

2 Handwritten speeches
for Mitchell (ex. Secy of
Labor) by A. J. [unclear]
600012
meeting

Remarks of James P. Mitchell. Republican Candidate for Governor of New Jersey

delivered by amplified telephone at the 105th Annual Banquet of the New Jersey Press Association, Spring Lake, N.J., app. 9:30 P.M.

H. Allen Painter, outgoing, President, Chairman of Banquet

Dear Mr. Painter, Ladies and Gentlemen; and Young Men who bring us the world's news each day. Since breaking my leg, I have become a more avid newspaper reader than ever. The papers keep a man very much in the world, and I recommend them for rehabilitating ~~accident~~ victims of accidents.

Every newspaper, weekly, daily; large, small; general or special, is a complicated mechanism, difficult to understand and operate well. I needn't tell this to you who are trying to prove a net balance with it each year. The newspaper put out today, say in Hackettstown, Mr. Chairman, carries five hundred years of ingenious ~~invention~~ ^{social and mechanical invention} behind its fresh-inked front page. As if that were not enough to cram into the newspaperman's mind ~~and work~~, there is the ^{upsetting} future, which every day breaks in through the front page and makes the newspaperman wonder whether he is in the market research business, the ^{invention} printing/business, the financial forecasting business, ^{instead of} or in the business of telling people what is happening ^{in the world}.

It is well for men in public life to appreciate these facts. If they do not see how complex and worrisome is the business of newspaper publishing, they are prone to make excessive demands upon the press. It is indeed ~~strange~~ ^{ironic} to watch a politician, who has been too pressured ^{from all sides} by his ~~many obligations~~ to get a certain job done, complaining that the press is too ^{taken up with} ~~occupied~~ by other things to report fully why he hasn't been able to get around to doing ^{that} his job.

Troubles between government officials ~~and politicians~~ and newspapers ~~are nothing new~~ sometimes have a basis ~~also~~ in the politicians seeing the newspaper only as the medium for the expression of politics in the narrow sense. (I believe, and I think you will agree, that political politics is only the obvious part of the general politics of the running of American society) So the politician, you might say, looks upon the newspaper as his

true and only helpmate for life. He believes in monogamy. But the newspaperman (and I ^{am} sure that the ladies will understand that I am talking only in a figure of speech) is polygamous. He has to ~~serve many interes~~ be wedded to every social interest. The day after the election, he must still ~~put~~ put out a newspaper. And when the summer doldrums before the election are ~~at~~ at hand, and the towns of New Jersey are hot and little is happening, he may even be wedded to a fishing pole or a greasy outboard motor, while his true love, the politician, is anxiously scanning the pages of the press for evidences of affection.

I do not imply that the newspaper man doesn't want to know what is happening in politics and government. He does, but often in a broader sense than the politician and often too in a sense that is in disagreement with the politician. It is the job of the press to inquire about and construe politics from its ^{own} point of vantage. It is not for the official or the politician to determine ~~that~~ what that point of vantage has to be. These have long been the principles of our pluralist, anti-despotic ~~democracy~~ republic. The times may change but the basic principles remain the same.

It has long been good American law that censorship of a newspaper, that is, imposing previous restraints upon publications, is unconstitutional. In a famous case, Near vs. Minnesota (1931), the U.S. Supreme Court declared: "the administration of government has become more complex, the opportunities for malfesance and corruption have multiplied, crime has grown to most serious proportions, and the danger of its protection by unfaithful officials and of the impairment of the fundamental security of life and property by criminal alliances and official neglect, emphasizes the primary need of a vigilant and courageous press.." Accordingly the Court struck down a statute that had allowed government officials to prevent in ~~the~~ advance the publication of ~~controversial~~ and possibly untrue stories.

