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4/22

PRESS CONFERENCE OF GOVERNOR RONALD REAGAN

HELD APRIL 22, 1969

Reported by

Beverly Toms, CSR

(This rough transcript of the Governor's press conference is furnished to the members of the Capitol press corps for their convenience only. Because of the need to get it to the press as rapidly as possible after the conference, no corrections are made and there is no gauranty of absolute accuracy.)

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GOVERNOR REAGAN: We were supposed to have a visitor in here today, but maybe she's stuck in the crowd out there, a Miss Sharon Lanham, 22 year old representative of Martin Division of Smart Set International. It is a youth oriented organization headquartered in Hollywood. She writes a weekly column in the magazine published by Smart Set. It is non profit, service blubs, national social workers, and the Federal Bureay of Narcotics and dangerous drugs; I'm sorry she didn't make it in here. She asked to sit in in the press conference, but then it is a little congested. Now?

SQUIRE: Let's go, we can't wait all afternoon.

GOVERNOR REAGAN: Before answering your questions, I want to take this opportunity to express my deep concern over the very serious implications --

(Whereupon Governor Reagan continued to read from Release #244.)

SQUIRE: Has the Attorney General been asked to appeal its decision?

GOVERNOR REAGAN: What's that?

SQUIRE: Has the Attorney General been asked to appeal this decision?

GOVERNOR REAGAN: Yes.

Q In light of this decision, though, will you ask President Nixon to propose uniform welfare benefits throughout the nation, subject only maybe to a cost of living differences?

A Well, there are a number of alternatives open to us. We have had one meeting on them already, but we haven't made the decisior

on some of these. I'm not sure that just some of the proposals for just uniform payment throughout the country are an answer because California is one of those states that has an attraction climate-wise for many people, particularly the retired, and this would also have the same advantage for the people on welfare to move here simply because of the desirability of living here. As I have said on so many occasions, in the middle of winter in some of our northern middle states where the snow gets rather deep and it gets pretty cold, I can see in winter where someone was literally subsidized in transferring himself and his situation to California he'd be inclined to do so. As a matter of fact, I don't see any reason why this doesn't make it possible for them now to winter in the mild states and summer in their original states. There is nothing to restrict them from travelling around.

Q considering
Are you/asking the President to look into this?

A Well, as I say, we are meeting on this and exploring some of the alternatives to make sure that what we propose as an answer to this is what we think would be of the greatest benefit and value to California.

Q Governor, Senator Murphy this morning proposed that the federal government pick up the extra tab that would be involved, finance the extra money it would cost the state. Would that meet with your approval?

A No, I think Senator Murphy's proposal was that for the first year in which they would be ineligible if they move to another state that the federal government pick up the total cost of that year until they then have satisfied the residency requirements. Once again I see the equity of that but again this does nothing to discourage those people that might chose to move because it's been made, literally they have been subsidized in their travels and --

Q Governor, you'll be at the Governor's Conference next week. Do you plan any formal presentation to your colleagues about this matter as far as --

A It just happened so recently, just happening yesterday, that as to any formal presentation, I don't have any in mind. I think I could almost assure you that it would be a subject of discussion.

Q Governor, could you tell us some of the alternatives you are considering?

A Well, they range in the area of what the federal government could do in picking up the added cost of this, if there is no other way out of it, things such as Senator Murphy has presented. We have just -- as I say, we've just started the exploration so there isn't very much more I could add.

Q Governor, over the years I've heard arguments much like you've given here in this statement about how we've got higher welfare benefits in this state and higher wages and higher this and higher that, and it's always been to our disadvantage. And yet we still have prosperity and affluence in California. Do you really think that there is this big crisis ahead that you are leading us to believe is around the corner on the basis of this decision?

A Well, I know in our own projections ahead for future budgets which under the program budgeting system we are trying to do, we know right now with gigantic tax increase that we had to have a year and a half ago, that in a matter of a very few years if the local social welfare program -- if a solution is not found to it that California in just a very few years will pass -- the lines will cross in which our outgo will again exceed our income and we will be faced with approaching the people again for a change in tax rates. Now, I don't want to see that happen. I think that we are virtually at a breaking point now with regard to the cost of government. The other thing is as we look at this and recognize that out of this there certainly is not going to be a leveling down, there is going to be a leveling up to those states now that the lower requirements of the federal government has to take action to make this possible. And again I point to the fact that California is one of the few states -- I think the number is about 16 in the country that pays every penny by way of federal taxes that it gets back and pays in addition these costs -- shares these 16 states, the cost of the other states for their programs. And so any upgrading of the total level, the federal level throughout the country means that the federal tax burden will fall more heavily on California than it now does. The answer, it comes down to this, it isn't a case about our prosperity although I'd like to point to you one of the danger signs that last year the State of California, the worker's incomes went up roughly 5 per cent and inflation was such that they wound up with. I think, a fraction of a percent loss, but they were worse off

with the five per cent increase than they were the previous year without the increase, because of the added cost of inflation. Now, these are danger signs and we neglect them at our peril.

Q Governor, you just said you feel that we are near the breaking point of the cost of government. Would you elaborate on that statement?

A Well, I think when you take the total tax burden and this is nationwide, the total tax burden can approach a point beyond which the system of ours would have difficulty supporting it. All history has indicated this and the latest figures I've seen of -- of combining federal, state and local taxes is an average on the country of somewhere about 35 cents out of every dollar earned. It is that much share. Now, New York is the only state in the Union that tops California with regard to the per capita tax burden when you -- meaning the share of local and state taxation. But we are the second highest, and I think if you are going to -- you may be able to bear the present burden if you have some assurance that it stays that proportion of your income, but how far ahead can you look and how many increases above that? Where do you come to the point at which the private citizen can no longer afford the burden of government? Is it taking 50 cents out of every dollar? Give away 60? Where does it stop?

Q Another subject, Governor?

A All right.

Q I want to clear up something from last week's press conference. Are you supporting the bills by both Senator Marks and Assemblyman Mulford that would extend the Bay Conservation Development Commission?

A Well, now I -- let me answer that with a qualification. We favored both of those, as a matter of fact, have supported those bills and urged their going in. I don't know whether both of them still remain the bills that we originally supported or not. So, subject to whether changes have been made that might change the text of the bill as they went up there, yes, we were in support of those two bills.

Q You are supporting the continuation of the commission as is?

A That's right, and giving it the right to make decisions

when the -- when the applications come up for bill that commission has made the decision, yes or no.

Q On another subject, Governor?

Q On the same subject, are you willing to go further and support the Petris bill for going up the shoreline?

A Well, let me say the only two that we have endorsed and we support at the moment, I can't say that I've studied all of them, so without saying that I am against any other bills, let me simply say the only two that I know of that we were for are these other two.

Q I want to find out what are you going to do about that gas tax increase for flood control?

A That decision will be made this week and we will be letting you know before the week is out.

Q Governor, about the other bill facing you on the dairies, the Q fever bill, are you going to sign that or not?

A Well, this is a bill also that -- I'll have to make a statement later on this. We have had our first preliminary meeting on this this morning and there's some people who have asked they be heard from, on both sides of this, so we are making arrangements for me to meet with these people and then I'll make the decision after I have all the input.

Q Governor, back on the bay, would you intervene against the Dolwig bill and the Dills bill which are weaker than the two bills you originally supported?

A Well, again I'm not familiar enough with them to give an answer on those bills. All I know -- let me put it this way, rather than picking out specific bills, the most important thing is to make sure that we do not have a lapse of period in which there is freedom to go ahead and start with filling programs without any supervision or anyone to decide whether they are advisable or not, and I think since this commission automatically expires the danger of such a lapse occurring and there being no supervision whatsoever is great enough that I think the safest thing is to continue this commission, continue to study this problem, but in the meantime have that safeguard.

Q Governor, there have been a large number of people in this building including some out in the hallway right now, but plus there are about two hours a very solid representation of all levels of government of Sacramento County very concerned with your

attitude toward the counties war on poverty program. What is the basis of their concern? Are they unduly concerned or can you give them any reassurance?

A I think that these people of course have perhaps been led along by certain stories that have been -- that have inflamed emotions and so forth about this. We have been meeting with local leaders and with officials of Sacramento County and the city and they have met with us in good faith and we have sat down to discuss we figured or thought, with some of the things that caused us concern on the program. We have no quarrel with the goals of this, with the sincerity and the intent of the people and what they are trying to accomplish and as a result of these meetings I can't have any comment now because we are continuing these to try and resolve the differences and the issues and until such time as we can, why it wouldn't be proper for me to comment now and so I won't make any comment.

Q Does that indicate, Governor, that you would like this to be the end of that discussion, because I had a question related thereto.

A Well, I don't feel that I can comment. The meetings are still going on and in the sense of good will and all those who have been meeting with us have agreed that they themselves will not discuss this while we continue to resolve these differences, and then it wouldn't be seemly for me to come in and get into a question and answer session on it and be in effect violating the decision that was made in the meeting.

Q Governor, can you tell us if any of the Sacramento legislators have been in on this?

A What's that?

Q Have any of the Sacramento legislators been in on this?

A Yes, yes.

Q On another topic, Governor, what should the California response be, in your opinion, if a state-run university building or a college building is occupied by armed militants such as occurred in Cornell the other day?

A Well, of course I don't know what their laws are there, but we now have some laws here with regard to entering public buildings with weapons, they would be breaking the law and my position is still the same, you do not tolerate law-breaking. You

enforce the law.

Q What's your opinion of the response of the Cornell officials in granting a general amnesty to all the militants who participated in that?

A Well, I found myself in great agreement with Dr. Hayakawa's statement about amnesty. I don't see how you can do this and how you can hope to preserve law and order or how you can resolve the issue if you literally in advance assure and guarantee people that there will be no follow up on any of the things, any of the vandalism or any of the things they do to violate the rights of others.

Q Governor, there was a question over there, you didn't get a chance to answer over there, about the poverty program.

A This was one he was asking if I wanted to close that off and I said I had to because we had agreed that we were going to continue the discussions and we won't be making statements about them until we've resolved it.

Q Governor, I'm not asking you specifically on that poverty program, but one of the things that you said in your introductory remarks to that, in response to a question, was that these people have been led along by certain stories that have inflamed emotions. Do you mean stories in the Sacramento Bee, the Sacramento Union, on radio, television or stories by word of mouth? What are you referring to specifically?

A Well, I've been out of town. All I know is that when I got back I was told there had been certain reportings of this that made it appear that it had been an already accomplished fact, that I'm quite sure of upset and disturbed people needlessly because a decision hasn't been finally reached.

Q You told us that you had begun discussions. Can you tell us when those discussions started? When did you start talking, your office start talking with local representatives?

A Well, there was a meeting all morning going on in our office this morning.

Q Will you meet with these people that are asking to meet with you?

