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Folder Title:
Marshall Coleman for Governor Fundraiser 10/4/89 [OA 6269] [1]

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Thanks Stephanie -
I put a few comments on yellow stickies -
Sal

Betsy Davis
(804) 358-1989
Fin. Dir.
in charge of event

Congr French Slaughter

(Smith/Blessey)
Draft Four
October 3, 1989
VIRGINIA

PRESIDENTIAL REMARKS: COLEMAN FUNDRAISER
CHANTILLY, VIRGINIA
WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 4, 1989
7:00 P.M.

Senator Warner. Congressmen Bliley, Wolfe, Paris, Slaughter, and other superb Virginia Republican leaders. Congressmen Dornan, Danenmeyer, Bartlett, Sunquist, and DeLay. Pat Robertson. Members of the Redskins. Chairmen Wheat and Smith. And, of course, our magnificent Republican ticket -- Marshall Coleman, Eddy Dalton [and Joe Benedetti].

Gordon [Smith], thank you for that kind introduction. And let me say that as always, I am delighted I am to be in one of America's most historic States. The Commonwealth of conscience and common sense. The Mother of Presidents. And if I could add this personal note: Virginia was a good friend to me in 1988 -- and I thank you for it.

Tonight, of course, we are here to salute another friend -- a good and long-time friend. His name is Marshall Coleman. And he will be the kind of Governor the people of this great and good State deserve.

You know, that great 19th-Century observer of democracy, Alexis de Toqueville, once asked a local politican to define the role of Governor. And he received this answer: "The Governor counts for absolutely nothing and is paid only twelve hundred dollars." ((PAUSE))

Well, you still can't built an estate off a public salary. Nor should you -- for public office must be a public trust. But let me assure you: Today, the office of Governor counts for a great deal indeed. And let me say further: On November 7, the election of Marshall Coleman as Governor will be a bright new day for the Old Dominion.

It will be a bright day because this election is among the most crucial in America. And what Virginia decides will send a clarion call to every corner of America.

Thirty-four days from now, Virginia will decide whether it favors a man of principle. And whether it is serious about fighting a war on crime and drugs.

Thirty-four days from now, Virginia will decide whether it prefers fiscal sanity. Or whether the Statehouse is captured by the "Tax and spend" policies of trial and error -- and error again.

Well, I know Virginia. And I know your slogan is: Virginia is for lovers. That is why tonight, I make this prediction: Next month, America is going to love what Virginia does.

Thirty-four days from now, Virginia is going to elect a Republican Governor -- it's going to elect Marshall Coleman -- who will be a watchdog for good government in Richmond. As will his two great running mates -- Eddy Dalton, as lieutenant governor. And State Senator Joe Benedetti, as attorney general. Together, protecting the family values that have made America and Virginia great.

Those values, of course, are up to each of us to uphold. But the Governor of Virginia -- of any State -- has a special role, and responsibility. For leadership in America is not merely, or even mostly, a Federal province. Increasingly, it is the sum of Governors' efforts and their vision.

In that spirit, ~~two~~ weeks ago the University of Virginia hosted an unprecedented event -- this Nation's first Presidential Education Summit. Where, as always, the Old Dominion was a gracious host. And where America's Governors, each Cabinet official, and I gathered to talk. Think. And exchange ideas.

We talked of how to boost teacher recruitment and retention. And increase the choices for parents and students. Of how best to coordinate the role of Federal, State, and local governors. And instill a drug-free and crime-free environment in our schools.

In short, we talked about how to spur educational reform. And return power to the people. For the plain truth is that our education system is not making the grade. It is time for change -- perhaps radical change -- to find new ways to improve education performance. For education is our most enduring legacy, vital to everything we are and can become.

The next Governor of the State of Virginia must help ensure that legacy -- acting in tandem with the President, the Congress, and county and local officials, up and down the line. And that's why we need Marshall Coleman as Governor. For he understands the role of a Governor in uplifting education. And in combating such

ills as illiteracy, drug abuse, and crime. And he understands Virginia. And its people. And he mirrors their values. And with your help, will get the chance to employ those values on behalf of each Virginian.

You know, it has been said that Virginia combines the best attributes one seeks in a State. Well, Marshall Coleman combines the best attributes one seeks in a Governor.

He is, to begin, an experienced man. Marine. A Delegate and State Senator. Prosecutor and Attorney General. He's been on the firing line working to put criminals where they belong. And he has long advocated stiffer penalties for violent criminals, greater certainty in sentencing, and an end to easy parole and early release.

Then, Marshall Coleman is a no-nonsense man. Announcing perhaps the most comprehensive plan for fighting drugs by any candidate in any State. Unlike his opponent, he wants stiff mandatory sentences for drug distribution offenses. And the end of parole that lets hardened drug dealers prey on society. He knows that currently in Virginia, a 20-year sentence for drug dealing can mean as little as 3 and 1/2 years in actual time served. Marshall Coleman wants to make 20 years mean 20 years. [PAUSE] You might call his 20/20 vision.

I mentioned attributes. Marshall Coleman is also a man of fiscal accountability. He opposed the five major tax increases passed by his opponent's Administration. And he's pledged not to raise taxes as Governor. Finally, Marshall Coleman is a man of

compassion. Reaching out to all Virginians -- to Black and other minority voters -- to help Virginia reach out to the future.

Four months ago, I addressed a Republican gathering in Richmond. And talked of how "every American, from Maine to Texas, looks to Virginia as a cradle of democracy."

Marshall knows that. He was a Virginian even in the cradle. He knows Virginia -- from the Piedmont to the Blue Ridge Parkway, from Monticello to Mount Vernon. And its beauty -- from ~~the~~ rivers of the Tidewater to the Shenandoah hills.

Most of all, he knows Virginians -- that unique blend of civility, respect for tradition, and faith in God that led John Adams to observe, "We all look to Virginia for examples."

Fellow Republicans, on November 7 America will again look to Virginia for examples. And it will find one in Marshall Coleman. For in a State whose people have been called "the quintessential Americans," he is a quintessential Virginian.

So let us help him. And his two great running mates. So that on Election Day, Virginia will vote for conviction and common sense. And elect a ticket of whom we can say: Its leadership is worthy of her people.

God bless you, God bless America, and let's make Marshall Coleman the next Governor of Virginia.

# # # #

Advocates for Coleman

TALKING POINTS

COLEMAN VERSUS WILDER ON DRUGS

The following excerpt is from Marshall Coleman's opening statement at the debate before the Virginia Bar Association on July 15, 1989:

"When I began this campaign more than six months ago, I said that waging a real war on drugs would be the centerpiece of my campaign, just as it will be the central goal of my administration. And I put forward a comprehensive plan to attack the drug crisis in all its horrifying dimensions.

"In contrast, my opponent did not get around to offering anything resembling an anti-drug plan until earlier this week. And his plan represents nothing less than a declaration of surrender in the war on drugs. He proposes no mandatory penalties for drug dealers. No new fines or sanctions for drug users. No shock incarceration. No measures to take the illegal profits of drug dealers and turn them against the profiteers. No action to reform Virginia's liberal parole policies.

"But what he does propose is worst of all. He wants to abolish the position of secretary of public safety, so that he and his political aides can assume direct day-to-day supervision of the Commonwealth's law enforcement agencies from the governor's office. That radical and ridiculous suggestion reflects my opponent's total lack of managerial expertise. And it brings to mind the managerial criticisms leveled at him by Chuck Robb a few years ago in connection with his 1985 campaign. Obviously, little has changed since then.

"If my opponent's anti-drug program is weak and misguided, it is at least consistent with his overall record on crime and drugs.

"1. Although he has had the gift of the Commonwealth's second-highest office for the last four years, my opponent is unable to cite a single substantive anti-drug measure that he has initiated during that time. Not one.

"2. To find an anti-drug measure to claim credit for in his TV ads, he had to go back 16 years -- to a 1971 drug paraphernalia law which was so limited in

scope that major new legislation had to be passed during the Dalton administration to adequately address the problem.

"3. My opponent was the only member of the Virginia Senate in 1976 to vote against mandatory prison terms for using a firearm in the commission of a felony.

"He was the only member to vote against mandatory sentences for habitual offenders.

"He was one of only four to oppose making it a felony to brandish a firearm while trying to escape from a police officer.

"And he was one of only two members to vote against reinstating the death penalty in 1977 after the Supreme Court removed doubts about its constitutionality.

"4. Finally, although my opponent has said much in recent weeks about the tragic circumstances confronting rape victims, the record shows that he sponsored legislation that would have subjected statutory rape victims under the age of fourteen to interrogation about their moral reputation. His legislation, in effect, would have put teenage rape victims on trial.

"My friends, that is not the record of a man who is tough on crime. And it should not be the record of the next Governor of Virginia."

George Bush for President

'or Governor

venue, P.O. Box 17558
Virginia 23226
358-1989

to:

from:

Jim Miller
former director
OMB under
Reagan

G PLAN IN STATEWIDE TV COMMERCIAL

ıbernatorial candidate Marshall
ghest anti-drug state in America in one
he campaign began airing statewide

tough hard-nosed plan for putting
ıs solid proposals dealing with the
veteran crime fighter could conceive and
ımplement," Bush says.

Bush also emphasized the significance the election of Coleman would have on the war on drugs saying "what happens in Virginia will be of tremendous help to what happens across this country."

Coleman has met with both President Bush and drug czar William Bennett to discuss his plans for Virginia. Bennett said he and Coleman were "eye-to-eye" on dealing with the drug scourge and emphasized that the "President's plan will fail without the support of the governors nationwide."

A second commercial emphasizes Coleman's plan to mandate heavy fines and confiscation of property for drug users. Coleman says "maybe you don't think about it, but your use of drugs is causing the crime, the violence and the ruined lives sweeping Virginia. You are the drug market that makes the drug trade exist."

The third commercial points out Coleman's intention to emphasize classroom instruction on the dangers of drugs for Virginia's students at every grade level. Coleman is shown in a elementary school classroom discussing with the children the ill effects of drugs on the heart and brain.

###

Paid for by Coleman For Governor

NOTE: THE TELEVISION SPOTS WILL BE AVAILABLE FOR VIEWING FROM 1:00 TO 3:30 PM AT THE REPUBLICAN PARTY OF VIRGINIA HEADQUARTERS, 115 EAST GRACE, RICHMOND. CONTACT MIKE SALSTER (804) 780-0111.

TEXT OF TELEVISION COMMERCIALS OF COLEMAN FOR GOVERNOR CAMPAIGN

Spot #1 -- 60 seconds
Title: "Bush"

Marshall Coleman:	Drug abuse represents the great moral crisis of our time. And all Virginians must decide whether to acquiesce in it, or to fight it!
Announcer:	If anyone's going to rid our state of drugs, it's Marshall Coleman. Today, he's the right man...with the right experience.
President Bush:	This former Attorney General has a tough, hard-nosed plan for putting away violent criminals for good and he has solid proposals dealing with the scourge of drugs, proposals that only a veteran crime fighter could conceive and implement. And what happens in Virginia will be of tremendous help to what happens across this country.
People rise: Coleman/Bush join hands, Announcer says:	Applause For you, your children, our future. Marshall Coleman.

Spot #2 -- 30 seconds
Title: "Users"

Graphic:	A MESSAGE TO VIRGINIA DRUG USERS
Announcer:	Marshall Coleman
Marshall Coleman:	This is a message to all drug users in Virginia. Maybe you don't think about it, but your use of drugs is causing the crime, the violence and the ruined lives sweeping Virginia. You are the drug market that makes the drug trade exist.
Announcer:	Marshall Coleman will take Virginia further than any other state when he says if you're caught using drugs, we're going to make you pay the cost for what we do to make Virginia drug free. Your cause it, you pay for it.

Spot #3 -- 30 seconds
Title: "Raise Hand"

Announcer:	Marshall Coleman
Marshall Coleman:	OK guys, ready? How many think drugs are bad for your heart? (Children raise hands)
Children reacting to Coleman's questions:	How many people think drugs are bad for your brain? (Children raise hands) OK, Timothy, raise your right hand. (Marshall deputizes Timothy)
Timothy:	I promise not to fool with drugs.
Announces:	This is what it's all about, Virginia. A Governor who cares enough to act <u>now</u> for us, for our children, for our future. Marshall Coleman.

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Goodbye, Good-Time Charlie

The inventory of change is now complete, and the transformation of the American governor–from near omnipotent colonial to emasculated "cypher" to the modern new breed–is now apparent. How far the state chief executive has come since one politician told Alexis de Tocqueville, "The Governor counts for absolutely nothing and is only paid 1,200 dollars"![25]

While governors are still an elite corps of white, male lawyers and businessmen, they are slowly becoming more heterogeneous; women have established toeholds, and blacks are a step away from governorships. Religion is no longer much of a bar to election, and Catholic and Jewish chief executives are more numerous than ever. Informal candidacy requirements like marital status are no longer so absolute. The new governors are younger and better educated, and the break with the past is perhaps most striking in the South. The preparation in public office that governors receive prior to their elections is more thorough and appropriate. The governorship has become so attractive that a goodly number of congressmen have been enticed to leave their Washington haven for a crack at the statehouse. Former governors have found recently that their talents are in greater demand by voters and presidents alike, and the postgubernatorial federal administrative, judicial, and elective posts have generally been more prestigious than before.

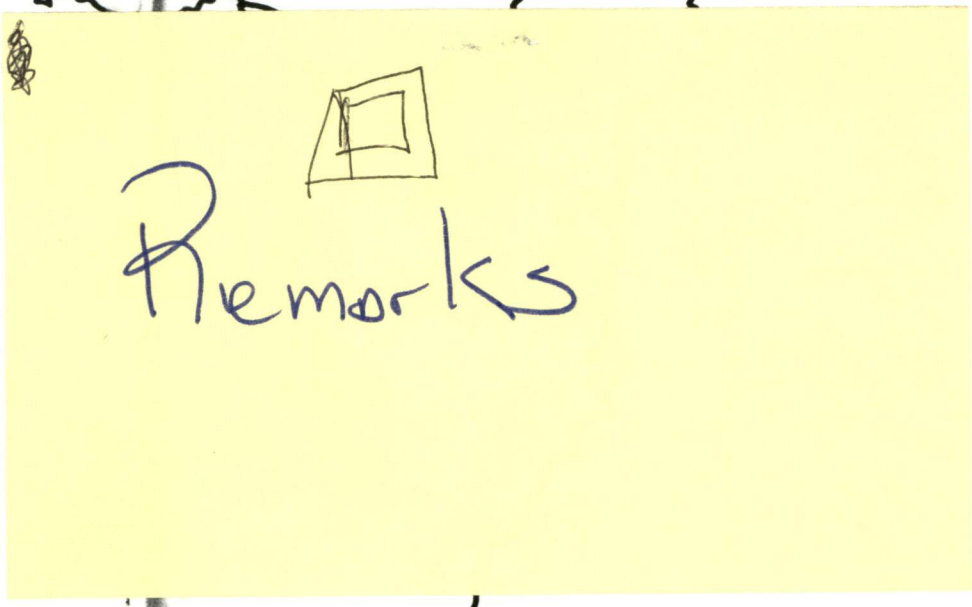
The governors' bailiwick, state government, has been heavily overhauled of late. Constitutional revision and reorganization has proceeded at a pace that is nothing short of astounding. Thanks to this rapid, basic transformation of the structure of state government, modern governors work in a much less inhibiting administrative environment that is only marred by the persistence of a cluster of other statewide elective offices not directly under the governors' control. The decline of patronage is judged a boon that has liberated chief executives from a time-consuming, outmoded, and frustrating chore. In the place of patronage, governors have gained appointive powers where it really matters–at the top levels of state government. Gubernatorial staff and salaries have been generously augmented, as have those of lieutenant governors. The holders of the second highest state post, with the addition of more substantial duties, are being better trained for the top job that many of them will eventually win. Their relationship with the governors is given greater assurance of harmony by the institution of team election of governor and lieutenant governor. Meanwhile the strengthening of the executive budget and other planning and management tools have consolidated the control of chief executive over state administration (even granting them a bit more leverage over the other statewide elected officers). Legislatively, the near-invincible veto power of governors has been enlarged, while reapportionment has meant that governors and state legislatures now represent the same constituencies and have more compatible outlooks and orientations as a result. No development has been more crucial to the strengthening of the governors and the states.

25. Alexis de Tocqueville, *Journey to America*, J.P. Mayer (ed.) (London: Faber and Faber, 1959), p. 94.

26. See Neal Peirce, "The States: Innovative Solutions to the Recession," *The Washington Post*, February 27, 1976, p. A-25.

AMERICA THE QUOTABLE

Mike Edelhart and James Tinen



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460 Park Avenue South
New York, N.Y. 10016

"I am not a Virginian, but an American."

Patrick Henry
Speech in Continental Congress
1774

* * *

"Virginians as a breed put great store in privacy and the right to be left alone."

James J. Kilpatrick
The Foxes' Union
1977

* * *

"Never ask people where they are from. If they are from Virginia they will tell you so; if not, it will embarrass them to have to confess that they aren't."

Old Virginia proverb
Quoted by H.L. Mencken
A New Dictionary of Quotations, On Historical Principles
1942

* * *

"The Virginians have little money and great pride, contempt of Northern men, and great fondness for a dissipated life. They do not understand grammar."

Noah Webster
Letter from Williamsburg, Virginia
1785

WAY OF LIFE

"And foxhounds belling the Virginia hills."

Stephen Vincent Benet
John Brown's Body
1928

* * *

"... For me Virginia is memorable because it is beautiful in landscape and in ways of life. There is an atmosphere of repose and maturity, a grace that comes only with age."

Pearl S. Buck
America
1971

* * *

"Despite her veneer of pink-coated fox hunters and smiling house servants, Virginia has been for a century one of the poorer states of the Union."

Marshall Fishwick
Virginia: A New Look at the Old Dominion
1959

* * *

"Actually the Old Dominion is at the crossroads of two regional crossroads of two regional cultures, flirting coyly with both from time to time, but marrying neither."

Marshall Fishwick
Virginia: A New Look at the Old Dominion
1959

* * *

"Elegance, *esprit,* culture? Virginia has no art, no literature, no philosophy, no mind or aspiration of her own."

H.L. Mencken
Prejudices: Second Series
1920

* * *

"Urbanity, *politesse,* chivalry? Go to! It was in Virginia that they invented the device for searching for contraband whiskey in women's underwear."

H.L. Mencken
Prejudices: Second Series
1920

* * *

"It is, by long odds, the most civilized of the southern states, now as always."

H.L. Mencken
Prejudices: Second Series
1920

HISTORY AND POLITICS

"We all look to Virginia for examples."

John Adams
Letter to Patrick Henry
1775

* * *

"This [Civil War] is Virginia's *Iliad.*"

Stephen Vincent Benet
John Brown's Body
1928

* * *

"Viewed and considered as a settlement, Virginia is far from being arrived at that degree of perfection which it is capable of."

Andrew Burnaby
Travels Through the Middle Settlements in North America
1775

* * *

"... and the gentlemen of Virginia, who are exceedingly fond of horse-racing, have spared no expense or trouble to improve the breed of them by importing great numbers from New England."

Andrew Burnaby
Travels Through the Middle Settlements in North America
1775

* * *

[First impressions of Burlington]: "A square enclosed by a whitewashed wooden railing, rendered a disagreeable gray by the rain, ornamented with a pole in the center, surmounted by one of the numerous and widely diffused coiffures of the goddess of liberty, and surrounded by the principle stores of the place—occasionally animated by one of the damp, moist population, picking their way over the grass-grown brick pavement."

