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| 1. Thank you & envelope | from Nancy & Ronnie Reagan | 7/28/62 | Originals Removed for Preservation Purposes. |
| 2. letter | Ronnie to Dick (1 pg) | 3/26/62 | |
| 3. letter | Reagan to Vice Pres. (3 pp) | 7/15/60 | |
| 4. copy of # 3 | Reagan to Vice Pres (page 1 only) | 7/15/60 | |
| 5. letter | Ronald to Vice Pres. (1 pg) | 12/11/59 | |
| 6. letter | Ronald to Vice Pres. (2 pp) | 9/7/59 | |
| 7. copy of # 6 | Ronald to Vice Pres. (1 pg) | 9/7/59 | |
| 8. letter | Ronald to Vice President (2 pp) | 6/27/59 | |

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September 7

Dear Mr. Vice President:

*Dear Ronald
his analysis is extremely
on the subject of people
Send Reginald V.F.W.
& Denton Spaulding
1959
& pamphlet
on Russia
trip*

I just wanted to add my voice to those congratulating and thanking you for what you did and said on your recent trip. One thing in particular has long needed saying, namely that "Communism or Marxism" is the only system with aggression advocated as an essential part of it's dogma.

As the cold war continues I'm sure many people lose sight of the basic conflict and begin to accept that two nations are foolishly bickering with sane justice and right as well as wrong on each side. This "tolerant" view ignores of course the fact that only "Communism" is dedicated to imposing its "way and belief" on all the world. This is in direct contradiction to our belief (so forcefully expressed by you) that people should be allowed to choose for themselves.

It was almost startling to hear you say this directly to the Russian leaders because I suddenly realized it was a truth seldom if ever uttered in diplomatic exchanges.

Knowing that "questions" are the best form of argument and debate I would like to see us, in the future, answer their charges of "imperialism" by asking over and over again, "Has Russia abandoned the Marxian precept that Communism must be imposed on the whole world?"

Only when their answer to that question is affirmative can we truly believe in "co-existence." Until such time "co-existence" means "don't do anything while I steal your horse,"

Again, my thanks to you for the great step you took in starting us back to the uncompromising position of leadership which is our heritage and responsibility. Mrs. Reagan joins me in every good wish to you and your family.
Sincerely, /s/ Ronald

RHF

July 15

Dear Mr. Vice Pres.

I know this is presumptuous of me but I'm passing on some thoughts after viewing the Convention here in L.A.

Some how the idea persists that some one should put an end to the traditional demonstrations which follow each nomination. True they once had their place when their only purpose was to influence the delegates within the convention hall. Now however TV has opened a window onto convention deliberations and the "demonstration" is revealed as a synthetic time waster which only serves to belittle us in what should be one of our finer moments. One has a feeling that general gratitude would be the reward for anyone who would once & for all declare the "demonstration" abandoned.

Starting with the opening speech and continuing through all the speeches until Kennedy's acceptance speech I thought the Democrats could pick up some campaign money by selling the collection of addresses as "talks suitable for any patriotic occasion with platitudes

and guarantees guaranteed"

I do not include Kennedy's acceptance speech because beneath the generalities I heard a frightening call to arms. Unfortunately he is a powerful speaker with an appeal to the emotions. He leaves little doubt that his idea of the "challenging new world" is one in which the Federal Govt. will grow bigger & do more and of course spend more. I know there must be some short sighted people in the Republican party who will advise that the Republicans should try to "out liberal" him. In my opinion this would be fatal.

You were kind enough to write me & comment on the "talk" I had given and which you had read. That is why I'm presuming on your busy day with these thoughts. I have been speaking on this subject in more than thirty eight states to audiences of Democrats & Republicans. Invariably the reaction is a standing ovation - not for me but for the views expressed. I am convinced that America is economically conservative and for that reason I think some one should force the Democrats to publish the "retail price" for this great new wave of "public service" they promise. I don't pose as an infallible pundit but I have a strong feeling that the twenty million non voters in this country just might be conservatives who have cynically concluded the two parties offer no choice between them where fiscal stability is concerned. No Republican no matter how liberal is going to woo a Democrat's vote but a Republican bucking the give away trend

might re-activate some voters who have been staying home.

One last thought, — shouldn't some one tag Mr. Kennedy's bold new imaginative program with it's proper age? Under the touselled boyish hair cut it is still old Karl Marx — first launched a century ago. There is nothing new in the idea of a Govt. being Big Brother to us all. Hitler called his "State Socialism" and way before him it was "benevolent monarchy."

I apologize for taking so much of your time but I have such a yearning to hear some one come before us and talk specifics instead of generalities. I'm sure the American people do not want the govt. paid services at "any price" and if we collectively can't afford "free this & that" they'd like to know it before they buy and not after it is entrenched behind another immovable govt. bureau.

You will be very much in my prayers in the days ahead.

Sincerely

Rennie Rogan

Sept. 7

Dear Mr. Vice President

I just wanted to add my voice to those congratulating and thanking you for what you did and said on your recent trip. One thing in particular has long needed saying, namely that "Communism or Marxism" is the only system with aggression advocated as an essential part of its dogma."

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RONALD REAGAN

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Only when their answer to that question is affirmative can we truly believe in "co-existence". Until such time "co-existence" means "don't do anything while I steal your house".

Again my thanks to you for the great step you took in steering us back to the uncompromising position of leadership which is our heritage and responsibility.

Mrs. Reagan joins me in every good wish to you and your family.

Sincerely
Ronald

letter from: Ronald Reagan
1669 San Onofre Drive
Pacific Palisades, California

July 15, 1960

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2.

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3.

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You will be very much in my prayers in the days ahead.

Sincerely,

(signed) Ronnie Reagan

October 26, 1961

Dear Ronnie:

This is just a note to tell you how very much I appreciated your generous comments on my candidacy at your recent press conference in Santa Rosa.

I also read with interest your hard-hitting remarks on the Democratic Party. I would welcome the opportunity to discuss the coming campaign with you and I will call you next week after I return from the East to see if we can work out a mutually convenient time to get together.

Pat joins me in extending our very best wishes to you and Nancy.

Sincerely,



Mr. Ronald Reagan
1669 San Onofre
Pacific Palisades, California

Reagan, Ronald

fo lder
x - California support
x - X-copy
x - RMW - tickler for appointment

AW:bp

June 10, 1963

REAGAN, RONALD
* copy
x - Civic Luncheon 6-7-63
RN Tape/ja

Dear Ronnie:

Before I take off for Europe this afternoon, I wanted you to know how much I appreciated the message you sent to the farewell luncheon which was given for Pat and me at the Biltmore on Friday. It was a memorable event for both of us and your message helped to make it even more so.

With kindest personal regards,

Sincerely,

Mr. Ronald Reagan
1669 San Onofre
Pacific Palisades, California

November 8, 1961

Dear Nancy and Ronnie:

As I looked at my desk calendar this morning, it seemed hardly possible that a year had gone by since our campaign of 1960 came to a close.

I would not want this day to pass without taking the opportunity to tell you again how deeply grateful I am for all that you did for our cause. No candidate for the Presidency could have had a more dedicated and loyal group of supporters.

Pat joins me in sending our best wishes,

Sincerely,

DN 11

Mr. and Mrs. Ronald Reagan
1669 San Onofre Drive
Pacific Palisades, California

July 26, 1962

Dear Ronnie:

Pat and I were saddened to learn of your Mother's passing, and this note brings our heartfelt expression of deepest sympathy.

The loss of a parent imparts a peculiar sense of loneliness and grief known only to those who have suffered a similar loss.

While we realize that words have but little meaning at such a time, we wanted you to know that our thoughts and prayers are with you during this difficult period.

Sincerely,

D

Mr. Ronald Reagan
1669 San Onofre
Pacific Palisades, California

Reagan, Ronald

Folder
x - condolences @ 1962
x - X-copy

(Mrs. Reagan told Marje Acker on phone re:
death of Mr. Reagan's mother)

188

July 24th
5:30 PM

REAGAN, Ronald file

RN talked with him on the phone -- should check whether he still has to see him or whether he talked about his participating and no need to see him right away.

RN -- need for January appointment????

RN talked to
in phone
4/62

7/14/62
RN invited him to play golf Sat. but Reagan busy - asked for a rain check.

INTER-OFFICE MEMORANDUM

Nixon for Governor

To: RN
From: Rose
Subject: Ronald Reagan
Distribution:

Date: June 22, 1962

Agree

You will recall when Ronald Reagan telephoned you right after the primary election he said he would make a statement whenever you thought it would be good and that he would like to be used. I think when you are discussing with Haldeman, Finch, et al the coming campaign you should think about what top spot he is going to get.

RONALD REAGAN
PACIFIC PALISADES

March 26

Dear Dick

The enclosed picture is of you & "friend". The friend is our neighbor the director Henry Koster. He asked our help in getting the photo autographed.

If you'd be so kind as to sign, seal and drop in the mail he'd be grateful & so would we.

Best to Pat

Ronnie

mailed 4/7/62

2: Original removed for preservation purposes

March 12, 1962

Dear Ronnie:

I am sending under separate cover an advance copy of my book, "Six Crises." I thought you might be interested in having a look at it before it goes on sale in the book stores.

The publication date is March 29 and I would appreciate it if you would not discuss or disclose the contents of the book insofar as any section of it may be newsworthy before that date. Life Magazine has purchased the exclusive serial rights for their issues of March 16, 23 and 30 and I want to be sure to honor my commitment that no items that may be current news interest appear in print before March 29.

With kindest personal regards,

Sincerely,

d

Mr. Ronald Reagan
1669 San Onafre
Beverly Hills, California

Reagan, Ronald

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x - 1122 copy
x - x copy

Book form:wt

January 25, 1962

Dear Mr. Reagan:

Before he gets too far into this campaign, Dick Nixon would like to meet with some of his friends in the Southern California business community. Therefore, he and I hope that you will join us and a group of your colleagues for lunch in the Sunset Room of the California Club on Wednesday, January thirty-first at 12 o'clock.

The purpose of this get-together is not to raise funds but to have an informal and off-the-record exchange of views on matters of mutual interest and concern.

In order that we may make our plans, it would be very helpful if you or your secretary would call Mrs. Kinsey at DUnkirk 5-9161 and let her know if it is convenient for you to attend this luncheon.

Cordially,

HC Clellan

Mr. Ronald Reagan
1258 North Amalfi Drive
Pacific Palisades, California

TRANSCRIBED FROM RONALD REAGAN'S TELEVISION APPEARANCE - NOVEMBER 4, 1962

Ladies and gentlemen: Perhaps before I start talking, a few words of explanation are in order. While this is a paid political broadcast, no one's paid me to say anything, nor have I been presented with a prepared script. As a matter of fact, there is no such thing. I just have a few notes here of my own. The sponsor hasn't asked for script approval or inquired as to what I intend saying, nor has the sponsor made any suggestions as to what I should say. My ideas, my words are my own.

I'd like to talk to you about what I think is at stake. In past years, there have been elections when voters have made their selection on a sort of a "may the best man win" idea; elections in which debates raged over the methods of achieving a desired goal. But there was always general agreement on that goal, and always it fell within the accepted framework of our constitutional freedom and liberty. Today, however, we've come to one of those infrequent moments in history when there is a change; when we're choosing between two party philosophies and a wide ideological gulf separates the policies of the two parties.

The Republican Party is polarized around a belief in government rooted in the local community rather than in some far distant capitol with power limited to the least amount necessary for the performance of its duties, a belief that free men can provide for themselves better than government can do this for them. By their own words, the leadership of the Democratic Party is committed to a belief that our traditional system of individual liberty, local rule, are no longer capable of meeting the complex problems of the twentieth century. They've placed a faith in government playing a more important role, including a government in directed and planned economy.

Reagan, Ronald

Such a change in our traditional system of individual freedom is advanced as an answer to the cold war. According to one government advisor, we can have peace without victory, peace without conflict, by "a peaceful transition into a not undemocratic socialism."

In other words, as we move to the left into a planned economy, the enemy will give up his fear and mistrust and he will move to the right and meet us, or, as the poet Frost said upon his return from Moscow, "the Communists are coming down to Socialism," and, I challenge his choice of directions when he said, "we are coming up from Capitalism to Socialism, thus the Lion and the Lamb will lie down together," which is a great philosophy if we can afford to throw in a fresh lamb every morning. Mr. Khrushchev has said, "I am convinced that tomorrow the Red flag will fly over the United States but we will not fly it, it will be Americans themselves." And at the same time, standing by waiting, a member of the English Fabian Socialist Society commenting on the cold war has said, "of course we don't want a Communist victory," but then he continues, "we don't want an American victory, either."

In other words, they believe the time and the constant pressure of the cold war will bring to them, just through patience, their Utopian dream of a one world Socialist state. Now I don't believe in equating this Socialist desire and the Communist desire that this equating should continue on to those many people who support the liberal welfare philosophy. I think one thing should be made plain. The overwhelming majority of our opponents do not knowingly and would not knowingly support a Socialist or Communist cause. I am convinced they are patriotic, they are sincerely dedicated to humanitarian ideals. I think it would be foolish and immoral to infer anything else. At the same

I think it would be foolish to let them have their way without opposition. If someone is setting fire to the house, it doesn't make much difference whether he is a deliberate arsonist or just a fool playing with matches. Our friends seek the answer to all the problems of human need through government. Freedom can be lost inadvertently in this way. Government tends to grow; it takes on a weight and momentum in government programs that goes far beyond the original purpose that caused their creation. This is what Thomas Jefferson had in mind when he predicted future happiness for the people if we can prevent government from wasting the labors of the people under the pretense of taking care of them.

In recent years, we've seen the growth of a permanent structure of government in this country that's beyond the control of the people, and it's getting beyond the control of Congress. It's taking a part in policy decisions that should properly belong in the hands of those we choose by ballot. In 1960 candidate Kennedy said, "in the eight years of the Eisenhower administration a hundred and six thousand employees were added to the Federal payroll. I think the people should know this." I agree, I think the people should also know that in the first two years of his administration a hundred and fifty-eight thousand employees have been added. Secretary of Commerce Hodges recently received front page attention when he said that he could run the Department of Commerce with 10% fewer employees than were now in that department. And one month later, he'd added 1600 new employees.

There are today over two and one-half million Federal employees. In 1942, there was one top salaried executive among them for every eighty-nine government employees. Today there's one for every seventeen. Now I don't mean that this should be taken as a blanket indictment of all those who serve the public in positions of government trust. As a matter of fact, the many

fine public servants employed at all levels of government are the first to suffer from this unwarranted growth of government. All too often they're denied a fair return for their labor because of the necessity of sharing public funds with needless employees, with duplication, with waste and extravagance. At this moment for every six people earning a living in the United States, one is employed by government. Every five of us earning a living are paying the full salary of a sixth employee. Today there are 40,000,000 Americans receiving some direct cash payment from the government. Federal Welfare spending in the last ten years has multiplied and increased eight times as fast as the increase in population. Now, in the District of Columbia, there in the shadow of the capitol, they are investigating the recipients of public welfare and of the people interviewed so far, 58% have been found to be receiving public welfare dishonestly. In the first quarter of this century, a great labor statesman, the man who founded the American Federation of Labor, Samuel Gompers said, "doing for people what they should and ought to do for themselves is a dangerous experiment. Let social busybodies and professional morals experts in their fads reflect upon the perils they rationally invite under the pretense of social welfare."

Our government today is engaged in operating and running more than 17,500 businesses covering 47 different lines of activity. These businesses operate tax free, rent free and dividend free. They compete openly with our tax paying citizens and in the process, each year, they lose almost as many billions of dollars as are collected by the Federal government from all of the personal income tax.

We have increased through necessity our defense spending 29% in the last few years. At the same time, we have increased our non-defense federal spending 84%.

But some tell us that government spending is a necessity. That in this new theory of government it is government spending that stimulates the economy and brings about growth and prosperity. Well, let's take a look at some of this government spending and what a stimulant it's been. There has been no greater spending done in any single area of the United States than has been done over the last couple of decades by TVA, the Tennessee Valley Authority, the great power trust of our government. And yet in the 169 counties of that area, in spite of all this spending, the Labor Department declares that 50% more of those counties are permanent areas of poverty, distress and unemployment.