A I don't know of any people, I haven't received any invitation or any notice that anyone wants to meet with me.

Q They are sitting in your office waiting for you.

(Laughter)

A What people are we talking about?

Q The OEO people.

PAUL BECK: We met with their representatives.

ED. MEESE: These are not the OEO people.

Q The crowd that's outside is predominantly the OEO people.

A Well, you know the schedule for this afternoon and they are not on the schedule and I don't see that any useful purpose can be earned. We are meeting with the representatives of everyone involved in this in a legitimate effort to resolve this situation.

ED MEESE: Governor, I think it should be said these are not the OEO people outside. The OEO people from the community action project that's concerned met with us this morning.

Q Well, Governor, let me just ask one more question. Your indication was that there had been reports that this decision had been reached. Has there been a recommendation that this thing be vetoed to you?

A That's the only thing I saw. We had to -- we had to accept that there was a recommendation for a veto.

Q But you --

A But this has been -- let me suggest also, or point out to you this has been true in a number of instances in the past and the result has been that there was no veto, but we managed to get many objectionable features taken out of -- well, I think the number was probably in the couple of hundred programs throughout the state or more.

Q Well, Governor, what is your timetable for decision and whether to accept or reject the application?

A Well, I don't know that we have set an exact deadline but it is a matter of imminent decision. We know that we can't go on debating it endlessly or take it up like legislation for a June deadline. We want to resolve this and resolve it very quickly.

Q Is there any way you can approve the application as long as George Chung is in some administrative capacity?

A Well now you are getting me into the areas of discussion

that we agreed with those people who met with us that we wouldn't discuss.

Q Governor, can we change the topic?

Q Same topic, just one question. And that is could you ask Mr. Meese, then, about the timetable? Is it true that you have to make a decision before tomorrow?

A Of what?

Q Is it true that you have to make a decision on the county OEO program --

A There is a deadline of tomorrow?

ED MEESE: Federal deadline is tomorrow unless we ask and they give an extension of it.

Q One more question on that subject, would your attitude toward the continuing of this program be hardline like the state's attitude? In other words, will your individual attitude as a Governor toward continuing this program in Sacramento County be the same hardline attitude that the state office of OEO has taken?

A Well their attitude and mine, I think, will be one and the same. This again will be the result of the discussions that we are now having.

Q Will you ask for an extension?

ED MEESE: That hasn't been concluded yes.

A So far we haven't reached the necessity of that yet.

Q Governor, do you agree with Assemblyman Z'berg that this issue is the portent of the future of the poverty program in California?

A Well, I haven't seen Z'berg's statement, but let me just say that we find ourselves in disagreement more often than in agreement, and so I wouldn't be too surprised if we disagree again. Ray, did you have a different --

Q Yes, Governor, I was wondering if the loss of the Republican majority in the Assembly will give you major problems in getting legislation through, particularly with the budget.

A I honestly don't know what this difference will be. Actually from the -- virtually from the very first with Jack Veneman going to Washington, we haven't had what could be called a majority for the purpose of passing anything. So I don't see that this has altered

the position too very much.

Q Governor, on the subject of the board of regents decision to take over hiring at the University of California, and yet you passed a resolution, you say political philosophy will not enter into the decision. What other than political philosophy are the regents competent to judge a man by as to whether he should or shouldn't teach?

A This question has come up before as to whether the regents are competent to make these decisions or not, and I challenge the assumption that in the whole United States and in all of government and everything the only facet of government that should be allowed to run itself without any public control whatsoever is in the educational field. Now the regents are entrusted solely with the hiring of the President of the University; with the Chancellors of the University, the men who are totally in charge and no one up to now has challenged their right or ability to do so and all that has been added is something that existed for 97 years and that is the right of the regents to pass on and if they see fit to disapprove of some faculty member that has been selected by the faculty committee and submitted to the chancellor for approval. Now, I don't see that it is any great drastic change or that we are taking on something that the regents are unqualified to take on when we reverse a position that was taken before I got here, three years ago, and the man who made the motion is the man oldest in point of service on the regents who is in his 30th year as a regent, who knew 27 years of the other program and only 3 years of this, and felt so strongly about the difference in these three years over the 27 that he proposed this resolution. It is nothing more than reserving the right simply because the regents are constitutionally held responsible and I honestly do not see how the regents could continue -- and I might have said this if I'd have been here 3 years ago, I do not see how the regents could continue saying to the people of California, yes, constitutionally you can hold us responsible for the faculty on the campus but we voluntarily have refused to accept that responsibility. We've delegated the authority and we won't interfere. It was a rather untenable position, it seemed to me the only logical result if this continued would be for us to go before the constitutional commission and suggest that the constitution no longer vest that responsibility in the regents but vest it in the faculty.

Q Yes, a Dr. Paul Bush, representative of the Professors Association quoted a Mr. Roth who is one of the regents and said he's never known of any instance where a regent has considered a faculty for appointment that hasn't been on a political basis. Do you feel that this is valid?

A I not only think it is not valid, I think that Mr. Roth is distorting what the situation has been and I made this remark in the regents meeting, if anyone had noticed it or paid any attention, that in all of the discussions so far when there has been controversy over some faculty member the only reference to politics have been from those who supported the individual and who challenged that they thought the rest of us were basing our opposition on political -- for political reasons and I have never heard anyone on our side -- when I say our side, those of us who have been opposed and basically Mr. Roth has been generally on the opposite side -- I've never heard anyone opposed to a faculty member bring up his politics as a reason for wanting to --

Q Well, could you explain then, Governor, you once talked about the controversy over Professor Marcuse, and you explained your reasons for an executive session vote, and also your feelings on Marcuse and you've said that he represented a political imbalance in the system and that this is your reason.

A He's in one of the inexact sciences, philosophy, to be exact, and the thing that has come out as we continued to debate this is not so much the views of an individual as the lack of competency when an individual reveals that he injects his own views in his teaching and as I said to someone the other day, I look back on my own degree in economics which is also an inexact science, and after all these many years have to say that after getting a degree in that course I to this day cannot tell you what the political views were of the man who headed up the department. Now, this is a competent teacher. I think to make it plain there's been a lot of talk of trying -- anyone can have difficulties in trying to explain what it is that's disturbing them. The issue is not what are the views of an individual, but does he inject his personal views into his teaching in the sense of indoctrinating the pupils and this, regardless of what those views are, should be a qualifying factor in employing him.

Q You indicate that in a number of cases the discussion has been of faculty members or at least I heard that. Have there been cases other than Dr. Marcuse where the regents have been reviewing the hiring of particular faculty members lately?

A No, but what I could say is that there have been -- there have been letters, there have been complaints from members of the faculty, there has even been concern expressed by chancellors in executive sessions about what I said and have said on a number of occasions.

Q About individuals?

A A kind of -- no, without naming names, a kind of a trend this way and too many departments where a biased viewpoint is prevalent that reflects the same viewpoint of the department head, and they have expressed concern and at the same time have expressed no answer to the problem, how to meet it, but that they recognize that there is a kind of imbalance. Now, they must indicate by that, that they believe that not only do they hold a certain philosophy, but they must be making it plain to the students.

Q Governor, historically speaking, isn't this imbalance to which you refer, historically, hasn't it been in favor of the right and the far right?

A The balance in favor of the far right?

Q This imbalance that you speak of, in relation to school curriculums, hasn't it been imbalanced in the direction of the right?

A No, quite the opposite. At least that seems to be the subject that comes up in the discussion that has come up about this imbalance, has indicated that -- no, it is quite the other way.

Q In terms of the regents, if the President hires a professor with whom they don't agree, does this mean that that professor will not be hired?

A No, this means that with regard to hiring a tenured professor or giving tenure that the list is submitted and the lists are accepted unless the regents decide to challenge some name or question some name and disapprove it. It is a kind of a veto power. If no action is taken -- in other words, the regents do not go out hiring, do not go out looking and seeking and hiring professors. They are selected in the same way they are now, that the regents have reserved a right to look at the list and they have the right to veto.

No veto is forthcoming, the end, the list goes as presented.

Q Governor, on another subject, your friend, Henry Salvatore has become the campaign manager of Mayor Yorty. Are you going to help Salvatore out in his current effort?

A This is a non-partisan race and I'm going to keep my nose clean and stay neutral. I can also point out that among those who were and are supporters of mine you will find that their camp is quite divided in Los Angeles, and they are participating, most of them, and on various sides in this campaign. Did in the primary and are divided now.

Q Are you going to vote in this one?

A What?

Q You going to vote.

A You are not going to ask a citizen of the United States how he's going to vote.

(Laughter)

Q Are you going to vote?

A Sure.

Q Governor, on another subject. 11 Republican State Senators have now signed on behalf of Howard Way as Senate President Pro Tem in this session. Do you think this presents an obligation to the other 10 Republicans?

A They are going to have to do a better job of settling this issue than they have already. They have talked about a majority but I don't know that they have ever indicated it was just a bare majority. They have talked about if there was a preponderance of sentiment for one then they would -- they would unite behind that one. I must confess this, I'm greatly concerned about a few other matters, some of which we have been discussing here today, than I am about that.

Q Do you believe 11 to 10 is something less than a preponderance?

A I'd say so, yes.

Q Governor, have you heard any talk that some of the frequent Republican party contributors might be a little bit disgruntled about the fact that after Nejedly was elected in Contra Costa and this new pro tem is not seated that they might be reluctant to contribute to the same campaign say in Stanislaus or Monterey.

A I don't know whether they would go that far, but there is no question about it, that one of the things that make this issue of concern is that yes, party members who have been working hard and trying to achieve a majority have expressed their displeasure in not seeing the results or the fruit that they expected from obtaining a majority.

SQUIRE: Anything more? Thank you, Governor.

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5/20

PRESS CONFERENCE OF GOVERNOR RONALD REAGAN

HELD MAY 20, 1969

Reported by

Beverly Toms, CSR

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GOVERNOR REAGAN: Good afternoon. I have a statement.

SQUIRE: Governor, before you start, I understand you are going to have -- we are going to have that statement?

GOVERNOR REAGAN: Yes. Yes, you will have this statement, so don't bother to take it here.

(Whereupon the Governor read Release #288.)

GOVERNOR REAGAN: I add a few notes here, it isn't a part of that statement, we have just been informed from the campus there are 500 gathered at the corner of Bancroft and Telegraph and one policeman has been taken in an ambulance to the hospital because of the seriousness of his injuries and the violence that's taken place today.

Q Governor, from your investigations and your knowledge, or Mr. Meese's knowledge of what the officers were armed with, could you give any assurance that the officers were not armed with the type of bullet that would inflict the injuries upon that person that happened, and that he was not shot by officers?