This

~~As I said, the~~ principle has remained the same, though times have changed. Today ~~the~~ question of prior restraints on publication comes up in another form. More and more of what is happening to determine our lives happens within the offices of government. This is a trend that we Republicans especially feel to be in need of controlling and restricting. But we must face ~~that~~ fact that one out of seven Americans depends upon government for a livelihood and that ~~all economic and social activity takes place in the framework of a large part of the gross national product is spent by governments.~~

Now we Americans must know what is happening in the government at every level and in every office, ~~that~~ ^{only then can} ~~the~~ small, but alert and critical public, ~~is~~ ^{which} be informed and is focussed upon each level and office, ~~can~~ guard against abuses of previous restraint.

There lies then a double threat/at every level and in every office of government. One ~~is~~ ^{is censorship:} ~~that~~ ^{which} we have already described/and ~~which~~ ^{it} is fairly under control; officials cannot prevent in advance the publication of adverse reports. The other type of previous restraint ~~has~~ grown to large proportions with the expansion of government. This is the greatest threat today. It is the withholding and concealment of documents, records, and materials needed to know and criticize what is happening in government. ~~Of~~

Of what use is it to be free of censorship if you cannot get the critical ~~material~~ stories in the first place?

Fortunately, the American press has not been ~~with~~ blind to this threat. And in a number of states, effective legislation has been passed assuring the press ~~that~~ liberal access to public records. New Jersey has unfortunately not yet joined in this necessary move to assure adequate entry ~~by~~ ~~the~~ ~~press~~ into the boiler rooms of public business. Assembly bill 536 has put the challenge before the government of New Jersey but there have been delays occasioned partly by a sceptical and ^{overly} protective atmosphere in the executive branch of the State government. I wish to make my own position clear on this matter. As Governor, I would exert my efforts to a prompt and firm support of legislation ~~ensuring~~ the press and public of the right to know what is going on everywhere in government.

4

I would go even further in seeing that the law is faithfully executed in this regard. There would be no dragging of feet, or sitting on hands. The spirit of the law is as good as the letter of the law.

Too much is at stake to take lightly any bureaucratic intrusions upon liberty. If we must have big government, it must be accountable government. And when our greatest single instrument of accountability in the American republic is the press, as represented here tonight, there must be no question of the cooperation of elective ^{and appointive} officials. American greatness has been built upon the multitudinous activities of individuals, great and humble, in the thousands of communities of the land. Our liberty of speech in the same way depends not only upon knowing what is happening at Cape Can~~over~~veral, but also on what is happening at the dog pound in a New Jersey village.

Thank you , Mr. Chairman and kind friends, for this change to be with you in spirit, if not in person.

Remarks of James P. Mitchell to the Alumni Day gathering of
the Rutgers University Institute of Management and Labor Relations
June 24, 1961. By amplified telephone

Distinguished guests of the Institute, alumnis, faculty, and friends:

Sitting here in a hospital and ~~thinking of~~ ^{reflecting on} the inspired and dedicated work
that finds expression in the ^{Labor} Alumni Day gathering at Rutgers, I am led to
project my memory backwards over many years of concern with the affairs of
labor and management, ~~in government and out of it.~~

We have come a long way from the time when rocks and clubs were the
major means of contact between management and labor. The milestones of
progress are reflected in the growth of an intellectual approach to
labor-management relations. Management became more socially aware.
Labor became ~~less~~ obsessed with the idea of capitalist wickedness, And
the third force, particularly represented by the universities of the
country, ~~became~~ formed itself as the source of ~~study~~ clear-headed objective,
~~research and~~ study and planned cooperation in industrial relations.

There exists not a family in America today that is not better off for
this three-pronged advance in human relations. To put it ~~in~~ another
way, ^{which} ~~that will~~ I ~~know~~ know will echo personally in the hearts of you
at this conference, we who have spent our lives in this field can

best appreciate that this enormous improvement and adaptation of
industrial
~~American and~~ civilization has come about without any specific
constitutional or ~~diref~~ legal direction. It has veritably been a creation
of the ^{good} will and intelligence of individual Americans. Noone in the
world can in honesty say that the United States is an unfeeling center
of unchanging resistance to human need if he knows the ~~slightest~~ ^{was slight} hostility of
the labor relations movement of America in the last generation.

