

00:00 – Rex May: --employment in California, how to create the right business climate in our state, Brown's record of the highest taxes in the United States, Dick Nixon's program to cut government spending, positioned in favor of TV debates, our state politicians coming into California, out of state politicians coming into California, rather, Nixon's

00:30 – policy in support of organized labor, the enthusiasm in the Nixon campaign, Dick Nixon's record of victories in California, pledged to serve four years as governor, Brown's attempt to get presidential nomination in nineteen-hundred and sixty, the governor's mansion in Sacramento, cost of telethon, freeway policy on the Monterey Peninsula, the difference between Nixon and Brown's freeway program, education to prevent alcoholism, support for school construction bond issue, state bond debt up

01:00 – 105% under Brown, the state's unbalanced budget, the kitchen debate with Khrushchev, communist mobs in Latin America, Nixon for capital punishment as crime deterrent, California first in crimes committed under Brown, Dick Nixon's policy program to back up local peace officers. So far tonight, Dick Nixon has covered 39 subjects in one hour's time. You know, ladies and gentlemen, there is no greater satisfaction than being part of the mass movement to put a really good

01:30 – man, a great man, in the governor's mansion, in, in our own capital of Sacramento. So why don't you become a part of that mass movement, and start by making your pledge and your contribution tonight? When you call on Harrison 40511 with your questions, or your comments, would you also please make a pledge to help pay for the cost of this campaign and for the cost of this telethon, and then, please send your contribution that you have pledged to post office box

02:00 –1963, Salinas, California. Thank you so very, very much for what you have already done. And now back once again to the next governor of the state of California, Mr. Richard M. Nixon.

[Undecipherable background noise]

Richard Nixon: Questions, got a lot of questions piled up over here and I'm going to go through them as fast as I can because I want to get to all of yours before the evening is over. This is from John King in Carmel—

Man: We pause now for station identification. This is KSBW Television, Salinas

02:30 – Nixon: I'll say it is. And we're gonna change that. As a matter of fact, for every new agency that has been formed, this means that this is costing the people of California more money, and this is one of the great problems in state government today. They're over three hundred and fifty separate bureaus and boards and agencies in California with very little direction or coordination. Now what does the present administration do about it? Instead of getting rid of agencies,

03:00 – they added eight more on top, super-agencies at \$25,000 a year, as far as the top men were concerned. Now I'm going to tell you what I'm going to do about it. First of all, we're going to get rid of the super-agencies. And second, we're going to consolidate just as many of the other agencies as we can so that we can get a direct line of command from the governor's office to those who operate the affairs of this state. This way, we can save millions of dollars in the cost of government and we can

03:30 – render better service to the people of this state. And that connection, too, I want to make it clear that as far as government workers are concerned, in the state of California, that no government worker on civil service and no government worker who's doing a good job needs to have any fear about his jobs. We can reduce the number of government servants, workers in California, through the very effective method of simply not re-hiring when people leave their jobs

04:00 – and move to another one. And that is the policy that I am going to adopt for the purpose of reducing the number of employees in Sacramento, doing a better job for the people, and at the same time, doing no damage to individuals, in fact helping individuals who are working for the state and doing an effective job. Next question: what is your attitude toward the social security program and unemployment insurance? This is from Mr. McNarry.

04:30 – And my attitude is that I am for social security, I am for unemployment insurance, and all you have to do is to look at my record in the house and the senate going back to the year 1947. During the Eisenhower administration you will recall that we extended social security to 12 million people not previously covered and we raised the benefits. The same is true with regard to unemployment insurance—extension, and also raise of benefits. And in these

05:00 – fields, I say that what we need is a governor of this state who is for these programs, but who at the same time, as I've emphasized before, is against having on welfare rolls the chiselers and others who jeopardize all legitimate insurance programs by reason of the fact that they raise a question about all such programs. I say let's get rid of the chiselers, so that those who are entitled to social

05:30 – security, those who are entitled to unemployment insurance, will be able to have those funds when they are ready to receive them, and so that there will be no public out position to those funds developed. Now let's see, we have a another guest coming over here—

Man: Yes, we have Dick, from San Benito County, the past president of the PTA there, Mrs. Marie Latabee, Mrs. Marie would you come on up here? Mr. Richard Nixon.

Nixon: Yes, how do you do?

Man: Please be seated.

06:00 – Nixon: Nice to see you, won't you sit down?

Latabee: Mr. Nixon, Walter Whasells, who lives at 730 Evares Street, Salinas asks your opinion of the Supreme Court prayer decision. There were several questions on this one.