Teresa G. Viele
Following the Drum: A Glimpse of Frontier Life
1858

Other Cities, Towns and Regions

The Green Mountains:

"Not far from Cavendish we began to climb the Green Mountains, covered with dense forests, where the only path, strewn with rocks, and very steep when climbing up and swampy in the valleys, allowed us, now on horseback, now on foot, to make no more than two miles an hour. The tedium of that toilsome journey was increased by the gloom of the forest and by the disagreeable smell of the swamps."

Luigi Castiglioni
Travels
1785

* * *

"All the hills blush; I think that autumn must be the best season to journey over even the *Green* Mountains. You frequently exclaim to yourself, what *red* maples."

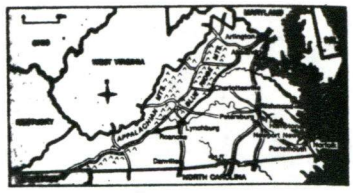
Henry David Thoreau
Excursions
1893

Lake Champlain:

"The water [of Lake Champlain] is less blue and pure than that of Lake George—a concession of quality to quantity. But its great beauty is the really great style of the landscape: this grand unflowing river, as it seems, with the generous, prolonged simplicity of its shores—green and level, without being low, on the east (till you come abreast of the Green Mountains), on the west bordered by an immense panorama of magnificent hills, receding more dimly line from line till they meet the steady azure of the great wall of the Adirondacks."

Henry James
Nation
1870

VIRGINIA



Capital: Richmond
Entered the union (with rank): June 25, 1788 (10)
State motto: *Sic semper tyrannis* (Thus always to tyrants)
State flower: American dogwood
State bird: Cardinal
State song: "Carry Me Back to Old Virginny"
State tree: Dogwood
Nickname: Mother of Presidents, The Old Dominion
Origin of state name: In honor of the Virgin Queen, Elizabeth I

Virginia is shaped like an arrowhead pointing straight toward the center of America, and Virginians have seen themselves as the quintessential Americans, pointing out the way the rest of the nation should act, since the earliest days of the colonies.

Virginia actually does serve as a kind of bridge for American geography and attitudes. It stands on the cusp between North and South, between the Atlantic Ocean and the Appalachian Mountains, between the traditional American way of life and the sprawling megalopolis that stretches from Boston to Norfok, Va., between the highest aspirations of the American spirit and the meanest tendencies of our racially benighted national subconscious.

America's first permanent English settlement was established at Jamestown in 1607. The first American baby, Virginia Dare, was born in Virginia. The first president came from the state, as did seven later ones, a record number. It was also, however, the first place in America where slaves were auctioned at the block, in 1619.

The state's enormous historical importance tinges modern life, imbuing the simplest Virginia acts with an inordinate sense of history and age. As a result, change has come slowly to Virginia, which still resists the creeping urbanism that its closeness to Washington, D.C., imports.

Virginia's economy is varied, with fishing along the coast and coal mining in the southwest. Its economy has been called one of the most recession-proof in America. The chief crop is tobacco, with

Coleman For Governor

4914 Fitzhugh Avenue, P.O. Box 17558
Richmond, Virginia 23226
804/358-1989

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

September 6, 1989
Contact: Bruce Hildebrand
Jay Timmons

Remarks of J. Marshall Coleman
Republican Statewide Kick-Off Tour
September 6, 1989

There are those who say this election is of historic importance. I agree with them. Our state and our nation are at an historic crossroads because of the destructive, debilitating effects of illegal drugs and drug-related crime. An entire generation's future is on the line. And this election will determine whether Virginians are serious about saving our children and our future from this scourge.

Last night, President Bush outlined a tough, comprehensive plan for combatting drugs at the national level. I have discussed this plan with the President, and I have told him that I support his program 100 percent.

Director Bennett said the President's program cannot succeed without strong and enthusiastic backing from our Nation's governors. In a Coleman administration, he won't have to wonder about Virginia's governor.

But more than that, I have told him that I want Virginia to be a beacon shining through the fog. I want Virginia to become the anti-drug model for the Nation. I want our laws against drug dealing and against drug use to be the toughest in the Nation. And I want our anti-drug education and treatment programs to be the most effective in the Nation.

The President stressed the importance of state and local action last night, and properly so, because law enforcement traditionally has been, and must remain, primarily the responsibility of state and local governments. Education and drug treatment have been, and must remain, primarily the responsibility of state and local governments. We welcome the promise of federal assistance and support. But we accept the reality that we are on the front lines, and that victory or defeat in the war on drugs depends upon what we do in our state, in our communities, in our neighborhoods, and in our homes.

Every Virginian must enlist to fight in this war. And our goal must be to polarize Virginians against drug use, so that it is no longer fashionable, it is no longer acceptable, and it is no longer tolerable to use drugs in this state.

I have spelled out a detailed proposal -- the most ambitious and forceful suggested for any state -- to deter drug use through large fines, through community service, through loss of driving privileges, and through mandatory treatment with follow-up testing.

Paid for by Coleman For Governor

I succeeded in getting the General Assembly to seriously examine my boot camp proposal for young offenders.

And I have proposed an aggressive program to funnel the confiscated assets of drug dealers and the fines paid by drug users into a Drug-Free Virginia Fund for use in financing anti-drug education, treatment and law enforcement initiatives.

For those who peddle drugs, I plan to deliver this message. If you bring your poison into Virginia, we are going to catch you, prosecute you, and put you in prison for a long, long time. That's the message President Bush sent last night, and in a Coleman administration we are going to make sure it is heard, loud and clear.

I want stiff mandatory sentences for all drug dealers. And for the kingpins who mastermind and direct this business of death, I want us to impose the death penalty.

My anti-drug plan for Virginia has been applauded by the President and Director Bennett as exactly what is needed at the state level. And if you are watching television this week, you will see the President saying that the Virginia election is vitally important in sending the right message all across this country. It is a message of hope and a message of determination that we must send -- the message that the people of our state are ready to take the tough action that is needed to create zero tolerance for drug dealers and drug users in Virginia. We can provide an example for all other states to follow.

Now, my opponent has a very different idea. He has spent his entire career in the far left wing of the Democratic Party. And, although he knows what kind of rhetoric to use as a candidate for office, when push comes to shove he votes with, and aligns himself with, the soft-on-crime, soft-on-drugs liberals of his party. He has done it time after time after time.

In July, he finally told us what he has in mind for fighting drugs in Virginia. The fact that he even discussed the subject seriously was a dramatic departure, because as Lieutenant Governor, he did nothing about it. And as a state senator, he did nothing about it. In fact, in all his years in public life, he cannot cite a single noteworthy thing he has done to wage war on drugs. The one bill -- the <u>one</u> bill -- that he tries to take credit for is more than 18 years old. And that drug paraphernalia bill was so weak and toothless that new legislation had to be passed during the Dalton-Coleman administration to give our law enforcement officers the tools they needed to force drug paraphernalia off the shelves. I know, because I was the Attorney General who successfully defended that tough new law in federal court.

So here comes our do-nothing Lieutenant Governor in July, and what does he propose for the war on drugs?

Does he agree with me that we need to target drug users with stiff new penalties? No. He proposes no new penalties for drug use.

Does he agree with my proposal for shock incarceration -- that is, boot camps -- for youthful offenders? No. He attacks that idea.

Does he support my proposals for stiff mandatory sentences without parole or early release for drug traffickers? No. There is not one mandatory sentence in his whole plan. And his suggestion for addressing our liberal parole policies is to have our liberal parole board study them. We recognize that rhetoric; it is a formula for doing nothing to stop the early release of drug criminals.

Does Doug Wilder's plan include my proposal for a stronger drug profit forfeiture law in Virginia, and for using those confiscated drug profits and the fines paid by drug users to fund our war on drugs? No. He is silent on that, too.

That's the Wilder way on drugs. It's called "look the other way."

I think I know what his problem is. He talks tough on drugs because he knows the people of Virginia have had it with liberal politicians, and that they are ready to get serious about attacking this drug scourge. But when it comes to the bottom line -- when the time comes to commit himself to specific action against drugs as Governor, Doug Wilder's real philosophy comes through.

And, ladies and gentlemen, Doug Wilder's philosophy is the ACLU philosophy.

It is a philosophy that handcuffs the police more than the criminals.

It is a philosophy that places the "rights" of criminals ahead of the safety, the property, and, yes, the "rights" of law-abiding citizens.

And we do not need that philosophy in Virginia.

It is no accident that Doug Wilder on Monday spoke of a "new mainstream." He is so far outside the Virginia mainstream that he needs a new one. When it comes to law enforcement, Doug Wilder is now, and always has been, a left wing extremist.

Only a left wing extremist would surround himself and his campaign with some of the most liberal activists to be found in the National Democratic Party. Only a left wing extremist would put an ACLU attorney in charge of developing his policy positions and proposals -- in charge of defining his "New Mainstream."

No wonder Doug Wilder opposes getting tough on drug users. The ACLU has long been on record in favor of legalizing drugs. They take that position because, as they see it, government has no business interfering in our private lives. Well, you and I and the vast majority of Virginians reject the extremist view that drug use is deserving of legal protection. We know that drug use fuels an insidious drug trade that destroys lives and promise for profit. And while I accept Mr. Wilder's statement that he personally opposes legalization of drugs, it says a lot about the direction of a Wilder administration that my opponent would turn to an ACLU staff lawyer to develop the policies that will guide him as Governor.

My opponent says he wants to abolish the secretariat of public safety so that he or one of his political aides can oversee the day-to-day operations of the Virginia State Police. I

challenge Mr. Wilder to pledge today that he will not place that responsibility in the hands of his chief policy adviser, Mr. Taylor of ACLU fame.

Well, what do I mean when I say that Doug Wilder has a record of left wing extremism on law enforcement issues? Is it a fair charge? You be the judge.

Of the 40-member Virginia Senate, all but one voted in 1977 to impose the death penalty for the killing of a police officer. All but one. The one voting "no" was Senator Wilder.

Is that what he considers the "New Mainstream"?

Thirty-four members of the Virginia Senate voted to make it a felony for a suspect to point a gun at a police officer while trying to avoid arrest. Doug Wilder voted "no." And let me share with you what he said in explaining that vote. He said he was concerned that such a law would prompt police officers to commit murder. That's right. He said he feared that such a law would prompt police officers to commit murder.

Is that his "New Mainstream"?

Yesterday, I had the privilege of visiting the State Police Academy and talking with the cadets. These are brave young men and women who have devoted themselves to the cause of lawfulness and peace in our society. They are training themselves to take up the fight against the scourge of drugs and drug-related violence on behalf of the rest of us.

Their courage deserves our respect.

Their contribution deserves our thanks.

Their safety deserves our protection.

And they deserve better than Doug Wilder as Governor. Indeed, all law-abiding Virginians deserve better.

How can Doug Wilder, with his distrust of law enforcement officers and his record of strident opposition to anti-crime legislation, even suggest to the people of Virginia that he should be personally in charge of our State Police? It is too incredible to even consider.

But the extremist Wilder record does not stop there.

State Senator Wilder voted against denying parole to persons twice convicted of serious felonies.

Is that the "New Mainstream"?

He voted against imposing a minimum sentence of ten years without parole for a second conviction for armed robbery.

Is that the "New Mainstream"?

He voted in favor of early release for career criminals.

Is that the "New Mainstream"?

He was the only senator -- the only one -- to vote against mandatory sentences for repeat offenders.

Is that the "New Mainstream"?

He was the only senator -- the only one -- to vote against a one-year mandatory sentence for use of a firearm in the commission of a felony. He talks about the need to get guns out of the hands of criminals. Where was he in 1976 when he had a chance to do something about it?

And then there is the death penalty. Doug Wilder and the death penalty -- now there is an interesting story. You have heard Chuck Robb say that my opponent cannot be trusted. Well, if you want confirmation of it, look at what he says about the death penalty today and how he has voted on it.

He tells us that he voted for the death penalty in 1977. His nose ought to grow every time he says that. To support his claim, he cites a bill that had nothing to do with whether we were going to reinstate the death penalty in Virginia. And, as for the bill that counted -- the most important death penalty vote of the decade, because it determined whether we would revise and reactivate our capital murder statute after the Supreme Court opened the way for us to do so -- on that bill, House Bill No. 1329, two senators out of 40 voted "no". And one of them was Doug Wilder.

If my opponent's idea of the mainstream had prevailed, we would have no capital punishment law in Virginia. That may be the Massachusetts mainstream, but it is not mainstream Virginia.

The truth is, my opponent continued to vote against the death penalty year after year -- right up until he started seeking state office.

He voted against the death penalty for the killing of a police officer.

In 1980 and again in 1981, he voted against imposing the death penalty for persons committing multiple homicides, or more commonly called mass murder.

With Doug Wilder joining the tiny band of liberal senators who voted against capital punishment for mass murderers, and with him having cast the only vote against capital punishment for those who kill police officers, I think it is fair to conclude that he stood pretty solidly against capital punishment. I cannot imagine more heinous killers than those whose lives my opponent insisted on sparing.

And, ladies and gentlemen, as recently as earlier this year in a speech before the Crusade for Voters, my opponent restated his opposition to the death penalty.

He wants to have it both ways. But, my friends, the record is Wilder, and someday very soon he is going to have to stop spreading what Chuck Robb so astutely termed "disinformation," and he is going to have to start giving the people of Virginia some truthful answers about where he stands.

Of all the concerns before the people of Virginia, the most important issue in this election is trust. Which of us can be trusted to lead Virginia in an all-out assault on the drug menace that is poisoning our children and clouding our future?

My opponent has a record that only an ACLU lawyer could love. And that record, along with his weak stand on drugs, makes one thing clear. He is unwilling and unable to lead Virginia in a war on drugs as our next Governor.

Our job is to tell the people of Virginia where we stand and what we propose for combatting this drug scourge. And it is also to tell the people of Virginia where our opponent stands, and where he has always stood, on the crucial issues of drugs and crime.

This is a message we must deliver to every Virginian -- a message of promise. It is a message that we are going to defend our homes, our communities, our children -- our very lives. We are going to reclaim our streets.

With that message and the promise it gives, we will win a resounding victory on November 7.

REMARKS: COLEMAN FUNDRAISER
CHANTILLY, VIRGINIA
WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 4, 1989
7:00 P.M.

SENATOR WARNER. CONGRESSMEN BLILEY, WOLF, PARRIS, SLAUGHTER, SENATOR TRIBLE AND OTHER SUPERB VIRGINIA REPUBLICAN LEADERS. CONGRESSMEN COBLE, DORNAN, DANNEMEYER, BILIRAKIS, BARTLETT, SUNDQUIST, AND DELAY. PAT ROBERTSON. JIM MILLER. MEMBERS OF THE REDSKINS. CO-CHAIRMEN WHEAT AND SMITH.

AND, OF COURSE, OUR MAGNIFICENT REPUBLICAN TICKET -- MARSHALL COLEMAN, EDDY DALTON [AND JOE BENEDETTI].

GORDON [SMITH], THANK YOU FOR THAT KIND INTRODUCTION. AND LET ME SAY THAT AS ALWAYS, I AM DELIGHTED I AM TO BE IN ONE OF AMERICA'S MOST HISTORIC STATES. THE COMMONWEALTH OF CONSCIENCE AND COMMON SENSE. THE MOTHER OF PRESIDENTS. AND IF I COULD ADD THIS PERSONAL NOTE: VIRGINIA WAS A GOOD FRIEND TO ME IN 1988 -- AND I THANK YOU FOR IT.

TONIGHT, OF COURSE, WE ARE HERE TO SALUTE ANOTHER FRIEND -- A GOOD AND LONG-TIME FRIEND. HIS NAME IS MARSHALL COLEMAN. // AND HE WILL BE THE KIND OF GOVERNOR THE PEOPLE OF THIS GREAT AND GOOD STATE DESERVE.

YOU KNOW, THAT GREAT 19TH-CENTURY OBSERVER OF DEMOCRACY, ALEXIS DE TOQUEVILLE, ONCE ASKED A LOCAL POLITICAN TO DEFINE THE ROLE OF GOVERNOR.

AND HE RECEIVED THIS ANSWER: "THE GOVERNOR COUNTS FOR ABSOLUTELY NOTHING AND IS PAID ONLY TWELVE HUNDRED DOLLARS." ////

WELL, YOU STILL CAN'T BUILD AN ESTATE OFF A PUBLIC SALARY. NOR SHOULD YOU -- FOR PUBLIC OFFICE MUST BE A PUBLIC TRUST. BUT LET ME ASSURE YOU: TODAY, THE OFFICE OF GOVERNOR COUNTS FOR A GREAT DEAL INDEED.

AND LET ME SAY FURTHER: ON NOVEMBER 7, A BRIGHT NEW DAY BEGINS FOR THE OLD DOMINION. // THE ELECTION OF MARSHALL COLEMAN AS GOVERNOR.

IT WILL BE A BRIGHT DAY BECAUSE THIS ELECTION IS AMONG THE MOST CRUCIAL IN AMERICA. AND VIRGINIA'S DECISION WILL SEND A CLARION CALL TO EVERY CORNER OF AMERICA.

THIRTY-FOUR DAYS FROM NOW, VIRGINIA WILL DECIDE WHETHER IT FAVORS A MAN OF PRINCIPLE. AND WHETHER IT IS SERIOUS ABOUT FIGHTING A WAR ON CRIME AND DRUGS.

THIRTY-FOUR DAYS FROM NOW, VIRGINIA WILL DECIDE WHETHER IT PREFERS FISCAL SANITY. OR WHETHER THE STATE HOUSE IS CAPTURED BY THE "TAX AND SPEND" POLICIES OF TRIAL AND ERROR -- AND ERROR AGAIN.

WELL, I KNOW VIRGINIA. AND I KNOW YOUR SLOGAN IS: VIRGINIA IS FOR LOVERS.

THAT IS WHY TONIGHT, I MAKE THIS PREDICTION: NEXT MONTH, AMERICA IS GOING TO LOVE WHAT VIRGINIA DOES. //

THIRTY-FOUR DAYS FROM NOW, VIRGINIA IS GOING TO ELECT A REPUBLICAN GOVERNOR -- IT'S GOING TO ELECT MARSHALL COLEMAN -- WHO WILL BE A WATCHDOG FOR GOOD GOVERNMENT IN RICHMOND. AS WILL HIS TWO GREAT RUNNING MATES -- STATE SENATOR EDDY DALTON, AS LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR. AND STATE SENATOR JOE BENEDETTI, AS ATTORNEY GENERAL.

TOGETHER, THEY WILL PROTECT THE FAMILY VALUES THAT HAVE MADE AMERICA AND VIRGINIA GREAT. AND I'M HERE TO HELP THEM DO JUST THAT. //

THOSE VALUES, OF COURSE, ARE UP TO EACH OF US TO UPHOLD. BUT THE GOVERNOR OF VIRGINIA -- OF ANY STATE -- HAS A SPECIAL ROLE, AND RESPONSIBILITY. FOR LEADERSHIP IN AMERICA IS NOT MERELY, OR EVEN MOSTLY, A FEDERAL PROVINCE. INCREASINGLY, IT REFLECTS WHAT GOVERNORS DO FROM CONCORD TO CARSON CITY.

IN THAT SPIRIT, A WEEK AGO AT THE UNIVERSITY OF VIRGINIA I CONVENED AN UNPRECEDENTED EVENT -- THIS NATION'S FIRST EDUCATION SUMMIT. WHERE, AS ALWAYS, THE OLD DOMINION WAS A GRACIOUS HOST. AND WHERE AMERICA'S GOVERNORS, EACH CABINET OFFICIAL, AND I GATHERED TO TALK. THINK. AND EXCHANGE IDEAS.

WE TALKED OF HOW TO BOOST TEACHER RECRUITMENT AND RETENTION. AND INCREASE THE CHOICES FOR PARENTS AND STUDENTS.