The state has followed the same pattern, our state of California. Under the Brown administration, spending has gone up 47% and we've increased the number of state employees by 30%. We have the highest per capita tax in the history of California, the highest per capita tax of all of the fifty states and for that we have the highest crime rate per capita in all of the nation.

A government may be the most benevolent, the most well-meaning in the world, but when it attempts to control the economy and operate the production of a nation, it must eventually use coercion and force to achieve its purposes. Since 1933, the Congress of the United States has passed laws governing us that fill eleven thick volumes. At the same time, the agencies and bureaus of the government have passed regulations controlling us that fill fifty-nine such thick volumes, and many of these regulations permit agencies to bring a citizen before the agency for punishment. Many of them are "final and not subject to review by any courts."

We virtually lost the 4th Amendment to the Constitution, our protection against search and seizure. How many of us realize that today Federal Agents

can invade a man's property if they suspect him of violating a regulation, not a law, a regulation, and they can impose a fine without a formal hearing, let alone a trial by jury. And if a fine isn't paid, they can seize and hold his property or sell it at auction to enforce the payment.

As of this moment, there's a man in New York State, a dairy farmer by the name of Stocker. Stocker's cows weren't giving enough milk to satisfy his customers needs. He went into the market and bought cream in 20 quart containers to augment his supply. He has been fined \$21,000; the fine not subject to review by any court. The fine? Because he violated a regulation of the dairy program that said in buying the cream he shouldn't buy it in anything larger than 2 quart containers.

We've had 30 years to see the connection between subsidy and control; 30 years in which our government has invaded a section of our economy, the agricultural area, trying to control the production of a surplus. Today the surplus is bigger than ever and so is the program. We've paid a billion dollars to farmers not to plant. We've spent four billion dollars paying them to fertilize and telling them how to increase the crop yield per acre. In 10 years, the farm support program has cost the Americans twenty-six billion dollars in an effort to control this surplus - surplus? and yet in that same period we have imported farm products from foreign countries valued at forty-two billion dollars. Each year we pay enough for not growing wheat to buy eight loaves of bread for every person in America every day of the year.

Recently a reclamation project was dedicated that's going to take water from the west slope of the Rockies and tunnel it through to the east slope. We obviously don't need it out here. It's the Arkansas Frying Pan Reclamation Project. It will prorate out at a cost of \$296 for every acre irrigated,

But there's a government agency standing by waiting to pay them \$40 an acre not to plant the land after they get the water. In Blair, Nebraska, the country club had 14 acres of ground it didn't need, leased it to a neighboring farmer who planted corn. Now they've decided to enlarge the golf course, they took the 14 acres back, the government sent the country club a check for \$288 for taking corn land out of production.

In the past three years, six government agencies have spent upward of thirty-five million dollars telling poultry raisers how to increase egg production. At the same time, a seventh government agency has spent twelve million dollars buying surplus eggs. We adopt a feed grain program to protect the family farmer and some of the family farmers we are saving - well, the Louisiana State Penitentiary gets forty-five thousand dollars a year from this program. The Waterloo, Iowa, Air Port, fifty-eight hundred dollars; the Kearny, Nebraska, Air Port, sixty-seven hundred dollars; the City of St. Louis is a family farmer to the tune of twelve thousand a year. Only 20% of the farm economy is in this program of regulation and subsidy. Eighty percent of farming is still out in the open market, governed only by the laws of supply and demand. Most farmers believe today and have testified that they believe farming should be returned to this free competitive system. But government never admits that it can be at fault and so the government reveals what its thinking is as it suggests a cure to the farm mess.

Its suggestion and what they ask Congress to approve was that the 80% of free farming be brought into the program with the 20% and to that end they demanded a program that would have required a Federal license for the planting, the harvesting and the distribution of all the 256 agricultural products in this nation. What this program would have meant? even a housewife couldn't have

planted a back yard garden without getting a Federal license before she put the seeds in the ground. In the same bill they asked for the right to fine and imprison farmers who would not keep books as prescribed by the Federal government. The Secretary of Agriculture asked for the right to buy farms at his discretion through condemnation, forced buying, and resell them to private individuals if he so chose. They also asked for the right to turn over all food surplus and the receipt of the sale of all such surplus to the United Nations. This isn't the only area where government has begun to meddle and interfere with the free economy.

Recently John Kenneth Gailbraith, our Ambassador to India, addressed an Indian audience. He told them that under their Socialist Government they had only managed to nationalize thirteen to fourteen percent of their economy. And then he boasted in America already one fifth of the industrial capacity of our nation is planned, fully controlled and disposed of by government.

Now we have a Depressed Areas Bill and we see more government red tape unfurl. There's a little town in Central California, an agricultural community, that has just established a record for prosperity; that is, by virtue of retail sales and personal bank deposits, but the government has declared it under this new bill a depressed area. It seems that in the summertime in this agricultural community, a canning company opens to can the vegetables. Some of the housewives get a few weeks work there, pick up some fall spending money. Then someone pointed out that after the canning company closed, they were eligible for unemployment insurance so they've been doubling their take. Now they're depressed because, under this Bill, the Labor Department determines depressed areas on the basis of applications for unemployment insurance. Now

they're really going to be depressed, because the entire prosperity of the community depends on importing migrant farm pickers, crop pickers, every spring and they cannot do this under the Depressed Areas Bill, so they have a committee in Washington asking that they be declared undepressed and the government says lay down and be depressed.

When we question proposed social reforms, usually we are challenged that we lack humanity. No responsible person would suggest that our senior citizens, for example, would reach their non-earning years without savings or pensions should be denied a livelihood. And yet, most responsible citizens, all of us as a matter of fact, should ask some questions about the present social security program. You and I have been told that we and our employers are paying into a fund and that someday we will call upon this, our own money, to see us through. A hundred million pieces of literature, published by Social Security since 1939, tell us that this is an insurance program, but the Supreme Court has ruled that it is not an insurance program and that the dues are not insurance premiums but a general tax for the use of the government, and the government has used that money - there is no fund.

An actuarial expert of Social Security has admitted that, as of this moment, Social Security is two hundred and ninety-eight billion dollars in the red. We pass this fiscal irresponsibility on to our sons. Not an unborn generation, because already the young man going into the work force at an average salary will find that he and his employer are today paying in a dollar and sixty-nine cents for every dollar he can hope to receive back in benefits. That same amount of money in the open market could buy him a policy that will pay him two hundred and twenty dollars a month when he reaches the age of sixty-five, instead of a hundred and twenty-seven he will get from the compulsory government

program. Always the government presents these ideas for reform in an atmosphere of emergency.

We've increased our spending in the school systems one and a half times as fast as we've increased our income in the last decade. We've raised teachers salaries on an average in this country from thirty-two hundred to fifty-four hundred dollars a year. But suddenly we are told we must start building sixty thousand classrooms a year for the next ten years, and then we discover we've been building seventy thousand classrooms a year for the last five years. If money is an answer to our educational problems, has the government found some new source other than our pockets? And, if the government increases the amount it takes from those pockets, is it not decreasing the amount left for local taxation, for contributions to private educational and charitable institutions? Here in California, would we receive any benefit from Federal aid to education? We're considered one of the rich states. We have the greatest educational problem in all the nation because of our rapid growth, yet we are expected under this program to build our own schools and then put up money to help build someone else's.

At the very height of denying that control played any part in their consideration of Federal aid, the advocates of this program suddenly were revealed as having out already a booklet that contained the plans for increasing the Department of Education and Welfare so that they could lead toward a nationalized curriculum and, if you please, a nationalized school system.

On the international scene we find the same pattern of uncontrolled and unreasoning growth. We set out to help nineteen war-ravaged countries. Today we are helping ninety-seven. We spent over a hundred billion dollars. I

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TRANSCRIBED FROM RONALD REAGAN'S TELEVISION APPEARANCE - NOVEMBER 4, 1962

Ladies and gentlemen: Perhaps before I start talking, a few words of explanation are in order. While this is a paid political broadcast, no one's paid me to say anything, nor have I been presented with a prepared script. As a matter of fact, there is no such thing. I just have a few notes here of my own. The sponsor hasn't asked for script approval or inquired as to what I intend saying, nor has the sponsor made any suggestions as to what I should say. My ideas, my words are my own.

I'd like to talk to you about what I think is at stake. In past years, there have been elections when voters have made their selection on a sort of a "may the best man win" idea; elections in which debates raged over the methods of achieving a desired goal. But there was always general agreement on that goal, and always it fell within the accepted framework of our constitutional freedom and liberty. Today, however, we've come to one of those infrequent moments in history when there is a change; when we're choosing between two party philosophies and a wide ideological gulf separates the policies of the two parties.

The Republican Party is polarized around a belief in government rooted in the local community rather than in some far distant capitol with power limited to the least amount necessary for the performance of its duties, a belief that free men can provide for themselves better than government can do this for them. By their own words, the leadership of the Democratic Party is committed to a belief that our traditional system of individual liberty, local rule, are no longer capable of meeting the complex problems of the twentieth century. They've placed a faith in government playing a more important role, including a government in directed and planned economy.

Such a change in our traditional system of individual freedom is advanced as an answer to the cold war. According to one government advisor, we can have peace without victory, peace without conflict, by "a peaceful transition into a not undemocratic socialism."

In other words, as we move to the left into a planned economy, the enemy will give up his fear and mistrust and he will move to the right and meet us, or, as the poet Frost said upon his return from Moscow, "the Communists are coming down to Socialism," and, I challenge his choice of directions when he said, "we are coming up from Capitalism to Socialism, thus the Lion and the Lamb will lie down together," which is a great philosophy if we can afford to throw in a fresh lamb every morning. Mr. Khrushchev has said, "I am convinced that tomorrow the Red flag will fly over the United States but we will not fly it, it will be Americans themselves." And at the same time, standing by waiting, a member of the English Fabian Socialist Society commenting on the cold war has said, "of course we don't want a Communist victory," but then he continues, "we don't want an American victory, either."

In other words, they believe the time and the constant pressure of the cold war will bring to them, just through patience, their Utopian dream of a one world Socialist state. Now I don't believe in equating this Socialist desire and the Communist desire that this equating should continue on to those many people who support the liberal welfare philosophy. I think one thing should be made plain. The overwhelming majority of our opponents do not knowingly and would not knowingly support a Socialist or Communist cause. I am convinced they are patriotic, they are sincerely dedicated to humanitarian ideals. I think it would be foolish and immoral to infer anything else. At the same

I think it would be foolish to let them have their way without opposition. If someone is setting fire to the house, it doesn't make much difference whether he is a deliberate arsonist or just a fool playing with matches. Our friends seek the answer to all the problems of human need through government. Freedom can be lost inadvertently in this way. Government tends to grow; it takes on a weight and momentum in government programs that goes far beyond the original purpose that caused their creation. This is what Thomas Jefferson had in mind when he predicted future happiness for the people if we can prevent government from wasting the labors of the people under the pretense of taking care of them.

In recent years, we've seen the growth of a permanent structure of government in this country that's beyond the control of the people, and it's getting beyond the control of Congress. It's taking a part in policy decisions that should properly belong in the hands of those we choose by ballot. In 1960 candidate Kennedy said, "in the eight years of the Eisenhower administration a hundred and six thousand employees were added to the Federal payroll. I think the people should know this." I agree, I think the people should also know that in the first two years of his administration a hundred and fifty-eight thousand employees have been added. Secretary of Commerce Hodges recently received front page attention when he said that he could run the Department of Commerce with 10% fewer employees than were now in that department. And one month later, he'd added 1600 new employees.

There are today over two and one-half million Federal employees. In 1942, there was one top salaried executive among them for every eighty-nine government employees. Today there's one for every seventeen. Now I don't mean that this should be taken as a blanket indictment of all those who serve the public in positions of government trust. As a matter of fact, the many

fine public servants employed at all levels of government are the first to suffer from this unwarranted growth of government. All too often they're denied a fair return for their labor because of the necessity of sharing public funds with needless employees, with duplication, with waste and extravagance. At this moment for every six people earning a living in the United States, one is employed by government. Every five of us earning a living are paying the full salary of a sixth employee. Today there are 40,000,000 Americans receiving some direct cash payment from the government. Federal Welfare spending in the last ten years has multiplied and increased eight times as fast as the increase in population. Now, in the District of Columbia, there in the shadow of the capitol, they are investigating the recipients of public welfare and of the people interviewed so far, 58% have been found to be receiving public welfare dishonestly. In the first quarter of this century, a great labor statesman, the man who founded the American Federation of Labor, Samuel Gompers said, "doing for people what they should and ought to do for themselves is a dangerous experiment. Let social busybodies and professional morals experts in their fads reflect upon the perils they rationally invite under the pretense of social welfare."

Our government today is engaged in operating and running more than 17,500 businesses covering 47 different lines of activity. These businesses operate tax free, rent free and dividend free. They compete openly with our tax paying citizens and in the process, each year, they lose almost as many billions of dollars as are collected by the Federal government from all of the personal income tax.

We have increased through necessity our defense spending 29% in the last few years. At the same time, we have increased our non-defense federal spending 84%.

But some tell us that government spending is a necessity. That in this new theory of government it is government spending that stimulates the economy and brings about growth and prosperity. Well, let's take a look at some of this government spending and what a stimulant it's been. There has been no greater spending done in any single area of the United States than has been done over the last couple of decades by TVA, the Tennessee Valley Authority, the great power trust of our government. And yet in the 169 counties of that area, in spite of all this spending, the Labor Department declares that 50% more of those counties are permanent areas of poverty, distress and unemployment.

The state has followed the same pattern, our state of California. Under the Brown administration, spending has gone up 47% and we've increased the number of state employees by 30%. We have the highest per capita tax in the history of California, the highest per capita tax of all of the fifty states and for that we have the highest crime rate per capita in all of the nation.

A government may be the most benevolent, the most well-meaning in the world, but when it attempts to control the economy and operate the production of a nation, it must eventually use coercion and force to achieve its purposes. Since 1933, the Congress of the United States has passed laws governing us that fill eleven thick volumes. At the same time, the agencies and bureaus of the government have passed regulations controlling us that fill fifty-nine such thick volumes, and many of these regulations permit agencies to bring a citizen before the agency for punishment. Many of them are "final and not subject to review by any courts."

We virtually lost the 4th Amendment to the Constitution, our protection against search and seizure. How many of us realize that today Federal Agents

can invade a man's property if they suspect him of violating a regulation, not a law, a regulation, and they can impose a fine without a formal hearing, let alone a trial by jury. And if a fine isn't paid, they can seize and hold his property or sell it at auction to enforce the payment.

As of this moment, there's a man in New York State, a dairy farmer by the name of Stocker. Stocker's cows weren't giving enough milk to satisfy his customers needs. He went into the market and bought cream in 20 quart containers to augment his supply. He has been fined \$21,000; the fine not subject to review by any court. The fine? Because he violated a regulation of the dairy program that said in buying the cream he shouldn't buy it in anything larger than 2 quart containers.

We've had 30 years to see the connection between subsidy and control; 30 years in which our government has invaded a section of our economy, the agricultural area, trying to control the production of a surplus. Today the surplus is bigger than ever and so is the program. We've paid a billion dollars to farmers not to plant. We've spent four billion dollars paying them to fertilize and telling them how to increase the crop yield per acre. In 10 years, the farm support program has cost the Americans twenty-six billion dollars in an effort to control this surplus - surplus? and yet in that same period we have imported farm products from foreign countries valued at forty-two billion dollars. Each year we pay enough for not growing wheat to buy eight loaves of bread for every person in America every day of the year.

Recently a reclamation project was dedicated that's going to take water from the west slope of the Rockies and tunnel it through to the east slope. We obviously don't need it out here. It's the Arkansas Frying Pan Reclamation Project. It will prorate out at a cost of \$296 for every acre irrigated,

But there's a government agency standing by waiting to pay them \$40 an acre not to plant the land after they get the water. In Blair, Nebraska, the country club had 14 acres of ground it didn't need, leased it to a neighboring farmer who planted corn. Now they've decided to enlarge the golf course, they took the 14 acres back, the government sent the country club a check for \$288 for taking corn land out of production.