A It is my understanding -- no, it is my understanding that the -- this particular injury did come from the birdshot. Now, whether it was closeness or how this works, I'm not a shotgun man myself, but I believe it has been confirmed that -- that this was -- or that it was from the shotgun, it was not from any other kind of weapon.

Q From the shotgun held by and fired by an officer?

A I would assume so.

Q Governor, you say this was nothing more than a deliberate, planned attempt at confrontation and apparently the attempt was

successful. Isn't there any way of ascertaining this and doing something about it before the fact rather than continually after the fact?

A Well, in this particular situation, the university and I must say they have been very cooperative, the administration in this -- the university advised repeatedly in the last several weeks, those who had taken over that plot of ground, that they were going to begin construction, that they were to leave this, not to go on with the development of -- that was going on there, had set a date at which time they were going to fence the property and then begin the work of construction, and they were delivered back ultimatums including one, I understand, that if the university proceeded to use its property they would do \$5 million dollars damage to campus buildings. Now, the best that I could think to do with this was to try and avoid such a thing. The date had been set and the -- the early hours of dawn the university made its move with the police present to simply-- to make sure that there would not be the kind of confrontation that might come if you waited until a crowd gathered and so forth, but the mob formed and it was several hours later, principally about noon that the assault was really made on the area and on the police that were there to protect them, to make sure that order was maintained when the university started to work and put up the fence.

Q Governor, do I understand the story out of San Francisco last night correctly that on Friday you proposed to the Regents something to do with your sandlot -- Operation Sandlot concept?

A In the Regents meeting and it was the open meeting, one of the Regents brought up the fact about this under the misapprehension he had not read yet the petition from the neighbors around the park -- the idea that was there some responsibility of the university, was there something we could do to help if this was an area where they needed more recreational space or something, and it was pointed out to him that the City of Berkeley is building a park right now about four blocks away from this present scene, and at the same time I pointed out to him our own operation Sandlot involving state-owned properties, rights-of-way for freeways and so forth, in which we have service clubs throughout the state cooperating to donate time and work, equipment, to make these into recreational areas. We lease

them, I think, for a dollar a year to the local communities and we make available only such properties as will have at least the two-year span before construction starts to them and point out that there will be a date at which then these will have to be given up and I suggested to this Regent at the time and to the rest of the Regents that it might be well if the university is in possession of tracts of land that are not going to be used for a considerable period of time, they might well see if they could joining in Operation Sandlot and make some of those areas available. But this does not mean when the time comes you have to proceed with construction -- this particular piece of property costs the university a million three hundred thousand dollars. Now, you hardly spend that amount to make a small neighborhood park on just the purchase of land alone. Berkeley -- the City of Berkeley has stated that even if the university offered it for sale to be a park, gave up their plans, the city couldn't possibly afford it at that price.

Q Governor Reagan, demands are growing that police be forbidden the use of firearms in situations like this. What are your specific views about the use of firearms?

A From the reports that I have in this thing, the police of this country traditionally and continually have been allowed the use of weapons that are believed to be necessary in the -- not only the prevention of crime, but the apprehension of criminals, in the defense of individuals, private citizens and property, and it would seem to me that when you are faced with a mob that goes on the offensive, that was not fighting back, that was attacking, that hospitalized a half a hundred of your police before shots were fired, and they are going at you from rooftops and fire escapes with huge chunks of broken concrete, with huge sections of building steel, construction steel cut into short pieces, and many of them with sharpened ends, and you are being assaulted with those kind of weapons, I think it is being very naive to assume that you should send anyone into that kind of conflict with a fly swatter. He's got to have an appropriate weapon. One of the chunks of steel that was thrown, and they were thrown usually in an end-over-end fashion from the height of the buildings, could demonstrate what it could do to a human being, it hit a police car and imbedded itself into the steel door of the police

car. I think it is easy to assume what this would have done to flesh and blood.

Q Governor, did you have any consultation or cooperation with the university before the confrontation took place? In other words, before they moved in to clear the park?

A I directly did not. I'll ask Ed if he'd been contacted in any of this. I guess not, this was a routine university -- because they explained to us, the university administration at the Regents meeting, that they had been advised by their legal counsel, university's legal counsel, that there might be problems if they did not proceed on schedule, if they delayed this construction in the face of these threats, that -- see, this was -- this was an item on the priority list. The property was acquired a few years ago and it -- in their own selection of priorities as to when they will proceed with projects, and use funds for projects, this was scheduled for the present period, and not any earlier.

Q Governor, were you in error then when you said in San Francisco yesterday to the reporter that you had an observer on the scene Thursday evening?

A Went down Thursday night to be on hand for that early morning situation.

ED MEESE: Excuse me, Governor, I think Thursday was the date the violence started, at noontime, and we had someone there as of 1:45.

Q Oh, I beg your pardon.

Q Governor, you mean they were going to actually start building the facility there this year?

A Yes, this is my understanding.

Q They had the money for the soccer field this year?

A Yes.

Q The question I have is that this had been developing at Berkeley for over -- about a two or three month period, this agitation for the park and all that. What is the primary reason for the university and yourself, for moving in? Was it the need to build the facility there, either the soccer field or the building, or was it the complaints from the residents nearby? What was the primary motive?

A We had reported to us at the Regents by Vice Chancellor Cheit that the university had put this on the list and whatever committee over there determines what projects to be built, had scheduled this for -- for construction at this time.

Q Would you speak -- comment on the statement that -- that that site did not have to be cleared at the time it was a year or so ago, that the administration agreed to put funds in for the clearing of the site at the request of Assemblyman Mulford to discourage people from hanging out in some of the old buildings around there at a time when --

A Now if I heard the report correctly, the report that I had was that this property had become a kind of junkyard and because it was standing there vacant that there were abandoned cars on it and so forth, and that the university probably in the area of good citizenship cleaned up the yard and hauled some of this junk away and that it was following this, after someone else -- the university had done the clearing, that the devotees of this park project moved in.

Q Did the administration make special funds available for this hearing at a time --

A Now, that you have to check with the university. Once the -- once it is in their hands -- their autonomy and whatever they chose to do. Back there.

Q Governor, why didn't the university build a fence a lot sooner and keep people out a lot sooner?

A That you'll have to ask them.

Q Governor, did you specifically -- you spoke of complaints from residents. Your office, did you receive any direct complaints?

A I received a petition signed by the 48 and it was the same petition that was provided to the Regents, to the university and to city officials of Berkeley.

Q Governor, I'd like to get back to this intelligence you have that apparently in advance this was on the master plan of the anarchists to provoke this confrontation. Do I understand that you had advance knowledge that a confrontation of some sort was going to be planned and that -- I mean, and you just fell right into the plan of the anarchists and -- or not you, but the state, the university,

and the confrontation in fact happened as they wanted it to happen?

A I don't think that is a correct way to put it at all. The fact that this was planned, as I say, was from the threats that they themselves voiced, their ultimatums that they would not leave this property and not just not leave it now, but they -- they made statements that they denied the university the right to ever utilize its own property, that they had decided it was going to be a park and therefore they should proceed and be allowed to stay there and that if they were -- if any effort was made to proceed with the university construction they would in retaliation do several million dollars damage to the buildings of the university. Now, this I think evidences an intention to confront--

Q We concede that.

A --The university. All right, now what is the alternative for the university, to give up and give them the land? The alternative is you serve all the notice you can and then, as I say, they went in there early in the morning with the hope that by getting under way on the construction that it would be an accomplished fact. This is a little different than waiting and going down in the normal period of a day when perhaps the area would be occupied and being used and then the university would have been confronting those who had issued the threats -- so they slipped in there early in the morning with the idea of -- of utilizing the property. There's certain ways -- what you call a trap is just a certain way that you have to go about your regular business and fulfill your responsibilities.

Q Governor, do you feel--you've been through this now at San Francisco State and at Berkeley -- do you feel the present level of defense by the National Guard and the police is adequate to meet this revolutionnary that you talk about?

A Wait a minute, do I feel that --

Q Well, I was just wondering, you talk in your opening statement, you mentioned about the threats and you describe in great detail the damage that was done by the people, the students or the people on the street. Do you feel the National Guard is capable of defending against this or would you recommend reinforcing their units?

A No, so far there seems to be enough -- enough Guard on hand. This of course is dependent on the authorities in charge.

I don't believe in -- I don't think any policeman believes in bringing in more force than is necessary. So far the force seems to be adequate. If more is required, more would be provided. But this is in the -- this is under the control and the direction of the Sheriff once the Guard gets there. The Guard was sent in at the request of the local law officials who said, as I said in my statement, that it was now beyond their control and we -- the mutual aid had sent Highway Patrol, also. Now, the Guard was the last recourse that was left to us. Beyond the Guard, of course, if you utilize your full Guard resources, and couldn't meet it beyond this, of course would go to situation you saw several years ago in Michigan in which then a state has to declare the kind of emergency where they turn to the federal government, and I don't -- I don't believe that that's in the cards or is likely at all.

Q Governor, could I return just to one point you commented on earlier, you said you did not directly have any consultation with the university leading up to this event. Could we check -- you mentioned Mr. Meese, could we check with him or any others?

A He just said that he did not with the actual university, but we are a part of a mutual aid situation with regard to law enforcement, have been for sometime, in which we are kept apprized by way of police intelligence of problems confronting them and alerted to the fact that such a problem exists and thus we are ready to go on and implement this beyond -- in a mutual aid towards -- with the local law enforcement officers, calling on surrounding communities for other local law enforcements; if it goes beyond this the state is then involved in sending in Highway Patrol and eventually the Guard, if asked, and then -- and we alerted in the very beginning in all of these and have been for the last two years with regard to the threats of long hot summers and so forth.

Q Governor, I wonder on the argument that if the university gets tough and the administration gets tough, this will eliminate and reduce demonstrations, if this isn't now being refuted in Berkeley and at Stanford and if there aren't causes that have to be approached more seriously and not just from tough law enforcement.

A Well, let me make something plain about that, and I -- I disagree with that premise, I don't think it has been disproved.