Nixon: Several questions on the prayer decision. Here again I want to tell our television audience that you will notice that I am not ducking questions that are about national affairs or are, like Cuba, or questions like

06:30 – this one, which had to do with the Supreme Court decision even though it isn't strictly a state affair. Before answering the question I think, too, you would like to know why I'm doing this, because some people say "Why don't you like Mr. Brown" whenever a question comes up on something like Cuba, say that "you have nothing to do with that" or when the Supreme Court decision comes up say, "well after all that's a federal affair and not a state affair." And my answer is this: after all, we in California are not provincials. We're interested in the problems of the world and the problems of the nation.

07:00 – We're certainly interested, as far as Cuba's concerned, what's going on 90 miles off our shore. And if we think that what is being done in Washington isn't enough, then it's up to us Californians to speak out and say so. If we think it's the right thing, I think we should say so also. Now on the Supreme Court decision on prayer, as far as the decision is concerned, that's been made, that's the law of the land. I think however, that the way this decision has been interpreted is most unfortunate. Because as I read the prayer

07:30 – of New York state, which was declared unconstitutional, it was one that was completely non-denominational in character. It was one, certainly, that nobody, regardless of his religion, whether he was a Protestant or a Catholic or the Jewish faith could have any possible objection. And I just happen to believe that under those circumstances a prayer of that type should be allowed in our schools. And consequently I believe that the constitution should be amended in order to clear up

08:00 – this, what I think is, unfortunate interpretation, I don't declare that the Supreme Court is wrong. I'm only saying that the interpretation has been, so very broad of it, broad, cleared up, so that in our public schools, where local districts and states want it, there can be a very simple prayer to remind our young people of our religious heritage. I can just say this, we get a lot of things in our schools this day, these days, and you as a president of the PTA know it. And if our young people can go to school and learn to do the

08:30 – twist and learn to do some, some of the modern drawings and all that sort of thing, I say it's just as well to get just a little background in the basic religious heritage of our country without attempting to have and impose any one religion on any of them.

[Applause]

Latabee: Elvin Ree-Stoddard, of 912 Rider Avenue, Salinas, asks,

09:00 – “I’ve talked to a few people who gave me illiterate answers on why they feel they are Democrats who say Republican party is for the rich. The Democrat party is for the poor. Tell me, what makes these people think this way?”

Nixon: I suppose political campaigns have a lot of effect, uh, I would like to say this that, I’m not going to accuse that my opponent is for the poor or the rich,

09:30 – or vice-versa just to get votes, I don’t question his motives, I just think that he’s not, in this particular instance, qualified to lead this state in the way it oughta be led at this time. Now as far as this idea that one party is for the rich and the other is for the poor, let’s get it very straight: both of our great political parties, I am sure, want to be, and try to be, the best they know how

10:00 – for the majority of people—after all, that’s the only way they’re gonna win. And also, that is their responsibility. And as I see this situation today, looking at my party, I say that, looking at its record through the years we have a proud record of doing what is best for people. During the eight years that we were in Washington with the Eisenhower administration, these were the best eight years in this nation’s history without war. And as far as those eight years

10:30 – are concerned, that is the best answer I could give to those that say, “But your party is for the po—rich and not for the poor!” All that I can say is this: I don’t want a government which is going to make poor people poorer or keep them poor, or rich people richer; I want a government in which all people have a chance to be rich, and that way we’re going to have far less poor people,

11:00 – and a lot more rich people and everybody’s going to be a lot happier.

[Applause]

Man: Thank you very much Marie for joining us.

Latabee: Thank you.

Man: Once again, a man you’ve already talked to before, a star of motion picture and television, Mr. John Payne. John?

John Payne: Dick, I have a check here from a lady in the audience to “Win With Nixon,” from Mrs. Doug H. Livingston, and in line with that, I’d like to say to our audience to be a part of the grassroots movement to elect Dick Nixon to California governorship,

11:30 – to be a part will give you great satisfaction. Please, phone right in now and pledge whatever you can to help pay for this telethon and elect Dick Nixon. Send your check or money order immediately to “Win With Nixon,” box one-nine-six-three, Salinas, California. And the first question I have here, from Dorothy Hark-Harkness of Pacific Grove, “Is Khrushchev as mean as he looks?”

Nixon: It seems these international questions keep coming up

12:00 – quite often. My answer is this: He is certainly, of all the international leaders I've met, the ablest, the shrewdest, the quickest. He is capable of being very mean. He, at times, can be very charming. He's always very dangerous. And that's one of the reasons why whether it's in Cuba or in California we've got to do everything we can to keep our guard up and not to let Communism get a foothold.