In the past three years, six government agencies have spent upward of thirty-five million dollars telling poultry raisers how to increase egg production. At the same time, a seventh government agency has spent twelve million dollars buying surplus eggs. We adopt a feed grain program to protect the family farmer and some of the family farmers we are saving - well, the Louisiana State Penitentiary gets forty-five thousand dollars a year from this program. The Waterloo, Iowa, Air Port, fifty-eight hundred dollars; the Kearny, Nebraska, Air Port, sixty-seven hundred dollars; the City of St. Louis is a family farmer to the tune of twelve thousand a year. Only 20% of the farm economy is in this program of regulation and subsidy. Eighty percent of farming is still out in the open market, governed only by the laws of supply and demand. Most farmers believe today and have testified that they believe farming should be returned to this free competitive system. But government never admits that it can be at fault and so the government reveals what its thinking is as it suggests a cure to the farm mess.

Its suggestion and what they ask Congress to approve was that the 80% of free farming be brought into the program with the 20% and to that end they demanded a program that would have required a Federal license for the planting, the harvesting and the distribution of all the 256 agricultural products in this nation. What this program would have meant? even a housewife couldn't have

planted a back yard garden without getting a Federal license before she put the seeds in the ground. In the same bill they asked for the right to fine and imprison farmers who would not keep books as prescribed by the Federal government. The Secretary of Agriculture asked for the right to buy farms at his discretion through condemnation, forced buying, and resell them to private individuals if he so chose. They also asked for the right to turn over all food surplus and the receipt of the sale of all such surplus to the United Nations. This isn't the only area where government has begun to meddle and interfere with the free economy.

Recently John Kenneth Gailbraith, our Ambassador to India, addressed an Indian audience. He told them that under their Socialist Government they had only managed to nationalize thirteen to fourteen percent of their economy. And then he boasted in America already one fifth of the industrial capacity of our nation is planned, fully controlled and disposed of by government.

Now we have a Depressed Areas Bill and we see more government red tape unfurl. There's a little town in Central California, an agricultural community, that has just established a record for prosperity; that is, by virtue of retail sales and personal bank deposits, but the government has declared it under this new bill a depressed area. It seems that in the summertime in this agricultural community, a canning company opens to can the vegetables. Some of the housewives get a few weeks work there, pick up some fall spending money. Then someone pointed out that after the canning company closed, they were eligible for unemployment insurance so they've been doubling their take. Now they're depressed because, under this Bill, the Labor Department determines depressed areas on the basis of applications for unemployment insurance. Now

they're really going to be depressed, because the entire prosperity of the community depends on importing migrant farm pickers, crop pickers, every spring and they cannot do this under the Depressed Areas Bill, so they have a committee in Washington asking that they be declared undepressed and the government says lay down and be depressed.

When we question proposed social reforms, usually we are challenged that we lack humanity. No responsible person would suggest that our senior citizens, for example, would reach their non-earning years without savings or pensions should be denied a livelihood. And yet, most responsible citizens, all of us as a matter of fact, should ask some questions about the present social security program. You and I have been told that we and our employers are paying into a fund and that someday we will call upon this, our own money, to see us through. A hundred million pieces of literature, published by Social Security since 1939, tell us that this is an insurance program, but the Supreme Court has ruled that it is not an insurance program and that the dues are not insurance premiums but a general tax for the use of the government, and the government has used that money - there is no fund.

An actuarial expert of Social Security has admitted that, as of this moment, Social Security is two hundred and ninety-eight billion dollars in the red. We pass this fiscal irresponsibility on to our sons. Not an unborn generation, because already the young man going into the work force at an average salary will find that he and his employer are today paying in a dollar and sixty-nine cents for every dollar he can hope to receive back in benefits. That same amount of money in the open market could buy him a policy that will pay him two hundred and twenty dollars a month when he reaches the age of sixty-five, instead of a hundred and twenty-seven he will get from the compulsory government

program. Always the government presents these ideas for reform in an atmosphere of emergency.

We've increased our spending in the school systems one and a half times as fast as we've increased our income in the last decade. We've raised teachers salaries on an average in this country from thirty-two hundred to fifty-four hundred dollars a year. But suddenly we are told we must start building sixty thousand classrooms a year for the next ten years, and then we discover we've been building seventy thousand classrooms a year for the last five years. If money is an answer to our educational problems, has the government found some new source other than our pockets? And, if the government increases the amount it takes from those pockets, is it not decreasing the amount left for local taxation, for contributions to private educational and charitable institutions? Here in California, would we receive any benefit from Federal aid to education? We're considered one of the rich states. We have the greatest educational problem in all the nation because of our rapid growth, yet we are expected under this program to build our own schools and then put up money to help build someone else's.

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may come to the moment when you will have to fight with all the odds against you and only a precarious chance of survival. There may even be a worse case, you may have to fight when there is no chance of retreat because it's better to perish than to live as slaves."

Thank you.

This transcript furnished through the courtesy of Hixson & Jorgensen, Inc., Advertising, 3540 Wilshire Blvd., Los Angeles, 5, California.

~~Mr. & Mrs. Richard Nixon
410 West 114 Ave
Beverly Hills
Calif.~~



LA 55
BOX 6539

*Thank you for your thoughtfulness and kind
expression of sympathy at a time when it was
deeply appreciated.*

Sincerely,

Clare & Ronnie Reagan

file

REAGAN, RONALD

1. Original removed for preservation purposes

Encroaching Government Controls

By RONALD REAGAN

IT MUST SEEM presumptuous to some of you for a member of my profession to stand here and attempt to talk on problems of the nation . . . However, a few years ago "a funny thing happened to us on the way to the theatre." Ugly reality came to our town on direct orders of the Kremlin. Hard core party organizers infiltrated our business. They



RONALD REAGAN

created cells, organized Communist fronts, and for a time, deceived numbers of our people, who with the best of intentions, joined these fronts while still ignorant of their true purpose. The aim was to gain economic control of our industry and then subvert our screens to the dissemination of Communist propaganda.

Whatever the shortcomings, Hollywood had achieved a great deal. In the finest traditions of free enterprise, 70 per cent of the playing time of all the screens of the world had been captured by the output of the American film capital. You may disagree sometimes with our "boy meets girl" plot, but all over the world our pictures were a window through which less fortunate humans had a glimpse of freedom and of our material comforts as well. The men in the Kremlin wanted this propaganda medium for their own destructive purposes.

Confident of their power, the Reds in our midst made one mistake in judgment. They mistook their ability to deceive for success in conversion. Under the guise of a jurisdictional strike, they made an open effort to destroy the guilds and unions who remained free from their control. Ultimately, they hoped for one vertical union of motion picture people under the umbrella of Harry Bridges' maritime union. After the first shock, the people of the movie colony rallied quickly—we lived through scenes that heretofore had been only make-believe. Thousands of massed pickets overturned cars, homes were bombed, and threats of acid in the face were directed at performers. Months later their power was broken. The studios had remained open thanks to the refusal of management and the majority of our people to be intimidated.

We now know of course that we only won an isolated battle. In the "spirit of Camp David" the Communist party has ordered once again the infiltration of the picture business as well as the theatre and television. They are crawling out from under the rocks; and memories being as short as they are,

Ronald Reagan is a famous motion picture and television actor. This article consists of extracts from an address he made before the Business Educational Institute of New Jersey.

there are plenty of well-meaning but misguided people willing to give them a hand.

We don't mean to present ourselves as "being able to run the circus now that we've seen the monkey," but it is possible we have an awareness not shared by many of our fellow citizens.

Most people agree that the ideological struggle with Russia is the number one problem in the world. Millions of words are used almost daily to record the fluctuating temperature of the cold war. And yet, many men in high places in government and many who mould opinion in the press and on the airwaves, subscribe to a theory that we are at peace, and we must make no overt move which might endanger that peace. "Men cry peace, but there is no peace." The inescapable truth is that we are at war, and we are losing that war simply because we don't, or won't realize that we are in it.

True, it is a strange war fought with unusual weapons, but we cannot yell foul, because it is a declared war. Karl Marx established the cardinal principle that communism and capitalism cannot co-exist in the world together. Our way of life, our system, must be totally destroyed; then the world Communist state will be erected on the ruins. In interpreting Marx, Lenin said, "It is inconceivable that the Soviet Republic should continue to exist for a long period side by side with imperialistic states. Ultimately, one or the other must conquer."

Last November, the Communist parties of 81 countries held a convention in Moscow; and on December 6, reaffirmed this principle of war to the death. In a 20,000-word manifesto, they called on Communists in countries where there were non-Communist governments to be traitors and work for the destruction of their own governments by subversion and treason.

Eastern Europe has been taken, and Communists are organizing the hordes of Asia around the red colossus of China. Even now, it would appear we are preparing to drink the bitter cup of capitulation in Laos only partly diluted by face-saving devices. Cuba is a Soviet beach-head ninety miles off shore, and more than 250,000 Communist organizers are spread up and down Latin America.

The Communists are supremely confident of victory. They believe that you and I, under the constant pressure of the cold war, will give up, one by one, our democratic customs and traditions. We'll adopt emergency "temporary" totalitarian measures, until one day we'll awaken to find we have grown so much like the enemy that we no longer have any cause for conflict.

Three months before his last visit to this country, Nikita Khrushchev said, "We can't expect the American people to jump from capitalism to communism, but we can assist their elected leaders in giving them small doses of socialism, until they

awaken one day to find they have communism." This is not a new thought. In 1788, James Madison told the Virginia convention, "Since the general civilization of mankind, I believe there are more instances of the abridgment of the freedom of the people by gradual and silent encroachment of those in power than by violent and sudden usurpations."

Others much more recently have counted on this with no realization they would one day be furthering the Soviet cause. A socialist clergyman, writing in the *New Leader*, the socialist magazine of 1927, called for a new strategy. He said socialists should place themselves in government jobs and work for government ownership of power, and control of railroads, banking, and key industries. He called his program—"Encroaching Control."

Appealing not to the worst, but to the best in our natures, those of the liberal persuasion have used our sense of fair play—our willingness to compromise—and have perfected a technique of "foot in the door" legislation. Get any part of a proposed program accepted, then with the principle of governmental participation in that field established, work for expansion, always aiming at the ultimate goal—a government that will someday be a big brother to us all.

IT IS NOW proposed that all people of social security age be given government paid medical and hospital care. As nearly as can be determined, less than 10 per cent of our senior citizens require aid in meeting their medical needs. The last session of Congress adopted a measure known as the Kerr-Mills bill to provide money for state administered aid to these people. However, without even waiting to see if this meets the problem, a revised version of the once defeated Forand bill is advocated to force all people into a compulsory government health insurance program, regardless of need. Why? Well, ex-Congressman Forand provides the answer. He says, "If we can only break through and get our foot in the door, then we can expand the program after that." Walter Reuther has said his group makes no secret of the fact that they want nationalized health service for all. *New American*, a socialist magazine, writes, "The Forand bill will not be paid on the insurance principle according to factors of estimated risk. It will be paid for through the tax mechanisms of Social Security Once the bill is passed, this nation will be provided with a mechanism for socialized medicine."

The press recently told of a group whose religious belief forbade their participation in any government welfare program. Their property was seized and their cattle sold at auction to enforce their payment of Social Security taxes.

In education, the foot in the door was the \$900 million National Defense Education Act of 1958. The excuse was, as usual, the cold war. Russia had put a sputnik into orbit; obviously, our educational system must be at fault. Now one of the largest spending lobbies in Washington is promoting a \$2½ billion program to alleviate allegedly crowded schools, underpaid teachers, and bankrupt school districts.

Again, the facts seem strangely at variance. Ninety-nine and one-half per cent of the nation's school districts have not even approached their bonded limit of indebtedness. A 35 per cent increase

in students over the last decade has been matched by a 134 per cent increase in spending by the local communities. An increase of 10 million students has seen classrooms built for 15 million. Five hundred colleges, as of this moment, can take an additional 200,000 students without adding so much as a desk or chair. We are told we must build 60,000 classrooms a year for the next ten years, but they forget to tell us we've been building 68,000 a year for the last five years and that continuation of this rate will give us a surplus of classrooms by 1970.

Of course, we want teachers to be paid adequately; and we *are* doing something about it. Their average pay has risen in the last few years from \$3100 to \$5300 annually. The truth is, not one shred of evidence has been presented that Federal aid of any kind is required. Could we possibly believe that three-fourths of one billion dollars a year in Federal aid could solve any great emergency when we are spending nearly twenty billion dollars a year at the local level?

Federal aid is the foot in the door to Federal control. In spite of their denials, their own words betray them. The Director of Public Education of the State of Washington tells of the two-year struggle of his state to meet the rigid requirements of the National Director of Education under the present act. He says, "This is Federal control by indirection—all the more dangerous because it poses as a Federal handout."

TWENTY-SEVEN years ago, our farmers were told that a Federal subsidy did not mean Federal control. Now we have seen a rancher, Evetts Haley, Jr., fined \$4000 for raising wheat on his own land and feeding it to his own cattle. The Supreme Court upheld his conviction with a single-sentence ruling—"Yes, an agency of the Federal government has the right to tell an American citizen what he can grow on his own land for his own use."

This nation has tried to *curb* the production of a surplus by making it so financially attractive to *produce* a surplus that we own enough wheat to bake twenty-five loaves of bread for every person alive. In the State of New Mexico, citizens learned they could rent state-owned land for 25c an acre and immediately apply for and receive \$9 an acre from the Federal government for not planting the land.

All of the "farm mess" is concerned with the 20 per cent of agriculture coming under government regulation and subsidy. Eighty per cent of our agricultural economy is out in the free market of supply and demand. It would seem that the answer to the "farm mess" would be to free the other 20 per cent of governmental regimentation; but, what is being advocated? We are told that the only solution to the problem is to bring the other 80 per cent into the government program. To that end a plan is advanced that would result in the licensing of every farm in the United States with complete governmental regulation of production and price.

Thomas Jefferson said, "If we let Washington tell us when to sow and when to reap, the Nation shall soon want for bread."

Today, no one denies the American people would resist the nationalization of industry. But, in

defiance of this attitude the Federal government owns and operates more than 19,000 enterprises covering 47 lines of activity from rum distilling to the manufacture of surgical equipment. The estimated book value of 700 governmental activities is \$260 billion. Operating tax free, dividend free, and rent free in direct competition with its own citizens, the government loses billions each year in these undertakings.

All of these things have led to the growth of a collection of internal powers and bureaucratic institutions against which the individual citizen is virtually helpless. We now have a permanent structure of government beyond the reach of Congress and actually capable of dictating policy. This power, under whatever name you choose, is the very essence of totalitarianism.

A year ago, a sub-committee of Congress reported its findings in the field of Federal employees. There are almost 2½ million. In 1942, there was one top salaried executive for every 89 employees; today, there is one for every 17. The committee further reported it found little evidence that any bureau, agency, or commission created in answer to an emergency ever went out of existence after the emergency disappeared.

Some people attempt to justify government in business on the grounds of greater efficiency due to central control. An example of this efficiency can be found in the Claims Department of the Veterans Administration insurance program. In that department, three government employees take double the time to perform the task normally assigned to one employee in a private insurance company.

HOPELESS as it may seem, we *can* do something about it! We must inform ourselves on the proposals pending in Congress. Look beyond the foot in the door to the ultimate aim. Weigh the price we must pay in individual liberty and whether these programs qualify as things the people can't do for themselves. Then write to your Congressmen and Senators. Also, don't forget to write now and then just to say "well done" to your Representative when he has acquitted himself well on the fring line.

A basic point to remember is that none of these extensions of socialism can be effected without money. The fodder upon which our government has fed and grown beyond the consent of the governed is the fruit of the tax system whose only consistency is that a levy once imposed is seldom removed. An excise tax on telephones imposed during the Korean War was to curb telephone use during the emergency and really wasn't intended for revenue. The war is over, but the tax lingers on—the government has discovered it needs the revenue. This particular tax, plus some of the hundreds of hidden and indirect taxes that burden us, accounts for one-third of your telephone bill. One hundred such taxes account for one-half the price of a loaf of bread, one-fourth the cost of an automobile, one-half your gas and oil.

Once we were told the income tax would never be greater than 2 per cent and that only from the rich. In our lifetime, this law has grown from 31 to more than 440,000 words. We have received this progressive tax direct from Karl Marx who designed it as the prime essential of a socialist state. In the

surtax brackets, the steepest rate of increase occurs through the middle income range where are to be found the bulk of our small businessmen, professional people, and supervisory personnel—the people Marx said should be taxed out of existence. At sixteen-to-eighteen thousand dollars of income, a man reaches the 50 per cent tax rate. From 50 per cent on up to the confiscatory 91 per cent rate, the government can only justify these brackets on a punitive basis, for the gross revenue derived from all the tax of 50 per cent or above is less than three-fourths of \$1 billion.