First of all, let's be aware that in Berkeley in this present situation I am confident myself -- I could not prove this if you tried to pin me down, but I'm confident in what we are dealing here, in numbers -- outnumbering the students are those who compose the so-called street gangs of Berkeley that caused the trouble last summer that live in and around the campus, have been attracted to that area and are a dissident element, but non-students, and I think that's true, they are aided and augmented by some students, radicals at the present time. But now you've brought up the other subject about the legitimate dissent, the legitimate protests or complaints the students have, and the so-called silent majority on our campuses, there is no denying this and over and over again, every one of you know that I have said it, you know that I have seldom spoken on this subject without calling to your attention my belief that the kids in the campus have some legitimate beefs, some things that must be solved between them and the administration, and the thing that is preventing us from sitting down and logically discussing and finding answers to these problems, problems of students that are no longer able to have contact with the Professor, that get a teaching assistant instead, channels of communication that are clogged with regard to students, these -- the solution to these problems is being prevented right now by this small group of revolutionaries capitalizing on these who seek to -- to get an emotional response aroused with regard to these legitimate complaints, but again as I have said over and over again, these rebels couldn't care less whether there is ever a solution found to the legitimate grievances because those legitimate grievances are their stock and trade. Now just today there is a release from Washington, your communication media have all received it, I'm sure, it is on the wire services, that Attorney General Mitchell has announced that the Justice Department is investigating and that they do have some information now, about leaders of this kind and that they believe that very possibly they will be taking action, legal action against some of the so-called professional agitators and leaders that are bringing this about in the campus. And we know that several of these well-known names that are always associated with this trouble, wherever it may be in the country, are present in Berkeley now in this latest uprising over there.

Q Can you cite for us some of the names of the leaders?

GOVERNOR REAGAN: You have that list with you, Ed?

ED MEESE: I have it right here.

GOVERNOR REAGAN: I know Hayden is one.

ED MEESE: Hayden is there, Delacort, Mario Savio was participating in this, Art Goldberg -- (phonetics)

Q Could we have the Governor name them?

GOVERNOR REAGAN: You mean you are not aimed at him? How come you always used to pick up Lyn Nofziger when he was leaning up against the wall?

(Laughter)

Q Because he made a bigger target, Governor.

(Laughter)

A Well, Tom Hayden, Delacort, Goldberg, Mario Savio, those were some of the names that -- of those that are present and on the scene in this present disturbance.

Q Governor, do you have any evidence aside from their presence and your investigations that they have engaged in some sort of active conspiracy besides -- in addition to their presence?

A No, this I'd have to refer you to law enforcement officers, to police intelligence, to the Justice Department that's pursuing this case because as you know simply to know they were there and to not have the actual report of their doing by some legitimate observer, no, this is something I can't do. I simply call it to your attention because they also -- these same lists of names are present wherever and whenever there is such a disturbance, no matter how widespread they are across the country. They manage to be on quite a circuit and show up at all of them, so I think there is something of coincidence that makes it worthy of mention.

Q I ask that because you've mentioned this before and I wonder in this particular instance and in others whether you and your own people have really found some evidence of conspiracy that perhaps you are not able to tell us, but that you passed on to law enforcement officers?

A Well, let me say that I believe that the Justice Department is on solid ground in investigating these individuals in this matter.

Q From your own information that you've obtained, from your own people?

A Well, not entirely, but even from the information we also receive from police intelligence sources and then I'll come over there.

Q Can we hope then that the ability of the anarchists to pick the time and the place and the type of confrontation as they have apparently been successful at doing is going to be mitigated in the future?

A We can hope, but let me tell you I don't think it is that clear cut and planned. I think that they watch for an opportunity, an issue and it could suddenly appear out of a clear blue sky, a legitimate student issue or a complaint that causes some unrest on a campus, disciplinary proceeding against a student that's unpopular with the student body, something to do with dormitory hours or food in the cafeteria and they're opportunists at seizing upon these particular excuses and moving in when this happens.

Q If and when we get to another subject, Governor --

A Well, I think there may be a few more hands on this one.

Q Governor, is there a very real danger that we are perhaps teetering on the brink of a real blood bath at Berkeley inasmuch as police are making occasional use of birdshot at dissidents?

A You say on the verge of a blood bath? Don't you think that three murders preceding this fourth death that resulted from this violence, a result of the police response on it, but three murders on the campus within this school term, within this year on our campuses here in California, two young people who were in hospitals maimed for life as a result of bomb explosions, the burning of Wheeler Hall, the attempt that has to be called an attempt at murder of a Professor and his family by trying to throw a firebomb into their bedroom window in the small hours of the morning -- how much farther do we go before we recognize that this is just not a panty raid, that is going on, that somebody means business?

Q Governor, have you any plans to visit Berkeley or the troops or inspect the area personally, yourself?

A No, there hasn't been a call for that or any reason to. If any reason would develop I'll go wherever I have to go, aid in this situation.

Q There is a certain sense of sadness that has been brought

by the confrontation for many people. In the City of Berkeley there is a sign painted on a large building that says, "Welcome to Prague." What feelings do you have on that subject?

A Well, I'm quite sure that a dissident probably did this, but I would like to point out that the heroes of most of the campus radicals are those themselves who bring about a Prague situation. Their heroes seem to be Mao and Castro and Che Gueverra and Ho Chi Minh, and all the totalitarians. As a matter of fact I made a suggestion the other night that SDS change its name to STS, Students for Totalitarian Society. Sure there is a sadness about this. I think -- and I think it goes back several years. I think back from the very first you want to look back to where were the mistakes made back several years ago, when the first appeasement was started and it has grown worse as we have gone on with the appeasement. We have a classic example in the City College of New York. Here was a President who honestly believed that the resistance was the wrong policy and that if you actually sat down with the student radical leaders and negotiated with them, their demands, that this would be the solution to the problem and he did it. He closed the college in answer to their first demand in order to sit down with no classes going on and deal with them. And he's now resigned because he discovered that there is no negotiating with them. There is no dealing with them whatsoever. Now the more successful examples have been those colleges and universities that followed the policy such as laid down by Father Hessberg. You've got the **University of Denver** as an example, where they said in advance the following action will be cause for such and such a disciplinary action. They made it plain in advance what the penalty would be for the act and when the act took place they carried out the penalty. The University of Denver, it was one sitin, and they simply gave them 15 minutes to leave or they were no longer students of the university, they were automatically expelled. They were there 15 minutes later and he gave them 15 minutes to move out or as non-students they were now trespassers, and at the end of that 15 minutes they were there and the paddy wagon hauled them away and that's the last that they have seen of them or the last trouble they had. Father Hessberg did it by saying in advance if any students here do the following things, they will be separated from the univer-

sity and unfortunately in too many campuses, I've said over and over again, I hope with understanding that basically the academic community is not geared to violence, they are prone to accept that any in their midst, students or faculty are dedicated to the academic idea of respecting each other's viewpoints and differences of opinion, negotiating them out, compromise, sitting and discussing it and talking in good faith and so they weren't geared to meet this violence and unfortunately it passed a point in which it has now gone on to the present level. And --

SQUIRE: Can you get this thing over with? One more question --

Q Governor, are you aware of any discussion of special facilities for the rebels? You speak of remove them from sensitive areas such as Berkeley.

A Wait a minute, I'm having trouble.

Q Are you aware of any discussion of detention facilities such as the DAR being prepared?

A None whatsoever. I don't think it even exists any more than the Regents and the trustees are plotted capitalists who only hold their positions so they can milk the educational institution for more profit, which was mentioned for one of the other party line activities.

Q Governor, I was wondering --

SQUIRE: There is another question back there.

Q Well, in that case I wonder if you'd had time to reflect on the budget and your tax program? Now, the Governor -- the Democrats say they want to cut 80 million out of your budget?

A Well, first of all I'd like to compliment Assemblyman Frank Lanterman, the members of his committee on the speedy disposition of the budget by the Ways and Means Committee. I think they brought it out to the floor of the Assembly earlier than any budget in my memory has ever been brought out, and I hope there will be equally swift action on the floor. Now, I haven't seen the details yet, but of course I'm always ready to accept legitimate ideas for improving efficiencies and economy in government. As a matter of fact, Frank Lanterman in his committee was able to find \$2,200,775.00 in the data processing budget that could further reduce the budget. This was fine. Now if some of our Democratic legislative leaders

have finally gotten the word from the People of California that they want less spending by State government, I'll be the first to stand up and cheer, but I recall that in the first year here even though we had had to adopt that great tax increase because of the insolvent condition of the state, I had to blue pencil \$42,889,000 out of the budget that had been added in on the floor of the legislature. Last year they were a little better, but I still had to -- to blue pencil out \$16,180,000. Now, that's a total of more than \$59 million. Now the time really, if they have found legitimate areas that we overlooked where savings would be made, the time really should have been in the hearings in the Ways and Means Committee, but as a matter of fact, the only thing they did in there was add a couple of million dollars so I'm not too optimistic about some of the proposals they are making, but as I say, I'll be delighted because I for two years have been totally unable to understand how some legislators could still go on believing that the people of this state wanted more spending instead of less. I think the people have made it unmistakably clear they think their government costs them too much, but I'll be very interested in seeing what cuts they can find and I'll be delighted to go along with them if they are legitimate and logical cuts and not just window dressing. I might also add that at the same time they are talking cutting they better check with some of their own members because their own members have been tremendously busy and one of these days I'll have a report for you on the total amount of spending that they had advocated and are advocating on the floor of the legislature by way of specific bills.

Q Governor, you back -- your administration backed the bill by Assemblyman Mulford today that it is now been killed in committee. Assemblyman Mulford has endorsed the stronger Knox bill which passed that committee and which today passed the Ways and Means Committee. Will you go along and back that bill?

A Well, I haven't seen that bill, but I want you to know that I'm in full support of the policy of a bill to save the Bay. There can be no question that it must be saved and I believe that it begins with the preservation of the BCDC over there, the Commission to guard the Bay. Now, I haven't seen -- some amendments were made before that came out of committee, but I'm -- I'm confident that the legislature is going to send down a bill that will do what we wanted to do, but I'll yield to no one in my determination to preserve the Bay.

Q The two bills that are not -- seem to be most alike, Assemblyman Knox's and Senator Dolwig's, also have controls of the shoreline and some of the dike plans and salt lines -- will you support a bill --

A Again I'm in the same position I've been in all the others, let me wait until I see what comes down here to me.

Q Governor, there's some mixed feelings in the legislature about any meaningful tax reform coming out before the July quitting and everything like that, but the discussion about having it go to special committees for a couple of months around the state and come back in a special session in October. Do you have any reaction?

A Well, I've been disturbed by what sounds like some defeatist language upstairs with regard to the bill and certainly I've been concerned with the false criticisms that we only handed them a news release and didn't hand them anything with any meat on the bones. We handed them an over'all tax policy with the understanding that the author of the bills, namely Craig Biddle, was putting each one of these into legislative form, the number of bills that would be required. This is in the process, it is going forward and it just isn't true that we gave them an empty theory with no meat on the skeleton. And as I say, I hope they will get over this because I think the people are determined that we must have tax reform and I think that we have submitted basically a policy that can bring about the most revolutionary tax reform that we have ever had in this state.

Q They aren't getting out by the middle of summer, though?

A This again is going to depend on them and as I say, they will have the specifics in front of them very shortly and there is no reason in the world why they can't proceed. But as I say, there seems to be a tone of defeatism on a number of their utterances -- at least their public utterances. I hope they don't feel that way.

Q Would you call them back?

A Let me wait and see what happens.