OF HOW BEST TO COORDINATE THE ROLE OF FEDERAL, STATE, AND LOCAL GOVERNMENTS. AND INSTILL A DRUG-FREE AND CRIME-FREE ENVIRONMENT IN OUR SCHOOLS.

IN SHORT, WE TALKED ABOUT HOW TO SPUR EDUCATIONAL REFORM. AND RETURN POWER TO THE PEOPLE. FOR THE TRUTH IS THAT OUR EDUCATION SYSTEM IS NOT MAKING THE GRADE. IT IS TIME FOR CHANGE -- PERHAPS RADICAL CHANGE -- TO FIND NEW WAYS TO IMPROVE EDUCATION PERFORMANCE.

FOR EDUCATION IS OUR MOST ENDURING LEGACY, VITAL TO EVERYTHING WE ARE AND CAN BECOME.

THE NEXT GOVERNOR OF THE STATE OF VIRGINIA MUST HELP ENSURE THAT LEGACY -- ACTING IN TANDEM WITH THE PRESIDENT, THE CONGRESS, AND COUNTY AND LOCAL OFFICIALS, UP AND DOWN THE LINE. AND THAT'S WHY WE NEED MARSHALL COLEMAN AS GOVERNOR. FOR HE UNDERSTANDS THE ROLE OF A GOVERNOR IN UPLIFTING EDUCATION.

AND IN COMBATING SUCH ILLS AS ILLITERACY, DRUG ABUSE, AND CRIME. AND HE UNDERSTANDS VIRGINIA. AND ITS PEOPLE. AND HE MIRRORS THEIR VALUES. AND WITH YOUR HELP, HE WILL GET THE CHANCE TO PUT THOSE VALUES TO THE FULL ADVANTAGE OF EACH VIRGINIAN. WE NEED MARSHALL COLEMAN IN THE STATE HOUSE. //

YOU KNOW, IT HAS BEEN SAID THAT VIRGINIA COMBINES THE BEST ATTRIBUTES ONE SEEKS IN A STATE.

WELL, MARSHALL COLEMAN COMBINES THE BEST ATTRIBUTES ONE SEEKS IN A GOVERNOR. AND WE NEED HIM IN RICHMOND. //

HE IS, TO BEGIN, AN EXPERIENCED MAN. MARINE. A DELEGATE AND STATE SENATOR. PROSECUTOR AND ATTORNEY GENERAL. HE'S BEEN ON THE FIRING LINE WORKING TO PUT CRIMINALS WHERE THEY BELONG. AND HE HAS LONG ADVOCATED STIFFER PENALTIES FOR VIOLENT CRIMINALS, GREATER CERTAINTY IN SENTENCING, AND AN END TO EASY PAROLE AND EARLY RELEASE.

THEN, MARSHALL COLEMAN IS A NO-NONSENSE MAN. ANNOUNCING PERHAPS THE MOST COMPREHENSIVE PLAN FOR FIGHTING DRUGS BY ANY CANDIDATE IN ANY STATE. UNLIKE HIS OPPONENT, HE WANTS STIFF MANDATORY SENTENCES FOR DRUG DISTRIBUTION OFFENSES. AND THE END OF PAROLE THAT LETS HARDENED DRUG DEALERS PREY ON SOCIETY. HE KNOWS THAT CURRENTLY IN VIRGINIA, A 20-YEAR SENTENCE FOR DRUG DEALING CAN MEAN AS LITTLE AS 3 AND 1/2 YEARS IN ACTUAL TIME SERVED.

MARSHALL COLEMAN WANTS TO MAKE 20 YEARS MEAN 20 YEARS. [PAUSE] YOU MIGHT CALL IT HIS 20/20 VISION.

I MENTIONED ATTRIBUTES. MARSHALL COLEMAN IS ALSO A MAN OF GOOD SENSE WHEN IT COMES TO THE COMMUNITY WALLET. HE OPPOSED THE FIVE MAJOR TAX INCREASES PASSED BY HIS OPPONENT'S ADMINISTRATION. AND HE'S PLEDGED NOT TO RAISE TAXES AS GOVERNOR. FINALLY, MARSHALL COLEMAN IS A MAN OF COMPASSION.

REACHING OUT TO ALL VIRGINIANS -- TO BLACK AND OTHER MINORITY VOTERS -- TO HELP VIRGINIA REACH OUT TO THE FUTURE.

FOUR MONTHS AGO, I ADDRESSED A REPUBLICAN GATHERING IN RICHMOND. AND TALKED OF HOW "EVERY AMERICAN, FROM MAINE TO TEXAS, LOOKS TO VIRGINIA AS A CRADLE OF DEMOCRACY."

MARSHALL KNOWS THAT. HE WAS A VIRGINIAN EVEN IN THE CRADLE.

He knows Virginia -- from the Chesapeake Bay to the Blue Ridge Parkway, from Monticello to Mount Vernon. And its beauty -- from Chincoteague to the Shenandoahs.

Most of all, he knows Virginians -- that unique blend of civility, respect for tradition, and faith in God that led John Adams to observe, "We all look to Virginia for examples."

Fellow Republicans, on November 7 America will again look to Virginia for examples. And it will find one in Marshall Coleman. For in a State whose people have been called "the quintessential Americans," he is a quintessential Virginian.

SO LET US HELP HIM. AND HIS TWO GREAT RUNNING MATES. SO THAT ON ELECTION DAY, VIRGINIA WILL VOTE FOR CONVICTION AND COMMON SENSE. AND ELECT A TICKET OF WHOM WE CAN SAY: ITS LEADERSHIP IS WORTHY OF HER PEOPLE.

BARBARA AND I THANK YOU FOR WHAT YOU HAVE DONE TO HELP MARSHALL COLEMAN TONIGHT. GOD BLESS YOU, GOD BLESS AMERICA, AND LET'S MAKE MARSHALL COLEMAN THE NEXT GOVERNOR OF VIRGINIA.

# # # #

PA, 1965–1971; safety manager at the Thiokol Chemical Corp. in Bristol, PA, 1962–1965; and supervisor of the safety engineering department at Aetna Casualty and Surety Company in Worcester, MA 1958–1962.

Mr. Scannell graduated from the Massachusetts Maritime Academy (B.S., 1955). He served in the U.S. Navy as a safety officer, 1955–1958. He is married, has five children, and resides in Hampton, NJ.

Nomination of Richard A. Clarke To Be an Assistant Secretary of State

June 21, 1989

The President today announced his intention to nominate Richard A. Clarke to be an Assistant Secretary of State (Politico-Military Affairs). He would succeed H. Allen Holmes.

Since 1985 Mr. Clarke has been Deputy Assistant Secretary of State for Intelligence Analysis. Prior to this, he served in several capacities at the Bureau of Politico-Military Affairs in the Department of State, 1979–1985; as a senior analyst with Pacific Sierra Research Corp., 1978–1979; and in several positions in the Office of the Secretary of Defense, 1973–1977.

Mr. Clarke graduated from the University of Pennsylvania (B.A., 1972) and the Massachusetts Institute of Technology (S.M., 1978).

Remarks at a Republican Party Fundraising Dinner in Richmond, Virginia

June 21, 1989

Thank you all very, very much. Barbara and I are delighted to be here, but inasmuch as we're speaking before the olives and before the celery, I will be mercifully brief.

But first let me pay my respects to various stars here at this head table. I want to single out our congressional delegation—the five Members that are here—my able chairman, Tom Bliley, and Frank Wolf and Stan Parris and Herb Bateman, French Slaughter, and all of them are doing an outstanding job for this State. Of course, I'm delighted that Tom and I were joined—or perhaps you might say led, inasmuch as we came from the Pentagon—by the former Secretary, your great Senator. John Warner flew down with us on Marine One. And I'm very pleased that he is here. And I want to salute, of course, the three gladiators from the primary, all of whom I know and all of whom I respect: Paul Trible, Stan Parris, and Marshall Coleman.

And let me say, it's great to be back in Virginia. You know, on the way down here, I couldn't help, as we looked out of the window of the helicopter, but notice that King's Dominion [a local amusement park] was open for business. [*Laughter*] If I'm not mistaken—although I could have been from the height of a thousand feet—I could swear I saw the entire Virginia Democratic ticket riding Shockwave. [*Laughter*]

Now, we all know that as good Republicans we had to resolve a few differences. When I told Barbara I was hoping to visit some historic battlefield sites in Virginia, she said she didn't know if I was referring to the Civil War or to the Republican gubernatorial primary. [*Laughter*]

But, Marshall, you're our candidate. Certainly you have my full support, and you know Virginia better than I do. But let me give you a little free advice: Don't film your TV ads riding around in a tank. [*Laughter*]

But all kidding aside, with Stan, whom I see and work with in the Congress, with Paul, who served with such distinction in the Senate, and with Marshall Coleman, who's been at my side for a long, long time in my political efforts, in this competition, all three of them, one thing—and I was an outsider at that. I don't believe in getting involved in primaries from the office I now hold. But one thing was certain: With these three outstanding people, Virginia could not lose.

And, yes, I am pleased that Virginia held this primary, our first in 40 years. And, yes, there was a rough and tumble competition, and Republicans turned out in huge numbers. But we've proven once again that we are different than the other party. We are united by principles, by a great cause; and

that's why, now that the dust is settled, we are all still Republicans. And I am convinced we are going to win the gubernatorial seat in Richmond come fall.

And I do feel, and people have told me, John, coming down here—the others as well—that we were getting into a united frame of mind for this fall. And you can feel it, and I am delighted that we are uniting behind Marshall Coleman. It is absolutely essential, because as you remember, it is every 4 years that this State and one other are in the eyes of the entire Nation. They are going to be on us, looking for little straws in the wind regarding the 1990 nationwide elections. And so, unity behind our candidates here tonight is terribly important.

And let me say, I do believe from the bottom of my heart that Marshall will make a great Governor of the Commonwealth, for he is a Virginian, through and through. From his Marine days to his service as a delegate and State senator, he's always been a trailblazer. And he knows best and can meet the challenges that are facing your State. And as I said, I will always be grateful to him for his early support, and I know that he can stand up for what he believes in.

This former attorney general has a tough, hardnosed plan for putting away violent criminals for good. And he has solid proposals dealing with the scourge of drugs, proposals that only a veteran crime fighter could conceive and implement. And what happens in Virginia will be of tremendous help to what happens across this country.

And then for 1990, Virginia is also going to be a battleground between the parties in the 1990's. And the question that comes: Will Virginia be fairly represented? We need a Republican watchdog in Richmond, protecting the fairness of the reapportionment process and vetoing liberal legislation.

And let me just say a word about the ticket that Marshall heads, a strong, impressive Republican ticket. I've known her for a long time—up close and personal, as they say. Not that personal—up close and friendly. [*Laughter*] But I had great respect for Eddy's husband, and I have great respect for her, and so does Barbara. And we know deep in our hearts that Eddy Dalton is going to make a great Lieutenant Governor for this Commonwealth. She's got the experience. As a State senator, led the charge against the drug thugs, demanding mandatory sentencing for those convicted of selling drugs to minors. And her commitment to curbing State spending is so strong that she'll begin with the office of Lieutenant Governor the minute she takes over.

And you also have nominated another excellent candidate in State Senator Joe Benedetti for attorney general of this Commonwealth. You deserve a full-time attorney general who is willing to lead the fight on drugs and crime. And this ticket, with Joe on there for attorney general, offers leadership, great leadership, for Virginia.

But to win, it seems to me the Republicans have got to develop an appeal as diverse as this State. Virginia has changed, no longer simply what some thought of as a rural State. You now have large metropolitan areas growing at both ends of this great State. And your State has changed in other ways, too. We Republicans must do more than recognize the change. We must take our message to every neighborhood and every community. And we will take our Republican message, a message of hope and opportunity, to the black and other minority voters of Virginia. Marshall Coleman and I agree: We will not concede a community, a precinct, or a single voter to the opposition.

And so, it's up to you people in this room, doesn't matter who you were for in the primary, to come together, because we must win. And I'm thinking nationally now. We must win in Virginia, as in New Jersey, to set the stage for 1990, the critical year, the year that my friend and your great Senator, John Warner, will be reelected to his third term, a year that these outstanding Virginia Congressmen will be reelected to the House of Representatives. And as President, I can tell you, I wish we had more like them to deal with every single day up there. A year that will shape the future of American politics well into the next century.

But there are other reasons, some practical and some sentimental, why we want a

victory in November. Every American, from Maine to Texas, looks to Virginia as the cradle of democracy. Every American heart quickens at the ideals, of the builders of Monticello, Mount Vernon, and Montpelier. From the mountains of the Shenandoah to the rivers of the Tidewater, from the country lanes of Abingdon to the city lights of Alexandria, what Thomas Jefferson said is still true: "Old Dominion is the mother of us all." Let's show what we can do come fall.

Thank you for inviting me to Richmond. God bless you, God bless our ticket, and God bless the United States of America. Thank you all.

Note: The President spoke at 7:32 p.m. in the First Floor Exhibition Hall of the Richmond Center. At the conclusion of his remarks, the President returned to Washington, DC.

Nomination of Lou Gallegos To Be an Assistant Secretary of the Interior

June 22, 1989

The President today announced his intention to nominate Lou Gallegos to be an Assistant Secretary of the Interior (Policy, Budget and Administration). He would succeed Henry M. Ventura.

Since 1987 Mr. Gallegos has served as cabinet secretary of the human service department for Gov. Garrey E. Carruthers in the State of New Mexico. He was the Farmers Home Administration State Director for New Mexico at the Department of Agriculture, 1985–1986; executive director for the Republican Party of New Mexico, 1985; a candidate for the United States Congress, 1984; and director of field operations for Senator Pete V. Domenici, 1977–1984.

Mr. Gallegos attended the University of Maryland and New Mexico Highlands University. He currently resides in Sena, NM.

Nomination of Richard B. Stewart To Be an Assistant Attorney General

June 22, 1989

The President today announced his intention to nominate Richard Burleson Stewart to be an Assistant Attorney General (Lands and Natural Resources), Department of Justice. He would succeed Roger J. Marzulla.

Mr. Stewart is currently a Byrne professor of administrative law at Harvard Law School and a member of the faculty of the J.F. Kennedy School of Government, Harvard University. He has served as a visiting professor of law at the University of Chicago Law School, and a visiting fellow at the European University Institute in Florence, Italy. He was a visiting scholar for the Environmental Protection Agency, 1980; visiting professor of law at the University of California at Berkeley, 1979–1980; professor of law at Harvard Law School, 1975–1984; and an assistant professor of law, Harvard Law School, 1971–1975. He was special counsel for the Senate Select Committee on Presidential Campaign Activities, 1973; and an attorney with Covington and Burling in Washington, DC.

Mr. Stewart graduated from Yale University (B.A., 1961); Rhodes Scholar, Oxford University, 1963; and Harvard Law School (LL.B., 1966). He is married, has three children, and resides in Cambridge, MA.

Nomination of Thomas E. Collins III To Be an Assistant Secretary of Labor

June 22, 1989

The President today announced his intention to nominate Thomas E. Collins III to be Assistant Secretary of Labor for Veterans' Employment and Training. He would succeed Donald E. Shasteen.

Most recently, in 1988, Mr. Collins was the Republican congressional candidate for Mississippi's Fourth District. Prior to this, he served as the executive director for the Mississippi veterans' farm and home board. Mr. Collins was the president and chief executive officer of Collins Investments, Inc., 1980–1981, and a member of the board of directors for Donnie Collins Properties,

Coleman For Governor

4914 Fitzhugh Avenue, P.O. Box 17558
Richmond, Virginia 23226
804/358-1989

September 15, 1989
For Immediate Release
Dennis Peterson, Communications Director
Contact: Bruce Hildebrand
Jay Timmons

COLEMAN STRESSES CORRECTIONS PLAN, CAPITAL PUNISHMENT RECORD; SHOWN DRUG MARKETS, CRACK HOUSES DURING DEA TOUR

RICHMOND--Republican gubernatorial nominee Marshall Coleman addressed the Virginia Correctional Association and the Virginia Governmental Employees Association today and promoted his plan to "make 20 years mean 20 years" in Virginia and end early release of criminals.

Coleman issued the plan yesterday in a series of news conferences around the state. He would fund growing corrections needs through drug profit forfeitures, fines paid by drug users, and cost savings from boot camps, electronic incarceration, use of inmate labor in construction and other innovations.

Coleman took the opportunity to point out that he co-sponsored legislation in his first term in the House of Delegates to add the killing of prison guards and law enforcement officers to the list of capital offenses. After the Supreme Court ruled in favor of the death penalty several years later, noted Coleman, "I joined the near-unanimous Senate in voting to add the killing of a law enforcement officer to the list of offenses punishable by death." Only one Senator dissented on this vote, and "His name was Doug Wilder," said Coleman.

"It makes him very upset when I point that out," Coleman said. "He believes that his past voting record is somehow off limits to public scrutiny." Various newspapers yesterday noted that Wilder opposed the death penalty even after the U.S. Supreme Court upheld its constitutionality. Wilder now acknowledges that fact but

Paid for by Coleman For Governor

Coleman Releases
a Position

denied it earlier this month when he insisted that he had always supported capital punishment and had voted against it only during the time when its constitutionality was in question (prior to 1977). "He was not telling the truth, and he got caught," stated the former Attorney General.

"These are the facts," said Coleman. "Yet when they are aired -- even after Mr. Wilder's deliberate untruths have been exposed in the newspapers -- he continues to express indignation that someone would dare discuss his record. The plain fact is, my opponent cannot be trusted to take a strong law enforcement stand as governor."

"I want to shut the revolving door to criminal justice in Virginia by abolishing parole and early release and by implementing truth-in-sentencing reforms like those being adopted or already in place in more than a third of the states," Coleman said in outlining his corrections plan.

Coleman's plan calls for additional prison construction. "The answer is not early release of prisoners," he said, "but to build more prisons, faster and more cheaply than we have done before. A significant portion of the financing for such construction can come through the aggressive pursuit of fines and forfeitures from drug criminals, and from cost savings through use of privatization, new construction techniques and inmate labor." Some early release advocates say it is too costly to hold prisoners in jail for their full term. Coleman points out, however, that a Justice Department study shows it costs society 17 times as much to release prisoners as opposed to serving their full terms.

Last night, Coleman toured several open air drug markets and was shown crack houses by federal Drug Enforcement Agency agents. The GOP nominee accompanied the DEA in the Washington metropolitan area at the invitation of Congressman Frank Wolf (R-10th). "The dimensions of the drug problem are staggering, and we must respond with stronger law enforcement and a heightened emphasis on anti-drug education," Coleman said following the tour.

The Republican candidate reiterated his support for tax exempt pensions and his call for repeal of the so-called "patronage bill," which removed several hundred intermediate level state employees from the merit system.

Coleman discussed the drug issue at a fundraising luncheon today in Manassas. He was joined there by Missouri Governor John Ashcroft, who endorsed him and said he was looking forward to working with Coleman after the election on winning the war on drugs in both states.

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Coleman For Governor

4914 Fitzhugh Avenue, P.O. Box 17558
Richmond, Virginia 23226
804/358-1989

Statement of J. Marshall Coleman
Operation "Drug Free" Kick-Off
April 14, 1989

As you know, I have been traveling throughout Virginia for many months addressing the need for an all-out crusade against drugs in the Commonwealth.

In my "Agenda for the 90's", I have set forth a conprehensive set of initiatives that I believe will turn the tide against drugs and drug merchants in Virginia. I invite you to take a look at the specifics. The response from concerned citizens across the Commonwealth has been tremendous.

Today we begin a month-long tour that will be representative of the kind of first-hand, hands-on leadership that I intend to bring to the war on drugs as governor.