There can be no normal justification of the progressive tax. Perhaps that is why the bureaucrats pretend it is proportionate taxation. Proportionate taxation we would gladly accept on the theory that those better able to pay should remove some of the burden from those least able to pay. The Bible explains this in its instruction on tithing. We are told we should give the Lord one tenth and if the Lord prosper us ten times as much, we should give ten times as much. But under our progressive income tax, computing Caesar's share is a little different. If a \$5000 a year man today is prospered 10 times, his income tax increases 53 times as much.

Does this help the little man? A man with a gross income of \$3500, a wife and two children will find when he has finished paying the hidden and indirect taxes, that the tax collector's share of his gross \$3500 is \$1059. Some suggest the answer to his problem is to tax the upper incomes even more—but what leeway is left? If the government confiscated all personal income above \$6000 a year, the increased revenue wouldn't pay the interest on the national debt.

No nation in history has ever survived a tax burden of one-third of its national income. Today, 31c out of every dollar earned is tax and of that 31c, 23c goes to the Federal government; leaving 8c to be shared by the state, county, and local community. No wonder we are told to ask for Federal aid! But wouldn't it make more sense to keep the money here in the first place instead of running it through that puzzle palace on the Potomac only to get it back minus a sizable carrying charge?

Lenin once said, "The way to destroy Capitalism is to debauch the currency and unobservedly confiscate the wealth of its citizens."

Here is the main battleground! We must reduce the government's supply of money and deny it the right to borrow.

Two years ago, I appeared before the House Ways and Means Committee as a representative of the motion picture industry to urge tax reform. This was an experience similar to going over the Niagara Falls in a barrel—the hard way, upstream. In a month of hearings, representatives of practically every segment of our society appeared before the committee. *All* of them urged some kind of tax reform. It was obvious that the majority of the committee had little sympathy with our plea, so it was no surprise when, several months later, the committee decided to hold new hearings. This time no volunteers were allowed. A hand-picked group of predominantly campus economists appeared and talked of plugging loopholes to increase the government's tax revenue. Most of these so-called loopholes are the legitimate deductions without which

the tax structure would have long since proved unworkable. The suggestions included disallowance of property taxes and interest on loans for income tax purposes and even the elimination of 100 per cent deductions of charitable contributions.

The biggest lobby in Washington pushing tax reform has a bill which will increase the government's tax take about \$18 billion. It is no coincidence that they have, on the other hand, recommendations for \$18 billion worth of welfare legislation. This measure will actually be presented as tax reduction with some cut in surtax rates.

Those of the liberal persuasion say they "reject the notion that the least government is the best government." They claim our citizens are not intelligent enough to spend their money properly. They feel the government should take the money through taxation and then buy the welfare programs for the masses which they are not smart enough to buy for themselves.

When the old fashioned idea of living within our means and paying something on the national debt is suggested, these same liberals tell us that "only State and local debt is bad." Through some exotic bookkeeping methods, they seem to feel that the Federal debt is meaningless. It is—it is incomprehensible.

If I had a four inch stack of thousand dollar bills in my hand, I'd be a millionaire. If we had the national debt of \$293 billion before us in thousand dollar bills, the pile would be more than 18 miles high. Maurice Stans, former budget director, has said that this debt is only the part of the iceberg which shows above the surface. Legislation already enacted into law has obligated our government to more than \$750 billion. Add to this the local and state debts plus the private debts of our citizens, and we find that we are mortgaged in an amount more than double the market value of every tangible asset and every foot of real estate in the United States.

When we point out the danger of more deficit spending, we are told, "we are sacrificing our security on the false altar of a balanced budget." This is not so. Our individual freedom and our free enterprise system are the very sources of our strength, and there can be little security any place in the free world if there isn't fiscal stability in the United States.

With no one using the term "socialism" to describe these encroaching controls, we find that today one out of seven of the nation's work force is on the public payroll. In just 15 years a 50 per cent increase in employees has been met with a 170 per cent increase in the public payroll. One fourth of our medicine is socialized. Sen. Harry Byrd estimates that forty million Americans receive some form of direct cash payment from government. We have a tax machine that in direct contravention to the Constitution is not designed to solely raise revenue but is used, openly and admittedly, to control and direct the economy and to equalize the earnings of our people.

DO NOT FORSAKE the other issues; but as Justice Oliver Wendell Holmes said, "Strike for the jugular. Reduce taxes and spending. Keep government poor and remain free." Write to your Congressman as individuals. Fifty letters from a group such as this means more than a resolution or a petition. Demand immediate tax reform which will reduce the percentage of the national income taken by government. There is a bi-partisan tax reform bill, the Herlong-Baker bill, now before the House Ways and Means Committee. A five year gradual reduction of rates makes it the best planned tax reform bill introduced in the last hundred years. For every billion saved in government spending, we can have a 2½ per cent reduction of income tax.

If your Congressman should say we must cut costs first and then reduce taxes—don't stand for it. Remind him that no government in history has ever voluntarily reduced itself in size. Governments don't tax to get the money they need. Governments will always find a need for the money they get.

There can only be one end to the war we are in. It won't go away if we simply try to outwait it. Wars end in victory or defeat. One of the foremost authorities on communism in the world today has said, we have 10 years. Not ten years to make up our minds, but ten years to win or lose—by 1970 the world will be all slave or all free.

In this land occurred the only true revolution in man's history. All other revolutions simply exchanged one set of rulers for another. Here for the first time the Founding Fathers—that little band of men so advanced beyond their time that the world has never seen their like since—evolved a government based on the idea that you and I have the God given right and ability within ourselves to determine our own destiny. Freedom is never more than one generation away from extinction—we didn't pass it on to our children in the bloodstream. It must be fought for, protected, and handed on for them to do the same, or one day we will spend our sunset years telling our children and our children's children what it was once like in the United States when men were free.

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November 17, 1961

Dear Ronnie:

Since I announced my candidacy for Governor of California, I have received a number of inquiries requesting information as to our campaign plans. I am writing to you as one of those who has participated in our past campaigns to give you a report on my personal plans and on the plans which are in progress for the campaign. I would appreciate it if you would pass on this information to others who may make inquiries of you in this respect.

I am looking forward to getting started in what I intend to make the most intensive campaign in California's history. However, because of commitments made long before my decision, I must concentrate during the next several weeks on completing the heavy schedule of writing, speaking and legal obligations already on my calendar. After the first of the year, with these commitments honored, I will be able to devote my entire time to the campaign.

I do want to assure you, however, that during this period we are going forward in organizing and mapping our overall campaign plans, and I will greatly appreciate it if you will take the time to send me any suggestions or observations you may have about any phase of the campaign. I would particularly like to know about your own availability to be an active participant in the campaign as you have so effectively done in the past. I am enclosing a card which can be used to send in this information if you so desire.

We are about to open a campaign headquarters office, and so that you will be aware of any activities and developments as they occur, I am taking the liberty of adding your name to their mailing list.

With kind regards,

Sincerely,

D

Mr. Ronald Reagan
1669 San Onofre
Pacific Palisades, California

November 17, 1961

Dear Ronnie:

Our efforts to reach you by telephone have failed as the number which we had previously used seems to be disconnected. I wonder, therefore, if you would either call me at MAdison 8-0448 or MAdison 0-1248, or send your telephone number along so that I might be in touch with you.

With kindest personal regards,

Sincerely,

d

nm

GR 7-746

Mr. Ronald Reagan
1669 San Onofre
Pacific Palisades, California

October 26, 1961

Dear Ronnie:

This is just a note to tell you how very much I appreciated your generous comments on my candidacy at your recent press conference in Santa Rosa.

I also read with interest your hard-hitting remarks on the Democratic Party. I would welcome the opportunity to discuss the coming campaign with you and I will call you next week after I return from the East to see if we can work out a mutually convenient time to get together.

Pat joins me in extending our very best wishes to you and Nancy.

Sincerely,

D

Mr. Ronald Reagan
1669 San Onofre
Pacific Palisades, California

Reagan, Ronald

fo lder
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Reagan, Ronald

Autographed photo file

To Nancy and Ronald Reagan
who in the Nixon home are real celebrities
and whose friendship we cherish
with every good wish from DN

Mailed 8-28-61 to Mr & Mrs. Ronald Reagan
1669 San Onofre *ONOFRE*
~~Beverly Hills~~, California

Pacific Palisades

wct

Also to Patty Reagan who in personality and poise
in worthy of her parents! from her friend RN

Folder
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x - 1122 copy

X - X - copy
wct

7-25-61

Reagan,
Ronald

Mr. Reagan:

Following our telephone conversation, I had our files checked and find that Mr. Nixon wrote to Mr. Maxwell on July 11th. A copy of the letter is enclosed.

As you will note, it was sent to The Chicago Tribune, since we did not know the name of the hospital at the time.

It may be that it is being held for him at his office, and perhaps you will want to send this copy to your friend in Chicago for his information and possible follow-through.

Many thanks,
Rose Mary Woods
Secretary to Mr. Nixon

Reagan, Ronald

Nixon for Governor

To: RN

Date: ~~3/21~~ 4/18

From: Al Moscow

Subject: Ronald Reagan

Distribution:

*file**Reagan, Ronald*

I reached Ron Reagan in Phoenix, Arizona, and he had not heard of the Jarvis attack. When I read him the essence of the two TV statements by Jarvis, Reagan said he thought you should lay off unless it became a major issue.

Reagan said he was "grateful" that you thought of making the statement, which I read to him, but he thought it might kick up more of a storm than Jarvis' accusations.

He explained that it is true he was a member of United World Federalists when it was formed after World War II but that he has long since resigned when he found there was no hope for a peaceful agreement with the Soviet Union. He has asked the Federalists to remove his name from their letterhead, etc, but that has not been done.

He himself will answer the question when and if it comes up--along with the Jarvis charges -- in any Q and A session he has.

Reagan wants you to know that he has given only the use of his name to the Lloyd Wright campaign, that he is out speaking to conservative groups, but has not appeared on the same platform with Wright.

He says he is staying out of the primary fight between you and Shell because he feels he can then be more effective in the final campaign on your behalf.

He believes he has quite a following among the conservative element; he has been talking generally on the factional fight in the Republican Party--and he ~~feels~~ feels he can go a long way in leading his conservatives back after the primary.

Says he got one of the ^{best} ovations in Riverside recently ~~when~~ when he told a pro-Shell audience that ~~that~~ they should pin their candidate down to a clear declaration that when the primary is over, we~~x~~ will all unite to beat Brown....

COPY

November 22, 1960

Mr. Edward L. Rada
749 Lakewood Place
Pasadena, California

Dear Mr. Rada:

Thank you so much for your good letter of November 14th. I know the Vice President is grateful for the thoughts you have expressed and for the active interest you have taken in these past weeks and months.

You can be sure the Vice President will continue to exercise vigorous leadership of the Republican Party in the months and years ahead and to ensure that effective representation is given to the over 33 million people who gave him their support in this election.

We certainly agree with you concerning Ronald Reagan's effective contribution to the campaign and have heard other excellent reports concerning his election eve presentation. I am sure Mr. Reagan can continue to play an important role in the Republican Party in the future and that the position he represented can be one of significance in the continued building of the Party in the years ahead.

The Vice President wishes to convey his sincere appreciation to you, as well as his very best personal wishes.

Yours sincerely,

Stanley E. McCaffrey
Executive Assistant
to the Vice President

Rada, Edward L.

Day file
x - Reagan, Ronald
x - x copy

SEM/vsj

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yes
She never star?
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Reagan

4/12/61

RN gave the following statement to TIME for a story they were doing:

(They asked for "folksy" type comment)

"Our friendship dates from the days that he represented the Screen Actor's Guild and I was a member of the House Labor Committee in 1947.

"I think the most accurate way to give my appraisal of him is in this way. He always has played in movies and on television the part of the good "guy." As distinguished from some others who traditionally play such parts, I have found in real life he is an even better guy than he is in the make-believe life of television and screen."

Reagan, Ronald

The following address was presented by Ronald Reagan, host and program supervisor of the General Electric Theatre, at the Annual Meeting of the Phoenix Chamber of Commerce on March 30, 1961.

ENCROACHING CONTROL

It must seem presumptuous to some of you for a member of my profession to stand here and attempt to talk on problems of the nation. It would be strange if it were otherwise. We in Hollywood are not unaware of the concept many of our fellow citizens have of us and of our industry. We realize that our merchandise is made up of tinsel, colored lights and a large measure of make-believe. It is also true that our business methods and practices have reflected this footlight glamour more than the very real side of our very real business.

However, a few years ago "a funny thing happened to us on the way to the theatre." Ugly reality came to our town on direct orders of the Kremlin. Hard core party organizers infiltrated our business. They created cells, organized Communist fronts, and for a time, deceived numbers of our people, who with the best of intentions, joined these fronts while still ignorant of their true purpose. The aim was to gain economic control of our industry and then subvert our screens to the dissemination of Communist propaganda.

Whatever the shortcomings, Hollywood had achieved a great deal. In the finest traditions of free enterprise, 70 per cent of the playing time of all the screens of the world had been captured by the output of the American film capitol. You may disagree sometimes with our "boy meets girl" plot, but all over the world our pictures were a window through which less fortunate humans had a glimpse of freedom and of our material comforts as well. The men in the Kremlin wanted this propaganda medium for their own destructive purposes.

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We now know of course that we only won an isolated battle. In the "spirit of Camp David" the Communist party has ordered once again the infiltration of the picture business as well as the theatre and television. They are crawling out from under the rocks and, memories being as short as they are, there are plenty of well-meaning but misguided people willing to give them a hand.

We don't mean to present ourselves as being able to run the circus now that we've seen the monkey, but it is possible we have an awareness not shared by many of our fellow citizens.

Everyone agrees that ideological struggle with Russia is the number one problem in the world. Millions of words are used almost daily to record the fluctuating temperature of the cold war. And yet, many men in high places in government and many who mould opinion in the press and on the airwaves, subscribe to a theory that we are

at peace and we must make no overt move which might endanger that peace. "Men cry peace but there is no peace." The inescapable truth is we are at war and we are losing the war simply because we don't or won't realize that we are in it.

True it is a strange war fought with unusual weapons, but we can't yell foul -- it is a declared war. Karl Marx established the cardinal principle that Communism and Capitalism cannot co-exist in the world together. Our way of life, our system, must be totally destroyed; then the world communist state will be erected on the ruins. In interpreting Marx, Lenin said, "It is inconceivable that the Soviet Republic should continue to exist for a long period side by side with imperialistic states. Ultimately, one or the other must conquer."

Last November, the communist parties of 81 countries held a convention in Moscow and on December 6, re-affirmed this principle of war to the death. In a 20,000 word manifesto, they called on Communists in countries where there were non-communist governments to be traitors and work for the destruction of their own governments by subversion and treason.

Only in that phase of the war which causes our greatest fear are we ahead -- the use of armed force. Thanks to the dedicated patriotism and realistic thinking of our men in uniform we would win a shooting war. But, this isn't a decisive factor in the Communist campaign. They never really intended to conquer us by force unless we yielded to a massive peace campaign and disarmed. Then, the Russians would resort to armed conflict if it could shortcut their time table with no great risk to themselves.

In 1923, Lenin said, "We will take eastern Europe, then we'll organize the hordes of Asia and we'll surround the United States -- that last bastion of capitalism we won't have to take, it will fall into our outstretched hand like over-ripe fruit."

Well, they've taken eastern Europe, they are organizing the hordes of Asia around the red colossus of China. Even now, it would appear we are preparing to drink the bitter cup of capitulation in Laos only partly diluted by face-saving devices. Cuba is a Soviet beachhead ninety miles off shore and more than 250,000 communist organizers are spread up and down Latin America.

Meanwhile, other communist tactics work on schedule. Bulgarin said, "The American working man is too well fed, we can't appeal to him, but when through inflation America has priced herself out of the world market and unemployment follows -- then we'll settle our debt with the United States."