12:30 – Payne: This is from Ms. or Mrs. Marie Jones in Seaside and she asks, "What or how do you stand on welfare for the aged?"

Nixon: Well I covered that a little bit earlier, I'd like to restate it again. While I was a member of the house and senate and as vice president I had several occasions to support programs in the field of social security and for the aged.

13:00 – I'm very proud to have supported those programs, and I want my state of California to have the most generous program for the aged in all the United States. I know however that as far as this kind of program is concerned, we can only have it, and we can only pay for it if California has the most productive economy in the whole United States. Because, we can only get as much in taxes to pay these benefits

13:30 – as there is taxable property, factories producing units. And that's why I say that my program, which will move California forward, which will bring new investment into this state, will make the programs for the aged more secure and in the end will enable us to do better for them than will the programs of my opponent. He will make promises, but he can't keep them because he isn't going to be able to get the money to pay for them. I believe that a program, which welcomes and invites

14:00 – private enterprise into our state, which creates a favorable business climate, and which does that in a way that we can get the highest production and the greatest tax base of any state in the nation is certainly in the best interest of all the people of California and certainly in the interest of those who want a generous program for the aged.

Payne: This next one is from David Hartry, H-A-R-T-R-Y from Monterey, "You think Dollars for Democrats

14:30 – is a good way to raise money since he is already governor of our state? I do not feel this is right myself."

Nixon: I wouldn't quarrel with anybody else's attempts to raise money, uh I would say that Dollars for Democrats uh, is, it seems to me a perfectly legitimate operation, to go door-to-door and attempt to get people to contribute to the party of your choice. All that I would say is that I hope that Democrats

15:00 – and Republicans will contribute dollars to our cause, too. Just so we get a fair shake, we're gonna be able to beat 'em regardless of how much money they have.

[Applause]

Payne: This is from Mrs. C.D. Castle and she left a note at the studio, "Do you and Mrs. Nixon like to come to our Monterey Peninsula? We like to have you," she adds.

Nixon: Well the answer of course is apparent, we're here now, we're enjoying ourselves immensely, and I want to say that

15:30 – when we go to Sacramento we're going to look forward, we hope, to taking several vacations in the Monterey Peninsula area.

Payne: This is from Don Rochester, 218 Paloma. "What should be done tonight in Mississippi?"

Nixon: As I said in my press conference in Los Angeles, day before yesterday, the moment of truth has arrived in Mississippi. And there, what is vitally important at the present time is

16:00 – to act, and act fast. Because, just as is the situation in Cuba, just as it was in Little Rock, so it is in Mississippi. When you have a crisis of this sort the longer you let it go on the more it's going to require you to have to take greater risks and the more you're going to have the kind of unpleasant incidents and also the terrible picture abroad and at home that the riots down there are causing. So I would say

16:30 – that the president and the attorney general must do whatever is necessary to carry out the law of the land, and I would suggest to the governor of Mississippi that he must have in mind that this conflict between a governor of a state and the law of the land represented by the constitution and the president of the United States has taken place before. The governor has never won before. He can't this time. And I would hope that all would see reason, but in any event, President Kennedy has

17:00 – no choice and he will have the backing of the American people in doing whatever is necessary to see that the law of the land is carried out and that Mr. Meredith gets into the University of Mississippi.

Payne: And now either a—

[Applause]

Payne: And now we go to Rex May.

May: Passed our busy telephone operators and

17:30 – here we go with some more of the wonderful people who have sent in contributions, just a moment ago a lady here in our studio audience, Dorothy Lacy-Young from Salinas gave me

five dollars for the campaign. Mrs. E. Victorine, 296 El Camino Real South, one dollar, thank you. Mrs. George Banks, 537 San Miguel Avenue, Salinas, a fifty dollar contribution. Clark Shell, 23 Dory Way, Monterey, five dollar pledge. Mr. and Mrs. E.P. Anchor, of Santa Cruz at 1916

18:00 – Bay Street, donation of fifty dollars. Olive Player, 2396, I believe that's S-L-O-A-T Sloat Road in Pebble Beach, five dollars. R.W. Reggs, 1199 Alameda, Monterey, here's my pledge: five dollars, thank you. Homer Gohune, 80...890 38th Avenue, Santa Cruz, "Like program, agree with your thinking Mr. Nixon," a ten dollar contribution. And here's one that's just sent in,