We will be meeting with the people who are on the front lines of that war. I will share my ideas and initiatives with them, and I will listen to their advice and concerns.

There are thousands of dedicated Virginians who are working to turn the corner on this problem -- teachers, counselors, doctors, policemen, prosecutors, parents and students. But so far they have not had strong leadership from the top.

The Governor's preoccupation with transportation and international travel may have merit for many. But the reality is that Public Enemy Number One -- drugs -- has gone largely ignored during the Democratic administration.

Strong drug laws are put in the hopper at the General Assembly -- more than 50 of them this year -- only to wither and die because the Governor's office and the defense lawyers and partisan Democratic politicians who dominate the key legislative committees have neither the inclination nor the determination to fight a real war on drugs.

The governor has an opportunity to provide strong leadership, to focus attention on this crisis, to mobilize public opinion, to push for tough new laws, to confront drug users with the consequences of their self-indulgence, to challenge Virginians to fight this war and fight it to win. But the current governor hasn't done that. He hasn't even tried.

The people I have talked with across Virginia don't want to give up and accept drugs as a way of life. They don't want to quit on our kids and their future. But the more they see politicians pay lip service to the problem and then refuse to take strong

action, the more doubtful they become that there are real solutions, or any real cause for hope.

I want to change that.

I began this campaign by saying that I was launching a crusade against drugs. I traveled by train, plane and automobile across Virginia with this message: "Don't join this campaign unless you're prepared to be a soldier in the war on drugs. This war must involve the policeman on every corner, the teacher in every school, the parents in every home, big brothers and little brothers. We all have a stake in it."

I meant that then, and I mean it now.

You see behind me several of our "Drug-Free Zone" posters. I intend to fight this war on drugs the only way we can: by retaking Virginia from the drug merchants inch by inch, home by home, block by block, neighborhood by neighborhood, school by school, community by community.

I am going to challenge Virginia students, teachers and principals to declare their schools Drug-Free Zones and take concrete steps to make that a reality.

I am going to challenge parents to declare their homes as well as their neighborhoods Drug-Free Zones and work to enforce it.

I am going to ask the leaders of local government, business, professional and civic groups to establish Drug-Free Community Councils in each community throughout Virginia, and to develop coordinated drug education, prevention, treatment and law enforcement programs for their localities.

All of Virginia can be a Drug-Free Zone. Our anti-drug program can be a model for the nation. But we've got to mobilize every resource at our command and fight this war step by step, inch by inch, until we win it.

I'll be demonstrating and discussing how we can accomplish that during this month-long tour. I'll be talking about my proposals for fighting drugs, and I'll be enlisting the help of every Virginian.

We have a busy schedule for you today. We'll have some announcements. We'll make some news. But we'll also take the time to listen and learn from the people who right now are giving of their time, energy and effort to win this war.

Coleman For Governor

4914 Fitzhugh Avenue, P.O. Box 17558
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804/358-1989

Remarks of J. Marshall Coleman
Future Leaders and Government Students Forum
Midlothian High School
April 14, 1989

Our topic is drugs. But I'm not here to make a political speech. I'm here to challenge you. I'm here to enlist you. And, after I share with you a few thoughts of my own, I want to hear from you.

There's an impression in some quarters that the drug problem is way off in D.C. or in downtown Richmond or in some other community or some other school. But not ours, not this one, not here.

When you get to be parents, you'll discover that your kids become a preoccupation. You love them with every ounce of your being, and they are in your thoughts almost constantly. And you can't be there to protect them all the time, so you do your best to teach them, and you spend a lot of time keeping your fingers crossed. And, too often, you end up convincing yourself that the horrors of drug abuse and the drug trade are things that happen to other kids, but never your own.

We'd all like to believe it's someone else's problem.

And that's as true here as it is anywhere else. This area is, by any standard, a prosperous and affluent one. But let me ask you about the drug problem here. How many of you know someone whose life has been touched by drugs — a classmate, a friend, a neighbor whose potential has been diminished by drugs?

That's what I find everywhere I go. The drug epidemic is all around us, and it is spreading. It's in the suburbs; it's in our inner cities; it's even in our rural areas. It's everywhere.

The most amazing thing is how little most of us know about what is really happening around us.

Some of you may have seen a feature story in the Times-Dispatch a few weeks ago, about a young person about your age who lived in a rough neighborhood in the City of Richmond.

We hear the homicide statistics for the City — more than 100 last year — and, there again, we reassure ourselves that that's way over there somewhere. And it's the drug trade — criminals killing criminals. We don't like hearing about 100 murders,

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but we're not all that concerned about it. It's those drug kingpins. Let them just kill each other off, you hear people say.

But if you read about the story of Rakie Cloyd — that Richmond teenager — in the newspaper, you know that those homicides aren't just statistics; they are real people. And it could just as easily be one of you, or one of your friends or one of my kids, who are about your age.

Let me tell you about Rakie Cloyd. And I encourage you to get the Times-Dispatch from February 26 and read the whole story for yourselves. And give it to your parents to read.

Rakie Cloyd grew up in a broken home. Life wasn't easy for him. And, like so many young people today, he got involved in drugs and then the drug trade at a very early age.

The drug merchants recruited Rakie Cloyd when he was 15. These are people who build their fortunes on the misery of others. They don't care who gets hurt, and they specifically recruit young people as drug couriers, drug enforcers and even as hit men because the adult criminal laws don't apply to them.

Rakie was typical of their victims. He was weak; he had little self-confidence; he needed money. And they promised him everything a young person could want: expensive cars, fancy clothes, jewelry — all the things that tend to symbolize success.

They hooked him; they used him; they made a killer out of him; and then they got him killed.

By the time Rakie Cloyd died last July, he was 17 years old, and he had killed seven people. He shot his first victim 17 times with a machine gun. The other victims also died horrible deaths. But this is more than a story about one teenager who got deeper and deeper in trouble, who hurt people, and eventually paid dearly for it. It's the story of a system that fails more than it succeeds.

Rakie Cloyd went to juvenile court for the first time at age 12. He was in and out of foster homes. And when he was 14, his mother tried to get the juvenile court to take custody of him. But the judge refused, and Rakie went out on the streets.

When he was 16, Rakie Cloyd's mother came to court and told the judge that her son was using drugs and carrying a gun. The judge issued a warrant for the boy's arrest. But the warrant lay in a drawer at the police station for six months, and during that time Rakie murdered two people.

When Rakie finally went to juvenile court, he was released on probation. His counselor reported that he was making good progress. In fact, he was making good money still killing people.

Perhaps most frightening is the fact that, after all this, Rakie's counselors put him back in school — a regular public high school just like this one. There were fights, and after one of them, Rakie and his gang came with their guns and surrounded the school.

Last July, Rakie killed again. And then, as he approached his 18th birthday and was about to pass his prime as a tool of the drug kingpins, they killed him.

I don't know how that story makes you feel. It make me feel many different things. Shock at the brutality of that young man. Anguish for his mother and his family. Sorrow for the victims. Tremendous sadness at the loss of life and potential. Fury at the greed and evil of those drug merchants. Anger at a criminal justice and social services system that seems so utterly incompetent so much of the time.

But mostly, it makes me want to say to the people I see as I travel around Virginia, "Wake up to what is going on around you. Look at what is happening. You cannot accept this. It is not supposed to be this way. And, if your basic humanity does not move you to act, realize that your kids, your family, may be the next victims."

Most of you have grown up in situations much better than Rakie Cloyd's. But, as your raised hands a few moments ago showed, this is a problem that knows no bounds — racial, geographical, economic, even age. We are all targets. We are all potential victims. And we are all responsible.

We are all responsible.

And let me tell you why.

A previous governor of Virginia put it best when he said, "Let us abandon the hunt for someone or something we can blame for whatever offends or aggrieves us. Where the people govern, no citizen can hold himself completely blameless if government be found wanting."

Where the people govern, no citizen can hold himself completely blameless if government is found wanting.

You students of government know that Governor Godwin's words reflect an eternal truth.

It is up to us to change things.

Why don't we in Virginia have the toughest drug laws in the country, so that the drug kingpins — the big, powerful ones and the little, greedy ones — know that if they peddle their poison here, they may face the death penalty. And at a minimum, they are going to face stiff, mandatory penalties without parole. They're going to jail for a long, long time.

Why haven't we done that in Virginia? Is it that the problem isn't serious enough? Surely not.

We don't have strong drug laws and strong drug law enforcement in Virginia because our leaders have let us down, and because We the People haven't held them accountable. We have the power to bring the drug dealers to their knees, and we simply haven't used it.

We are responsible. Every citizen of this Commonwealth is responsible.

But the drug problem isn't just a reflection of a technical failure by government. The problem is deeper than that. And our responsibility is even more direct than that.

It's a problem of values — of purpose — of self-respect and respect for others. Drugs are an easy way out for those who don't want to face up to what the real world demands of each of us. No one who has ever sat in a church or synagogue, and listened and believed, and understood that he or she is unique and has a unique opportunity to do good in the world, could ever shoot or pop or smoke or drink that potential away.

That is quitting. And our ethic tells us it is wrong to quit when our cause is right.

It is a matter of values and a sense of purpose. And too many among us have lost both.

Think for a minute about the so-called casual drug users. Think about your friends, and your parents' friends, and the people you know who use drugs. Think about the musicians who glorify drugs and the chic comedians who make light of them. Think about the people you see in sports or movies or government or everyday life who use drugs and seem to get away with it. Think about every time you, yourself, have looked the other way.

The creed of the so-called casual user is that drugs won't hurt you if you don't over-do them. And, how many times have you heard a drug or alcohol abuser say, "It's my life; I'm not hurting anyone but myself."

That's the biggest lie of all!

There is a drug trade because there are drug users — lots of them. And that drug trade kills and destroys. It killed Rakie Cloyd and his seven victims. It killed another police officer a few days ago. And it is killing your friends — some slowly and some suddenly. It is stealing sons and daughters and mothers and fathers and leaving families grieving, dreams shattered, and hope destroyed, every single day.

How dare the drug users say they aren't hurting anybody! Every one of them has blood on his hands.

That's what this is about my young friends. It's about life and death.

So I'm here today to ask your help. We've got to polarize Virginians against drug use. We've got to mobilize all our resources. And our greatest resource is our people, especially young people like you, who have your lives ahead of you and have so much to offer in leadership and service.

In this war, everyone must enlist if we are going to win. And like any war, we've got to re-take the lost ground inch by inch, home by home, neighborhood by neighborhood, school by school, until we win.

I'd like you to begin by declaring that you are going to become or stay drug-free. Begin with yourself. And then talk to your brother and your sister, and then your parents, and then your friends. Declare your home a Drug-Free Zone, put one of these stickers on your car, maybe put up a yard sign, and keep your home drug-free. Then, start on your neighborhood.

Declare your school a Drug-Free Zone. Put a sign in each door, a sticker on each of your books. Be on the lookout. If you have friends who need help, don't look the other way. Get involved. See that they get help. Alert someone who is in a position to confront them, and get them the help they need before it's too late.

Work through student groups here in school, through your churches and synagogues, through community organizations, to help solve this problem.

You can help people understand that each of us is responsible.

You can apply peer pressure <u>against</u> drug use.

You can spend time with a troubled youngster who needs a big brother or a big sister for guidance.

You can volunteer to work with other kids in worthwhile activities that bring meaning and a sense of purpose to their lives.

You can organize, hold rallies, seminars, and demonstrations, and make it clear that drug use is not okay, it's not cool, and it's not acceptable.

You can become politically active and insist that the leaders you elect take the strong steps that are needed to defeat the drug merchants and to mobilize the people of Virginia against drug use.

Think of it. You have the incredible power and the awesome responsibility to save lives.

I know you hear it said that you and those of your time are not activists — that you aren't concerned with social problems — that your generation is self-centered and self-absorbed. Well, I don't believe this is the "Me Generation". I believe it's the "We Generation". I think you are ready to pitch in and join forces and fight to win this war.

But don't wait for someone else to make the first move. Be a leader.

Some people say one person can't save the world. Our faith and our spirit tell us otherwise. If you need a slogan, remember the simple words of Edward Everett Hale:

> "I am only one,
> But still I am one.
> I cannot do everything,
> But still I can do something;
> And because I cannot do everything
> I will not refuse to do the something that I can do."

Thank you for listening ... and enlisting.

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August 24, 1989
Contact: Bruce Hildebrand/Jay Timmons

COLEMAN SAYS WILDER STANCE INVITES PUBLIC EMPLOYEE STRIKES; CALLS ON OPPONENT TO REPUDIATE SUPPORT FOR HOSPITAL EMPLOYEE STRIKES

ROANOKE - Former Attorney General J. Marshall Coleman today charged that his opponent's "support for the most extreme elements of the organized labor agenda extends even to approving of strikes that cripple hospital operations and endanger patients."

The Republican gubernatorial nominee called on Democrat Douglas Wilder to "repudiate his voting record and make an unequivocal pledge to never again support allowing hospital workers to put their own economic interests ahead of the well-being of patients."

Coleman's remarks came in a speech to Chamber of Commerce executives here.

Throughout the seventies and as late as 1984, Wilder sponsored and supported bills to promote public sector unionism. In 1980, he co-sponsored legislation imposing mandatory collective bargaining duties on all local governments. When the state Senate voted overwhelmingly to make it illegal for hospital workers to "engage in a strike or work stoppage . . . which in any way interferes with the operation of such hospital" -- a law currently on the books -- Wilder was among a handful of senators who voted "no". (H.B. 893, 1970).

"The history of public sector collective bargaining around the nation is a sordid history indeed. There have been strikes by teachers, strikes by firemen, and strikes by other public safety and emergency services personnel, all endangering the health and safety of citizens. For that reason, a long line of Virginia leaders have absolutely refused to go along with the Big Labor agenda when it comes to public sector unionism.

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Wilder on the issues

"Indeed, even the current Democrat governor had the courage to say to the AFL-CIO in 1985, 'We cannot risk the strike-related consequences that have affected many states with public employee bargaining.'

"But Doug Wilder has taken the opposite position. According to a recent book about his 1985 campaign, Mr. Wilder secretly promised AFL-CIO leaders he would back their agenda one hundred percent, a stance consistent with his strong support for the most extreme elements of the organized labor agenda as a member of the state Senate," Coleman said.

"Judging from his support for hospital worker strikes even when the work stoppages cripple hospital operations and endanger patients, Doug Wilder obviously has no qualms about strikes by sanitation workers, firemen, and paramedics. It is part and parcel of a left-wing philosophy that places the goals of organized labor ahead of the public interest. We do not need that philosophy at the highest levels of Virginia's government.

"My opponent owes it to the people of Virginia to tell the truth once and for all about where he stands on public sector collective bargaining. In 1985, he tried to have it both ways -- telling some voters he had reversed his long-held position while secretly reassuring the AFL-CIO that he would go to bat for them once again. Worse still, he has never repudiated his stand in favor of strikes by essential hospital personnel. It is time for the real Doug Wilder to stand up," he said.

Coleman also chided Wilder for "getting his advice from all the wrong places." The GOP nominee referred to Wilder's recent meetings with AFL-CIO leaders at which he again received their endorsement, and his hiring of a former American Civil Liberties Union lawyer as his chief campaign adviser on issues. "From all the recent articles, one thing is clear. Doug Wilder relies on a very close circle of advisers. And that chosen few include people with well-known ultra-liberal views. It should hardly be a source of comfort for people who want to see Virginia continue the enterprise-oriented policies that have produced our prosperity through the years," Coleman said.

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Advocates for Coleman

TALKING POINTS

COLEMAN VERSUS WILDER ON ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT ISSUES

There are sharp differences between Marshall Coleman and Douglas Wilder on key business issues, including taxes, right to work, public sector collective bargaining and national economic policies. These issues are discussed in the following excerpt from an article written by Marshall Coleman for the Chamber of Commerce newsletter:

"In this year's gubernatorial election, business leaders have a clear choice between a Republican candidate who has worked to enhance Virginia's favorable business climate and a Democratic candidate who -- presumably despite the best of intentions -- has been on the wrong side of most key business issues throughout his political career.

"My opponent has differed with me on such fundamental issues as opposition to further state tax increases, enforcement of our Right to Work Law, opposition to public sector collective bargaining, and the direction of the nation's economic policies. Each of these policies represents a pillar of the prosperity we have enjoyed in Virginia in recent decades.

Taxes

"Our reputation as a low-tax state has long given us an advantage in recruiting out-of-state firms, and Virginia's relatively low tax rates over the years have enabled small and fledgling enterprises to flourish in the Commonwealth. Today, such businesses represent the largest segment of our state's economy. Moreover, low levels of taxation produce vitally important, if unseen, benefits in terms of greater productivity, community spirit, and entrepreneurial incentive.

"Regrettably, we have seen a steady erosion in Virginia's competitive advantage in recent years due to drastically increased state expenditures and massive tax increases. Our state budget has doubled in less than a decade despite

low rates of inflation, and the lion's share of this increase has occurred during the current administration. While Virginia's per capita income has continued to climb, our tax rates have climbed significantly faster. It does not bode well for our economic future to see the Commonwealth surge for the first time into the top half of the states in per capita taxation. It should be cause for genuine alarm that we now rank among the highest taxed states in the southeast region, where the Commonwealth finds its most aggressive economic competitors.

"My opponent has criticized me for taking the position that state government has become bloated and that government growth should be reined in. He chides me as "backward" when I say Virginia ought to close the door to tax increases for the forseeable future and concentrate instead on rooting out waste and ending unnecessary government regulation. He says that my criticism of governmental inefficiency and excess amounts to criticism of the worthwhile initiatives that state government has undertaken. In short, he does not share my enthusiasm for the goals of enhanced economy and efficiency in state government. After the Commonwealth's huge recent taxing and spending increases, my opponent's conventional liberal philosophy is exactly what Virginia does not need from its next Governor.

"As Attorney General, I reduced the size of my office staff by ten percent over four years while enhancing the office's overall efficiency. My opponent, by contrast, has managed to double the budget of the Lieutenant Governor's office during his stay there. As a state senator, my opponent supported numerous tax hike proposals, including higher inheritance, income and motor vehicle sales taxes. He now says he would probably sign tax increase legislation if the General Assembly sent it to him. Nothing could be clearer than our difference on this critical issue.

Right to Work

"Another pillar of our prosperity in Virginia is our Right to Work Law. As Attorney General, I personally, and successfully, defended that law in court when it came under union-sponsored constitutional attack. During the Dalton-Coleman administration, I traveled throughout the country with Governor John Dalton on economic development missions, and he called on me to discuss the virtues of our Right to Work Law and our state's resolve to enforce it fully and fairly. When it became necessary to dispatch the State Police to enforce that law in the coalfields, Governor Dalton did not flinch and neither did I. I strongly supported his action, which I viewed as essential in order to maintain confidence in Virginia's resolve against compulsory unionism. I will take the same strong position on right-to-work issues as Virginia's Governor.

"Although my opponent today pays election-year lip service to the Right to

Work, he has a record of actively opposing it. In 1977, he cast the lone committee vote against a state Senate resolution urging Congress "to continue Section 14 (b) of the Taft-Hartley Act in full force and effect so that the individual states may exercise their historic authority to prohibit compulsory unionism." My opponent felt strongly enough about the undesirability of the Right to Work to cast that lonely vote against it.

"More recent events again have demonstrated in dramatic fashion my opponent's lack of enthusiasm for the right-to-work principle and our statute guarding it in Virginia. When he arrived in the coalfields of Southwest Virginia to begin his recent tour, my opponent pointedly distanced himself from Governor Baliles' decision to send state troopers there to enforce the Right to Work Law. His criticism of the Governor's action ceased only after I publicly took him to task for his comments and Governor Baliles privately communicated his extreme displeasure. If my opponent were Governor, could he be counted upon to stand squarely against union-sponsored violence and enforce our Right to Work Law even at the expense of defections from his liberal political supporters? His performance in the coalfields in August suggests not.