American apathy is due at least in part to our belief that the small number of American Communists is evidence of weakness and a lack of threat. But, history makes no secret of the fact that Lenin became the leader of the world conspiracy on just that issue -- that the Communist part would remain a small dedicated, highly-trained cadre which would use and manipulate the masses when necessary. Lenin termed us the "willing idiots". In our life time, this dedicated handfull has enslaved one-third of the world's people on one-fourth of the earth's land surface.

The Communists are supremely confident of victory. They believe that you and I, under the constant pressure of the cold war, will give up one by one our democratic customs and traditions, only temporarily, of course! We'll adopt emergency totalitarian measures until one day we'll awaken to find we have grown so much like the enemy that we no longer have any cause for conflict.

Three months before his last visit to this country, Nikita Krushchev said, "We can't expect the American people to jump from Capitalism to Communism, but we can assist their elected leaders in giving them small doses of Socialism until they awaken one day to find they have Communism." This is not a new thought. In 1788, James Madison, told the Virginia convention, "Since the general civilization of mankind, I believe there are more instances of the abridgement of the freedom of the people by gradual and silent encroachment of those in power than by violet and sudden usurpations."

Others much more recently have counted on this with no realization they would one day be furthering the Soviet cause. A Socialist clergyman, writing in the New Leader, the Socialist magazine of 1927, called for a new strategy. He said Socialists should place themselves in government jobs and work for government ownership of power and control of railroads, banking and key industries. He called his program -- "Encroaching Control." Not too long ago, Norman Thomas, six times a candidate for President on the Socialist party ticket, commented that "the American people would never knowingly vote for Socialism but that under the name of liberalism, they would adopt every fragment of the Socialist program."

Appealing not to the worst, but the best in our natures, they have used our sense of fair play -- our willingness to comprise, and have perfected a technique of "foot in the door" legislation. Get any part of a proposed program accepted, then with the principle of governmental participation in that field established, work for expansion, always aiming at the ultimate goal -- a government that will someday be a big brother to us all.

Traditionally, one of the easiest first steps in imposing statism on a people has been government paid medicine. It is the easiest to present as a humanitarian project. No one wants to oppose care for the sick. Today, we have the costliest governmental medical program in the world in our Veterans Administration hospitals. All of us are agreed that a man wounded in the service of his country is entitled to the finest in medical and hospital care. But today three out of four Veterans Administration beds are filled with patients suffering diseases or injuries neither originated by, nor aggravated by military service. There are only 40,000 service connected disabilities in the United States, yet every year the Federal budget contains millions of dollars for additional Veterans Administration hospital building and expansion. Counting the twenty-three million of us who are veterans plus other governmental programs, one of four citizens are entitled to some form of government paid medical or hospital care.

Now, it is proposed that all people of social security age be given government paid medical and hospital care. Once again, emergency is invoked and we are given a picture of millions of senior citizens desperately needing medical care and unable to finance it. In all the emotional presentation, the backers of this program seem strangely reluctant to face the facts. In the last ten years, 127 million Americans have come under the protection of some form of medical and hospital insurance. This includes more than two-thirds of those of social security age and more than 70 per cent of all citizens. If the present rate of increase continues by 1970, 90 per cent of the population will be so insured. As nearly as can be determined, less than 10 per cent of our senior citizens require aid in meeting their medical needs.

The last session of Congress adopted a measure known as the Kerr-Mills bill to provide money for state administered aid to these people. However, without even waiting to see if this meets the problem, a revised version of the once defeated Forand bill is advocated to force all people into a compulsory government health insurance program, regardless of need. Why? Well, ex-Congressman Forand provides the answer. He says, "If we can only break through and get our foot in the door, then we

can expand the program after that." Walter Reuther has said his group makes no secrecy; they want nationalized health service for all. New American, the Socialist magazine writes, "The Forand bill will not be paid for on the insurance principle according to factors of estimated risk. It will be paid for through the tax mechanisms of Social Security ---- Once the bill is passed, this nation will be provided with a mechanism for socialized medicine."

In 1937, Social Security started with a 2 per cent contribution on \$3,000 of incomes; now it is 6 per cent of \$4,800 and if the proposed expansions plus the medical program are adopted by 1969, it will be 11 per cent of \$5,000. It is no secret that pressure is being exerted to remove even the \$5,000 ceiling and make social security payments be based on total gross income.

Social Security was never intended to replace private savings, pensions or insurance. It was to provide a basis for savings so that outright destitution would not follow unemployment by reason of death, disability or old age. In that light, the actuarial experts in charge estimated in 1943 that by 1957 Social Security benefit payments would total \$1.2 billions per year but the temptation to politicians to vote people a raise particularly in election years was too great. In 1957, the total outgo was more than \$7 billions and in 1959, outgo began exceeding income. The recipients of social security benefits today will collect \$65 billions more than they paid in. You and I, who are paying into this program are unfunded to an amount between \$300 - \$600 billions.

The average citizen has been led to believe he and his employer are contributing to a fund and that some day he will call upon this, his own money, to carry him over his non-earning years. But this isn't what social security representatives said before the United States Supreme Court. They stated social security was not an insurance program and was not based on any actuarial standards. They stated that social security dues are a tax for the general use of the government and the payment of that tax does not automatically entitle anyone to benefits. Benefit payments are a welfare program which can be curtailed or cancelled anytime Congress should so decide.

And what of our sons -- the young man joining the work force in the next few years? He will be taxed to try and catch up on that mounting deficit. If he could have his social security tax to invest in private insurance, it would provide for almost double the benefits provided by Social Security.- Nor is this the only price in individual freedom.

The press recently told of a group whose religious belief forbade their participation in any government welfare group. Their property was seized and their cattle sold at auction to enforce their payment of social security taxes.

In education, the foot in the door was the \$900 million National Defense Education Act of 1958. The excuse was, as usual, cold war. Russia had put a sputnik into orbit; obviously, our educational system must be at fault. Now the largest spending lobby in Washington is promoting a \$2½ billion program to alleviate crowded schools, underpaid teachers and bankrupt school districts.

Again, the facts seem strangely at variance. Ninety-nine and one-half per cent of the nation's school districts have not even approached their bonded limit. A 35 per cent increase in students over the last decade has been matched by a 134 per cent increase in spending by the local communities -- an increase of 10 million students has seen class room building for 15 million. Five hundred colleges, as of this moment, can take an additional 200,000 students without adding so much as a desk or chair. We are told we must build 60,000 classrooms a year for the next ten years but they

forget to tell us we've been building 68,000 a year for the last five years and that continuation of this rate will give us a surplus of classrooms by 1970.

Of course we want teachers to be paid adequately and we are doing something about it. Their average pay has risen in the last few years from \$3100 to \$5300 annually. The truth is not one shred of evidence has been presented that federal aid of any kind is required. Could we possibly believe that three-fourths of one billion dollars a year in federal aid could solve any great emergency when we are spending nearly twenty billion dollars a year at the local level.

Federal aid is the foot in the door to federal control. In spite of their denials their own words betray them. The Director of Public Education of the State of Washington tells of the two year struggle of his state to meet the rigid requirements of the National Director of Education under the present act. He says, "This is federal control by indirection -- all the more dangerous because it poses as a federal handout."

A former president of the National Education Association states publicly; "We might have to have temporary federal control to bring about integration in the South."

A former chairman of the President's youth fitness program says, "We can no longer afford local management of the schools. We must have a national school system to compete on equal terms with Russia."

The Department of Health, Education and Welfare has quadrupled its staff and admits it is working to create national standards of education and a national curriculum.

In short, federal aid is the first step in a federal school system with teachers and subjects removed from parental control on the theory that a bureau in Washington is better qualified to supervise the upbringing of our youth.

Twenty-seven years ago, our farmers were told that a federal subsidy did not mean federal control. Now we have seen a rancher, Evetts Haley, Jr., fined \$4,000 for raising wheat on his own land and feeding it to his own cattle. The Supreme Court upheld his conviction with a single sentence ruling -- "Yes, an agency of the federal government has the right to tell an American citizen what he can grow on his own land for his own use."

Today, we have curbed the production of a surplus by making it so financially attractive to produce a surplus that we own enough wheat to bake twenty-five loaves of bread for every human being alive in the world. In the State of New Mexico, citizens have learned they can rent state-owned land for 25¢ an acre and immediately apply for and receive \$9 an acre from the federal government to not plant that land.

All of the "farm mess" is concerned with the 20 per cent of agriculture coming under government regulation and subsidy. Eighty per cent of our agricultural economy is out in the free market of supply and demand. It would seem that the answer to the "farm mess" would be to free the other 20 per cent of governmental regimentation. But, what is being advocated? We are told that the only solution to the problem is to bring the other eighty per cent into the government program. To that end a plan is advanced that would result in the licensing of every farm in the United States with complete governmental regulation of production and price. Proponents of the measure admit it will require thousands of additional government employees, more subsidy on a permanent basis and reduction of supply to raise food prices 15 to 25 per cent. As an example, meat would be reduced in quantity to about what we knew under rationing in World War II.

Thomas Jefferson said, "If we let Washington tell us when to sow and when to reap, the Nation shall soon want for bread."

Today, no one denies the American people would resist the nationalization of industry. But, in defiance of this attitude, the federal government owns and operates more than 19,000 businesses covering 47 lines of activity from rum distilling to the manufacture of surgical equipment. The estimated book value of 700 governmental corporations is \$260 billions. Operating tax free, dividend free, rent free in direct competition with its own citizens, the government loses billions each year in these businesses.

The next time you are caught in a traffic jam take satisfaction in the knowledge that one of these government corporations built a six lane highway in Spain. It runs 15 miles from Madrid to a gambling casino.

All of these things have led to the growth of a collection of internal powers and bureaucratic institutions against which the individual citizen is virtually helpless. A permanent structure of government beyond the reach of Congress and actually capable of dictating policy. This power, under whatever name you choose, is the very essence of totalitarianism.

A year ago, a sub-committee of Congress reported its findings in the field of Federal employees. There are almost 2½ million. In 1942, there was one top salaried executive for every 89 employees; today, there is one for every 17. The committee further reported it found little evidence that any bureau, agency, or commission created in answer to an emergency ever went out of existence after the emergency disappeared.

A case in point -- Congress ordered the liquidation of the Spruce Products Corporation in 1920. Thirty years later, it was still in existence. This corporation was founded in World War I to find spruce wood for airplane fuselages.

Some people attempt to justify government in business on the grounds of greater efficiency due to central power. An example of this efficiency can be found in the Claims Department of the Veterans Administration insurance program. In that department, three government employees take double the time to perform the task normally assigned to one employee in a private insurance company.

Well, we can do something about it! We must inform ourselves on the proposals pending in Congress. Look beyond the foot in the door to the ultimate aim. Weigh the price we must pay in individual liberty and whether these programs qualify as things the people can't do for themselves. And then write to your Congressmen and Senators and don't forget to write now and then just to say "well done" to your representative when he has acquitted himself well on the firing line.

But remember, none of these extensions of socialism could be affected without money. The fodder upon which our government has fed and grown beyond the consent of the governed is the fruit of the tax system whose only consistency is that a levy once imposed is never removed. An excise tax on telephones imposed during the Korean War was to curb our use of phones during the emergency and really wasn't intended for revenue. The war is over but the tax lingers on -- the government has discovered it needs the revenue. This particular tax, plus some of the hundreds of hidden and indirect taxes that burden us, accounts for one-third of your telephone bill. One hundred such taxes account for one-half the price of a loaf of bread, one-fourth the cost of an automobile, one-half your gas and oil.

Once we were told the income tax would never be more than 2 per cent and that

only from the rich. Now in our lifetime, this law has grown from 31 words to more than 440,000. We received the progressive tax direct from Karl Marx who designed it as the prime essential of a socialist state. In the surtax brackets, the steepest rate of increase occurs through the middle income range where are to be found the bulk of our small business men, professional people and supervisory personnel -- the people Marx said should be taxed out of existence. At sixteen or eighteen thousand dollars of income, a man reaches the 50 per cent tax rate but in New York, the state supreme court says a man of \$14,000 income is so poor he is entitled to subsidized public housing. From 50 per cent on up to the confiscatory 91 per cent rate, the government can only justify these brackets on the basis of being punitive, for the gross revenue derived from all the tax at 50 per cent or better is less than three-fourths of \$1 billion.

There can be no moral justification of the progressive tax. Perhaps, that is why they pretend to us it is proportionate taxation. Proportionate taxation we gladly accept -- the theory that those better able to pay should remove some of the burden from those least able to pay. The Bible explains this in its instruction on tithing. We are told we should give the Lord one tenth and if the Lord prospers us ten times as much, we give ten times as much. But, under our progressive income tax, computing Caesar's share is a little different. A man of average income who has prospered ten times as much will find his income tax has increased 53 times as much.

Does this help the little man? A man with a gross income of \$3500 a wife and two children will find when he has finished paying the hidden and indirect taxes, that the tax collector's share of his gross \$3500 is \$1059. Some suggest the answer to his problem is to tax the upper incomes even more -- but what leeway is left? If the government confiscated all personal income above \$6,000 a year, the increased revenue wouldn't pay the interest on the national debt.

No nation in history has ever survived a tax burden of one-third of its national income. Today, 31¢ out of every dollar earned is tax and of that 31¢, 23¢ goes to the federal government; leaving 8¢ to be shared by state, county and local community. No wonder we are told to ask for federal aid! But wouldn't it make more sense to keep the money here in the first place instead of running it through that puzzle palace on the Potomac only to get it back minus a sizable carrying charge?

Lenin, in 1923, said; "The way to destroy Capitalism is to debauch the currency. Through a process of planned inflation, a government can quietly and unobservedly confiscate the wealth of its citizens."

Henry VII substituted copper for silver in his coins, and we have been no less deliberate in our inflationary policies. Our dollar has lost more than half its purchasing power in twenty years. Of course, we are told that incomes have kept pace and that we are earning twice as much so we are still holding our own. This reasoning overlooks the part played by the progressive tax which is based on the number of dollars earned -- not their value.

As a man doubles his earnings to maintain the same purchasing power, he moves up through successive surtax brackets, and the vicious cycle begins -- he must earn additional dollars to meet his new tax liability. The man who earned \$5,000 a year in 1940, must earn \$14,000 today to break even and pay his increased surtax. The \$10,000 a year man faces an increase of \$12,000 in his tax bill and must now earn \$31,000 just to maintain the same purchasing power.

Would anyone care to project these figures ahead just 13 years, keeping the

same annual rate of inflation and the same tax rate, and even pretend that free enterprise will exist? By 1975, the \$5,000 a year man will have to earn \$33,000 and the \$10,000 a year man will have to earn \$84,000 just to maintain their 1940 purchasing power and standard of living. And, a \$50,000 a year man will have to earn \$835,000 to break even.

Here is the main battleground! We must reduce the supply of money and deny the right to borrow.

Two years ago, I appeared before the House Ways and Means Committee as a representative of the motion picture industry to urge tax reform. This was an experience similar to going over Niagara Falls in a barrel -- the hard way, upstream. In a month of hearings, representatives of practically every segment of our society appeared before the committee. All of them urged some kind of tax reform. It was obvious that the majority of the committee had little sympathy with our plea, so it was no surprise when, several months later, the committee decided to hold new hearings. This time no volunteers were allowed. A hand-picked group of predominantly campus economists appeared and talked of plugging loopholes to increase the government's tax revenue. Most of these so-called loopholes are the legitimate deductions without which the whole tax structure would have long since proved unworkable. The suggestions included disallowance of property taxes and interest on loans for income tax purposes and even the elimination of 100 per cent deductions of charitable contributions. The biggest lobby in Washington pushing tax reform has a bill which will increase the government's tax take about \$18 billion. It is no coincidence that they have, on the other hand, recommendations for \$18 billion worth of welfare legislation. This measure will actually be presented as tax reduction with some cut in surtax rates.

Those of the liberal persuasion say they "reject the notion that the least government is the best government."

They claim our citizens are not intelligent enough to spend their money properly. They feel the government should take the money through taxation and then buy the welfare programs for the masses which they are not smart enough to buy for themselves.

When the old fashioned idea of living within our means and paying something on the National debt is suggested, these same liberals tell us that "only State and local debt is bad." Through some exotic bookkeeping methods, they seem to feel that the Federal debt is meaningless. It is -- it is incomprehensible.

