you.

Moore: Have we any more questions?

Nixon: Is—yes, and one less fly I hope.

Moore: Good.

Man: Connie, we'd like to thank you very, very much, we're all so appreciative and Dick as we escort her out we're

08:30 – going to give you a chance to go out and say hello to some of the people in the studio audience.

Nixon: And Connie, you're coming back with more questions, right?

Moore: Oh, yes indeed.

Nixon (?): You go get em from the operators.

Moore: Right-o.

Man: Thank you. Here we go. Would you like to take this microphone? Give her a nice hand, she's a lovely person.

[Applause]

[Undecipherable mumbling]

[Phones ringing]

Nixon: I think we'll go over here, I think I'd like to take one on the telephone over here. How are the telephones coming, have you got a man on the phone there?

Man, distantly: Dick, this is a lady,

09:00 – who says she feels that [undecipherable] might be distracting to you, you could answer her—

Nixon: Yes. Hello? This is Mr. Nixon speaking, [undecipherable], could you give me your question? Well this is Mr. Nixon speaking, I'm right on the, look on your television, I'm talking to you. Yes. No, I don't mind it at all, you see we want to be sure that the people know that their calls are being, are being, are coming in and I do appreciate your concern, yeah. Yes, and I'll give you right back to

09:30 – our friend here who's taking your call and I want you to know this is Peter Andre, he's the chairman of my San Luis Obispo County committee. Here, Peter. Can I have a call from you? Are you? Yes, alright. Yeah, uh, you would like to remain anonymous, would you like to give me your question, this is Mr. Nixon speaking.

10:00 – Thank you very much. Thank you. This, this question, the lady preferred not, to be anonymous, was with regard to alcoholism, and she asked whether or not I considered the disease of alcoholism to be a threat to the industry of California, and whether or not I felt that the state of California should do something about it. Well the disease of alcoholism from all the reports that I've been able to read, is, of course, a threat to the productive capacity of any people, and when it gets

10:30 – out of bounds in a state like California or any other place it can, of course, reduce our efficiency as a people. As far as the state is concerned, there are a number of state facilities that are available to handle this. My own view is, that the major problem is one of education. Education at the school level, and education also to the extent possible at the adult level, so that we can see that people live in moderation and that alcoholism does not become the real danger that it

11:00 – otherwise can be. I guess we'll go back up here to the—

Man: Dick, [crosstalk], to a man I'm sure you already know, he's from Santa Rosa, our next state treasurer, John Busterud.

Nixon: I sure do know him.

Man: John, [crosstalk]

Nixon: Why don't you sit down.

John Busterud: Thank you. We've been out touring the state as you have, under a little different circumstances as you have probably known,

11:30 – we've had this motor home that's been taking this equestrian family around, but I see you're already making tracks too.

Nixon: That's right. Yeah, John incidentally as my, as I want our audience to know, is one of our young men in our state government, he's, despite his youth, incidentally, don't let his hairline fool you, that's just premature I'm sure of that. But I want you to know that here is a man with

an outstanding record as uh, in law school, one of the leaders of his class, he came out and ran for the assembly in a very heavily Democratic

12:00 – district, won overwhelmingly by going door to door, and now he’s running for state treasurer at a very youthful age, we’re very proud of him, he’s an expert in the fiscal problems of this state and in taxes, so John go ahead and pop some questions if you’d like.

Busterud: Dick, after all you’ve said about me I’d like to say I like you pretty well, too

Nixon: That’s right, ok.

Busterud: First question here is one that several people have sent in, and it is “What is Mr. Nixon’s position on Proposition 1-A involving public buildings and schools, junior colleges and so forth?”

Nixon: I’m for it.

12:30 – I believe that this proposition is one that the voters of the state should support. You’ll recall that this proposition was on the ballot in the primary and lost. I urged, as did you John, that when the special session of the legislature was called by the Governor that he split this proposition, separate the public buildings from the school buildings, so that people would know that they were voting for education and know that they were also voting in the other instance for non-educational purposes. I think it would have had a better chance. Nevertheless, he

13:00 – plowed right ahead and put it back on the ballot the same way it was defeated almost 2 to 1 before. I think however now it can be carried if we get the voters of the state behind it. There’s only one thing I’d like to suggest though at this point. Would you like to say a word about the bonded indebtedness of this state and why we’re in this trouble and why we have to be for this proposition?

Busterud: In view of my position on this matter in the primary, prior to the primary election, I’d like very much to. The thing that concerns me as a candidate for treasurer is the fact that our bonded debt

13:30 – is up 105% --in other words more than double—in just the last four years of the Brown administration.

Nixon: And population only went up 14% in those four years.

Busterud: That’s right, while a budget, as you’ve indicated, went up 3 times that much.

Nixon: Three times.

Busterud: Now we cannot continue to borrow money at this rate without seriously damaging our credit standing as a state. I think we've got a lot of potential in California but we, we just don't want to abuse it.

Nixon: Well, as a matter of fact John, isn't it true that when you look at Proposition 1-A, that

14:00 – unless that proposition is passed, we're going to have a budget deficit? Or we're going to have to cut back on spending for our, some of our major school construction? About an \$87 million deficit in there, isn't there?

Busterud: Well that's right, and I would say even if it does pass we're going to have a deficit of that kind. Now if I were a citizen that makes \$5,000 a year, and I spend \$10,000 a year, and go to the bank and borrow the extra \$5,000, I don't think I'm balancing my budget, I think that's a deficit in any event, even if it passes, because we're just

14:30 – going down and borrowing money to make up a deficit here between what we take in and what we spend.