Public Employee Collective Bargaining

"Another key element of Virginia's sound economy is our state's firm stand against public employee collective bargaining. I oppose such bargaining arrangements because of their propensity to lead to public employee strikes. As Attorney General, I filed suit to prevent the automatic deduction of union dues from the paychecks of City of Richmond employees. There will be no giant step nor gradual slide toward public sector collective bargaining in a Coleman administration.

"Lieutenant Governor Wilder, however, has been a leading advocate of public sector collective bargaining throughout his political carrer. As recently as 1984, he supported legislation promoting public employee unionism, and his public sector collective bargaining proposals have not been confined to so-called meet-and-confer legislation. In 1980, State Senator Wilder co-sponsored sweeping legislation that would have imposed a system of compulsory collective bargaining on all local governments in Virginia. A more far-reaching mandatory public sector collective bargaining bill has never been proposed in the Commonwealth. Fortunately, it was killed.

"As with the Right to Work Law, my opponent has had a burst of election-year insight and now says he opposes public sector collective bargaining. But his current rhetoric has a hollow ring when viewed in the light of his consistent actions in support of public employee collective bargaining over many years. Moreover, my opponent's duplicity on this issue recently has been exposed on the record. In his

1985 campaign, as now, Mr. Wilder postured as a foe of public sector collective bargaining. However, a recently published book about that campaign quotes the Secretary-Treasurer of the AFL-CIO as saying that he privately interviewed Mr. Wilder in 1985 and found the Democratic candidate in agreement with the organized labor stand on "100%" of the issues raised in the AFL-CIO's candidate questionnaire. Support for public sector collective bargaining was among the questions.

"Perhaps never before has there been such a wide divergence between two Virginia gubernatorial candidates on key economic issues. Yet, my opponent knows that he cannot win election on his longstanding liberal record and platform, and so he has repudiated some parts of it and is busily attempting to mask other parts. But a candidate who gives private assurances to his liberal constituency while making widely divergent public pronouncements for the benefit of the moderate-conservative Virginia electorate cannot long retain the trust of either body of voters.

Reagan-Bush Economic Policies

"Finally, it should be noted that Virginia's current prosperity is also a product of the Reagan-Bush economic program which ushered in an unprecedented peacetime era of nationwide economic expansion. Here, too, my opponent and I differ sharply.

"Mr. Wilder denounced Reaganomics as a "nightmare", and in the last three national elections he counseled a return to the failed liberal policies advocated by candidates Carter, Mondale and Dukakis. My opponent says that Virginians should ignore his active support for these liberal Democrats because he did so out of party loyalty. But party loyalty did not restrain my opponent in 1982, when he threatened to mount a third-party bid for the U.S. Senate against fellow Democrat Owen Pickett on the ground that Mr. Pickett was "pandering too much to conservatives." My opponent's sense of "loyalty" obviously extends to fellow liberals in his party but not to those who have a more moderate-conservative philosophy.

"More recently, my opponent has assailed the efforts of Chuck Robb to bring the National Democratic Party back to the political center from the left fringe. Mr. Wilder publicly criticized those efforts as "divisive" and "demeaning" and chided the Robb Democrats for wearing "Reagan masks." Once again, my opponent has made his strong philosophical objection to the Reagan-Bush tax cuts and economic reforms plain.

"In the challenging and opportunity-filled times ahead, Virginia needs a Governor who is in tune with the broad national consensus in favor of growth-oriented economic policies -- not one who stubbornly resists it. Virginia needs a Governor who can work constructly with the Bush Administration and our congressional delegation to build on our economic progress. Virginia needs a

Governor who can unite moderate and conservative Republicans, Democrats and Independents in pursuing tax and spending restraint, regulatory relief, sensible labor policies and aggressive economic development efforts, so that Virginia's economic future will be secure.

"I stand squarely in Virginia's progressive conservative mainstream. I understand the Commonwealth's heritage as a well-managed and fiscally responsible state. I appreciate the immense contribution that the engines of enterprise make to Virginia's prosperity and the opportunities enjoyed by our citizens. And, as Governor, I will be a steady hand at the helm for Virginia's economic future."

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August 21, 1989
For Immediate Release
Contact: Bruce Hildebrand/Jay Timmons

COLEMAN: LAWS' ACCUSATION "UTTERLY ABSURD AND GROUNDLESS"

RICHMOND--Former Attorney General Marshall Coleman released the following statement concerning statements issued by AFL-CIO president, David Laws at the organization's annual convention:

Coal Miners

"At the recent AFL-CIO convention, that organization's president, Mr. David Laws made the utterly absurd and groundless accusation that I have discussed the possibility of sending tanks to the coalfields. I have, of course, made no such statement, nor would I even contemplate such a thing. Rather, I have endorsed the very proper action taken by Governor Baliles to preserve law and order in the coalfields -- something to which Mr. Laws and his organization vehemently object.

The AFL-CIO president's comments represent perhaps the most cynical and sick effort yet to engender groundless fear and inflame passions in Southwest Virginia. Lieutenant Governor Wilder's embarrassing flip-flops in the coalfields have not garnered him the support of striking coal miners, so my opponent's handlers and his organized labor allies are now resorting to outright fabrication and the most disgusting sort of scare tactics in an effort to shore up his collapsing political base there. The victims of their crass political tactics are the unfortunate citizens they succeed in frightening.

That the leadership of organized labor would go to these lengths to aid my opponent should not surprise anyone. Rarely has the AFL-CIO had the opportunity to support a candidate for state office who has voted against Virginia's Right to Work Law and proposed mandatory public sector collective bargaining legislation. Mr. Wilder has postured as a conservative for the purpose of this campaign, but obviously organized labor believes that his voting record represents the true Doug Wilder.

Paid for by Coleman For Governor

My opponent's campaign thus far has been everything the Robb letters would suggest -- a study in "deliberate distortions and untruths". Mr. Laws' outrageous rhetoric this past weekend is but the latest example. He owes the people of Virginia -- especially the good people of Southwest Virginia -- a prompt apology.

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FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

JUL 30 89

Contact: Dennis Peterson
Jay Timmons

804/358-1989

COLEMAN SAYS RIGHT-TO-WORK IN DANGER UNDER WILDER; CALLS FAILURE TO SUPPORT BALILES "REPULSIVE AND IRRESPONSIBLE"

McLEAN - Former Attorney General J. Marshall Coleman said today that Lieutenant Governor Wilder's statements yesterday regarding the Southwest Virginia coal strike make it clear that the Democrat would "abandon the Right to Work Law and surrender to union-sponsored violence if a confrontation with organized labor occurred during a Wilder administration."

The Republican nominee branded as "outrageous and inflammatory" his opponent's public disagreement with Governor Baliles' deployment of state troopers to maintain law and order in the coalfields. "Mr. Wilder says that reasonable men may disagree with the Governor's action. But it is unreasonable and unacceptable for a person in the Lieutenant Governor's position to make public comments that will undermine the Governor's efforts to protect the rights of law-abiding citizens in the coalfields. If Doug Wilder wants to pander for votes among those who would use violence and intimidation to attain their goals, I suppose that is his right. But for the lieutenant governor of Virginia to give aid and comfort to those who defy the rule of law is a repulsive and irresponsible act," Coleman said.

Coleman said Wilder's criticism of the Governor's decision to send the State Police to the coalfields shows "he cannot be trusted to uphold the law as the Commonwealth's chief executive." The Republican charged that "Mr. Wilder has let his longstanding support for the most extreme elements of the organized labor agenda get in the way of his sense of duty to all the people of Virginia. My opponent has long opposed the Right to Work Law; he voted against it as a member of the Virginia Senate. But whether he likes it or not, it is the law. And he has a constitutional obligation to uphold it."

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Voicing again his strong support for the Right to Work in Virginia, Coleman said, "One reason our Virginia economy is so strong is because business and industry leaders know that we have never submitted to organized labor's demands to force workers to join unions in order to keep their jobs." The Republican candidate said that "Mr. Wilder's public distancing himself from Governor Baliles' defense of that principle in the coalfields ought to send shivers down the spine of every businessman and every worker in Virginia. The Lieutenant Governor is striking at one of the pillars of our prosperity."

As Attorney General from 1978 to 1982, Coleman accompanied Governor John Dalton on economic development excursions to preach the virtues of Virginia's Right to Work Law and favorable business climate. Coleman also successfully defended the Right to Work Law when it came under a union-sponsored legal attack during his tenure as Attorney General.

"My opponent's opposition to the Right to Work Law is a source of great concern. But even more troubling is his 'neutral' position on strike-related violence. The Governor of Virginia cannot be neutral when the rights of the law-abiding are trampled by the actions of the law-breaking. Governor Baliles understands that. Every Virginia governor before him has understood that. I certainly understand that. But for some reason Doug Wilder has not figured it out. It raises a fundamental question about his fitness to serve as the Commonwealth's chief law enforcement officer," Coleman said.

Citing a report in today's Richmond Times-Dispatch (p. C1), Coleman said Virginians will be "incredulous" when they read Wilder's response to the question of whether he would follow Baliles' example and order the state police to enforce the Right to Work Law. The newspaper quoted Wilder as responding, "I won't have to send in anybody to do anything."

Coleman said the coalfield violence issue transcends partisanship. "Virginia Republicans stand with Governor Baliles in dispatching the State Police to uphold the rule of law. All Democratic candidates this year should be called upon to declare themselves as well: Do they stand with Governor Baliles or with Lieutenant Governor Wilder on this fundamental issue?"

Coleman For Governor

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REMARKS OF J. MARSHALL COLEMAN
Virginia Correctional Association and
Virginia Governmental Employees Association
Richmond, Virginia, September 15, 1989

Yesterday, I traveled around the state to release my position paper on "making 20 years mean 20 years" -- that is, eliminating parole and early release in Virginia and moving to a system of truth-in-sentencing where inmates serve their full terms. And today, for the corrections professionals in the room, I would like to brief you on the plan that I have put forward.

The first and foremost obligation of any government is to protect our citizens from physical threats and violence against them and their property. And while this gathering includes representatives not only of our correctional system, but of other governmental departments and agencies as well, I want to express our particular debt of gratitude to the correctional officers and others who work within our correctional system. Yours is an often thankless and difficult task, but it is a vitally important responsibility that deserves recognition and acknowledgement.

The Death Penalty for the Killing of Prison Guards and Policemen

Despite security precautions, the job of a correctional officer involves inherent personal risks. It is therefore appropriate that we have recourse to the most severe penalty that our law provides in order to deter inmates from taking the life of a prison guard. During my first session in the House of Delegates, I co-sponsored legislation to add the killing of a prison guard or law enforcement officer to the list of capital offenses.

Four years later, after the Supreme Court ruled in favor of the death penalty, I joined the near-unanimous Senate in voting to add the killing of a law enforcement officer to the list of offenses punishable by death. There was on that vote only one senator dissenting. One senator said "no" to the death penalty for killing a law enforcement officer. And his name was Doug Wilder.

Now, it makes him very upset when I point that out. He believes that his past voting record is somehow off limits to public scrutiny, as if by a magic wave of a wand and switch of position, he can somehow dispose of a decade and a half of rigidly liberal voting and turn himself into a mainstream Virginia conservative. Well, it was a great, early Virginia governor, Patrick Henry, who said, "I know of no way to judge the future but by the past." And if Douglas Wilder's past is any guide, the future would be one of weakness and vacillation on law enforcement if he were to become Virginia's next governor.

Just yesterday, various newspapers reported that Mr. Wilder finally has acknowledged that he opposed the death penalty even after the United States Supreme Court upheld its constitutionality. He has acknowledged that. Yet, only a few days ago he was adamantly insisting that he had always supported capital punishment and had voted against it only during

that time when its constitutionality was in doubt. He was not telling the truth, and he got caught.

The record shows that my opponent cast one of only two votes in the Senate against restoring the death penalty in Virginia after the Supreme Court's ruling. He also voted at that time against the law that currently makes killing a law enforcement officer a capital offense. He voted in 1980, and again in 1981, against the death penalty for mass murderers. And the first and only time he voted in favor of capital punishment was during the time that he was running for statewide office. He sold out his liberal allies and left wing principles in order to get elected.

Those are the facts. Yet, when they are aired -- and even after Mr. Wilder's deliberate untruths have been exposed in the newspapers -- he continues to express indignation that someone would dare to discuss his record. That is negative, he says. Well, I recall the response of Harry Truman when someone shouted to him, "Give 'em hell!" He responded, "I don't give 'em hell. I just tell the truth, and they think it's hell."

I understand why Doug Wilder considers discussion of his record negative. His record is one of the most negative things I have ever seen. And if I had one like it, I wouldn't want it discussed either.

The plain fact is, my opponent cannot be trusted to take a strong law enforcement stand as governor. His reassuring rhetoric masks a record that is, well, very much Wilder. And that is not what Virginia needs as we prepare to wage war on drugs and grapple with an already overcrowded correctional system.

Making 20 Years Mean 20 Years -- The Coleman Corrections Plan

Our next governor must act decisively to protect our citizens from the growing menace of crime. We must re-establish criminal justice as a top priority of state government. We cannot let the challenges facing our correctional system deter us from doing what we must to strengthen enforcement of our laws. My plans for toughening criminal penalties and having inmates serve their full terms will require us to devote additional resources to corrections.

The renewed emphasis on law enforcement necessitated by growing drug abuse and violence will demand that we make a choice. The Democrats' answer to overcrowding has been to free criminals through parole and early release. But if our objective is to avoid high rates of recidivism and to counter the growing threats to public safety, then that answer is unacceptable.

We must commit to building more prison and jail space. But we must accomplish this task by using innovative approaches that will expedite construction and hold down costs.

Yesterday, I released my comprehensive plan for making 20 years mean 20 years in Virginia. That refers to my proposal to shut the revolving door to criminal justice in Virginia by abolishing parole and early release and implementing truth-in-sentencing reforms like those in place or being adopted in more than a third of the states.

There is an epidemic of violence and drug-related crime in Virginia, and we need swift, certain and severe punishment if we are going to stop it. But because of already over-crowded prisons and jails, we currently are releasing criminals early in Virginia to relieve the pressure. Under our state's parole laws, a 20 year sentence can mean as little as 3-1/2 years in actual time served. I want 20 years to mean 20 years.

Virginians need to be assured that violent criminals will not be returned to the streets before completing their full sentences. The unfortunate results of permissive parole practices have prompted other states and the federal government to abolish parole and early release. Virginia should follow their lead so that prisoners will actually serve the entire time to which they are sentenced. That way, we will restore public confidence that our criminal penalties mean what we say.

Under my plan, the only way prisoners would be eligible for any reduction in their sentences would be through credit for good behavior, which -- as you well know -- is an essential management tool for prisons. We must maintain "good time" credits as a carrot with which to control inmate conduct. Unfortunately, however, good time is too often granted automatically under the present system. To be an effective control device, it should be granted only where clearly deserved. As Governor, I will insist that the granting of good time is carefully monitored and that steps are taken to establish a more regimented good time system.

My plans for waging war on drugs include stiff new mandatory penalties for all drug distribution offenses and for the use of firearms, especially semi-automatic firearms, in the commission of felonies. To be candid about it, these stiff penalties will add further to the pressing need for more prison and jail space. Some will say we cannot afford to do that. I say we cannot afford <u>not</u> to do it.

We have to get the gun-wielding drug criminals off of the streets and keep them off.

We must recognize that a policy of easy parole and early release is penny-wise and pound-foolish. A Justice Department study last year showed that it costs society, on average, 17 times as much to release violent criminals early as it does to keep them behind bars for their full terms. Many commit crimes that cost society directly. And the vast majority return to prison, with thousands of additional dollars being spent on investigation, arrest, and prosecution as they make their way back through the criminal justice system again and again. The revolving door is not only not safe; it is also the least economical approach to corrections. We simply must change it.

In the position paper I released yesterday -- and copies are available here -- I have discussed ideas for addressing our growing correctional needs, including ways to finance them.

The answer is not to release prisoners, but to build more prisons, faster and more cheaply than we have done before. We need to expand our correctional capacity by building more regional jails and by adding new prison cells through innovative approaches to prison construction. A significant portion of the financing for such construction can come through the aggressive pursuit of fines and forfeitures from drug criminals, and from cost savings through use of privatization, new construction techniques and inmate labor.

One of the most potent weapons that federal prosecutors have to combat drug trafficking is forfeiture of the proceeds and instrumentalities of drug operations. Virginia needs an aggressive drug profit and asset forfeiture program of its own, modeled on the very successful federal experience. As a result of the tougher federal statute, federal asset seizures and forfeitures quadrupled during the period 1984-1987. In the Eastern District of Virginia alone, the federal asset forfeiture program will net more than $10 million in 1989. A comparable program for Virginia can be expected to meet with even greater success here. It is time to make the drug criminals -- not the taxpayers -- foot the bill for waging war on drugs in Virginia.

Another significant source of corrections funding will be the large fines that I have proposed to levy on drug users. Much of the demand for drugs comes from middle- and upper-income business and professional people. These so-called casual drug users can, and will have to, pay part of the cost of our war on drugs.

It now costs Virginia about $45 a day for each inmate in the state's prisons. With some 13,500 inmates in state prisons, every dollar in costs savings per inmate per day will yield nearly $5 million in savings statewide that can be used for prison and jail construction. Such cost savings can be achieved through privatizing the services and operations at selected facilities and by encouraging more inmate labor.

There are other ways to achieve cost savings. Boot camps for youthful offenders cost a fraction of incarceration. Electronic confinement, or house arrest, should be encouraged. Fines and community service for non-violent offenders should be expanded. More regional jails will achieve greater economy and efficiency at the local level. Privatization of prison construction, services, and even management offers great promise. So does the use of inexpensive inmate labor in prison construction. And so do prison industries that generate revenue for inmates and for the corrections system.

We must be creative and innovative. Every one of these ideas is working in other states, and it is time to put them to work for us in Virginia.

But it will take leadership, determination, innovation and vision. We cannot accept the business-as-usual/let-them-out-early approach of my opponent. We must do better. Virginians deserve better. And we will get the job done in a Coleman administration.

Efficient Management of State Government

Now, let me turn to some of the other issues regarding management of state government.

Virginia taxpayers want and deserve a state government that provides public services efficiently and professionally. Taxpayers have the right to expect dedicated and competent service from public employees. And public employees deserve to be treated and compensated as professionals.

As Governor, my goal will be to make state government more responsive to the needs of our citizens. Virginia's government must have a professional and fairly paid workforce. We can accomplish more in state government, and avoid increasing the number of state employees, by making sure that the compensation levels are competitive with the private sector, that political pressures are prevented, and that state employees are rewarded for professional performance.

I plan to initiate other reforms as well. To make the Governor's Cabinet more effective, I propose to combine the separate Secretariats of Finance and Administration, while separating the Secretariat of Transportation and Public Safety to reflect the distinct and critical nature of both of these areas of concern.

Just as the President has done, I will name a Counselor to the Governor for Drug Policy with cabinet rank to coordinate our interagency drug prevention and enforcement efforts. Proven achievers will be tapped to fill each of these important posts.

My opponent -- on the other hand -- wants to abolish the position of Secretary of Public Safety, so that he or one of his political aides can assume can assume direct day-to-day supervision of the Commonwealth's law enforcement agencies from the Governor's office. My opponent has no law enforcement experience. No executive experience. He has no prosecutorial experience. But he wants to abolish the criminal justice cabinet post, take the professionals out of the loop, and personally oversee all of Virginia's law enforcement activities. Worse still, he refuses to rule out the possibility that his chief policy advisor, an ACLU lawyer, will be given responsibility for overseeing law enforcement.