If I had a four inch stack of thousand dollar bills in my hand, I'd be a millionaire. If we had the national debt of \$293 billion before us in thousand dollar bills, the pile would be more than 18 miles high. Maurice Stans, former budget director, has said that this debt is only the part of the iceberg which shows above the surface. Legislation already enacted into law has obligated our government to more than \$750 billion. Adding to this the local and state debts plus the private debts of our citizens, we find that we are mortgaged in an amount more than double the market value of every tangible asset and every foot of real estate in the United States.

When we point out the danger of more deficit spending, we are told, "we are sacrificing our security on the false altar of a balanced budget." Well, our individual freedom and our free enterprise system are the very sources of our strength and there can be no security any place in the free world if there isn't fiscal stability in the United States.

Today, with no one using the term Socialism to describe encroaching controls, we find one out of seven of the nation's work force on the public payroll. In 15 years, a 50 per cent increase in employees has been met with a 170 per cent increase in the public payroll. One fourth of medicine is socialized. Senator Byrd estimates that forty million Americans receive some form of direct cash payment from government. We have a tax machine that in direct contravention to the Constitution is not designed to raise revenue but is used openly and admittedly to control and direct the economy and to equalize the earnings of our people.

Do not forsake the other issues but as Justice Oliver Wendell Holmes said, "Strike for the jugular. Reduce Taxes and spending. Keep government poor and remain free." Write as individuals. Fifty letters from a group such as this means more than a resolution or a petition. Demand immediate tax reform which will reduce the percentage of the national income taken by government. There is a bipartisan tax reform bill -- the Herlong-Baker bill now before the House Ways and Means Committee. A five year gradual reduction of rates makes it the best planned tax reform bill introduced in the last hundred years. For every billion saved in government spending, we can have a $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent reduction of income tax.

If your Congressman should say we must cut costs first and then reduce taxes -- don't stand for it. Remind him that no government in history has ever voluntarily reduced itself in size. Government doesn't tax to get the money it needs. Government will always find a need for the money it gets.

There can only be one end to the war we are in. It won't go away if we simply try to outwait it. Wars end in victory or defeat. One of the foremost authorities on Communism in the world today has said, we have ten years. Not ten years to make up our minds, but ten years to win or lose -- by 1970 the world will be all slave or all free.

In this land, occurred the only true revolution in man's history. All other revolutions simply exchanged one set of rulers for another. Here for the first time the Founding Fathers -- that little band of men so advanced beyond their time that the world has never seen their like since -- evolved a government based on the idea that you and I have the God given right and ability within ourselves to determine our own destiny. But Freedom is never more than one generation away from extinction -- we didn't pass it on to our children in the bloodstream. It must be fought for, protected and handed on for them to do the same.

You and I must do this, or one day we will spend our sunset years telling our children and our children's children, what it once was like in the United States when men were free.

End of remarks made by Ronald Reagan.

*Compliments of John and Maureen Anberg
5838 Calle del Sud
Phoenix 18, Arizona*

January 19, 1961

Dear Nancy and Ronnie:

As my term of office as Vice President draws to a close, I want to take this opportunity to tell you how much I appreciated all that you did in my behalf during the 1960 Presidential campaign.

I realize how much easier it would be for someone in your position to avoid taking sides on controversial questions which might adversely affect the popularity which is so essential for continued success in your chosen profession. For that reason, I am particularly grateful for the support which you gave so courageously and unselfishly. I only regret that my efforts could not have been just that extra bit more effective which would have brought victory for those who worked so hard for our cause.

I hope it will not be too long before we meet again so that I can express my appreciation personally. In the meantime, Pat joins me in sending our best wishes for the New Year.

Sincerely,

Mr. and Mrs. Ronald Reagan
1258 North Amalfi Drive
Pacific Palisades, California

September 2, 1960

Alberti, Jules

Memorandum

To: Jules Alberti
Celebrities for Nixon-Lodge
Volunteers for Nixon-Lodge

From: Stan McCaffrey 

Mrs. Adela Rogers St. Johns has indicated a number of names she feels would be interested in our cause. Included among them are James Cagney and Jerry Wald. This is passed along for your information.

She also suggests Walt Disney's name, and that the right man might get Ronnie Reagan to come along.

folder
x - St. Johns, Adela Rogers
x - Reagan, Ronald
x - Cagney, James

SEM:ic

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Reagan, Ronald

August 8, 1960

Dear Ronnie:

I wanted to send this note to express my appreciation for your letter of July 15.

Your thoughtful observations concerning the Democratic proceedings contained some excellent guidelines for us to follow in Chicago, and I hope you found the results favorable. I was particularly interested by your discussion of the non-voters, and in that regard think you will enjoy reading the enclosed copy of a speech by Raymond Moley before the Republican Associates of Los Angeles.

I shall be counting on your support during the weeks ahead and hope that you will continue to send your thoughtful suggestions and comments ^{as} the campaign progresses.

With kind regards,

Sincerely,



Richard Nixon

Mr. Ronald Reagan
1669 San Onofre Drive
Pacific Palisades, California

Encl Moley Speech

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X - X copy

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FYI

~~BOB HALDEMAN~~

~~BOB FINCH~~

Reproduced at the Richard Nixon Presidential Library

letter from: Ronald Reagan
1669 San Onofre Drive
Pacific Palisades, California

Excellently done
July 15, 1968
many thanks
Bassett - Use him
as speaking partner
pass with
He would be
a hit!

Dear Mr. Vice Pres.

I know this is presumptuous of me but I'm passing on some thoughts after viewing the Convention here in L. A.

Somehow the idea persists that someone should put an end to the traditional demonstrations which follow each nomination. True they once had their place when their only purpose was to influence the delegates with in the convention hall. Now, however, TV has opened a window onto convention deliberations and the "demonstration" is revealed as a synthetic time waster which only serves to belittle us in what should be one of our finer moments. One has a feeling that general gratitude would be the reward for anyone who would once and for all declare the "demonstration" abandoned.

Starting with the opening speech and continuing through all the speeches until Kennedy's acceptance speech, I thought the Democrats could pick up some campaign money by selling the collection of addresses as, "talks suitable for any patriotic occasion with platitudes and generalities guaranteed." I do not include Kennedy's acceptance speech because beneath the generalities I heard a frightening call to arms. Unfortunately he is a powerful speaker with an appeal to the emotions. He leaves little doubt that his idea of the "challenging new world" is one in which the Federal Govt. will grow bigger and do more and

2.

and of course spend more. I know there must be some short sighted people in the Republican Party who will advise that the Republicans should try to "out liberal" him. To my opinion this would be fatal.

You were kind enough to write me and comment on the "talk" I had given and which you had read. That is why I'm presuming on your busy day with these thoughts. I have been speaking on this subject in more than thirty-eight states to audiences of Democrats and Republicans. Invariably the reaction is a standing ovation - not for me but for the views expressed. I am convinced that America is economically conservative and for that reason I think someone should force the Democrats to publish the "retail price" for this great new wave of "public service" they promise. I don't pose as an infallible pundit but I have a strong feeling that the twenty million non votes in this country just might be conservatives who have cynically concluded the two parties offer no choice between them where fiscal stability is concerned. No Republican no matter how liberal is going to woo a Democratic vote, but a Republican bucking the give away trend might re-create some voters who have been staying home.

One last thought - shouldn't someone tag Mr. Kennedy's bold new imaginative program with its proper age? Under the tousled boyish hair cut it is still old Karl Marx - first launched a century ago. There is nothing new in the idea of a government being Big Brother to us all. Hitler called

3.

his "State Socialism" and way before him it was "benevolent monarchy."

I apologize for taking so much of your time but I have such a yearning to hear ~~fr~~ some one come before us and talk specifics instead of generalities. I'm sure the American people do not want the government paid services at "any price" and if we collectively can't afford "free this and that" they'd like to know it before they buy and not after it is entrenched behind another immovable government bureau.

You will be very much in my prayers in the days ahead.

Sincerely,

(signed) Ronnie Reagan



OFFICE OF THE VICE PRESIDENT
WASHINGTON

December 17, 1959

Dear Ronald:

I greatly appreciated your letter of December 11 and was particularly happy to learn that you will be broadcasting the description of the Rose Parade.

As you can imagine, the Pasadena Committee has ~~my~~ pretty heavily scheduled that day but I shall be on the lookout for you because I, too, would enjoy the opportunity of a visit if we can work it into the day's activities.

Pat joins me in sending our ~~best~~ very best wishes for the Christmas Season.

Sincerely,

RN

COPY

December 17, 1959

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I greatly appreciated your letter of December 11 and was particularly happy to learn that you will be broadcasting the description of the Rose Parade.

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Pat joins me in sending our very best wishes for the Christmas Season.

Sincerely,


Richard Nixon

Mr. Ronald Reagan
1669 San Onofre Drive
Pacific Palisades, California

Reagan, Ronald

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RN/rmw/rd

| DOMESTIC SERVICE | |
|--|-------------------------------------|
| Check the class of service desired; otherwise this message will be sent as a fast telegram | |
| TELEGRAM | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| DAY LETTER | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| NIGHT LETTER | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |

WESTERN UNION TELEGRAM

1211 (4-55)

W. P. MARSHALL, PRESIDENT

| INTERNATIONAL SERVICE | |
|---|--------------------------|
| Check the class of service desired; otherwise the message will be sent at the full rate | |
| FULL RATE | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| LETTER TELEGRAM | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| SHORE-SHIP | <input type="checkbox"/> |

| NO. WDS.-CL. OF SVC. | PD. OR COLL. | CASH NO. | CHARGE TO THE ACCOUNT OF | TIME FILED |
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| | | | O.B. - 10/8/59 | |

Send the following message, subject to the terms on back hereof, which are hereby agreed to

Mr. Harry Joe Brown
c/o Ronald Reagan Testimonial Dinner
Masquers Club House
1765 North Sycamore Avenue
Hollywood, California

I am delighted to extend greetings and congratulations to my good friend, Ronald Reagan, at the testimonial dinner being given in his honor October 9.

Although I am unable personally to be with his many friends and admirers for ~~YBMX~~ for this occasion, I do want to send him, from all the Nixons, our very best wishes for health and happiness in the years ahead.

Sincerely,

R.
Richard Nixon

XXXXXX Ronald Reagan

folder
x - message, 10/8/59

dsh

COPY

June 18, 1959

Reagan, Ronald

Dear Ronald:

Bob Christenberry sent me a copy of your address "Business, Ballots and Bureaus" that you made in New York recently.

I want you to know that I thought you did an excellent job of analyzing our present tax situation and the attitudes that have contributed to it. In recent months I have been greatly encouraged by the apparent trend on the part of the American people to question the "Tax and tax, spend and spend, ...elect and elect" philosophy. Speeches such as yours should do much to cause some solid thinking about the inherent dangers in this philosophy with the final result being a nationwide demand for reform.

I hope that you will have many opportunities to repeat your wise words.

With all good wishes,

Sincerely,

cdp
Richard Nixon

P.S. As I read your speech, I recalled our first meeting in 1947 when we discussed some of the labor relations problems in the motion picture industry.

R.N.

Mr. Ronald Reagan
CBS - Television City
7300 Beverly Boulevard
Hollywood 46, California

make folder
c - Taxes
x - copy for AW
x - Christenberry, Bob

AW:js

COPY

Regan, Ronald

July 6, 1959

Dear Ronald:

I greatly appreciated your letter. Since writing you, our Cabinet Committee on Price Stability has issued a report, a copy of which I am enclosing for your information. As we make reports in the future I shall see that you are included on our mailing list.

I hope that you will continue your very effective speeches. You have the ability of putting complicated technical ideas into words everyone can understand. Those of us who have spent a number of years in Washington too often lack the ability to express ourselves in this way.

With every good wish,

Sincerely,

DN

Richard Nixon

Mr. Ronald Reagan
1669 San Onofre Drive
Pacific Palisades, California

folder
x-Cabinet Committee on Price Stability
x-RN dictated

RN/rmw/rd

day letter

COPY

official business 10/2/59

Mr. Harry Joe Brown
Masquers Club House
1765 North Sycamore Avenue
Hollywood, California

Deeply regret that I shall not have the pleasure of participating personally in testimonial dinner for Ronald Reagan on October 9 because of commitment I have in Dallas that day, followed by one in Oregon on the following day. A message for the occasion will be forthcoming. With appreciation for your thoughtfulness in inviting me and best wishes for what I know will be a memorable evening for all those fortunate enough to be in attendance. Regards,

Dick Nixon

Testimonial dinner honoring Ronald Reagan
x - Brown, Harry Joe - folder
x - folder - Ronald Reagan

RONALD REAGAN

FYI
June 27, 1959

Dear Mr. Vice President

JUN 29 1959

You were very kind to write me about my talk and I feel honored that you took the time to read it. I am grateful too for the reassurance your letter gives me in continuing to speak on such a controversial matter.

"General Electric" has had me touring quite a bit in the past few years and I have been speaking on this subject in every section of the country. I might add, the subject and material are my own, General E. Co. has never suggested in any way what I should or should not say.

During the last year particularly, I have been amazed at the reaction to this talk. Audiences are actually militant in their expression that "something must be done". The only adverse opinion in the last two years was an editorial in a local "teamster union" paper which I accept as further evidence that "sound thinking"

RONALD REAGAN

is on our side.

In several instances this talk was broadcast and here too the reaction as evidenced by "mail" was unanimous in support of "sound economy". I am convinced there is a ground swell of economic conservatism building up which could reverse the entire tide of present day "statism". As a matter of fact we seem to be in one of those rare moments when the American people with that wisdom which is the strength of Democracy are ready to say "enough". Such a wave of feeling marked the end of the "Ezra era". Prohibition was ended in the same way with people (even those who opposed drinking) deciding that the wrong method had been tried.

Well I'd better stop or you'll have another "speech" to read.

Again my thanks to you and very best wishes -

Sincerely
Ronald

COPY

September 23, 1959

Dear Ronald:

There is probably nothing quite as heartwarming after a trip like the one we have just completed as receiving a letter such as yours upon our return. You were most generous in your comments, and I want you to know how much I appreciated your thoughtfulness in writing as you did.

I was most interested to have your thoughts on the ideological struggle, and in my opinion your analysis of the nature of the basic conflict between the Free World and the Communist bloc is exactly right. Certainly all Americans need to recognize as clearly as you do the fundamental dishonesty of the phrase "peaceful co-existence" as interpreted and practiced by the Reds. Because of your interest, I thought you might like to have the enclosed copies of some of my recent speeches in which I discussed this in more detail.

Pat joins me in extending to you and your family our very best wishes.

Sincerely,


Richard Nixon

Mr. Ronald Reagan
1669 San Onofre Drive
Pacific Palisades, California

Reagan, Ronald

Folder file

x-X copy
x - Russian trip, gen. comm.
Encl: AL VFW A Dental A trip booklet

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S-carded



COPY

Christenberry, Bob

June 17, 1959

Dear Bob:

This is just a note to thank you for your letter of June 3 enclosing a copy of an address by Ronald Reagan.

I have been greatly encouraged to note within the last few months the remarkable increase of interest on the part of the American people in the issue of taxes and spending. At long last the philosophy of "Tax and tax, spend and spend" is being questioned. I hope the result is not "... elect, elect" but repudiation.

Ronald Reagan's objective look at this attitude and the destructive results inherent in it is splendid and I hope he has the opportunity to repeat his excellent speech frequently throughout the land.

With all good wishes,

Sincerely,

R/N

Richard Nixon

The Honorable Robert K. Christenberry
Acting Postmaster
New York 1, New York

folder
x - Reagan, Ronald
s - subj: Taxes
x - copy for AW

AW:js

RONALD REAGAN DEC 14 1959

Eye
Don

Dec. 11

Dear Mr. Vice Pres.

I have just learned you and your fine family will be an important part of the Rose Parade, New Years Day. It seems I'll be talking about you as I am broadcasting the description of the parade for ABC-TV. I hope there will be an opportunity some time during the many activities to talk to you as well. At any rate we shall look forward to seeing you.

Nancy joins me in wishing you all the best for the Holiday season.

Sincerely
Ronald

The Danger of Losing Our

The following are excerpts from an address by Ronald Reagan, actor and anti-Communist leader, at the recent annual dinner for the medical staff given by the board of directors of the Huntington Memorial Hospital.—The Editor.