Q That was my -- if you had what you preferred, would you want them to stay now until they came up with a tax reform no matter how long it took or else adjourn so you could call them back later for a special tax reform session? Which would you prefer?

A Well, I'd prefer they get it done in the present session, but let me not make an answer on which one of these two things might

happen until I know the situation and what course they are going to take.

Q Governor, regarding the change in the Senate leadership, last month when you were asked about the possibility of Republicans seeking a coalition with liberal Democrats to unseat Senator Burns you said, "I don't mind saying I would hate to see that happen. I think if you are going to get in bed with someone it ought to be someone who things like you do." Are you still -- do you still feel that way? Are you skeptical now it would become a fact or what?

A Let me make -- let me put that back, review the bidding in the original -- with the original inflexion. You will recall that at that time there were roughly three Republican candidates and more or less equally divided and there was talk of at least one of them making a coalition with a group -- the other party that might even outnumber the Republicans involved, and this was the contention in which I made that statement. It is my understanding-- I don't know what the actual count was, **nor does anyone** else other than those who participated, but it is my understanding that the Republicans finally did give a majority to one of the possible candidates in their party, that there were Democratic votes that went along with this. It is also my understanding that it didn't require any coalition or getting together in any kind of arrangement whatsoever, that it simply came to the vote and there were enough votes to make it happen and I think that's a little different than the questions that were being asked back in that other atmosphere. I would still feel the same way about that other atmosphere.

Q Governor, do you feel the change in Senate leadership would be advantageous to your program and are you happy about it?

A Well, I'm happy about it. I think the Republicans have worked so hard in this state, particularly in the special elections, had a right to expect that they would receive or see fruits from the victory. At the same time I've got to be honest and tell you that as President Pro Tem, Senator Burns always was one who rose above partisanship to operate in a completely bipartisan fashion. I'm grateful to him for the cooperation over the last two years that we've had, but yes, I think this is the name of the game and both parties feel the same way, that when you achieve a majority you expect

to have all the things that go with that majority.

SQUIRE: Thank you, Governor.

GOVERNOR REAGAN: Ray, may I just --

SQUIRE: We are running out of tape and also --

GOVERNOR REAGAN: I just had acknowledged Ray by a nod as I took that last question.

Q You announced a week ago Dos Rios Dam, absolutely closed the door of the dam or have you left it open for further study?

A Let me tell you that I do not foresee a circumstance in which that becomes the only possibility we have. I have^{been}/assured that we will carry out the water program, we will deliver the water that has been promised -- I believe the study will reveal there were other sources because they did reveal -- there were other sources. The high Dos Rios dam was not a part of the original program at the time those promises of water delivery were made, but I don't believe that anyone should ever completely close the door to any alternative and say that never under any circumstances -- you know, the state could dry up--if that was the only river left, then it would be easy for me to find, too, the Eel river.

(Laughter)

SQUIRE: Thank you very much.

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5/27

PRESS CONFERENCE OF GOVERNOR RONALD REAGAN

HELD MAY 27, 1969

Reported by

Beverly Toms, CSR

(This rough transcript of the Governor's press conference is furnished to the members of the Capitol press corps for their convenience only. Because of the need to get it to the press as rapidly as possible after the conference, no corrections are made and there is no guaranty of absolute accuracy.)

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GOVERNOR REAGAN: I have just a brief happy statement. It will be given out to you here.

(Whereupon Governor Reagan read Release #298)

Q Governor, what is your comment on the action of the Assembly a while ago in blocking the budget?

A Well, as I understand that vote was a vote defeated the urgency clause for the budget, but I -- I think it is rather evident that there is a certain amount of partisan political maneuvering that's going on upstairs with regard to the budget.

Q Governor, notice has been served there's going to be an attempt made at a rally and a march in Berkeley on Friday. Can you tell us if anything is being done in advance to try and prevent blood from being spilled?

A Well, this is more or less up to the people that are trying to drum up that march and what they are going to do. Yes, there was a meeting held this morning of representatives from my office, all -- the agencies locally there and the university administration and it was the decision city manager and the mayor and all the local law enforcement and the university administration, they requested that the Guard remain in Berkeley and so every alert possible has been made with regard to this.

Q Governor, a crowd of 50,000 is expected. Will 2,000 Guard men be enough?

A Well, what's that old story about there's only one riot? I think that -- whatever force is necessary will be on hand.

Q Governor, during the hostilities, the recent hostilities in Berkeley on the day of that helicopter gas attack in Berkeley, did your office issue instructions to the Guard to get the demonstrators -- to get them up to escalate the situation?

A Not at all. Once you accept or heed the request of the local law enforcement for the Guard and this is what was done, the request was made on the basis that they no longer could protect the community with the forces at hand and we sent the Guard, it is true that technically if I chose I could take over or the Guard could take over the state, the direction there. We have never done that. It has always been our policy and it presently and still is our policy that the Guard is assigned to assist local law enforcement officers and they are still in charge of directing the placement of the forces at their command and no technical decisions are made by me or by this office. These are directed by those who are in charge of protecting the community over there.

Q Governor, would you state your general position and opinion on the use of the National Guard on campuses?

A Yes, I'd be very happy to. My position is that when local law enforcement officers and with supporting evidence, on their reliability state that they require the Guard, that they can no longer preserve the peace or the protection due the citizens in a community, we send the Guard and make it available as promptly as possible so that we won't have a repeat of the tragic delay and the Watts disturbances a few years ago in which everyone argued whether they should have the Guard or not, in the meantime 30 odd people were killed. Now we make the Guard available under those circumstances. I am not pleased when the Guard is required, I wish there would never be a situation in which you had to have anything other than normal law enforcement, but under the kind of emergency situations that are being provoked by this revolutionary group, there is no alternative when you are called upon but to get it there as quickly as possible. We were called upon, a state of emergency that exists in Berkeley was requested originally by the university and that state of emergency still exists.

Q What is your opinion of the methods and tactics used by the National Guard?

A Well, I could call to your attention that from the moment the Guard arrived that was an end to the actual physical combat between law enforcement officials and rioters. From the moment they arrived, the threat of their presence was enough to keep a space between themselves and any gathering of the rioters and this put an

end to the actual physical assault that had been taking place in which in addition to all the other -- the rioters themselves between 50 and 60 policemen were injured.

Q Governor, didn't you say, however, that the reason for the delivery of gas by helicopter on Sproul Plaza was because -- directly because there -- the Guard was in danger and was in contact with the enemy, I believe the term was, and that the helicopter attack was necessary?

A The report that we received from the field commander, the man who was in charge of that detachment in Sproul Plaza, was for the first time in the several days instead of dispersing or moving on, a crowd -- the mob stood its ground and there was the possibility of the imminent coming together, but at the same time the commander of the Guard reported that his forces were being assaulted from -- with furniture being thrown from balconies and windows down on the guard in their positions, and he called for the Guard or for the gas.

Q Wasn't it true, however, that at the point -- at the time the helicopter came over the National Guard sealed the plaza and in fact was not letting anybody out?

A No, no. There were prescribed exits that had been pointed out to them in the repeated announcement right up until the time of the gas, repeated announcements that they were to disperse and to leave and these were -- I understand, pointed out to them, the avenues that were left open.

Q Prior to the use of the gas. At the time the gas was used and in the minutes following the plaza was ringed and no one was allowed to leave?

A That is not my understanding at all. That at no time -- as a matter of fact, to the contrary, the Guard has reported that at no time did they ever encircle that crowd and seal the opening so they couldn't get out.

Q Governor, several months ago you said that you expected this violence to come to an end. You expected that it would taper off. What has happened between the time you made that statement and today?

A No, I think you'll find also that I said that I expected

that there would be sporadic outbursts in an effort to get momentum going again, as was going, and I was speaking of course of an actual situation, particularly of San Francisco State, and I think you will find that I also said that I believed the riots preceding this one at Berkeley actually came about as an attempt to find a new area and to get momentum going with a new issue. I think under this circumstance that what happened in this particular one here was that it was one of those fortuitous things as far as the rebels were concerned where an issue was presented to them and I think you are going to see this carried further from the ROTC ban type of thing that has characterized the riots all over the country for the last several weeks. I think you are going to see an increasing use now of this new idea of the assault on the ownership of land and property that no one is entitled to own it as they have repeatedly stated just holding a deed is a scrap of paper and that doesn't mean you have a right to the land.

Q Governor, during the budget debate today there was a move made by one of the members of your party to strike the entire appropriation for UC and state colleges from the budget. That motion was defeated but what's your reaction to a move of that type?

A Well, I think that it should be taken as an indication to the university of the alarm felt by the people and I think they should heed this as an indication of the people's disillusionment with what's been going on and the people's desire that something be done to control this and bring it to an end, and I think in that sense as a warning it probably served its purpose, whether it was passed or defeated.

Q Governor, does the fact that 8,000 persons felt strongly enough to turn out for a demonstration yesterday against what they thought were abuses of force at Berkeley cause you to have any second thoughts about the tactics and weapons used by police and Guardsmen at Berkeley?

A Well, now I'm not in charge of tactics and weapons, but at the same time I would like to say that I said to a few of those who called on me, I doubt that of the several thousand who came here and incidentally lest anyone get the impression that they were all of the rebel faction and that they have that much strength, they don't. That was quite a varied group and there were a number of pretty legitimate and honest students who really want to establish some communication and really want to know the facts, principally from the Davis

campus because of its proximity, that came here and I had a chance to talk to a few of their leaders after this was over yesterday. From that standpoint this is the point, they are operating on a lack of information, they don't have the facts, they don't know the sequence of events over there and they have gotten the mistaken impression about even the issue that precipitated the violence, and here again as I have said yesterday, my frustration is the inability to get contact with the majority of students on all the campuses who have legitimate grievances, who want to talk to someone about them, who want to explain their viewpoint and position and I am most anxious to do this with them. So far they have been prevented in that by this little group of rebels who do not want that kind of communication. These rebels deliberately are standing in the way. You've seen not only where I'm concerned, but even on up to and in the last campaign when candidates of the stature of the Vice President of the United States tried to address them, there were these people who don't want any exchange of views and I am desperately hoping that now out of their frustration the majority of the students on the campus will take it upon themselves to solve this problem and find a way that they can make possible a meeting not only with me but with others who have this concern, so that we can discuss their problems and show them that we are aware they have problems and that we'd like to do something to solve it.

There and then here.

Q Governor, on that same -- that legitimate students that you were talking about that saw you yesterday, would you comment on their attempts to have the teach-in over at Davis at the same time the demonstration was here, and they have been holding private meetings or not private, but small meetings with legislators and you all day long today; are these the people you want to meet with?