I know a thing or two about the ACLU and its view of corrections. I used to defend our corrections system against their lawsuits when I was Attorney General. And one thing is certain -- we do not need that philosophy running our prisons in Virginia.

What we do need is competent management and fair treatment of state employees. I am proud of the relationship that Governor Dalton and I had with our state employees during the Dalton-Coleman administration. We did not try to politicize the state workforce. We did not convert merit system positions into patronage positions, as our successors did. We provided sound management, and we sought to treat state employees like the professionals they are.

As a former Attorney General with a record of setting goals and achieving them, I am prepared to bring efficient administration to Virginia's government. And that is a major difference between the other candidate for governor and me. Mr. Wilder has had no executive experience, and his managerial capabilities have been challenged even by a governor of his own party, Chuck Robb. We need to make our resources go farther in the years ahead. We need to increase efficiency and incentives for performance in state government. And I am prepared to do just that.

We must reward outstanding public service among our state employees. We must attract and retain dedicated and talented employees who are committed to serving the public. We must provide fair compensation, with appropriate annual increases. And we must replace patronage with merit-based employment. As Governor, I will ask the General Assembly to

repeal the so-called "patronage bill" and return those 400 positions to the merit system.

And let me say a word about pensions of our state employees, and the Commonwealth's ethical commitment that those benefits would remain tax-free. When this administration was fishing around for support for imposing new taxes on state employee pensions in response to the Supreme Court's decision last spring, I was the first candidate in either party to stand up and say, "That would be just plain wrong." I called for full exemption of state employee pensions because I regard a promise made as a debt unpaid, and state government made a promise to our state employees. I want you to know that I will continue to work for full relief from taxes for all pension benefits and retirement savings. It is the right thing to do.

As we enter the decade of the 1990s, we need to take a comprehensive look at the issues confronting state employees. As part of my review Virginia's fiscal and economic policies, I have established a statewide commission, chaired by former Congressman Caldwell Butler, to investigate and report to me on priorities and recommendations for the next administration. In the next few weeks, a committee of the Butler Commission will be holding a public hearing on issues of concern to state employees. That Committee -- which is chaired by former Secretary of Human Resources Otis Brown -- will be issuing an invitation to your membership to appear at the hearing, and my office will be contacting your organizations shortly with the details. I hope that as many of you as possible will participate, and I will look forward to seeing you there.

I very much want to work with you in meeting the challenges of corrections and of state government at large. As Governor, I intend to be accessible to you. I will continue to solicit your advice, your counsel and your support. And I thank you for your time and attention this afternoon.

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Coleman For Governor

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September 7, 1989
For Immediate Release
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COLEMAN, BENEDETTI CALL FOR DRUG PROFIT SEIZURE PLAN TO MAKE DEALERS PAY FOR WAR ON DRUGS

ON TOUR--Campaigning today in Fredericksburg and parts of piedmont Virginia, Republican gubernatorial nominee Marshall Coleman and his Attorney General runningmate Joe Benedetti announced a tough new weapon in their fight against drugs and chastised the Baliles/Wilder/Terry Administration for jeopardizing Virginia's participation in a federal asset forfeiture program that generates tens of millions of dollars for law enforcement.

Former Virginia Attorney General Coleman said that, as Governor, he will propose legislation to make dealers -- not taxpayers -- pay for the war on drugs through an "administrative forfeiture" program based on the successful federal model. Under this plan, Commonwealth's Attorneys will not have to wait until the end of a lengthy trial to complete the forfeiture process if they have probable cause to seize the assets of drug dealers.

"Through administrative forfeiture, we can take the drug profits away from the dealers and force them to prove their property and assets are not being used for drug trafficking," said Coleman. "Administrative forfeiture is one of the most potent weapons federal prosecutors have to combat drug trafficking."

Under federal law, property valued at $100,000 or less may be forfeited administratively if the Attorney General has probable cause to believe the property has been or is intended to be used in violation of anti-drug laws. When property is seized based on probable cause, the owner is entitled to be notified of the seizure and has an opportunity to file a claim for the property, thereby protecting his constitutional rights under prevailing legal standards. The drug profiteer has the burden of proving that the property is not being used in the commission of drug-related crimes. Coleman wants Virginia to adopt a similar law.

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Benedetti announced that he will establish a Drug Enforcement Unit in the Attorney General's office to assist local prosecutors in drug seizure cases. "Experience at the federal level has shown that the hiring of additional attorneys to handle forgeiture cases actually produces a 'profit' to the government--the assets forfeited are worth many times more than the administrative costs involved in the forfeiture process," a joint Coleman-Benedetti position paper states.

Coleman cautioned, however, that unless steps are taken, Virginia stands to lose tens of millions of dollars that local law enforcement now receives through participation in the federal asset forfeiture program. "The Baliles/Wilder/Terry administration dropped the ball by failing to push promptly for a constitutional amendment proposed by General Assembly Republicans to permit seized assets to be used for drug enforcement.

"Legislation sponsored by Senators Warner and Robb would grant Virginia additional time to bring state law into compliance," said Coleman. During their meeting in Washington last Friday, Coleman enlisted the support of National Drug Policy Director William Bennett for this amendment to the Anti-Drug Abuse Act of 1988 to give Virginia an extension of time so the state can continue participation in the federal program.

Coleman said that toughening Virginia's asset forfeiture law will complement the state's participation in the federal asset seizure program. The seized assets and property will be divided 75/25, under a plan proposed by Attorney General candidate Benedetti. "75% of the profits will be distributed to the locality where the assets were seized and the remaining 25%, along with the fines paid by users under Marshall's plan, will be deposited into a 'Drug-Free Virginia' fund," said Benedetti.

"Taken together, these proposals will give state and local law enforcement officials additional tools they need to combat drug trafficking effectively," Coleman said. "And the revenue can provide the resources needed to increase anti-drug activity on all fronts, including education, prevention, treatment and counseling.

"Drug profits are what drive the drug market. By seizing the profits and turning them against the drug profiteers, we can make the drug criminals pay for the cost of waging the war on drugs in Virginia," said Coleman.

Coleman and Benedetti made stops in Fredericksburg, Reedville, Charlottesville, Staunton and met up with Lt. Governor nominee Eddy Dalton in Richmond later in the day.

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Coleman For Governor

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REMARKS OF J. MARSHALL COLEMAN
Virginia State Sheriffs Association
Roanoke, Virginia, July 24, 1989

It is a pleasure for me to be here with you this morning. Last week, my opponent and I spoke at a meeting of the Virginia Association of Local Elected Constitutional Officers in Richmond. I saw several of you there. And whenever I speak to an assemblage of constitutional officers like that one or this one, I am acutely aware that there is a majority -- a large majority of Democrats -- in the room.

Well, I want you to know I am glad to be here. Virginia is different from almost every other state. We have political parties here like everywhere else, but the difference is that Virginians are independent-minded people who put principle above party. We put Virginia's future first. Whatever our label -- Democrat, Republican or Independent -- we seek leaders of vision, integrity and reliability who will move our Commonwealth forward with prudence and confidence.

Ladies and gentlemen, that is the kind of Governor I want to be for Virginia.

I bring up the subject of partisanship at the start today because I want to clear the air about it.

Some of you may be inclined at this point to support my opponent out of party loyalty. Well, I think most of you will agree with me that party loyalty should be a two-way street.

When Mr. Wilder and I debated at the Greenbrier ten days ago, I asked him why he supported liberals like Mike Dukakis and Walter Mondale and Jimmy Carter and George McGovern for president. And he answered that he supported them because they were Democrats, and he was a Democrat. That is the Wilder rule for liberal Democratic candidates.

But in 1982, when a middle-of-the-road Democrat -- Owen Pickett, now Congressman from the Second District -- won the delegate votes necessary to become the Democratic nominee for the U. S. Senate, my opponent had a different rule. Mr. Pickett, my opponent declared, was "too conservative" and he would not support him. Mr. Wilder even went so far as to state that he would run for the Senate himself as an Independent if Owen Pickett did not surrender the Democratic nomination he had won fair and square.

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That's my opponent's view of party loyalty. If it is a liberal Democrat, support him. If it is a conservative Democrat, exercise the option to take a walk.

This year you have an opportunity to apply the Wilder part-time party loyalty rule in reverse. And I think you will, because I know a lot of the sheriffs in this room, and I do not know many who share the liberal National Democrat philosophy of my opponent.

This morning, I would like to share with you some of my thoughts on the subject of law enforcement and the administration of our criminal justice system in Virginia. But before I do, let me say a word or two about some of the more interesting recent developments in this kinder and gentler gubernatorial campaign.

On Saturday, my opponent and I were supposed to hold our second debate. We were to be the guests of the Virginia Press Association down in Virginia Beach. I was there, but Mr. Wilder stood us up. He had agreed to a format that allowed us to directly question each other. Our campaign managers had met and worked out terms that placed no restrictions whatsoever on the use of film footage from the debate.

But when my opponent got wind of the fact that we were going to ask him some tough questions and film his responses for all Virginians to see, he got scared and walked out.

You see, Doug Wilder loves to dish it out, but he doesn't take it very well when he runs up against someone who is not afraid to return the favor.

He spent much of last week attacking my character. So I went to Virginia Beach for our second debate with the attitude that, if he wants to talk about character, I would be more than happy to oblige him.

Character is indeed an issue -- and perhaps the central issue -- in this campaign. So I planned to ask him about some things in his record that trouble me and trouble a lot of Virginians.

I planned to ask him about the letters written to him by former Governor (now Senator) Chuck Robb in 1985 and 1986. In those letters, Chuck Robb attacked my opponent's truthfulness, competence and loyalty in eleven pages that cited chapter and verse.

Senator Robb wrote, "Your credibility with most key participants in the political process is disappearing rapidly and many who have supported you in the past are no longer sure that you can be trusted."

Senator Robb wrote, "What I am talking about are deliberate distortions and untruths."

Senator Robb wrote, "I want you to know privately that I have reached the end of my patience."

Senator Robb wrote a lot of other things. So I planned to ask my opponent a straight-forward question: Mr. Wilder, will you tell us which of the things, if any, that Chuck Robb said about you in those letters is untrue?

My opponent did not want to answer that question. I can't say that I blame him. But sooner or later he will have to answer it, because when you read those Robb letters, one thing is unmistakably clear: if you trust Chuck Robb -- if you believe he tells the truth -- than you cannot trust Doug Wilder.

And that is an issue of character.

Then, I had a second question for Mr. Wilder. I wanted to give him the opportunity to explain to the people of Virginia why, as a state senator, he sponsored special legislation to award one of his former legal clients more than $50,000 out of the state treasury. Mr. Wilder put in the bill at a time when that very client was threatening to sue him for $50,000 on grounds of malpractice. So, to head off a lawsuit against him, my opponent tried to have the client paid off with taxpayer funds.

How does my opponent justify that attempt to use public office for personal gain? I do not know, because that is another question that went unanswered when Mr. Wilder ducked our debate. But he cannot hide forever. The people of Virginia will demand an explanation, and he had better have a good one.

That special legislation, of course, was not the only time Mr. Wilder tried to exploit his public position for personal gain. During his first year as Lieutenant Governor, he became the only elected official in the state to charge and accept fees for speaking to groups of Virginia citizens. He charged his own constituents -- the taxpayers who pay his salary -- to hear him speak.

Now, I must admit that my opponent is an excellent public speaker. He is charming, gregarious, quite an orator -- and you will have the opportunity to see that firsthand later this morning. But even if he combined the matchless eloquence of Daniel Webster and Winston Churchill and Ronald Reagan all in one, I don't think Doug Wilder would have a right to charge the people of this state money for the privilege of hearing him speak. The office of Lieutenant Governor is a public trust, not a for-profit enterprise.

And his view to the contrary raises another issue of character.

There was a third question along this line that I wanted to ask my opponent on Saturday. I understand that some reporters also tried to ask him this one, but without much success. I wanted to know how my opponent was able to justify leaving a house he owned in the city of Richmond in an unsafe and unsanitary condition for more than three years. The residents in the neighborhood where Mr. Wilder's slum property was located complained over a three-year period that the house had become a place for vagrants and a source of rats that invaded the adjoining houses. Neighbors also complained that the Wilder property posed a danger to children in the area. It was cited repeatedly for housing code violations, but each time Mr. Wilder promised to fix it up, and each time he failed to follow through. Finally, when he faced yet another housing code citation, he sold the property -- without fixing it up -- to a wealthy campaign contributor.

There are a number of questions that could be asked about this matter. But what I planned to ask Mr. Wilder was simply this: What kind of example does it set for the young people of Virginia to have a millionaire politician who drives around in a Mercedes Benz but who does not seem to care enough about the health and safety of his fellow citizens to spend the few thousand dollars it would take to clean up and fix up that slum property?

My opponent did not want to answer that question, either. And I am not surprised by that.

These are not pleasant topics. There is no joy in raising them. But we are about to elect a Governor of the Commonwealth of Virginia. That Governor must be a leader of character and integrity. He must set a positive example for all our people to follow. And these questions raise fundamental issues that Doug Wilder should answer. He ducked them Saturday, but he cannot duck them forever.

In fact, maybe you should try your hand at asking him about them when he arrives later this morning. You may have better luck than I did.

It is my hope that Mr. Wilder will agree to additional debates so that these questions and other issues can be discussed. Debate is a venerable part of our political tradition in Virginia and across the Nation. And when Mr. Wilder and I next meet for debate, there should be no repeat of Saturday's stunt. I will insist from here on out that the people of Virginia have an opportunity to hear what questions are asked and what questions are answered. Neither the news media nor our respective campaigns should be barred from sharing this valuable information with Virginia's voters.

I have nothing to hide from the people of Virginia. And, accordingly, I will not agree to restrictions on the broadcast or re-broadcast of our debates, in whole or in part, in the future. I am willing to trust the judgment of Virginia's citizens, and I encourage my opponent to do likewise.

The character issue is of central importance. But I know that many of you are especially concerned about the status of law enforcement in Virginia, and about the relationship between the state and the local governments in this regard. Let me turn, therefore, to the related issues of crime, corrections and illegal drugs -- the latter, of course, being the source of so much of the crime that afflicts us.

We face in Virginia today an epidemic of illegal drugs, breeding not only addiction and despair for drug users, but also crime and violence that imperils the rest of society. Recent studies show that as much as 70% of all crime is drug-related. And, as you know, the most frightening fact for those in law enforcement is that many of today's criminals are under the influence of various relatively new kinds of mind-altering drugs that render criminal behavior completely irrational and unpredictable. This poses an unprecedented threat to the safety of law enforcement personnel.

Nor is the crime and violence surrounding the drug trade any longer a strictly urban and suburban problem. As the law enforcement grip has tightened on the drug merchants in the metropolitan areas, they have headed for the countryside. I would be surprised if anyone in this room could say that they have not witnessed a significant recent increase in drug activity in their jurisdiction.

This growing problem of drugs comes at a time when we seem woefully unprepared to deal with it in Virginia. Our state has lagged behind others in making the necessary investment in law enforcement personnel and in penal facilities. There has been little leadership from the top in promoting alternatives, such as electronic incarceration, shock incarceration in boot-camp-style environments, and non-incarcerative sanctions.

After several years of total neglect of prison construction in the early eighties, the Commonwealth now has a crash building program underway. But even with that program, projected needs far outstrip the number of planned beds well into the next century.

At the local level, the number of sheriff's deputies across the Commonwealth today is insufficient to handle the existing jail population. And the state felon backlog in local jails is worse than at any time in memory.

From all this, it is clear that in the years ahead, Virginia will face one of its greatest public safety challenges in modern times. That is something all Virginians must consider in choosing their next Governor.

When I entered the office of Attorney General in 1978, the crime rate was on the rise, fueled by the disastrous economic conditions then prevailing nationally thanks to the Carter administration, and by the growth in the crime-prone age group. I am proud to say that the crime rate stopped increasing and started declining before I left office in 1982. But even during the times of unprecedented prosperity that the Nation has enjoyed during the eighties, and even with the recent reduction in the crime-prone age group, the crime rate in Virginia has taken a sharp turn upward in the last several years.

Why? The principal answer, of course, is drugs, and the Commonwealth's inadequate response to that burgeoning crisis.

While other states have imposed stiff mandatory sentences for drug distribution and have restricted or abolished early release and discretionary parole, Virginia has not. I fought for those changes as Attorney General, and, with your help, I will see them adopted as Governor.

While other states have targeted the drug kingpins and imposed a scheme of heightened penalties for the worst drug offenders, Virginia has not. In my view, those who bring in drugs by the boatloads or planeloads, or who mastermind and direct the deadly drug trade, are random killers. They should be as subject to the death penalty as any murderer on death row, and I will submit that legislation as Governor.

While other states and the federal government recently have begun to recognize that drug users are the root cause of the drug trade, Virginia has not. We must face up to the fact that as long as there are people who will buy and use drugs, there will always be people who will manufacture, smuggle, and sell drugs to satisfy that demand. We must target the users as well as the dealers of drugs.

I do not need to tell anyone in this room that we cannot burden our already over-crowded prisons and jails with thousands of drug users. But we can impose other sanctions -- stiff ones, like fines of five and ten thousand dollars for drug possession; mandatory community service; loss of driving privileges; periodic publication of the names of convicted drug users; and mandatory treatment and follow-up testing. As Governor, I will include such penalties in the comprehensive anti-drug legislation that I will submit to the General Assembly next January.

For those of you who daily face the dilemma of too much drug crime and too little jail space, there are no quick fixes, but my anti-drug plan will offer these

advantages. It will reduce recidivism by putting violent offenders behind bars for their full terms. It will include the latest technology for electronic incarceration and house arrest. It will include a shock incarceration program that can turn youthful offenders from lives of ever-deepening criminal involvement. It will include support for regional jails in appropriate circumstances. It will include an aggressive effort to seize the assets and profits of drug dealers and funnel them back into law enforcement and prison construction. And the same will be true of the large fines paid by drug users. This should not be underestimated as a revenue source, because middle and upper income drug users can afford and will pay these fines.

With common sense proposals, we can begin to turn this problem around. And I think we have the law enforcement expertise in Virginia to make this Commonwealth a model for the Nation in the war on drugs. That will be my top priority as Governor.

Ever since I took my anti-drug agenda to the voters and won the Republican primary, Doug Wilder has been on the airwaves telling Virginians that he has been leading the fight against drugs. It is a curious claim, since my opponent did not even get around to offering anything resembling an anti-drug plan until two weeks ago. And, as I said in our first debate, the plan he has offered represents nothing less than a declaration of surrender in the war on drugs.

He proposes no mandatory penalties for drug dealers. No new fines or sanctions for drug users. No shock incarceration. No measures to take the illegal profits of drug dealers and turn them against the profiteers. No action to reform Virginia's liberal parole policies.

But what he does propose is worst of all. He wants to abolish the position of secretary of public safety, so that he and his political aides can assume direct day-to-day supervision of the Commonwealth's law enforcement agencies from the governor's office.

Consider that with me for a moment. My opponent has no law enforcement experience. He has no executive experience. He has not set foot in a courtroom in a criminal case in any capacity other than as defense lawyer, witness or spectator. But he wants to abolish the criminal justice cabinet post, take the professionals out of the loop, and personally oversee all of Virginia's law enforcement activities. It is a radical and ridiculous suggestion.

And it comes from the politician whose competence as a manager was called into question by no less an authority than the accomplished former governor of his own party, Chuck Robb.

If my opponent's anti-drug and law enforcement proposals are weak and misguided, they are at least consistent with his overall record on crime and drugs.

Although he has had the gift of the Commonwealth's second-highest office for the last four years, my opponent is unable to cite a single substantive anti-drug measure that he has initiated during that time. Not one. Not one single thing.