AT FIRST glance I'm sure some of you will question the pertinence of drawing a parallel between the great problems besetting the world today and a jurisdictional dispute involving a handful (no more than 26,000 workers) in the Motion Picture Industry more than a decade ago. Yet the parallel is there, like a scale model of the real thing.

On the surface two unions claimed the right to a type of work known as "set erecting." Some 43 Unions and Guilds close up sides in the foolishness of a jurisdictional strike. Ugly violence flared, cars were overturned, homes bombed, men maimed and injured.



RONALD REAGAN

The Actors' Guild elected to honor its basic contract and dare the massed pickets—many of whom were supplied by Harry Bridges' Maritime Union. Daily the little glamour starlets and the heroes and bad men of fiction rode through the lines, kneeling on the floors of police-escorted buses to escape the flying rocks. All of this took place in the most publicized spot on earth and yet today right in Hollywood among these same picture workers there is great confusion. Some of those who risked the dang-

The liberal campaigns for more and more participation by the Federal Government in areas heretofore the province of the state, community and individual. The only common denominator needed to win their support of any legislation is the extent to which it will increase the power and authority of the central government.

It would be immoral and the height of folly to infer these people are less patriotic than ourselves. They are sincerely motivated by the most humanitarian of ideals, but it would be equally foolish to let them have their way without opposition. If someone is setting fire to the house, it doesn't really matter if he is a deliberate arsonist or just a fool playing with matches, the damage will be the same.

Free Economy the Best Defense

We can lose our freedom all at once by succumbing to Russian aggression, or we can lose it gradually by installations—the result is slavery. Professor Schlesinger says "The political argument for the welfare state is that the welfare state is the best insurance against revolution". This just isn't true. Our defense against communism is individual freedom and our free economy.

This fight isn't new. In 1917 one of the truly great labor statesmen, Samuel Gompers, founder of the A.F.L. said, "Compulsory social insurance is in its essence undemocratic and it cannot remove or prevent poverty. The workers of America adhere to voluntary institutions in preference to compulsory systems, which are held to be not only impracticable, but a menace to their rights, welfare and their liberty. Compulsory sickness insurance for workers is based upon the theory that they are unable to look after their own interests and the state must interpose its authority and wisdom and assume the relation of parent or guardian."

Under high flown phrases "freedom from want," "human rights," etc., we see the Federal Government laying its hand on housing, health, farming, industry and education.

Federal Aid to Education

school system in Washington so that it will be easier to apply concentrated pressure.

Medicine and Statism

Medicine is an area dear to the heart of the statist. Government participation can be so easily justified on humanitarian grounds. No one wants to appear unsympathetic to those in need of medical care.

Today this country has the costliest government hospital plan in the world—the Veterans Administration program. No one of us opposes the idea that a man disabled in the service of his country should be given the finest of medical and hospital care. I'm sure no one protested some years ago when it was suggested that a veteran not wounded in military service, but who was in need of medical attention and destitute, should be cared for in a V. A. hospital if the bed was not required for a patient with a service-connected disability. Today 3 out of 4 V. A. hospital beds are filled with patients suffering diseases or injuries neither originated by nor aggravated by military service. And each year the budget provides for expansion

of the V. A. hospital facilities.

During the 86th Congress, former Congressman Forand introduced a bill, HR 4700, to provide a National program of government health insurance. His bill was overwhelmingly rejected. Now a re-write of that bill, limiting the benefits of citizens of Social Security age, is introduced. Proponents of the measure present an emotional appeal describing the plight of millions of senior citizens, ailing and without the means to provide adequate care. To oppose this measure is to be accused of throwing our elder citizens out to die. But what are the facts?

In the last ten years, 127 million Americans have acquired some form of medical or hospital insurance. Seventy percent of our people are so protected, including 2/3rds of our senior citizens. At the present rate of increase, it is estimated that 90 percent of the population will be covered by 1970.

As nearly as we can determine, the problem involves less than 10 percent of the elderly who would not be able to finance needed medical care. To this end, the 86th Congress adopted the Kerr-Mills bill to provide Federal funds to the states.

Congress

Congress, soon to be assembled, is a mirror of the many images of America. Are there any cracks in it? Some, says a long time gazer into the looking glass, who also concludes with a hope the democratic process can provide the glue.
—The Editor.

By Arthur Edson

WASHINGTON

CONGRESS comes back to work Wednesday, and anyone who hangs around it much will soon be bored, amused, excited, irritated, bored, perplexed, depressed, impressed, bored.

It's easy to be angered at, or enamored with, a President. We always venerate a Supreme Court when it supports the President and damn it unsparingly when it

Independent
Star - News

Field



Freedom by Installments

Without waiting for this to be put into effect, the advocates of the Insurance measures claim the only answer to the problem is compulsory government health insurance for all, regardless of need. Never mind if the individual is already insured, has an ample income or possesses great wealth. Perhaps there is a clue to their true purpose in remarks made by now Ex-Congressman Forand who has said, "that if we could only break through and get our foot inside the door, then we could expand the program after that. Like an echo comes a pamphlet from the Socialist party entitled, "The Case for Socialized Medicine." It says "we can do everything possible to encourage Federal intervention, the financing of medical costs on a bit by bit basis, and we can work to direct such intervention, so that if it isn't socialized medicine proper, at least it paves the way for socialized medicine." It would be well for us to keep in mind that if you socialize the doctor, you can socialize the patient as well.

Social Security and Taxes

The flagship of the liberal cause is Social Security. It

is offered as the proven vehicle for the medical insurance program. We are told that here is a government insurance program in which we and our employers pay into a fund so that someday in our non-earning years we will call on this, our own money, to see us through.

Of course this isn't what officials of Social Security told the Supreme Court in a recent lawsuit. They said Social Security wasn't actually insurance—but they used that term to sell it to the people. Social Security dues are a tax for the general use of the government and payment of that tax does not automatically entitle anyone to the receipt of benefits. The benefits are a welfare program which can be cancelled or curtailed by Congress at any time.

In 1935 that tax was 2 per cent of \$3,000 of income. Today it is 6 per cent of \$4,800. If this medical aid bill is passed, the individual and employers' combined contribution will, by 1968, increase from \$288.00 to \$444.00. This is based on a ceiling of \$5,200 of income, but the Secretary of Health Education and welfare recently told a congressional committee he foresees a ceiling of perhaps \$9,000 on the amount taxed for Social Security. There

are others who oppose any ceiling—who say tax should be levied against total income.

In this insurance program that is not insurance, we who are participating are unfunded to an amount more than \$300 billion. In a proposal to make Social Security voluntary, Congressman Roussetot has pointed out that the young man 20 or 21 years of age, starting out at an average salary, must, with his employer, contribute \$1.69 for every dollar he'll receive in benefits.

The Foot in the Door

Turning from domestic welfare to the international scene, we find the same pattern of getting a "foot in the door" then freezing into permanence the temporary expedient. In the days following World War II, Senator Arthur Vandenberg gave his bi-partisan blessing to foreign aid with these words, "We are not suddenly resolved to underwrite the earth. That would be fantastic, improvident and impossible. The plan is for 15 months." It is now 15 years, and more than \$100 billion later. The original 19 countries to be helped have be-

come 97. Let's ignore the temptation to talk about items such as the road in South Viet Nam which we started to build for \$18 million and which isn't finished yet, at \$125 million.

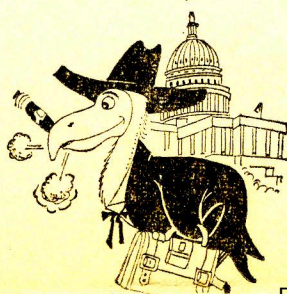
All such things we could swallow if free world strength, solidarity and friendship had resulted. We spent more per capita in Laos than in any other country. Cuba is on the book for \$2½ billion. In these 15 years, communism has, in addition, absorbed China, North Viet Nam, and Tibet. Inroads have been made in Indonesia, Iran and Syria. They've tightened their grip on East Germany, Poland and Hungary. We've financed socialism in India, where the communist party has grown from 4 to 12 million in 5 years. In Bolivia part of our money was used to nationalize the tin mines, which reduced their output 50 percent. Thanks in part to Yankee dollars, the cost of living in Bolivia rose over 250 per cent in 1956 alone. Last year the Bolivians staged the worst anti-American riots in South American history. Creating bureaucracy here and in the receiving nations we have in effect exported Socialism under the utopian ideal of world democracy and social revolution.

, for Better or Worse

panorama

Page 15
Pasadena, Calif.
Sunday, Jan. 7, 1962

l Guide for Congress Watchers



ported out by a committee is often considered so sacrosanct that little or no tampering is allowed on the floor. It will be voted up or down about as it is.

In the Senate, committees and subcommittees have grown like brambles. Sen. Dirksen counted up on day and found he was on 19.

"In addition, I have a few leadership chores now and then," the Republican leader said, "so we will raise the total to 20.

"The question is, how does one dispose of oneself?"

Dirksen did not demand an answer, but maybe he should have. Committees are important, but they should support, not overwhelm Congress.

★

SENATE DEBATE — Senators drool on about how they have the world's greatest deliberative body. But

today that they did the right thing — certainly they have little understanding of what the issues were. This is in the classic pattern of Communist conspiracy. For this was a story of deliberate Communist infiltration.

Hard core party organizers had created cells in many of our Guilds and Unions in a move to get economic control of the picture industry and subvert our screens to the dissemination of Communist propaganda. According to sworn testimony, the immediate goal of the strike was the replacement of our many Guilds and Unions by one huge union under the charter of Harry Bridges' International Longshoremen's and Warehousemen's Union.

Fighting Without Fighting

Today all of us are convinced that the No. 1 problem in the world is the dispute between the free world and Soviet slavery. Here too the situation has been highly publicized and yet the American people are confused, disturbed by a frustrating sense of failure, a desire for action but at the same time a concern that action might result in war.

Mr. Krushchev has said that Capitalism will inevitably evolve into communism, but not all at once. He says there will first come an intermediate stage of socialism. Supremely confident of victory, the communists say we will give up more and more of our democratic practices under the pressure of the cold war until one day we'll waken to find we have become so much like the enemy that the reason for enmity will have disappeared.

Well, haven't we been trying to fight communists without really fighting communism? There is a liberal philosophy that seems to think of communism as simply an extension of extreme liberalism and that Soviet police state brutality is not an integral part of communism but is rather an error superimposed on the political system. Those motivated by this so-called liberal philosophy believe the solution to the cold war is to refrain from any overt act that would anger the men in the Kremlin, while our own system is reshaped into a government controlled and directed economy. As we move left, the roughnecks in the Kremlin, ashamed of their ways, will supposedly come a little right and the conflict will dissolve in one world Utopia.

An illustration of this is the legislative battle that has raged over "Federal Aid to Education." Knowing the normal desire of all of us to provide the utmost for our children, we have been told that an adequate educational program is impossible unless we turn to the Federal Government for subsidy. An emergency situation is described involving crowded classrooms, teachers who are underpaid and too few in number. In the face of this we learn that 99½ per cent of our school districts have not reached their limit of bonded indebtedness. The construction of classrooms has been increasing at a faster rate than that of student enrollment in the past decade. A 41 percent increase in student enrollment from 1950 to 1960 has been matched by a 125 percent increase in spending at the state and local levels over the same period. According to the President 60,000 classrooms must be constructed every year for the next 10 years if every child is to have the opportunity of a full-day education in an adequate classroom. The President seems to have forgotten to mention the fact that we have been building an average of 70,000 classrooms a year for the last five years. A continuation of this rate, according to some informed sources, may give us a surplus of classrooms by 1970 and it is more probable that sometime in the 1960's school construction will start to decline. Nor do they tell us that it has been estimated that the post war baby boom has been passed and that in the immediate years ahead the increase in the rate of enrollment is expected to decrease.

Teachers have been and I'm sure are underpaid, but we are making progress without Federal aid. In these first several years the average salary of teachers has risen from \$3100 to \$5200 a year for generally nine months of work. Little evidence has been introduced which indicates a need exists for Federal aid. The professional educationists lobby (one of the biggest spenders in Washington) denies Federal control plays any part in their plans, but in truth, a Federal school system is the entire basis for the school aid plan. The foot in the door was the National Defense Education Act of 1958. Mr. Graham Barden, the former chairman of the House Education & Labor Committee, reportedly said that the purpose of the current 2½ billion dollar Federal aid bill is to centralize power over the

But who can truly love, or really hate, Congress

That's a joke, man. And it's as a joke that Congress is often treated.

"Suppose you were an idiot," Mark Twain used to say in his lecture tours, "and suppose you were a member of Congress — but I repeat myself."

"Is the field of humor crowded?" A young writer asked Will Rogers.

"Only when Congress is in session," Rogers said.

★

FOR CONGRESS is the most typical of our American institutions. Here we see mirrored, sometimes larger than life, our hopes, our prejudices, our selfishness, our indecisions, our pettiness, our doubts and—alas, too infrequently—the greatness of which we are capable.

Here we also see that democracy, except for times of crises, can be slow and cumbersome. Letting every man have his say sounds fine in theory; in practice it can pain the ear until it dulls the mind.

In self defense, unlistening has been raised to high art in Congress.

"The Senate," Warren G. Harding conceded 45 years ago, "does not listen very attentively to anybody."

In the House the confusion is so great and the time limitations so drastic a Demosthenes could pass unnoticed and unheard.

Yet, with all its faults, no one can observe Congress for long and not develop at least a grudging affection for it.

★

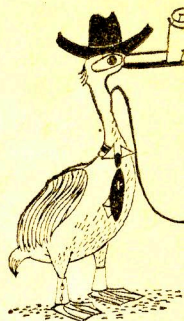
KEEPING UP with Congress is like taking a walk in the woods. It can be pleasant at any time, but it's more satisfying after you have identified the species and studied their habits, their peculiarities, their song.

We Congress watchers, for example, always look forward to our first glimpse of Sen. Everett McKinley Dirksen, R-Ill., and to hearing his soothing, polysyllabic song, so easy to identify, so impossible to imitate.

Only a Dirksen, in explaining why he didn't want imported dates included in an agriculture bill, would say:

"Mr. President, unless in his lifetime one has indulged in the delight of sinking a molar into a succulent fig newton, much of life has gotten by him. If he has had no opportunity to sink a molar into a succulent cookie filled with dates, he has not come to grips with life and reality,

The pot-bellied gra...
sampler.



The wide-mouthed



The pin-headed issue

and he has no place on the New Frontier. However . . ."

Or on a wildlife bill:

"Nothing brightens a day so much as to see a mallard with its wings outstretched, a body containing a perfect aeronautic structure, sailing out and moving down. We see him get the little feathers at the edge of his wings properly placed. He brings his feet up and makes a landing that would put any airplane and any pilot to shame.

"Nature has provided this ability for the mallard."

Only those familiar with Dirksen in his native habitat could guess the true meaning in this fine feathered prose.

For after soaring gracefully, and enjoying every moment of it, Dirksen brings his feet up and makes a perfect landing: He may like wildlife, but he doesn't like this wildlife bill at all.

It was Dirksen, too, who best described fatigue from over-politicking.

"The deeper we get into this session," he once said, "the longer the tip of my tongue gets away from my brain."

★

ALTHOUGH Dirksenian prose always has the same

even their most avid fans, of whom I am one, find it misleading, and possibly fraudulent, advertising.

With a few exceptions, any senator can take the floor and talk on any subject as long as he wishes. Frequently as the Senate is settling down to meaningful debate a statesman gets the floor and begins to speak on a completely irrelevant subject—and off they go, braying after a new scent.

Too often this problem is presented as South vs. North, with the south worried lest any rules modification lead to more civil rights legislation. Yet the issue is much broader. Every section has used the Senate rules to its advantage.

—Can the Senate, now grown to 100 members, continue to allow talk unlimited as the nation's business becomes increasingly complex? —And wouldn't there be more deliberation, not less, if senators were kept at least somewhere near the subject under discussion?

HOUSE DEBATE—Here the problem is precisely the opposite. House rules have so shackled talk that any discussion of a bill becomes a series of five-minute speeches. These are designed, not to influence their colleagues, but to show the voters back home that their congressmen are fighting nobly.

Whether the House depends too much on its committees, or whether it too severely limits its time can be argued endlessly. But anyone who visits the House soon reaches this conclusion: The quality of its debate is so uniformly poor something should be done to improve it.