A I don't know who's been holding the private meetings here, but I understand that the so-called teach-in at Davis was on the part of some students who disagreed with this march and rally type of approach. As I said yesterday, it served no purpose at all. If they had come -- at least the dissident mob a couple of years ago who came up here protesting budget problems at least they came with the idea of wanting a meeting, they wanted someone to come out and talk to them. But this group brought their own speakers. They

could have saved themselves a long walk and had those speeches right there on the campus.

Q Governor, the view of the -- apparently the students at UC as expressed by their student body president is that they want some participation in decision making on issues such as the People's Park and they feel that they have -- that they have been given no chance to negotiate. Do you see room for the Regents to negotiate or discuss these things with the students?

A Well, this whole matter, and again there is a kind of phoniness to this issue, not that I say there are not times and situations in which it would be well for the Regents and we have tried with the Regents to establish communication. Groups of regents have been going in advance of Regents meetings to other campuses and spending a day on those campuses talking to students, meeting with various groups of students. This is all well and good, but remember also that when I said there was a kind of phoniness here, this -- when it comes as a demand of the dissident group means that what they really want to do is bypass all the normal communication on their own campus and they can't have it both ways. They talk autonomy for the local campus and the chancellor on the local campus should have the right to run its own affairs, but they want to go over the head of their own chancellor and take up their problems, specific campus problems directly with the Regents. And this is just poor administration. Now I think there are channels of communication that are clogged on the campus, and that the -- all of us have got to sit down and work out ways that there can be a better communication and less frustration.

Q Governor, do you have any comment on the reports of the arresting of a lot of innocent bystanders last Thursday and sweeping them into this so-called trap and mistreating them out at the prison farm?

A Well, I don't know about innocent bystanders. This is possible in a roundup that big, someone can get picked up who is not participating. On the other hand, there was -- some of the stories of mistreatment, this is being investigated now. I have complete confidence in the integrity of the local officials there and of the Sheriff, but I don't think you could ever rule out the possibility that in an operation of this size there are going to be individuals

involved who don't behave according to the rules, and right now these complaints are being investigated to see if there were individuals among the deputies and sheriffs' staff who were out of line and if so I think the appropriate action and punishment will take place.

Q Yesterday at the rally you were nominated for an honorary membership in the SDS with the radicalization of the State of California. Does this statement cause you to give any second thoughts to the methods used to deal with the campus disturbances and efforts made to communicate with students?

A Well, now in reality I never -- I don't suppose I answered the question from the back of the room on this same thing, as to what ^{if} do -- would I do differently or what should we have done differently. I don't see where anything different was possible other than surrender. They can pull all the gags they want -- I'm kind of gratified to see that some young people perhaps still have a sense of humor because I've been finding them very serious lately and not nearly as attractive as when they are a little more normal. No, what was the choice? The choice was complete surrender and at what point after the mob had assaulted the limited police force that was there, and reinforcements had to be called, if you withdrew the limited police and did not call for reinforcements, then you abandoned the community to that mob. Now they have shown their desire already in these several days to try and burn down a business district or loot it and break the windows and so forth. The list, incidentally, of residents around the park, the 48 who wanted that development a university -- that list has now grown to 82, but also on my desk are the telegrams from merchants in the downtown area of Berkeley pleading with us to keep the Guard. I also have a message from the publisher of the paper over there agreeing with everything that's been done and stipulating that the Guard should remain on hand. Ultimatums have been delivered. Yesterday I was identified as a murderer to my face and then I was handed a list of demands which meant complete capitulation by the university, by local law enforcement, amnesty for all who have been arrested and told that these were non-negotiable demands on the part of the street people of Berkeley.

Q Governor Reagan, what answer do you have for the California Episcopal Bishop C. Kilmer Myers who labeled you as a warmonger, who in his words said you unleashed the dogs of war in Berkeley?

A Well, perhaps Bishop Myer better review his own words and deeds to find out if he's not indeed breaking one of the commandments

against taking the name of the Lord in vain. I would think that that could be stretched that far, to cover someone using the pulpit and his cloth to speak of things he knew not wherefor of.

(Laughter)

Q Can we use that quote?

A If you use that quote, say I said it laughingly. I had an English teacher that would kill me.

Q We can return to the question of the people who were arrested the other day, Judge Peckham issued an injunction against various kinds of treatment and the allegation was not that an isolated deputy got out of hand, but that the system of treating these -- these prisoners was -- was wrong and bad police practice and a lot of other things in it. On the basis of the information you have, do you think that the people who were taken to this -- the Santa Rita prison farm were treated properly?

A I don't know, that's what I told you, it is being investigated and naturally I want to know and I'm sure we all want to know. If there were instances of this and they were badly treated, we want to know about it. There is nothing, no matter how angry you may get at a rioting mob, every individual is entitled to due process and I wish -- I wish the mob would agree to this. The only one -- the mob sort of reminds me of those German soldiers in World War II that Patton had to remark about when the argument came up as to whether they were Nazis or just misguided Germans, and he said they are all Nazis till you point a bayonet at them and then they have all got a cousin in Philadelphia.

Q Who is investigating this?

A Well, the Sheriff's forces are investigating. I don't know whether there is any additional investigation going on or not.

ED MEESE: State Attorney General and I understand the U.S. Department of Justice and the Board of Supervisors of Alameda County have all been requested to investigate.

Q Governor, you said as the mob, as you call it, was ready to burn down the city of Berkeley. Yet most of the marchers that are there recently have been relatively peaceful. What makes you think they are ready to burn down the town?

A Well, I can only call your attention, the biggest probably

confrontation with the Guard occurred in the business district when they by their own announcement said they were going -- but I will also call to your attention, the threats contained in the leaflets that even now are being circulated. The first one was -- was the ultimatum to the university that if it sought to use its own property they would do \$5 million dollars destruction to the buildings on the campus. Now I think some place along the line you start believing them.

Q Governor, it might not work, but was there any thought given to restraining order of the Court to keep the people off the People's park? In other words, go through the legal channels, court process, would that have -- may be hind sight, but would it?

A I don't know, the university announced the date for the start of development of the property that they were going to move in. It was subsequent to that that heralded by the Berkeley Barb, the announcement was made that they were going to create a park. This park has not been a long time thing, they started April 20th after the university had announced it was going to use the property. In the period in between, in the month while they were using it as a park or as they call it, a freakout pad, the university kept warning of when the date -- what the date would be for development. Now, I don't know of any restraining order, all I know is that the university communicated with the local law enforcement and that to avoid any one of those kinds of confrontations between the bulldozers and the people, that they announced or told the local law enforcements they were going to move their workmen early in the morning just after dawn so there was a limited police force there with the workmen early in the morning to start this, and the violence did not break out until after the Sproul Hall Plaza rally at noon, when the assault was made on the police and on the workmen to take back the park.

Q Governor, there are a couple over here.

Q Governor, do I understand you to believe that there is really no middle ground between the use of military police force in Berkeley and surrender; did you mean to imply that?

A No, I don't think I meant to imply that at all. I'm simply taking this specific situation in answer to a specific question, and I'm pointing out that the -- the mob action did not just grow out of some kind, as it has in many instances in the past, of

two groups of people confronting each other and sometime a deed precipitates -- or an act precipitates violence. This was a mob that set out from an area more than two blocks away on a specific cry of let's go take back the park, and they simply went as an assault wave and over-ran the police. Reinforcements were called for. Now, under those circumstances I say at what stage in there could you have withdrawn without having had total capitulation and that then you are faced with the problem of you either have to rally your forces and go back in again? What do you do? I think the -- the ultimatums that had been served by these people made it very plain. They said that if the university so much as attempted to survey its own property there would be instant retaliation and the retaliation they spelled out as \$5 million dollars damage to the campus.

Q In dealing with campus militants would it be fair to say that you do favor a get-tough policy and would continue to use the National Guard and whatever force is necessary to handle the situation?

A Well, now you are attempting to get me to write your lead and I'm not going to do that. I'm going to tell you that I see my duty under my oath of office as the protection of the people of this state, property of the state, whatever law enforcement is available when it is brought to the state level and it is brought to the state level by local officials and only then. I have never ordered the Guard in or sent the Guard any place unless and until it has been asked for under those -- under those circumstances. But -- so I would also like to point out that this was not actually in the beginning a student operation, and I think even to this point that the overwhelming majority of those who engaged in the rioting and the disturbances were the so-called street people of Berkeley. Now this is a gang that last summer started riots and threw firebombs and tried to burn down buildings and so forth because they wanted the City of Berkeley to make -- to close off a street, a public street and make it available to them for their freakout pad, as they call it. And it is true that there are some student camp followers of this type of thing joined in with them, but I don't think at any time it was a majority of students.

Q Governor, can we go into another subject?

A I wouldn't mind.

Q Governor, is it definite then that the Guard will remain

in Berkeley through the week-end?

A Well, certainly the Guard is going to remain there through Friday, but the Guard also -- I can't give you a closing date. As of the meeting this morning I told you it was the consensus of all concerned, including the university, that the Guard should be asked to remain. So I -- are these still questions on this?

Q Yes.

A I'll get back.

Q I didn't understand Mr. Meese's answer. Is the Governor's office asking for the investigation or participating in it in any way, or are you referring to other requests?

MR. MEESE: The Governor's office is not.

A number of different organizations, including the Berkeley City Council have made various requests for investigations of some of the agencies that I named.

Q Governor Reagan, apparently one of the announced goals of the Friday march is the forcible removal of that hated fence around People's Park. Can you give some reasonable assurance that that will not be allowed to happen?

A Well, this is -- now you are again getting into the province of the university and I'd like to call to your attention that the Regents -- this was kind of a momentous undertaking, they voted unanimously at the last meeting at UCLA, support of the university's position, support of the law enforcement officials and what they had done up until that time; this was after the riots had taken place, after the injuries had happened, and so forth, and they also voted support of the university's plan for the utilization of that land. So I think this is the university position. It is my understanding the university has not withdrawn one foot from its determination to develop that property.

Q So if they try to take down the fence they will be prevented?

A Yes, that's why -- they joined in asking the Guard remain.

Q Governor, recently in Marin County a group of well-to-do protestors made a violent assault on the Army Corps. of Engineers, who was attempting to bulldoze in a ditch by eminent domain and here in Berkeley you have another challenge of eminent domain by a -- by violent means. Do you sense here a growing challenge toward the

whole concept of eminent domain and had the one in Marin County escalated to the level of the one in Berkeley had, would you have taken the same action?

A Well, I think I made it clear that my action is dictated by the situation as analyzed by local law enforcement officers, but I think you've reversed it a little bit. This is not exactly a case of eminent domain.

Q Wasn't that how the university came by the property?

A No.

Q Was it not condemned?