18:30 – The Cardinals beat the Dodgers 3-2! [laughs]

[Audience laughing]

Mr. Mulvaney, post office box 741 Pebble Beach, fifty dollars. Norman Calgill of 26 Los Encinas of Monterey, works for Cypress Motors, next commissioner, or next commission on 1963 Chrysler to Nixon campaign provided this announcement is made. Contribution would be \$150—you bet your boots I'll read it and thank you very, very much! If you would like to be a part of this

19:00 – campaign and help in the, one of the ways most needed financially to help elect this great man as the governor of our state, would you please call right now? The number is Harrison 40511. Ask your question or make your comment about this telethon and then make your pledge to help pay for the cost of this telethon and for Dick Nixon's campaign. And then by all means send the pledge to post office box 1963, Salinas, California.

19:30 – And thank you all very, very much for the questions, the comments, and the contributions you've already sent us. And now back again to Dick Nixon.

Payne: And now Mr. Nixon I think I see a much prettier replacement than I've been so I'll just—

[Undecipherable crosstalk]

Payne: Here's our, here's our prettiest star today, right?

Connie Moore: Oh, thank you so much. By the way, have you noticed my Nixon pin?

Payne: Nixon pin?

Moore: That I'm wearing tonight? This was given to me

20:00 – by a fellow Democrat for Nixon, Ms. Pralista

Nixon: Oh is that right?

Moore: Yes, yes, I'm very proud of this, um—

Nixon: She was one of our supporters too, you know?

Moore: Still is, yes indeed.

Nixon: Still is, it's too bad she can't vote here

Moore: Wonder if we could arrange it? No, well.

Nixon: Now this is a good county.

Moore: [laughs] Touche. This question is from Earl Hoffeldt, 3 Crescent Circle, Monterey, and he asks "Did people on federal payroll

20:30 – give money for you in 1956 and in 1960?"

Nixon: I would not know whether they did. If they did, they of course had a perfect right to. Individuals, whether they're on the federal or state payroll can contribute to the party of their choice or to the candidate of their choice. What they cannot do, under the Hatch Act, when they're on the federal payroll, is to engage in political activity by making speeches and trying to influence others, but

21:00 – they can vote and give to the party of their choice and I trust that anybody on the federal or state payroll who wants to give to our campaign will do so, and if you want to give to Mr. Brown's do so, after all we want to have this a good even fight. You don't go along with the last, huh?

Moore: No, not at all. Uh, this is from Lord Hanks, also of Monterey, and he asks, "Have you ever met Fidel Castro?"

Nixon: I certainly have. And I had a three-hour conversation with him in Washington, in the year

21:30 – 1959. That was a time when unfortunately there were people in our state department who still felt that Mr. Castro was a, not really a communist, he was just a reformer. I met him, I wrote a long memorandum after that meeting and pointed out then that I felt he was under communist discipline and that we had to get a program to deal with him effectively. That program was initiated, it came a cropper as we know early in the Kennedy administration for

22:00 – reasons that we don't need to go into, and I will say only this today, that too often in America's history, once in China, then in Cuba, we are naïve and we will not believe what we see because we don't want to believe it. Now Castro had a communist background, he had all of the pattern of the communist, and we should have recognized it earlier than we did. But now that he is in Cuba and now that he is directly getting aid from the

22:30 – Soviet Union, there're five thousand Russian troops there, there are missiles there, I say that every day that President Kennedy puts off acting in Cuba, the risk becomes greater because eventually he will have to act, and the bigger the buildup, the harder it is to handle it. That is why I have urged that he take action now, to deal with this beachhead in Cuba. And if anybody says this doesn't interest the voters of California, I say they don't know the borders, I've been talking

23:00 – to them and this question comes up more than anything else—why aren't we doing something about the situation in Cuba?

Moore: I'd like to ask it myself. This next question is from Ben Olsen and Hazel Olsen, 1023 Elk Run Road, Pebble Beach, and they ask "Would like you know where you really stand on the Francis Amendment. As a million people sign the petition, although some were disqualified, do you not think the court is the place to decide as to its legality

23:30 – so that at least there will be a step in the right direction?"