SENATE ACOUSTICS—One marvel of this electronic age is that the Senate does not know it's in it. Neither microphone nor loud speaker can be found there. Each senator—as did Henry Clay and Daniel Webster more than 100 years ago—depends on his lung power.

For years Sen. Alexander Wiley, R-Wis., has argued that if a senator is entitled to talk he is also entitled to be heard. But his crusade, though delivered in an audible, amiable bellow, has got him nowhere.

As Warren G. Harding said, senators never listen attentively to anybody. Improvements come slowly if at all. We can but hope. So welcome back, representatives, senators. And speak up so we can hear you.

The Associated Press

The loophole hunting legal eagle.



The peripatetic pigeon-hole.

Rarer Types

The party whip poor bill.

The two-faced fence straddler.

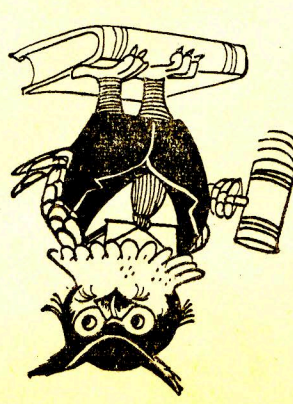
The back bench snoozing dove.

The pettifogging backscratcher.

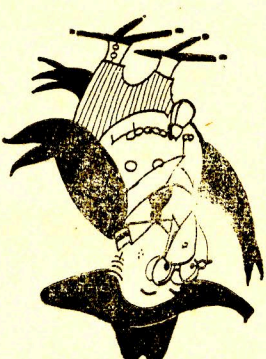
The log rolling nest featherer.

The cotton picking nut picker.

The high-flying junketeer



The gravel-throated gavel thumper.



The sweet-singing southern songbird.

roots

kill

ducker.

exhilarating effect on me that a fresh catnip mouse has on a kitten, possibly the greatest delight comes from unexpected goodies.

The Senate was mulling over changes in naturalization laws. Sen. John O. Pastore, D-R.I., was saying he didn't agree with every feature of the bill when Sen. James O. Eastland, D-Miss., interrupted. Eastland: "Has the senator ever agreed with every feature of every bill?"

Pastore: "There have been times, I have agreed with the Ten Commandments. But I know the senator is jesting." Eastland: "But the Ten Commandments have been before the Senate in bill form." And here's Rep. H. R. Gross, R-Iowa, proud to lead the penny-pinching bloc, discussing a United Nations proposal.

"Only last Friday I saw Mr. Stevenson in the United Nations New Missions Building, just completed. He was ankle deep in wall-to-wall carpeting, with figurative tears running down his cheeks. The UN is broke, he said, and must have millions of dollars.

"I never saw a man any deeper in wall-to-wall carpeting, pleading poverty, than did Adlai Stevenson," then Or. Sen. George Aiken, R-Vt., with his gentle sense of humor: "Would it not be a good way to settle the problem to permit the bill to go to the White House and let the President veto it? He really has not vetoed a worthwhile bill this year—or even a very bad one."

CONGRESS is most typically American—or maybe typically human—in its stubborn refusal to break its bad habits and lead a better life. As the legislators come back to town let's look at a few reforms they should, but undoubtedly won't, make:

LUNCH—Most deep thinkers agree that a lunch hour is necessary and desirable. Most people eat thrice daily, and, judging from their waistlines, congressional support this custom enthusiastically and almost unanimously.

Yet no one would guess this from their work schedules. Normally both the Senate and the House meet at noon. But whether they meet earlier, they stay in session until they knock off for the day—or night. This means our heroes and heroines must speak away from lunch, or, if the session drags on, for a late snack. A puzzled constituent who finds his congressman absent from his post should remember: He may be a desserter instead of a deserter.

COMMITTEES—The investigatory committees grab play a minor role in congressional life. Committees are what bills are referred to. Here legislators are referred to. Here legislative proposals, which may vitally effect us, are nurtured, befed up, killed or, most likely, left to die unmourned.

No question about it: Committee work is the key to Congress. But the suspicion grows that the key has become larger than the lock. In the House, a bill re-

Ronald Reagan Sees Demo Path Toward Socialism

(Continued from P. 1) intermediate stage" before this country goes communistic.

And he deplored "sincerely motivated but foolish" liberals he said are driving the federal government toward socialism.

"Under high-flown phrases 'freedom from want,' 'human rights,' etc., we see the federal government laying its hand on housing, health, farming, industry and education," Reagan said, citing the following as signs of such a trend:

EDUCATION—"The professional educationists lobby (one of the biggest spenders in Washington) denies federal control plays any part in their plans, but in truth, a Federal school system is the entire basis of the school aid plan."

AGRICULTURE—"Twenty-seven years ago the government assured the farmer that subsidy didn't mean control. Then a farmer named Haley discovered he could be fined \$4,000 for raising wheat on his own land . . . Thus the (Supreme) Court practically cancelled out the 4th Amendment of the Constitution — our protection against search and seizure."

MEDICINE—"Today three out of four V.A. hospital beds are filled with patients suffering diseases or injuries neither originated by nor aggravated by military service . . . Financing medical costs on a bit-by-bit basis . . . at least paves the way for socialized medicine."

SOCIAL SECURITY—"Social Security dues are a tax for the general use of the government, and payment of that tax does not automatically entitle anyone to the receipt of benefits . . . A young man 20 or 21 years of age, starting out at an average salary, must, with his employer, contribute \$1.69 for every dollar he'll receive in benefits."

FOREIGN AID—"We spent more per capita in Laos than in any other country. Cuba is on the book for \$2,500,000,000 . . . We talk private enterprise at home while we finance nationalization of industry all over the world."

DEPRESSED AREAS—"The Depressed Areas bill . . . has put government's

foot in the door of direct control of job training and placement . . . and has created the biggest pork barrel of all time."

HOUSING—"Now people of better than average income are declared eligible for subsidy."

TAXATION—"No nation in history has survived a tax burden that reached a third of the national income. Today the tax collectors take 33 cents out of every dollar earned, and of that 33 cents, 23 cents goes to the federal government, leaving 10 cents for the state, county and local government."

WELFARE—"The federal government must raise \$2.10 for every dollar it will spend on the recipients of federal welfare — a \$1.10 overhead for each \$1.00."

INCOME TAX—"We have adopted as proportionate taxation this progressive system spawned by Karl Marx."

In a press conference, Reagan said California is fortunate to have "a man of the stature and background of Richard Nixon" running for governor. He opined that former Gov. Goodwin J. Knight has "lost ground in the Republican Party" by his attacks on Nixon. Reagan insisted he was sure "from personal knowledge" that Nixon had not decided to run for governor at the time Knight claimed a Nixon emissary tried to lure him out of the race.

It is possible, however,

that other persons "busied themselves trying to clear the way for Nixon," the actor added.

In the GOP U.S. Senate primary, Reagan maintained an officially neutral position, but made it clear he thinks Sen. Thomas H. Kuchel has cast votes "which helped Democrats pass their spending measures."

Reagan said moreover he agrees "completely" on most issues with Kuchel's potential Republican challenger, Rep. John Rousset of San Gabriel, a Birch Society member.

Reagan said he is not a Birch Society member himself, but that it "must have done a great deal of good" in fighting Communism or it would not be subject to the attacks which have been made on it.

Asked if he approved the Birch Society's anti-communist methods, he asked in return, "Do you mean its real methods or the methods which have been attributed to it by certain liberal elements of the press that have attacked it?" He said he understands the society to function as a "study group."

Reagan said he does not hold with the aim of Birch Society leadership to impeach Chief Justice Earl Warren, though he thinks Warren has joined in decisions which "usurp legislative powers."

Diver May Seek Clues

LONG BEACH (AP) — The Coast Guard said Wednesday it might send a diver to look for clues aboard a 50-foot cabin cruiser which burned and sank near Los Tuesday. But they believe it might be too bad to yield information its identity or

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Something **WONDERFUL...**

Is about to happen!

ty said he would
 ately order a 11
 101 four miles south of
 here. Three others were
 hurt. But he
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ern Pacific employes
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agreement came
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 court hearing in
 Francisco of a last-
 petition by the rail-
 stop the strike.

phers strike.
 Judge Lloyd H.
 noted that neither
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 to litigate their differ-
 and he accused them
 of the public."

ever, under the
 I believe it to be. I
 no more than a al-
 accident this way:
 He and Gibson had just
 charged here last night
 Actor Ronald Reagan

Jefferson and wound up
 in the Republican Party."
 The topic of the slim,
 handsome actor was "Los-
 ing Freedom on the Install-
 ment Plan."

"The Communists gauge
 their aggression," he said,
 "slicing each new gain just
 thin enough so that we'll
 say, 'That isn't worth fight-
 ing for.' They have
 harnessed the fear of war
 instead of war itself."
 Khrushchev, Reagan in
 said, foresees socialism in
 the United States as an "in-
 quoted."

thereupon recorded as
 Starbird, Robert Welch,
 Louis Solari and Mayor
 Moore.

Asked to comment on the
 selection of Siegrist, the
 mayor told the press that
 he "declined" comment.
 The mayor stated flatly:
 "I would prefer not to be
 quoted."

ton's car, sending it careen-
 Harper hit the rear of El-
 den, a car driven by Mrs.
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 the past."

Reagan addressed 500
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Though the television
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 ernatorial timber, he dis-
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 is still registered Demo-
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injured Wednesday night in
 a spectacular double-bar-
 relled collision on Highway
 101 four miles south of
 here. Three others were
 hurt. But he
 not be notified in

Taken to Wheeler Hos-
 pital here with serious in-
 juries were Jack Gibson,
 53, Paines, veteran CHP
 officer, and Mrs. J. W.
 Harper, 60, of 206 San
 Benito St., Hollister.

Gibson, who was pinned
 between two patrol cars,
 suffered compound frac-
 tures of the right leg; a
 possible fracture of the
 right hip; shock, and con-
 cussion.

Mrs. Harper, who was
 trapped briefly in her car,
 suffered possible knee frac-
 tures of both legs and se-
 vere face cuts.

Treated for minor in-
 juries and released from
 Wheeler Hospital were E.
 Marie Mitchell, 26, of 376
 N. Monterey St., Morgan
 Hill; Martha Garrett, 43,
 Bakersfield, and her hus-
 band, Arthur O. Garrett,
 44, Bakersfield.

Highway Patrolman Lee
 Bowden reconstructed the
 accident this way:
 He and Gibson had just
 completed their investiga-
 tion of an accident involv-
 ing Garrett's pickup truck
 and a car driven by Henry
 D. Pickering, 53, of 376 N.
 Monterey St., Morgan Hill.

Bowden said a car driven
 by Cedric E. Elton, 57, Gil-
 roy, had stopped at warn-
 ing flares set out on the
 highway. Then, said Bow-
 den, a car driven by Mrs.
 Harper hit the rear of El-
 ton's car, sending it careen-
 ing into the first wreck.

Elton's car picked up
 Gibson and pinned the
 officer between his patrol
 car and Bowden's.

Mrs. Harper's legs were
 pinned between the front
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 you have to lose to prove
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PARIS (AP) — "Thou-
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Actor Tells Turks, Socialism Lurks, Reagan Blames Demos

By HARRY FARRELL
 Staff Political Writer

Actor Ronald Reagan charged here last night that "the guiding force in the Democratic Party is completely opposed to con- tinuation of the constitu- tional form of government we all know."

Today's Democratic Party, he said, "resem- bles much more the La- bor-Socialist Party in Eng- land than the Democratic Party we have known in the past."

Reagan addressed 500 Santa Clara County Repub- licans at the GOP's annual \$100-a-plate fund raising dinner at Lou's Village.

Though the television and screen star has been active in GOP affairs and was even tentatively men- tioned last spring as pro- spective Republican gub- ernatorial timber, he dis- closed while here that he is still registered Demo- cratic.

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measure cross over to the executive branch of government.

2—It would mean an additional burden on the President, who already has his hard rows to hoe.

3—It might mean that a President might deliberately lower income taxes before an election, if he is so minded, thus assuring votes.

4—The statistics released by the Government are not firm and good to warrant such executive and arbitrary powers.

Reagan | On Politics

Actor Richard Reagan, that excellent character actor, came to town and held forth on the worth of Richard Nixon, former Vice President, who is seeking the Republican nomination for the governorship.

Some things he said, in assaulting the trend of affairs in Washington, makes much sense.

But the thing he uttered that makes most sense is the fact that the Government is heavily immersed in housing, health, education, farming, industry and sundry other matters.

He couldn't be more right.

There is hardly an area in American life in which this government, since the New Deal, has not dabbled.

There is hardly a person in this nation but who does not have some sort of dossier on him, even if it is only social security forms.

It was not long ago that the Government divorced itself from heavy investments in the aluminum business. The Government has vast land holdings that service no purpose other than national parks, military installations and sundry other matters related to national defense.

When one stops to think, it is more than possible that the historian to come will call our time a socialistic one. Already, Nikita Khrushchev says we are in the midst of Socialism and will go on to Communism. For once, we agree with him, except for the end of the road as he sees it.

Reagan spoke well and with force.

Reproduced at the Richard Nixon Presidential Library

Los Angeles Times Entertainment Films Stage Music

6 Part III WEDNESDAY MORNING, JULY 8, 1959 ★

HEDDA HOPPER

Peter Palmer Seen on 'Li'l Abner' Set

The Sadie Hawkins Day ballet was in full swing on "Li'l Abner" set at Paramount. Peter Palmer was chasing Daisy Mae through Dogpatch wearing his Sunday-go-to-meeting clothes: yellow polka dot tie, black coat, brown trousers and orange boots. He dyed his hair black for the picture and when he came home his son said, "Daddy, where's your other hair?" Peter has been with "Abner" now for more than two years counting his Broadway run. "I'm happy I got the chance but anxious now for other things." Leslie Parrish, who's Daisy Mae, hails from Bucks County, Pa. She was under contract to Metro and 20th but nothing happened. Now Paramount's talking contract.

COMBINED TALENT

Beautiful 5 ft. 10 in. Julie Newmar from stage play "Marriage - Go - Round," who is Stupefying Jones there on the set, but not working. When she finishes this, tells me she'll visit Sweden and Italy for a month before rejoining "Marriage-Go-Round" on Broadway. She got such a thrill in New York lunching with Ingemar Johansson and 20 men a few days before he won the heavy-weight championship of the world. She said, "I was confident he'd win, yet I didn't put any money on him." I was, too, yet did not wager a dime on him. Julie's a lovely girl, intelligent and a fine actress. If they get anybody else to play her role on screen in "Marriage-Go-Round" they're nuts.

I told William Wyler I thought it waste of man-

power joining Billy Wilder in making "The Living Strong Box." He laughed and said, "Both of us have wanted to do this story for 15 years, Billy's a writer, I'm not. He's working on the script, I'll produce and he'll direct. We won't get to it till '61." "But working together you'll divide your profits," said I. "We hope it'll be twice as good as any picture we've done separately," was his answer.

Ronald Reagan had a note from Vice-President Nixon congratulating him on speech Ronnie deliv-



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ered at New York Waldorf on ballots and bureaus. Nixon spoke about his grasp of complex tax issues as applied to higher wage earners within the entertainment industry and approved his stanch stand.

Plato and Spyros Skouras Jr. bought Niven Buch's "California Street," which has become a best seller. They'll put it on the screen.

DOUBLE DUTY

Vincent Price due for a lecture in Wheeling, W. Va., yesterday when he got a good role in segment of TV series Riverboat. His shooting postponed a day so he could do both.

John Cassavetes' TV series called Staccato, he'll play a piano-playing private eye. That's a new one. A friend of Jack Lem-

mon urged him to buy into an oil well being dug in Louisiana. Wouldn't you know it came in—Just beginner's luck.

Van Heflin represented the State Department at the Berlin Festival before joining his family in Rome.

Ted Otis, whom I met on the 20th Century lot, is son of Otis elevator people. He may get a long-term contract at that studio. He was in diplomatic service but wanted a career and started by singing folk songs while playing a guitar with Theodore Bikel. He's been married and divorced and then engaged to model Sandra Wright, but that romance blew sky high.

Released by Chicago Tribune-N.Y. News Syndicate, Inc., 1959

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