A I don't know whether it was condemned or not, but the situation is now an attack on the policy of -- or the philosophy of private ownership of land, and if you will read the statements of the dissidents who are protesting the university's use of this you will find that they are challenging that no one has a right really to own the land, that just holding a deed to it does not give you a right. This is what they are challenging, is the right of ownership, in reality the people already own the university land. The people of California paid for it through a public institution, the university, but these people --

Q It isn't quite private ownership then, is it, Governor?

A No, but they made it plain that they considered this -- yes, in their eyes they have designated the university as an owner and they have challenged this philosophy and they say that the land is there for anyone who wants to use it. Of course I wonder how far they'd go sometimes when they are having one of their all-night plans there if somebody else decided to move in and share the park with them, they might find that they had some property.

Q Do you see any parallel at all then with the violence of the lesser degree that occurred in Canton a couple of years ago?

A I don't hold in violence in any of these things. I think there must be better ways. I think that many times private citizens -- there's always been an issue over the question of eminent domain, and I think that under some programs, as I have said in a number of speeches with which many of you disagreed, that in urban renewal they went far beyond the original concept, the government did have eminent domain, and I have opposed it for that reason.

The original purpose was that there are at times, necessary for public installations, roads, public buildings, and so forth, which require the government upon the condemnation and a fair hearing in court to establish price and to establish the absolute necessity for this particular piece of property, that the government then must take over a piece of property if on payment --

SQUIRE: Governor, can we change the subject now?

A Yes.

Q Let's see, what did I want to ask you about now.

(Laughter)

Q Last year you vetoed the presidential primary bill authorized by Senator Alquist. Now this year the Senate has re-passed the bill and it is awaiting final action on the Assembly floor, which is expected to approve it also. Will you veto it again?

A Well, now you know I never answer questions like that directly, but I'll tell you I haven't -- nothing has happened to change my mind about -- about that bill since a year ago.

SQUIRE: Any more questions?

Q Yes, one more. Governor, on the suggested amendment to the budget this morning, how would you have voted on that if you'd been, say, a Republican Assemblyman in Pacific Palisades?

A No, I'm not going to answer a hypothetical question like that, I'm -- I'll stick with my original statement. I just think that this perhaps served a purpose, whether it passed or not, to indicate again to the university that -- the great concern of the people with the manner in which they have continued to allow these demonstrations and the feeling of the people that the university-college system have not taken the action that they could take to bring these to a halt.

SQUIRE: Thank you, Governor.

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PRESS CONFERENCE OF GOVERNOR RONALD REAGAN

HELD JUNE 3, 1969

Reported by

Beverly Toms, CSR

(This rough transcript of the Governor's press conference is furnished to the members of the Capitol press corps for their convenience only. Because of the need to get it to the press as rapidly as possible after the conference, no corrections are made and there is no guaranty of absolute accuracy.)

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Q Governor, before we get the replay on the disorders, can we get a few things about the legislature out of the way. First I ask you what is the status of your tax relief program?

A Well, I don't know. The tax reform program is up there in the committee, as you know. We -- I've heard or been told that something will be coming out of committee, sort of a composite. I'm waiting to see that, but --

Q Will you be satisfied if it is a little bit of your program, a little bit of Fluornoy, a few other things including withholding comes out?

A No, no, so far as some of the things that have been proposed, I don't believe are improvements at all. As a matter of fact, I think they get right back into the hodge-podge idea and some of them run the risk -- that I've heard about, run the risk of making it a tax increase instead of just a tax reform. But I'm -- I'm frankly anxious about it. I think that the -- that this is one of the more important matters that's up there, or the most important matters before them. Evidently it is holding everything else up.

Q Some Democrats say that no tax reform program will get out unless they get some of the credit for it. In other words, a Republican-Democrat tax reform bill. Does that bother you at all?

A I understand that remark was attributed to Jesse. I have no pride in authorship at all, if the price of getting a good sound tax reform program, someone else's name -- maybe I better send Jesse a copy of that slogan that's down there in my office, that you can accomplish a great deal if you don't care who gets the credit. But if the price of getting that program would be his name attached

to it, why that's fine with me. I don't care how many names they put on it, I'd like to see them put all their names on it.

Q Governor, what if the price for getting the program was mandatory withholding as has been reported. Would you accept that if everything else was satisfactory to you?

A No, I've said repeatedly that I don't think that's necessary. I think we met the problem of convenience to the voter with the provisions that we have advocated for voluntary withholding and the only other reason to go into compulsory withholding would be to fit the philosophy of those who believe in government compulsion beyond necessity and because compulsory withholding would get them a one-time windfall in which they could begin to advance their own particular spending causes.

Q Then you would veto a tax reform program that had withholding in it?

A Now, you know I never say that in advance of anything when it comes down, whether I will or will not veto, publicly, but I just say that I just don't believe that such a program -- well, I'm going to assume that such a -- such a thing will not arise, that when it finally winds up in a conference committee where I'm sure it will, that I'll make my feelings known then to the members of the committee.

Q Governor, what would be your reaction to a program that would take the hundred million dollars rebate that you plan for income tax, put that into the school money, then pump the school money up to say two or three hundred million dollars instead of your 105 million?

A Well, I think you have to be guided by -- somewhat by the people themselves and voters and I don't see where the state should put itself in the position of reversing what the voters have had a chance to vote on, what they voted no on with regard to school spending programs, and then the state should simply overrule them. You ought to be guided by the people's wishes to a certain extent, but -- No, I believe that this money should be given back as we have proposed to voters and again I think that it is absolutely necessary that in addition to -- we have offered 105 million dollars help. This is the highest subvention that the state has ever given and never before has any government put over and above the legislative amounts--school subvention has the governor ever put into the budget

an additional budgeted amount. We have done this, but in the meantime I think that it is equally important that we go ahead with our commission to find out if we are getting all that our dollars are supposed to be paying for in education.

Q Governor, if the composite does come out and it is generally satisfactory to you but contains a small tax increase, will you oppose it?

A Well, now, I don't know what you mean by small tax increase or whether -- in a thing this big and with several billion dollars involved to try and budget or to balance something out right to the penny, if you were talking about the few dollars that inadvertently might find a way one way or the other, more or less, no, I don't think this would be grounds for it, but we have tried to plug that gap as best we can by saying that if in the shift to -- particularly to a voluntary withholding plan the state gets over and above its estimated amounts, we are going to earmark that money, put it in a special account and give it back to the people in a tax rebate.

Q Governor, if you are not satisfied with some of the things you hear about what's being worked over in this compromise plan, might it not be a good idea to get your bills into shape so they can be considered? As I understand it from Mr. Biddle, the bills still have not been amended and unless he has amendments ready to get them into the shape of your announced program --

A No, I haven't checked.

CAP WEINBERGER: Governor, all the bills for the first phase are in and ready and there are only very minor details in the constitutional amendments. They are all ready for hearing right now.

A There is the answer.

Q Governor, do you anticipate possibly there might be a special session on tax reform, or a fall session?

A Well, I'd prefer to think we are going to get it out of this session. If we don't, then I'll have to make the decision, but it would seem to me that there -- there might not be too much advantage in come back, say, in the fall on this subject when you are only a few months away from the January opening, and there wouldn't be too much delay since this is a two-phase program and part of it is going to depend on the 1970 election for the constitutional amendments. There would be too much delay in the actual

implementation in waiting until January. I'm not -- I'm not too happy about the general sessions if they can be avoided.

Q Do you anticipate that the Democrats are using the tax reform as a lever against the budget?

A Or vice versa. I just don't know which way they are doing. I think the only thing that you can -- that you can say about them is they are playing partisan games and it is very apparent they have done very little to conceal the fact that they are. Frankly, I think it is shameful.

Q Have you lessened your opposition by what you said a moment ago, waiting until next year to get a tax reform program?

A Oh, no, I'm going to fight as hard as I can to get it out of this session. I think the people have been demanding it and some of the people who today are the obstructionists have actually had the power in the legislature up until this last year or so, to get almost anything they wanted and over an eight-year period they haven't done anything to get a logical tax reform that the people need in this state. And it ill behooves them now to cry that there is something other than themselves that are blocking legitimate tax reform.

Q Governor, have you been advised that there is a bipartisan committee trying to work out a compromise for the Democrats and Republicans?

A Oh, yes, yes.

Q You have been advised.

Q Can we change the topic?

A All right.

Q I have one more question on taxes, if I may, Governor. Governor, if -- some of the Democratic leaders at least say they have never had any communication from you to solicit their support to try to encourage their support for your tax program. Yet you say you are going to fight as hard as you can to get tax reform through. Do you have any plans to talk to the Democratic leadership in either house and try and get some bipartisan cooperation for your program?

A Oh, yes, I think this will take place. Yes, the -- particularly when the hearings begin on these proposals. They are ready to begin.

Q Governor Reagan --

SQUIRE: Before we get on this, Governor, anything -- let's see if there is anything more on the state stuff.

Q Well, one more question. Yesterday a Senate Subcommittee killed the Schmitz bill which would have put the ceiling back on the school tax rates. What is your reaction to killing of the Schmitz bill?

A Well, I haven't paid much attention because I'm -- as I say, I think this problem is going to be solved in tax reform. The approach to this is not what we are doing about patch work on the past policy. There is no question but that the school financing is tied right into the tax reform. You can't have one without the other, and so I'm looking for the solution to this problem in our tax reform proposals.

Q Didn't your office send the Senator a letter or the United Taxpayers Organization a letter endorsing the Schmitz bill?

A Is this the bill --

Q The one yesterday they said came from you.

A Are we talking about the bill now which gives the people again the right --

Q Would repeal that Section 272.

A Oh, well I'm -- well, of course I'm in favor of that.

Q You are.

A I've expressed myself publicly in favor of that, but as I say that too will be solved in the tax reform program.

Q Governor, then are you saying you will fight to include that in your tax program?

A Well, that is one of our proposals, is this giving the people the right to vote and decide on whether there will be an increase in their -- in their property taxes.

Q Governor, back on withholding, some Republicans, including Howard Way, yesterday said that he's seeing increasing signs of support among the business community for mandatory withholding as opposed to your plan. Do you sense any of this in the mail and response you are getting?

A Well, I met with some business groups recently. None of them expressed that to me. I'm quite sure that there are business concerns, particularly the larger ones, where it doesn't strain their

bookkeeping too much to add this in. Large numbers of employees who rather than face a struggle or a fight of any kind would be willing to say, "Well, let's go ahead if that's all that's holding it up," but that isn't -- they are hardly typical nor can they be construed as the general business approach to this because they are few in number compared to the many small businessmen for whom this would be a problem.

Q Governor Reagan, are you personally receptive to the idea that the Regents lease a portion of people's park to the City of Berkeley which in turn presumably would sublease it to the street people?