If his current anti-drug proposals were anything more than election-year window-dressing, one would think he would have gotten someone to put a bill in for him along those lines during the last four years. But did he? Of course, not.

His one accomplishment, if you can call it that, was passage of a bill providing for life without parole for 25 years for capital murder. But as my friend, Sheriff Wayne Huggins, has emphasized, the main thing that bill does is act as a deterrent to imposition of the death penalty in capital murder cases. And that is the last thing we need. Capital murderers should face capital punishment.

To find an anti-drug measure to claim credit for in his TV ads, my opponent had to go back 18 years -- to a 1971 drug paraphernalia law which was so limited in scope that major new legislation had to be passed during the Dalton administration to adequately address the problem.

My opponent's long liberal past is a matter of public record. Those who served with Doug Wilder in the General Assembly -- and I am one of them -- know that he was an often lonely voice in opposition to most major measures to strengthen the criminal laws of this Commonwealth.

My opponent was the only member of the Virginia Senate in 1976 to vote against mandatory prison terms for using a firearm in the commission of a felony.

He was the only member to vote against mandatory sentences for habitual offenders.

Until he reversed himself during his campaign for statewide office, he was one of a handful of senators who stood against giving the Commonwealth the right to appeal adverse pre-trial rulings in criminal cases.

He was among the very few senators who voted against imposing a minimum mandatory sentence for a second armed robbery conviction.

He was one of only two members to vote against reinstating the death penalty in 1977 after the Supreme Court removed doubts about its constitutionality.

That same year, he also voted against imposing the death penalty for the killing of a law enforcement officer.

I am proud to say that one of my first acts when I arrived in Richmond as a freshman member of the House of Delegates in 1973 was to co-sponsor legislation adding the killing of a law enforcement officer to the list of capital offenses. I cannot understand the mentality that would conclude the law should be otherwise. But perhaps my opponent can explain that to you when he arrives.

Probably the most telling action by my opponent, however, was his vote against making it a felony to brandish a firearm while attempting to prevent arrest by, or escape from, a law enforcement officer. 34 senators voted for that bill. Four, including Doug Wilder, voted against it. And do you know how my opponent justified that vote? According to the Richmond Times-Dispatch on January 31, 1979, Mr. Wilder said he feared the law might provoke some policeman to commit murder.

He feared that making it a felony to point a gun at a police officer might provoke some policeman to commit murder.

And that, my friends, is from the man who proposes to assume direct, day-to-day supervision of the Virginia State Police. I cannot think of a person less qualified to exercise that responsibility, in terms of experience or in terms of philosophy, than my opponent.

This election is a vital one for Virginia's future. If we are to wage a real war on drugs and win -- if we are to overcome the problems that now plague law enforcement and criminal justice -- if we are to make our neighborhoods and communities safe again for a new generation of Virginians -- then Virginia must have strong, experienced, principled leadership in Richmond.

I would very much like the opportunity to work with you in meeting the challenges of law enforcement as Governor. I will be accessible to you. I will seek your advice, counsel and support. I may not always agree with you, but I will always be candid and honest with you. I will be a faithful partner. My administration will be grounded in the mainstream moderate-conservative philosophy of Virginia. And I will be a Governor you can be proud of and a Governor you can trust.

It is on that basis that I ask for your support. And I thank you for this opportunity to share my thoughts with you.

Coleman For Governor

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FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE MAY 12 89

Contact: Dennis Peterson 804/358-1989

Statement of Marshall Coleman
Republican Candidate for Governor

DRUG USERS AND THE WORKPLACE

At the very start of this campaign, I outlined my plans for an all-out assault on drugs as Virginia's next governor. I have watched with increasing dismay and alarm over the last eight years as two successive Democrat administrations in Virginia have utterly failed to provide leadership in tackling the drug problem.

As Attorney General, I pressed for truth-in-sentencing, for an end to easy parole, and for tougher penalties for drug crime. We were able to force the return to prison of major drug smugglers who were released early by a lenient judge. And we sent a message that Virginia was not the place to engage in drug trafficking.

We won some battles back then in Virginia, but we're not winning them now. And that's why I have targeted drugs and drug-related crime as the major focus of this campaign, as it will be the central goal of my administration as governor.

There is no shortage of tough talk from politicians around the country directed at drug dealers. Unfortunately, more often

than not it has been just talk. I have outlined specific proposals to make Virginia's laws against drug trafficking the toughest in the country, and I will fight for their enactment as governor.

But it is not enough to target the dealers. The violent drug trade exists because of the lucrative profits to be made in that business. And those profits come from drug users. We are not going to win the war on drugs until we focus on discouraging -- and punishing -- drug use in Virginia. The other candidates for governor do not propose to take significant action in this area. I do.

My ten-point plan will not only deter drug use in Virginia. It will also make drug users help pay the cost of fighting the drug war in the Commonwealth.

We've been paying for the problems drug users cause long enough. Now we are going to make them pay.

I have proposed stiff, mandatory fines for drug use: $5,000 for possession of marijuana; $10,000 for possession of controlled substances, such as cocaine or heroin.

As an alternative, I want a minimum of 300 hours of supervised community service to be required.

For appropriate youthful offenders, "shock incarceration" -- putting them in a boot camp setting -- should be available as an alternative. Last month, I presented this proposal to the Virginia Crime Commission, and it was favorably received. I was pleased to hear from Director William Bennett on Sunday that he

is now studying the idea as well. It is an excellent program that can enhance self-esteem and divert some of these young people from lives of crime.

We have to use other deterrents as well. I want a mandatory loss of driving privileges for a year for all drug possession offenses. I also want periodic publication of the names of convicted drug users. There must be a stigma attached to drug use in Virginia.

Point six is mandatory participation in a drug testing and treatment program for a period of one year for all convicted drug users. Once we identify drug users, we need to assist them and monitor their progress in freeing themselves from the addictive qualities of the substance.

For those who commit a second or subsequent offense, I will ask for mandatory jail time.

Point eight is citizen assistance in enforcement. I want to encourage citizen involvement through reward incentives modeled on the Crime Solvers program.

As I have mentioned, this drug user initiative will have a very beneficial side effect. The fines paid and community service rendered can help us pay for the war on drugs. I want the fines to go to a Drug-Free Virginia Fund for use in anti-drug enforcement, treatment and education. I will ask that the forfeited assets and profits of drug dealers be used in the same way.

Finally, point ten of my user initiative is fair warning. I

want the General Assembly to pass these measures in January 1990, with the effective date to be July 1990. And during the interim, I will lead an intensive public awareness program to put everyone on notice that the rules are changing in Virginia. My message will be, if you have been casually using drugs, you had better stop. If you need treatment for a drug habit, go get it. Because, from now on, drug users in Virginia are going to be held accountable for the death and destruction that their self-indulgence causes.

Now, in just a few moments we will begin a very interesting discussion of drugs in the workplace with some experts who have been involved in the fight against drugs on that front. Because many drug users are middle and upper class citizens who go to work every day, it is vital that the corporate world take a leadership role in ridding the workplace of drugs.

Let me tell you what I will do to encourage that as governor.

First, I will ask every business in Virginia to include with the payroll check next spring a notice concerning the tough new legal penalties that I have outlined for drug use. This will help put everyone on notice that drug use will no longer be tolerated in this state.

Second, I will encourage Virginia business and industry to assess the extent of drug use in their workforces and to adopt appropriate measures to stem drug use, including drug testing, where circumstances warrant. Those who test positive for drugs

should be required to participate in a treatment program as a condition for continued employment.

Third, I will ask state government contractors and grantees to comply with the drug-free workplace standards currently being implemented by the federal government for federal contractors and grantees. I will ask the General Assembly to authorize a study of the feasibility of a program of mandatory implementation of drug-free workplace standards if voluntary action by state contractors and grantees is not forthcoming.

Fourth, I will ask the General Assembly to adopt appropriate legislation to ensure that all state and local employees in sensitive public safety and emergency service positions are subjected to regular drug testing. The extent of this program will be affected by federal court rulings which are anticipated in the coming months. But I believe that, where the safety of the public is concerned, we should provide the maximum safeguards permitted by law.

When it comes to addressing the pervasive problem of drugs in our society, we cannot take a narrow view. We must, as I have said for many years, fight this war on all fronts: education and prevention as well as law enforcement; drug users as well as drug dealers; treatment as well as punishment. A program to promote drug-free workplaces is an essential component of our overall assault on drugs. And I will lead that effort as governor.

# # #

Coleman For Governor

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Statement by
J. Marshall Coleman
April 18, 1989 Virginia State Crime Commission

Mr. Chairman, Mr. Vice-Chairman, Mr. Speaker and distinguished members of the Virginia State Crime Commission, thank you for the opportunity to address House Joint Resolution 321, approved by the 1989 General Assembly and sent to you for study and recommendation.

HJR 321 was patroned in the House of Delegates at my suggestion by Delegate Vincent Callahan of McLean who requested I speak to the resolution in his behalf under procedures suggested in a letter to him March 17 from your Executive Director, Mr. Colvin.

I am pleased to have the opportunity to meet with you again. It was only a few short years ago that I was privileged to sit with you as a fellow Crime Commission member, therefore I know better than most of your devotion to improving the quality of life for Virginians.

Although many bemoan the frequency of elections in the Commonwealth of Virginia, I have observed over the years that the public is well served by political campaigns. They produce some of the best ideas for addressing critical needs and "Shock Incarceration" is a good example.

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The "good old days" of our youth or our parents generation are gone and so with them are gone the days when most every Virginian felt safe just about everywhere.

People don't feel safe anymore and the crime statistics illustrate why.

As of January of this year, Virginians are paying the costs of incarcerating over 12,700 inmates and according to projections given me by the Department of Corrections that number will swell to 15,090 next year and to 16,400 by 1992. I see that later on in your agenda today you will be given an even more up to date forecast.

I would hope that your agenda today would also include forecasts on the future rate of recidivism. That is a much tougher call, I recognize, but it is my concern over growing recidivism that prompts my belief that Virginia will be well served by adopting a "Shock Incarceration" program within our corrections system.

It is not enough that we are sending greater numbers to prison. Unfortunately over a third of those we imprison find themselves returning for a repeat stay for new crimes committed after their release from their initial incarceration.

In other words, incarceration is not the incentive to stay out of trouble that it once was.

In 1972, our prisons were populated with 26% repeat offenders. Today, according to the Department of Corrections, repeat offenders make up 36% of the inmate population.

This is an alarming statistic.

Last year the "Shock Incarceration" concept came to my attention and immediately stirred my interest as a sound alternative sentencing idea with merit.

My own service as a Federal Magistrate, a Delegate, Senator, Attorney General and member of this very body has taught me that career criminals usually

- lack from self esteem
- are from broken homes
- experienced little or no discipline as children
- were taught no work ethic
- found their values shaped by undesirable influences
- developed no self respect
- and ultimately end up with no respect for society.

If we can identify a potential career offender early - before he finds himself serving time with professional criminals or incorrigible inmates - we have a chance to turn that individuals life around.

That is the goal of the "Shock Incarceration" program.

While in the program they earn a high school equivalency diploma (if they did not have one). They leave the most physically fit they've probably ever been. They have learned to work with a team and completed several work projects as a positive contribution to the society they live in.

Some states have a 90 day program. Some six months.

I favor the longer program because I do not believe 90 days is sufficient.

If adopted for use by our Corrections Department, a judge would offer an option to a young offender. Six months in "Shock Incarceration" or the multi-year sentence in the general inmate population.

Those who opt for the shock program know that if they violate their probationary rules, they will complete the years of their original sentence.

This commission knows the costs of building and maintaining prisons, an expense I deem fully justified.

Nonetheless, "Shock Incarceration" is a very cost efficient program requiring little new construction. An existing field camp would be sufficient to establish a program in Virginia.

This program has been described as a "prison boot camp" by some and the similarities with the military are there.

- Highly structured daily routines.
- Rigorous physical exercise.
- Absolute discipline and respect for authority.
- A system of rewards through goals and progress.
- Mandatory education.
- Meticulous personal hygiene.

But add to this - punishing hard labor and the threat of years of incarceration for failing to live a crime free life after release - and I believe you have a program which can modify a behavior pattern for the better.

The goal of the "Shock Incarceration" program is to grab the first time young adult offender - age 18 to 25 - and reshape his thinking, recalibrate his inner compass while also extracting meaningful punishment for crimes which could cost him 3 to 5 years in the penitentiary.

The concept is relatively new. New York, Florida, Georgia, Oklahoma, Mississippi, Louisiana and South Carolina have "Shock Incarceration" programs in place now and their experience is very few- if any - of their program "graduates" come back.

Average yearly cost for each inmate housed within our system today is $17,103 and rising. The cost for a "Shock Incarceration" inmate is about $1000 per month but since turnover time for bed space is relatively short - six months compared to an average 27 months- budgetary demands on the Corrections Department can actually decrease as a result.

Several days ago Governor Baliles advised his commission studying the housing demands on the Corrections Department that "Shock Incarceration" is a program worthy of their consideration.

I find myself in agreement with the Governor and commend to you this program.

Last February I visited the South Carolina Corrections facility near Camden to get a first hand look at their "Shock Incarceration" program. In closing, I would like to take a few moments to display a few slides taken during my tour to give you a better picture - if you will- of how this program is operated.

Slides-

Thank you. I would be pleased to respond to any question.

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MEDIA ADVISORY

For THURSDAY, September 14, 1989
Contact: Bruce Hildebrand
Jay Timmons

COLEMAN, LAW ENFORCEMENT LEADERS TO TOUR STATE; WILL RELEASE PLAN "TO MAKE 20 YEARS MEAN 20 YEARS"

Republican gubernatorial candidate Marshall Coleman will unveil his plan to "make 20 years mean 20 years in Virginia" by abolishing parole and adopting new prison construction funding methods in a flying tour of the state on Thursday, September 14.

Several law enforcement leaders will join Coleman on the tour, which will make the following stops:

9:15 am	Omni Hotel, **NORFOLK** 777 Waterside Drive, 4th floor
11:00 am	Danville Municipal Airport, **DANVILLE** General Aviation Terminal
12:30 pm	Tri-Cities Regional Airport, **BRISTOL (TN)** Appalachian Terminal, 2nd floor
2:15 pm	Roanoke Airport, **ROANOKE** Piedmont Aviation Terminal

Coleman will also address the Northern Virginia Building Association at the Crystal Gateway Marriott, 1700 Jefferson Davis Highway beginning at 8:00 pm.

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Coleman For Governor

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The Coleman-Benedetti Plan for TURNING DRUG PROFITS AGAINST THE PROFITEERS: Strengthening Asset Forfeiture in Virginia

One of the most potent weapons that federal prosecutors use to combat drug trafficking is forfeiture of the proceeds and instrumentalities of drug operations. Asset forfeiture not only takes the profit out of drug profiteering, but allows prosecutors to turn the profits against the profiteers.

Virginia needs an aggressive drug profit and asset forfeiture program of its own, modeled on the very successful federal experience. Today, Virginia enjoys the benefit of the federal asset seizure law through an equitable sharing program, but Virginia's continued participation in this program is in jeopardy. It is essential that Virginia move immediately to strengthen our own asset forfeiture law to make it an effective weapon in the war on drugs.

To assure that drug profits can be used against the drug profiteers in Virginia, we must take steps to protect the Commonwealth's continued participation in the federal asset forfeiture program, make drug profits forfeited under state law available for anti-drug programs, and toughen Virginia's asset seizure statute.

1. PROTECTING VIRGINIA'S PARTICIPATION IN THE FEDERAL ASSET SEIZURE PROGRAM

Unless Congress adopts the Warner-Robb amendment to the Anti-Drug Abuse Act of 1988, Virginia's continued participation in the sharing of federally-seized assets will end on October 1. The reason? The Baliles/Wilder/Terry administration dropped the ball in failing to push promptly for a constitutional amendment (that Republican state legislators have been seeking since 1986) to permit seized assets to be used for drug enforcement.

Virginia's part in the federal program is in danger. Only this year did the General Assembly finally act to amend the current constitutional provision calling for all seized drug assets to go to the state Literary Fund. Under Virginia law, a referendum making this constitutional amendment effective could be held no sooner than November 1990 -- too late to assure Virginia's continued participation in the federal drug asset forfeiture program. This loss of funds will inflict significant hardship on state and local law enforcement agencies in Virginia. In the Eastern District of Virginia alone, the loss of federal assistance to state and local law enforcement is expected to exceed more than $10 million in 1989.

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Enlisting federal help. To protect Virginia's continued participation in the federal drug asset sharing program, Marshall Coleman recently enlisted the support of National Drug Policy Director William Bennett for the Warner-Robb amendment, so that Virginia can have additional time to bring state law into compliance with the federal asset forfeiture law. Once Virginia gains this additional needed time, we must act quickly to assure the voters an opportunity to approve a state constitutional amendment to protect Virginia's participation in the highly successful federal program.

2. TOUGHENING VIRGINIA'S ASSET FORFEITURE LAW

a. Giving Virginia Enforcement Authorities the Incentive to Seize Assets

Virginia law now provides no incentive for state and local law enforcement authorities to seize drug assets because the state constitution requires all seized assets to go to the state Literary Fund. After failing to heed Republican calls to amend the constitution, the General Assembly finally passed legislation providing for the amendment this session. Under the constitutional amendment process, however, the measure must pass again in another session before it can be placed on the ballot. Passage of this measure by the General Assembly and adoption by the voters of the constitutional amendment are essential to give Virginia law enforcement authorities an incentive to go after drug assets. Governor Marshall Coleman and Attorney General Joe Benedetti will work actively to secure passage of this crucial legislation in the 1990 General Assembly session.

b. Adopting the Successful Federal Asset Forfeiture Model

Although an important step in the right direction when initially passed, Virginia's current approach to asset forfeiture has proven inadequate. In a State Crime Commission survey of Virginia police agencies, 82% rated Virginia's forfeiture law "very ineffective" in facilitating the seizure of drug profits and drug-related assets. The inability of law enforcement agencies to reap any benefit from the forfeitures is one reason for this ineffectiveness. But another major defect in the little-used Virginia forfeiture law is that it requires a civil trial -- in practice, usually following criminal conviction for a drug distribution offense -- during which the government bears the burden of proving that the property is traceable to drug transaction proceeds, was given in exchange for drugs, or is substantially connected to a drug enterprise.

Success of the federal model. If Virginia is ready to get serious about seizing drug profits, we need only look as far as the federal approach. Of the Virginia police agencies surveyed by the Crime Commission, 64% rated the federal asset forfeiture program "very effective." The reason the federal approach is so effective is

that it sets forth three alternative ways to seize drug-related assets -- civil trials, criminal trials, and administrative forfeiture. Of the three, administrative forfeiture has been overwhelmingly successful.

Administrative forfeitures. Under the federal law, property valued at $100,000 or less may be forfeited administratively if the Attorney General has probable cause to believe the property has been or is intended to be used in violation of anti-drug laws. When property is seized based on probable cause, the owner is entitled to be notified of the seizure and has an opportunity to file a claim for the property, thereby protecting his constitutional rights under the prevailing legal standards. The claimant -- that is, the drug profiteer -- has the burden of proving that the property is not subject to lawful forfeiture. According to the U.S. Attorney's Office for the Eastern District of Virginia, in over 90% of the cases, the forfeiture issue never reaches trial; drug dealers and traffickers are unable to show that their assets are not drug-related, and the administrative forfeiture completes the legal process of divesting them of ownership of the property. Only if the property is worth more than $100,000 is the government required to file a complaint and shoulder the burden of proof.