Nixon: I commented on this earlier, but the question I imagine some people have been tuning in on this broadcast at later hours and I'd be glad to repeat it briefly now. Certainly the court is the place to decide the constitutionality of the Francis Amendment, and if it passes on the ballot this November, it will be taken to court by the communists because of some constitutional problems, they take it to court anyway I agree but this one particularly it would take to

24:00 – court. My view is that it does have a constitutional deficiency and for that reason I will not vote for it myself. I respect the right of other people to disagree with me, as a matter of fact many of my fellow Republican candidates, as well as many Democrats, are also voting for it. I say, again though, that I have an alternative program. Whether it passes or it doesn't pass, I have a program for one, combating communism by knowing more about it,

24:30 – a program of teaching it in the schools and teaching the alternative of freedom and making those courses available also to adults, and second, a program in which we deny to communists or, putting it more precisely, not to communists, but to deny to those who by their acts refuse to cooperate with the agencies of this government who are investigating communist activities by refusing to answer

25:00 – questions when called before congressional investigating committees or before grand juries, I say that such individuals should not be given the dignity of appearing in our schools that are supported by the taxpayers' money. These two steps, I think, are present holes in our law and I think they should be filled.

Moore: This next is from Burt Rudolph, Box 2302, Carmel, and he asks "Is there a connection between Pat Nixon being a native

25:30 – of Nevada and there being a town called Nixon, Nevada?"

Nixon: Well I would like to be able to say that Pat Nixon was born in Nixon, Nevada, but actually she was born in Ely, Nevada, and moved to Artesia, California, when she was one month old. So really she's about as close to being a native Californian as you can possibly imagine. But she's proud of having been born, as a matter of fact she was born, I, I can't say she was born in a log cabin but she was born in a

26:00 – mining camp in Nevada, her father was a gold miner in that area and when he contracted silicosis, the miner's disease, he came down to California and there was engaged in running a citrus ranch and died when she was only twelve years of age, and consequently she was the, really the mother for a family of, which included three older brothers so that's why she's

26:30 – become quite a remarkable woman.

Moore: Another way your eyes light up when you talk about your Pat. Mrs. Henry Juarez of 1221 Acosta in Salinas wants to know "What does Nixon plan to do about the unemployment situation in California?"

Nixon: I'm glad to get that question. Well first of all, I'm not going to sweep it under the rug, and that's exactly what Mr. Brown is doing. When we, when we hear the speeches that he makes you would think that

27:00 – there's no unemployment problem, and yet we find that unemployment has gone up in the past four years, or almost four years that he's been governor, it's gone up forty-two percent in this state. During the nine years preceding it in the previous administrations, the Warren and Knight administrations, it went down fifteen percent. Today there are almost 400,000 unemployed in California. Now we can't look at these unemployed and say, "Well look, business is fine, we don't have to do anything about cutting our

27:30 – tax burden to make it competitive with the rest of the nation because we're doing alright." At the present time, if the Brown Administration's policies continue, we're going to produce only half as many jobs as are needed each year to take care of the new people coming into the labor market and to take care of some of the unemployed. I say we need an entirely new program, one, first that will give assurance to new investors that when they come into this state they're not going

28:00 – to be sandbagged by higher taxes. That's why my program of keeping government costs down, and eventually reducing taxes will bring in new business, and his won't. And two, a new program in which we will go after the business. We will go after it aggressively throughout this nation and the present economic development agency of this state has accomplished virtually nothing in this respect in helping our local chambers of commerce. And another point that I made is that we also have to go after and have to protect California's

28:30 – foreign and domestic markets for our products. Now a program of this type, in which we make it clear to the potential investor that we have a governor and a state administration that is for individual enterprise, that is for private enterprise, that welcomes it, is going to bring in new investment that is going to produce jobs. What program does he have? None at all. He says, “Well, we’ll go to Washington and ask for some more defense contracts,” well we’re just, when we talk about that, when we figure that twenty-six percent of all

29:00 – of our unemployment now is already in defensive contracts, we can see what a weak read that is. I say California wants to get every defense contract to which we’re entitled, and we’ll get our fair share, but I say that the way to handle unemployed is not through programs of make-work governments projects at the state level but through private enterprise and more jobs in private enterprise and I have a program that will bring in that kind of private enterprise into California.

[Applause]

29:30 – Now I think, Rex May, think we have to leave you, Connie, for a moment so that Rex May can...

May: And now I’d like to introduce you to a member of our telephone staff that you did not have the opportunity to meet earlier, she is one of the Nixonaires, her name is Georgia Mitchell and she is collecting all of the questions that you call in and taking them over to the people at the production desk so that

30:00 – they will eventually get back to Mr. Nixon. Now let’s get along and say thanks to some more of you people who have sent in your pledges to make contributions and we do thank you so very, very much, we hope that we don’t leave anyone out, of course we don’t have time to give all the names but here are some of them,

30:15-30:25 – [Silence]