Nixon: Right. You can see, I think our viewers of the uh, television and those listening on radio why I want this man as state treasurer—he understands the uh, what a balanced budget is and why it is so essential to live within your income, because as you say this affects the taxpayer at the lowest level as well as those in the higher brackets.

Busterud: I think it hits them many times much worse because a lot of our taxes in California are levied at that level, that's where the great bulk of

15:00 – taxes come from.

Nixon: Right ahead.

Busterud: Oh, I have one further question from you from a Frank Hart in Salinas, we're now invading a different field of foreign affairs and I think there's a little levity in this question. "Didn't you want to take a poke at Khrushchev when you had the kitchen debate," and then he asks a compound question, "In fact, why didn't you?"

[Audience laughter]

Busterud: I think maybe you did take a verbal poke at him.

Nixon: Well as a matter of fact one thing you have to learn in the business of politics and statesmanship is to keep your temper.

15:30 – It isn't always easy. I remember in Latin America when my wife and I were in cars, being stoned heavily by a killer mob, it was difficult not to lose my temper but if I'd lost it I wouldn't be here today. Now I don't know what would have happened if I'd taken a poke at

Khrushchev but I probably wouldn't be here today either. In any event, I understand the question and I think under the circumstances those of us in the free world have to learn to use our power

16:00 – with wisdom, and I think in this instance that was the right decision.

Busterud: I think you certainly got your point over effectively without any brute show of strength, at least. One further question here is from Guy Burton in Salinas, 14 [Undecipherable] Road, Salinas, he asks your views on capital punishment.

Nixon: Well I think I implied already how I would, how I answered that question, when I said that I felt that capital punishment ought to be applied as a criminal penalty in the

16:30 – case of narcotics peddlers, big time dope peddlers. Now Mr. Brown says capital punishment oughta be abolished, and I want to tell you why I feel so strongly about capital punishment. California is first in crime in the United States today. There are more major crimes committed in California than in New York, Pennsylvania, New Jersey combined. Now being first in crime is not something we want to continue to be first in, and the fault does not lie within our local police officers,

17:00 – it does not lie, for example, with the sheriff, the chief of police of Los Angeles County, whom Mr. Brown a year ago claimed had the worst law enforcement record of anybody in the state, but it lies right in the governor's office. He has failed to support, as you well know, the peace officers' requests for stronger legislation to deal with crime, and also he has indicated that he is opposed to using capital punishment. I wish it weren't necessary to use

17:30 – capital punishment, I wish it were never necessary to take the life of a person. But when we think of a guilty man and his life, we have to compare that life with the lives of hundreds of innocent people who otherwise might be endangered if you didn't deter them through the use of capital punishment. That's why I'm for it, and that's why I would not be for getting, getting rid of it as is my opponent.

Busterud: Well I think that this confirms my view, too, I headed a subcommittee when I first was elected to the

18:00 – legislature dealing with capital punishment and our conclusions followed the same that you've indicated here, and I remember at that time Governor Brown opposed that same position, he thought we should have a complete repeal at that time, of capital punishment.

Nixon: John let me ask you one question before we turn this back to Rex May. You said something a moment ago with regard to spending, and as you look at the budget, the budget of, that has been, was submitted last year, and the Democratic platform,



18:30 – and as you look at the promise that one of the ladies referred to in a question earlier, Mr. Brown to the effect that he would not raise taxes, do you think he can keep that promise and do what he said he was gonna do with his platform?

Bertrud: I certainly don't think he can. I've done a little costing out of this budget and I find that if all of the pledges in the Democratic platform that were adopted this summer, were adopted by the legislature, recommended by the governor, we'd have a, some \$30 million increase annually in our state budget, and this does not include the normal

19:00 – increase which might be attributable to some degree of inflation or to growth in the state.

Nixon: In other words we get right down to this then: that if we're going to avoid a rise in taxes, we've got to cut expenditures and that means a new administration and not Brown, right?

Bertrud: That's correct, now the only group in Sacramento this year that has led any, has led the way in trying to cut the budget was a Republican economy block that didn't work as a partisan group but it managed to cut the largest sum out of our budget that's been cut out in many, many years in California, I think the only real

19:30 – hope for economy in government is by a group of this kind and with your election as governor.

Nixon: And when we talk about the budget let's remind them again as you did earlier, we're talking not about our money but the people's money.

Bertrud: That's correct.

Nixon: The taxpayer's money, the voter's—

Bertrud: That's correct.

Nixon: Alright. Thank you very much and good luck.

Bertrud: Same with you.

[Applause]

Nixon: Now we'll go over to Rex May again.

May: Time now to meet in person and on camera the people you've been calling on the telephone, who've

20:00 – been taking your questions and also writing down your pledges, so we'll start right here with Commander Frank Reiser, United States Navy, retired, from Monterey. Next Mrs. Galliton Powers, Democrats for Nixon. In the middle, BB Snyder, Mayor of Santa Cruz, next Mr. Peter Andre, Chairman San Luis Obispo County, and on the end, Evey Stevens, Santa Cruz. And on

the upper tier, we have Alva Andrews, former mayor of Salinas, Laurence Sparky-Pollard, Mayor of Monterey,

20:30 – EJ Jim Leach, Salinas, Mrs. John Clancy, Carmel, and Mrs. Max Gordon from Salinas, and thank you all very, very much. And now ladies and gentlemen I have a very pleasant chore to do for you, a man from this area, of whom we are all so rightfully proud, one of our two distinguished actors in every field of endeavor, Mr. Lloyd Nolan, Lloyd?

[Applause]

Lloyd Nolan: Thank you Rex. Thank you.

21:00 – Ladies and gentlemen, I'm sure that you're all aware that on November 6, California will celebrate its proudest victory in many years—

[Silence, 21:11-21:21]