This is not the moment for a detailed examination of all the issues
of industrial relations, and certainly the telephone is not the means for
offering such an examination. ~~However~~ There is, however, a general idea that

I should like to mention, which has come out of some of my experiences in the field of industrial relations. It is tentative and incomplete, of course, but after all, institutes of universities are intended to ^{give aims to} ~~take up~~ the tentative and incomplete ideas ~~and test them~~ that are looking for a night's lodging. The idea I am thinking of has to do with a set of trends and problems.

First, the period of education has been growing longer and more of our young ~~are~~ are enjoying it.

Second, the aging ^{and} are enjoying a longer ^{and} more physically active life.

Thirdly, women are more free to engage in occupations.

Fourthly, minority groups such as the "negroes and the poor white farmers of the South are integrating into the labor force.

Fifthly, the pace of technological improvement is accelerating, with automation, electronics, computer technology, and a general advance in scientific applications to the work process.

Sixth, ^{sure} undreamed of rewards are going to men who are succeeding in tapping the hitherto sealed wells of human morale and cooperation in work.

These trends add up to many things. Let me suggest one of the possibilities.

We shall have terrible problems if we let these trends go on simply as they are, in isolation, divorced from study and cogitation. We shall have all sorts of grindings and collisions, as, for example, women come into the work force but are met by less demand for their services owing to ~~their~~ automation.

One big concept though can help us in planning to avoid the stresses and strains. That is the ^{idea} ~~concept~~ of the continually self-educating society.

slow | Education is for man as he needs it, when he needs it, and of the type he needs. ~~At~~ Over most of our history, our national problem, as a young country, was the education of the young. At a time when

3
most of the children in the world went illiterate thru life, we in America established a proud record for free public education.

As ~~the~~ The industrial society came into being, we spent more & more resources in ~~the~~ education on the college & university level. Vocational schools came into being. Then special training of all sorts began to appear by our own & great impetus to the war-time total ~~the~~ devotion to the ~~war~~ effort against Nazism. ~~But~~ But still we have not changed our way of viewing education as a total preoccupation of the young and a minute ~~part~~ part of life. and of a way of life that we must

It seems to me ~~that~~ ~~of~~ ~~paraphrasing~~ now change our ~~new~~ society is so viewpoint. Our new society is so full of ~~the~~ change that most ~~is~~ not individual ~~and~~ themselves in school merely one choice of occupation a whole set early in life, but making all the way of choices ~~at~~ continuing all the way to the last years of life.

If this is so⁴, then we must
visualize a ~~new~~ kind of education
undreamed of a few years ago.
We would now need a ~~whole new~~
series of educational institutions
of different types, adapted to
different age groups and types of
industrial and economic change. The
typical person would then not be led
in grammar school or thereafter to

think of his education as a neat block
of time cut out of his early life
where he learns ~~to~~ some necessary
things and then can forget about
going to school ever thereafter. ~~On~~ ^{the} ~~other~~
hand, like many ~~people~~ ^{individuals}

the contrary, like many ~~people~~ ^{individuals}
and some educational institutions
do today, they would ~~have to~~ ^{come to} look forward
to a number of engagements throughout
life with various educational systems.
And they could expect, as a result, that
their lives would be better adjusted to
economic change, happier and more

profitable. There is an education for
every person. That education should go to him
~~and~~ ^{or} her when he needs it and in a form
appropriate to his need, his age, and his capacity.

(5)

This I see as a challenge to American
educators and American Statesman's legs.
This I believe is a task to which the
Labor-Management Institute is well-
adapted and to which it already
addresses itself ~~to~~ to an important
degree. ~~He~~ I know ~~of~~ shall ~~be~~ ^{along}
with many others ~~of~~ ^{the work of the Institute} great
~~and~~ ~~with~~ ~~the~~ ~~work~~ ~~of~~ ~~the~~ ~~Institute~~
interest and a hope of the privilege of
personal involvement.