A Taking your question in its entirety, a sublease to the street people, I am totally as a Regent and as a Governor opposed to anything that would in any way be a subterfuge to go around behind and give to those people any kind of face saver for -- in the first place I don't think the university is in that business and in the second place it wasn't a legitimate park. Some of the greenery that was supposed to cheer the countryside ~~there~~ in the barren lot turns out to have been planted marijuana. So no, now if -- right now the only proposal that I know of is a proposal that is -- as to ~~whether~~ the original plans called for about two-thirds of the area to be playing fields, tennis courts and so forth and the other third a park for -- principally for the married students who have children and so forth. Now, there is under consideration by the university the possibility that the administration of that third that will be a park should be carried on by the City of Berkeley to put it into the same framework as to rules and regulations and policing and so forth as the other city parks. Now, this is before the Grounds and Buildings committee of the Regents will be presented -- their findings will be presented to the Regents two weeks from Friday in the regular meeting and this is a matter then for the Regents to decide. But I would be unalterably opposed if it is anything other than a consideration simply of how best to administer this, if it is any way subterfuge to give this back to any particular group of people.

Q Governor, on the face of it, as the proposal stands now, would you be opposed or supporting of that to turn the park over to the city?

A I don't think I should comment until I see what the Grounds and Rules committee brings in what their findings are because I don't

think I know all the details.

Q Are you going to that committee meeting Saturday?

A No, but I will be at the Regents meeting.

Q Governor, are you aware of any proposal that turns the park over to the street people? That wasn't discussed at the city council meeting and hasn't been discussed by any official.

A You weren't listening, I told him -- his question said that and I said answering his question in its entirety I would be opposed to that. I cannot comment on the other. I think the other is a proposal that is being turned over to a Regents committee to discuss which is simply whether the city would administer the park or maintain it or whether the university would, the park portion of that area. That's -- that's going to then be decided by the Regents and I won't make a comment in advance on that, but I thought -- feel perfectly safe in telling you that I personally would be opposed to anything that turns this over to the people who started the trouble in the first place. These are the same people who last year wanted Telegraph Avenue closed off and made into a park for themselves, irrespective of other people's rights.

Q You said for the opponents there was a face saver. You consider this issue a matter of saving face for any of the parties involved?

A No, no, I don't.

Q You just say face saver?

A I said face saver as far as describing what this might be for the people who started the trouble. This is a plain case of the university having bought a piece of ground for a specific purpose for a million three hundred thousand dollars. They have been challenged by a small dissident group, the so-called street people of Berkeley, as to whether they have a right to make use of this property which they bought and paid for, and I claim this is the issue and the university does have such a right and whether it is a face saver or to give into these people to -- in the way of paying a blackmailer to avoid future trouble, no, I would be opposed. We cannot have an orderly society and pursue this kind of tactic.

Q Governor, do you yourself know of any discussions where the -- Berkeley would in turn lease it to the street people?

A No.

Q You don't know anything about --

A No, I was answering the question.

Q Right.

A Maybe -- ask him, maybe he knows something.
(Laughter)

A Why did you ask the question?

Q It's called a prophetless foundation that be formed presumably as a device to allow that foundation --

A Maybe device is what I should have used instead of a face saver.

Q That was the Scott-Neuhall Foundation, I mean that's not a street people.
(Laughter)

Q I'm trying to get this --

A You made that statement, I didn't.
the size and

Q Does/the makeup of the demonstration in Berkeley last Friday give you any second thoughts about the size and the makeup of the so-called dissident minority which you say is challenging the university?

A No, not at all. These people have been very successful in their efforts to always cloud an issue and to try and get some innocent people involved who would not understand what was really at stake. They were successful in even getting some of these people in the neighborhood to come in and help with the building of this park believing that they were actually beautifying a vacant lot. They were successful -- and a large part of this blame must go to some of the university personnel, namely faculty groups in various campuses without making any effort to find out the facts held meetings and made pronouncements and no wonder students were confused. The march here on the Capitol, thousands of those young people were legitimate students who didn't understand what was at issue or what had gone on and so this -- this was easily understandable. The people who wanted simply peace and order and who marched in that parade for that purpose were certainly not expressing the wishes as were quoted by many of your own newscasts and your own papers as the -- those who were present in the crowd and were hoping for an incident that would precipitate violence. Those are the ones we are talking about. There is no question but that there are a large

number of people who misunderstood.

Q Governor, various universities across the country have been subpoenaed for records on students or student dissents for United States Subcommittee, and the Chancellor of the -- Berkeley Chancellor Heyns says he's not going to turn over the records until he's ordered to by the lawyers of the university. What is your comment on that?

A Well, I hope that they will because I have to hope that the university has nothing in its records of students to hide and if they don't have anything to hide, I don't see any reason why they shouldn't turn them over.

Q Along the same line, Governor, Senator Burns says that his subcommittee on Unamerican Activities will make a report this summer and that it will include an inquiry into the origin of the people's park disturbance in Berkeley. Do you favor such an inquiry? Do you think it is needed, will do some good?

A Well, I think anything that will bring out the facts and shed some light on this whole student unrest issue in the country is worthwhile. And that's why I commend some of the communication media who have done this. There are some well-documented and factual accounts that have been carried in a number of papers on what is at issue here. Such stalwart liberal representatives in Washington, Edith Green, the Congresswoman from Oregon, has made a public statement to the effect that some of the officials of SDS have refused to appear before a congressional committee on the grounds that to do so would recognize the U. S. Congress as a part of the government and would give it a kind of legitimacy that the SDS challenges the U. S. Congress does not have and I think a few statements like this -- Arthur Goldberg with regard to the people's park over here has publicly stated that the issue is not the park, that the issue was revolution, pure and simple, and that the main purpose was to challenge the concept of the private ownership of land. Of course this is lumping the university now, a public university, over as a private owner. But these are the issues that are at hand. And I -- I think anything that will -- although I'll tell you this, I think most of the people, with the people's wisdom, are pretty well aware of what is at issue. They have made that plain in their communications, including a great many letters, as you well know,

from faculty members at Berkeley who have commended the sending of the Guard and the resistance to this attempted takeover.

Q Change the subject, Governor?

Q Wait a minute. We are still on that. As a Regent, what is your reaction to the action of the Chancellor at Riverside who has ordered the American flag lowered for the rest of the semester in honor of the death of Rector as well as others who have been killed in campus unrest at other campuses? This has caused quite a bit of furor down there.

A Well, as long as he -- and I suspect that perhaps some words of mine about the others who died in the campus were responsible for enlarging this, it was my understanding the flag was going to come down for just this one and if you will recall a few days ago I made the statement that I thought it ~~far~~ more seemly if the flag were lowered at half mast ^{for} all those others that died including the janitor at Santa Barbara and so forth. I have no complaint. I think the flags could be lowered in half mast in mourning for the whole situation, in mourning for those faculty groups who are as immature as they are irresponsible in some of their statements. I think it is ridiculous when the university officials at Berkeley are meeting with the law enforcement officials and with representatives of my office and come out with the unanimous request that I maintain the Guard there last week and not take it out and the next day some of the Chancellors on the other campuses were endorsing hunger strikes and so forth on the part of the students, demanding that the Guard leave. I don't believe -- I don't blame the kids for getting confused, for joining in a parade of the kind that was held last Friday. Of course they are confused when those they look to as administrators and as faculty personnel are telling them one story; when the official administration of the university is completely on the other side in another case, or in the same case. This is -- no, if they want to lower that flag, fine.

Q You last week offered a tally of the total of four deaths. There were three deaths plus James Rector, making four, but it seems that you haven't mentioned a fifth and that is of a 15-year old youth killed March 12 on a Los Angeles college campus, shot by college security officer. Are you aware of that?

A Yes, I'm aware of that, and I'm also aware that that is now in the courts for disposition, but it was also not one of our state universities, nor was it one of our state colleges. So I think that you will find my remark was talking about the state university since this year started on our state university campuses there have been these deaths.

Q Governor, can we get back to the McClellan Committee for just a minute, and the U.C. records from Berkeley. Did you mean to imply that if you don't have anything to hide there is really not ever any reason for declining to turn over records of this kind to a senate committee? I'm thinking now that during the McCarthy era you might have taken a different position on that.

A Which McCarthy?

Q The Senator, Joe. Is there anything to be said for the Chancellor's position that although they do have nothing to hide they don't believe that -- that they should turn over personal files on the whim of any senator?

A Now, wait a minute, maybe I could sit with the lawyer types and find out that there were circumstances in which this would be an invasion of privacy, but it would seem to me that -- and I do not question the right of a duly authorized committee of the Congress of the United States to subpoena records for investigations where they have been authorized to do so, and for a specific investigating purpose, and it is hard for me to foresee a circumstance in which those records should not be made available.

Q What about the records at Cowell Hospital. Governor, the student medical records at Cowell (phonetics) Hospital, would those be included under that or would the medical doctor-patient relationship --

A I'm going to ask a lawyer here, you fellows are getting pretty technical.

CAP WEINBERGER: Normally, Governor, with the medical records the consent of the patient before anyone is required -- is authorized to see them and that would --

A That's right, there is a doctor-patient relationship of confidence.

CAP WEINBERGER: True.

A That cannot be violated.

Q Another subject. Governor, you spoke out prior to Abe Fortas' resignation calling for his resignation. Do you think Justice -- Mr. Douglas should resign?

A I'd rather not answer in this because I have to confess to you a couple of things have been going on around here. I haven't really followed that one. I can't tell you that I've actually read what's involved there or what he's done or whether it is the same as the Fortas case or not. I don't know.

Q Governor, on another subject. Senator Moscone and Senator Deukmejian bills, and Senator Deukmejian and your tax reform bills, a hundred million dollar rebate appears it is now under submission in committee. There might be the effort to make it a committee bill with a compromise between the two. Are you in opposition to this idea?

A Yes, because the best figures we have is that we -- we have settled on a hundred million dollars because a hundred million dollars was all we could do and give the 105 million extra to the schools. And if we give more than 100 million dollars, something is going to have to go.

Q Governor, are you prepared to comment this morning on the DuBridge report on the Santa Barbara drilling situation?

A Well, other than to call attention to the fact that it more or less confirms something I said to you ladies and gentlemen several weeks ago here in this room, about what some geologists had already reported that it confirmed that, and I point this one thing out that we ourselves are asking the federal government in the event of continued drilling there, that they allow the state to impose its strict regulations and take over the supervision of those wells and I'll knock on wood, but so far our record for the hundreds of wells that have been drilled inside the three-mile limit by the state is a record in which we have not had this kind of trouble.

Q What kind of response are you getting from the federal government at this point on this?

A I couldn't tell you right now, I don't know.

CAP WEINBERGER: Governor, the Land Commission staff is getting a very favorable response from Secretary Hickel's office. The Secretary said publicly he feels the state regulations are much more effective than the federal regulations.

SQUIRE: Any more questions? Thank you gentlemen.