Shifting the burden to the criminals. To toughen Virginia's asset forfeiture law, we should act promptly to adopt the federal model permitting administrative forfeiture, with Commonwealth's attorneys being given the power granted the U. S. Attorney General under the federal statute to determine whether probable cause for forfeiture exists. The burden of proof should be shifted so that drug traffickers have the burden of proving that seized assets are not drug-related. The result will be swifter, more effective and more substantial asset forfeitures.

The federal experience has been hugely successful. As a result of the passage of the tougher federal statute, federal asset seizures and forfeitures quadrupled during the period 1984-1987. A comparable program for Virginia can be expected to meet with even greater success here, and it will be an important part of the Coleman-Benedetti anti-drug program. It is time for the drug criminals, not the taxpayers, to foot the bill for waging war on drugs in the Commonwealth.

c. Dividing the Drug Profits for Better Law Enforcement

Assets seized under the new forfeiture law should be divided according to the Benedetti "75/25" plan -- returning 75 percent of the funds to the locality where the seizure was made. The remaining 25 percent of the forfeited property should be placed in the Drug-Free Virginia Fund, along with the large new fines to be imposed on drug users, for use in funding anti-drug law enforcement, education and treatment programs around the state. Under this approach, Virginia's smaller, more rural, localities will be ensured funding to assist them with drug investigations and

prosecutions, as allocated by the Benedetti Commission. The money seized and returned to localities could be used to purchase more equipment, hire more police and prosecutors, and build more jail space, among other uses.

d. Assisting Local Prosecutors in Seizing Drug Assets

To help local prosecutors administer the asset seizure program, Attorney General Benedetti will establish a special Drug Enforcement Unit in the Attorney General's office. This unit will provide legal support to Commonwealth's attorneys in prosecuting drug violations and seizing drug assets. Experience at the federal level has shown that the hiring of additional attorneys to handle forfeiture cases actually produces a "profit" to the government -- the assets forfeited are worth many times more than the administrative costs involved in the forfeiture process. Only by aggressively pursuing this funding method can we shift from the taxpayers to the drug criminals the burden of financing our all-out assault on drugs in Virginia.

* * *

These proposals, taken together, will give state and local law enforcement officials additional tools they need to combat drug trafficking effectively. And the revenue produced can provide the resources needed to increase anti-drug activity in Virginia on all fronts, including education, prevention, treatment and counselling.

Drug profits are what drive the drug market. For many drug dealers, the promise of huge monetary rewards makes criminal prosecution and penalties little more than a minimal occupational hazard. By seizing the profits and turning them against the drug profiteers, we can take the profit out of drug trafficking. And we can make the drug criminals pay for what it costs to wage war on drugs here in Virginia.

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FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

September 4, 1989
Contact: Bruce Hildebrand
Jay Timmons

GOP TEAM BEGINS WEEK-LONG STATEWIDE TOUR; COLEMAN SAYS CAMPAIGN WILL BE REFERENDUM ON DRUG WAR

NORTHERN VIRGINIA - Marshall Coleman, Eddy Dalton and Joe Benedetti kicked off a week-long GOP ticket statewide tour today with a series of Labor Day observances and campaign events in Northern Virginia. The GOP nominee for Governor used the traditional start of the fall campaign season to highlight differences with his Democrat opponent on whether Virginia and the Nation should pass tough new laws against drug distribution and drug use. Coleman predicted that the November election "will be a referendum on whether the people of Virginia are ready to wage an all-out war on drugs under new Republican leadership, or whether they will accept business-as-usual under the Democrats."

"At stake is the future of our young people, of our children. All of our hopes for the future will come to nothing if our children's dreams and promise are stolen from them by drugs. Drug abuse represents a great moral crisis of our time, and all Virginians must choose whether to accept the drug scourge or fight it," Coleman said.

"My opponent may not like it, but this election will be about issues, not symbolism. And the issue that matters most to Virginians is which of us they can trust to go beyond the campaign rhetoric and lead a real war on drugs as Governor," he continued.

Coleman, who met with National Drug Policy Director William Bennett last week for a final briefing on the President's drug plan to be announced Tuesday, said that he and his runningmates are on "the same wavelength with the President and national drug czar Bennett about what the key elements of anti-drug policy must be." Last spring, Coleman spelled out a detailed state anti-drug program that includes many of the same proposals that President Bush will outline tomorrow evening. On Friday,

Bennett applauded key ideas suggested by Coleman, such as boot camps for young offenders, stiff penalties for drug users, and loss of driving privileges for young offenders.

"I have told the President that I want Virginia on the front lines, leading all other states in supporting his plan and in adopting the strong new measures that are needed at the state level to win this war on drugs. As President Bush said in June, what happens in Virginia this fall will be tremendously important in influencing the success of his nationwide efforts against drugs," Coleman said.

Detailing his differences with Democrat Douglas Wilder on drug issues, Coleman noted that Wilder is on record as opposing boot camps for youthful offenders and against proposals to abolish parole in Virginia. The GOP nominee also noted that new penalties for drug users -- the centerpiece of the Coleman and Bush anti-drug plans -- were omitted entirely when Wilder issued his anti-drug position paper in July. Also omitted by Wilder were mandatory sentences for drug dealers and proposals to confiscate the assets and profits of drug dealers and use the resources to fund anti-drug education, treatment and law enforcement programs -- proposals Coleman has made previously.

The "vague and toothless" Wilder stance on drugs shows that the Democrat is "out of step and out of touch with Virginians, who are ready to meet the drug challenge head on," Coleman said. "The people of Virginia have a clear choice this fall. We can stand shoulder to shoulder with the President, support his plan, adopt the tough measures that are needed at the state level, and make Virginia an anti-drug model for the Nation. Or we can follow the course charted by my opponent and his party, and run up the white flag of surrender," Coleman said.

Coleman, Dalton and Benedetti began the day by officially opening the campaign's McLean headquarters, then went to Alexandria for a walking tour of Old Town and a dockside rally. The GOP ticket also addressed the students and faculty of George Mason University, where Coleman discussed education issues as well as his anti-drug platform. A GOP-sponsored picnic in Loudoun County was the last stop on the trio's Northern Virginia swing.

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Coleman For Governor

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September 1, 1989
For Immediate Release
Contact: Bruce Hildebrand
Jay Timmons

COLEMAN, DRUG CZAR BENNETT CONFER ON PRESIDENT'S ANTI-DRUG PROGRAM; BENNETT LAUDS COLEMAN PROPOSALS FOR VIRGINIA

WASHINGTON - Former Attorney General J. Marshall Coleman met at the White House today with National Drug Policy Director William Bennett and received a final briefing on the President's anti-drug proposals, which will be formally announced during an Oval Office address on September 5. Coleman had discussed ideas for the plan with President Bush during a meeting between the two earlier this summer.

"President Bush and former Attorney General Coleman see eye-to-eye on what is needed to win the war on drugs," Bennett said. "The President's plan will emphasize very similar things to those that Marshall Coleman has proposed for Virginia, including a focus on holding drug users accountable. Loss of driving privileges by drug users and use of boot camps to turn around the lives of youthful offenders are key elements of the anti-drug strategy, and the President and former Attorney General Coleman agree on the need for those measures," he added.

"I am impressed by the comprehensive and innovative nature of the anti-drug strategy which the President will announce next Tuesday. I think it is a battle plan that will arouse and motivate the Nation. President Bush and Director Bennett are providing the kind of strong and forward-looking leadership against drugs that is needed at the national level, and I want us to make sure that Virginia responds by giving the President our full support," Coleman said.

During the meeting with Coleman, Bennett echoed the President's earlier statement that what Virginia does in this

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fall's election and during the next state administration will help set the pace for anti-drug initiatives in the rest of the country. "Without the support of the governors, the President's initiatives cannot succeed," Bennett said.

Coleman and Wilder have disagreed on most major elements of the anti-drug strategy. Wilder has sharply criticized Coleman's boot camp proposal, and the Wilder drug plan released in July proposed no new penalties for drug users. Wilder also rejects Coleman's call for stiff, mandatory sentences for all drug dealers, Coleman's plan to abolish parole in favor of a "truth-in-sentencing" system, and Coleman's proposals for an aggressive drug profit forfeiture program.

Bennett said that appointment of a state drug "czar" to coordinate and focus inter-agency anti-drug activities is essential. Coleman's proposal for such a cabinet-level anti-drug director is opposed by Wilder, who also wants to abolish the Cabinet-level position of Secretary of Public Safety.

Coleman discussed with Bennett the need for quick congressional action to save Virginia's share of federally confiscated drug profits. "Because the Democrat leadership in Virginia dragged its feet and did not adopt Republican proposals to make confiscated drug profits available to state and local law enforcement agencies, Virginia now stands to lose millions in federal anti-drug funding. I am pleased to report that Director Bennett is supportive of efforts to amend the existing federal statute so that Virginia can continue to receive these critical law enforcement funds," Coleman said.

Coleman and Bennett agreed on the need to build more prisons to house convicted drug criminals. Incarceration, according to federal studies, is more economical than early release. According to figures cited by Bennett, the average crack user has a $60 per day habit. Because of the mark-down when stolen property is "fenced", a user would have to steal $600 worth of property per day, or more than $200,000 worth of property annually, to finance a $60 per day habit.

"It is a false economy to think we can save money by letting violent and career criminals go free. They only return to the streets to prey on the innocent, and they inevitably end up back in the costly criminal justice system. We have to use ideas like boot camps to save those young people who can be diverted from lives of crime. We need treatment for those who can be helped by it. But we also must have the will to say that repeat criminals and major dealers are going behind bars to stay there for their full terms, without early release and without parole," Coleman said.

Coleman said Bennett asked him to return for another meeting in a few weeks to discuss reaction to the President's new anti-drug initiatives.

On Tuesday of next week, prior to the President's drug policy address, Coleman and his GOP runningmates will tour the Virginia State Police Academy, and Coleman will brief the Virginia State Police on President Bush's anti-drug strategy.

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Coleman For Governor

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EMBARGOED FOR RELEASE: FRIDAY, AUGUST 11, 1989, 7:30 p.m.

Contact: Dennis Peterson * Jay Timmons 804/358-1989

COLEMAN STRESSES ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT AGENDA FOR SOUTHWEST VIRGINIA; REPEATS SUPPORT FOR RIGHT-TO-WORK, STATE POLICE PRESENCE IN COALFIELDS

RICHLANDS - Former Attorney General J. Marshall Coleman traveled to strike-plagued Southwest Virginia this evening and delivered a message that was not likely to sit well with striking coal miners and their supporters. Coleman repeated his support for Governor Baliles' decision to dispatch State Police troopers to maintain law and order in the coalfields, and expressed his strong support for the state's Right to Work Law. His remarks came in a Southwest Virginia Community College commencement address here in which Coleman also spelled out proposals for encouraging economic development in the Southwest region.

Coleman contrasted his unequivocal stance with the recent waffling by his Democratic opponent. "When my opponent, Lieutenant Governor Wilder, was out this way a couple of weeks ago, he said what he thought you wanted to hear. Indeed, he said something for almost everyone. At first, he tried to distance himself from his old runningmate, Governor Baliles, and his handling of the strike, including the deployment of the State Police. Then, when the heat was turned up on him from points to the east, he did an abrupt about-face and defended the Governor's action," Coleman said. He continued:

> I do not expect everyone here to agree with me on the basic issue of whether the Governor should have deployed the State Police to the coalfields. But I will give you only one position, and that is the one I happen to believe is right: I support the Governor's action.
>
> There is a right to strike under Virginia law, and there is a right to work.
>
> There is a right to march in a picket line under Virginia law, and there is a right to cross a picket line.
>
> There is a right to join a union under Virginia law, and there is a right to work without joining a union.
>
> I support each of those laws. I defend each of those rights. But most important, if I am your Governor, I am going to enforce the rule of law wherever and whenever it is threatened. I will be fair, and I will be vigilant to guard against excess

from any quarter, but where law and order are threatened by any person for any reason, I am not going to hesitate or compromise in fulfilling my constitutional duties.

Each of us would insist on that if our rights were threatened, and each of us should be prepared to accord the same protection to others.

Coleman emphasized that "the vast majority of people and the vast majority of coal miners in Southwest Virginia are honest, hard-working, law-abiding citizens. They are repulsed by acts of lawlessness and violence no less than are other Virginians." The Republican nominee said observers should separate the violence of a few from the lawful conduct of the many, but he told the graduates that the strike nevertheless was damaging the image of the Southwest and would hamper economic development efforts.

Coleman's remarks focused on the region's economic development needs and goals. While acknowledging the Commonwealth's diversity and the feeling of estrangement from the rest of the state that is common in Southwest Virginia, Coleman emphasized that the region's economy is inter-connected with the state economy and that "we [Virginians] are all in this together." He pledged to involve Southwest Virginia leaders in the highest levels of state government and to focus state economic development efforts on matching prospective enterprises with the local and regional assets of the Southwest.

Coleman said the Southwest's location should enable it to become an "inland port" through which increased commerce could flow from industrial centers in the Midwest and Southeast. He endorsed incentive programs to recruit new businesses to the region as well as state-assisted initiatives to increase the availability of venture capital for small and fledgling enterprises.

"We must recognize that the region's economic base must be broadened and diversified if Southwest Virginia is to share fully in the prosperity experience in much of the rest of the state," Coleman said. He said increased coal and agricultural marketing and research activities should be coupled with an aggressive effort to attract new businesses. "Our community colleges can and should play a central role in this effort. They should be economic development centers, assisting actively in industrial recruitment, identifying employee training needs, offering training programs to meet those needs, providing adult education services, and serving as coordinators for local and regional economic development activities," he added.

Coleman renewed his call for Wilder to join him for two statewide televised debates this fall "so that all Virginians can watch us." He noted that Wilder had spent much of his recent Southwest trip "debating himself" over the coal strike issue.

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Coleman For Governor

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804/358-1989

MEDIA ADVISORY
September 12, 1989
For Release: Immediate
Contact: Bruce Hildebrand * Jay Timmons

TEXT OF TELEVISION COMMERCIALS
COLEMAN FOR GOVERNOR CAMPAIGN

Spot #1 -- 30 Seconds
Title: Memorial

Announcer: It stands in Richmond. A memorial and final tribute to our policemen who paid the ultimate price in protecting our lives and property . These...are the names. (Camera pans names)

Announcer: In 1977, when the Virginia Legislature added the killing of policemen to those crimes subject to the death penalty, most Virginians applauded.

Announcer: But one State Senator - only one - voted against it. His name, Douglas Wilder. Don't our police deserve better? (Camera on bill bottom)

Announcer: Doesn't Virginia? (Camera on Memorial)

Spot #2 -- 30 Seconds
Title: "Way on Crime"

Announcer: On fighting crime and drugs... Virginians have a choice: The Coleman way or the Wilder way.

Marshall Coleman voted to make killing a policeman punishable by the death penalty. Doug Wilder says no.

Marshall Coleman wants drug dealers to have mandatory sentences - Make twenty years mean twenty years. Doug Wilder says no.

Marshall Coleman wants to target drug users and make them pay for our war on drugs. Doug Wilder doesn't.

You choose, Virginia.
The Coleman Way....or the Wilder Way.

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Coleman For Governor

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FACT SHEET

Coleman Television Ads, September 12, 1989

I. The Death Penalty for the Killing of a Law Enforcement Officer

During his first session in the House of Delegates, **Marshall Coleman co-sponsored legislation that would have added the killing of a law enforcement officer or prison guard to the list of capital offenses** (H.B. 1637; 1973).

In 1977, the Senate voted on S.B. 337, which had been carried over from the 1976 session, and which, as amended, added the killing of a law enforcement officer to the list of offenses punishable by death. **Marshall Coleman voted for adding the killing of a law enforcement officers to the death penalty law. Douglas Wilder cast the only vote in the Senate against it.**

Also in 1977, the General Assembly comprehensively revised and reenacted the Virginia capital murder statutes to bring them into line with the Supreme Court's ruling in mid-1976 in Gregg v. Georgia -- the decision that removed the cloud on the constitutional validity of the death penalty. **Marshall Coleman voted for and Douglas Wilder voted against that legislation restoring capital punishment to Virginia** (H.B. 1329; approved by the Senate 36-2).

Marshall Coleman has always favored the death penalty for certain heinous crimes, including the killing of a law enforcement officer. In 1976, before the Supreme Court issued its ruling reinstating the death penalty, Marshall Coleman and Douglas Wilder both voted against death penalty legislation. Coleman, who had co-patroned the 1973 death penalty bill, was persuaded by the argument that murderers convicted under such an unconstitutional law might be able to gain release or retrial on appeal. Once the Supreme Court removed the constitutional objections to the law, Marshall Coleman again voted for the death penalty, and Douglas Wilder continued to vote against it, as described above.

Mr. Wilder's Lie to the Fraternal Order of Police

Douglas Wilder has flagrantly tried to deceive the members of the Fraternal Order of Police. In a letter which came to our attention only yesterday, he enclosed a sheet that asserted: "In 1983, Wilder voted to make the killing of certain law enforcement officials a capital crime." That can only be described as a lie, and it is a particularly outrageous lie in light of Wilder's lone vote against the legislation in 1977.

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Mr. Wilder well knows that his vote in 1983 merely changed the code section cited in the law and was not a vote in favor of the death penalty for the killing of a law enforcement officer. The death penalty already applied to the killing of a law enforcement officer in 1983. The legislation Wilder voted for that year was a technical amendment and had no substantive impact whatsoever. In fact, it was passed unanimously by the Senate in a block that contained 38 other uncontroversial and non-substantive bills. The same is true of H.B. 1209 in 1979, another bill that Wilder falsely characterizes as a pro-death penalty vote. It, too, merely altered a code section number and passed unanimously in a large block of housekeeping bills.

Mr. Wilder should write another letter to members of the Fraternal Order of Police. And this time, he should admit, and apologize for, his blatant attempt to deceive them on the most fundamental of law enforcement issues.

Other Disinformation About the Death Penalty

Mr. Wilder's various attempts to cover up his longstanding opposition to the death penalty have been discussed in the attached Wilder Disinformation Report.

In the past, Mr. Wilder has cited reporters to several other bills and has asserted that they were "votes in favor of the death penalty." None prior to 1985 can fairly be so characterized, and we will be pleased upon request to detail the specifics of every such bill that Mr. Wilder cites.

II. Mandatory Sentences for Drug Dealers -- Make 20 Years Mean 20 Years

Beginning last winter, when he issued his Agenda for the 90's, Marshall Coleman has advocated stiff mandatory sentences for all drug distribution offenses as part of his comprehensive anti-drug program. He also has advocated the abolition of parole as part of a comprehensive "truth-in-sentencing" criminal justice reform proposal. Currently in Virginia, a 20-year sentence can mean as little as 3-1/2 years in actual time served. Marshall Coleman wants to make 20 years mean 20 years in Virginia.

Douglas Wilder issued his anti-drug proposals in mid-July. He proposes no mandatory sentences for drug distribution offenses. He has rejected Marshall Coleman's call to end parole, proposing instead that the liberal parole board conduct an evaluation of its own policies. In the July 15th debate and continuing thereafter, Marshall Coleman has repeatedly pointed to this difference in the Coleman and Wilder drug platforms, without rebuttal by Wilder.

III. Mandatory Fines for Drug Users

In April, Marshall Coleman issued a detailed proposal for targeting drug users and making them pay for the war on drugs in Virginia. The proposal included large mandatory fines for possession of marijuana and controlled substances, with the proceeds to be paid into a Drug-Free Virginia Fund for use in financing anti-drug treatment, education and law enforcement initiatives.

Doug Wilder's anti-drug program does not include support for the stiff mandatory fines proposed by Marshall Coleman, nor for directing those funds to anti-drug programs. In fact, his discussion of anti-drug law enforcement has not included any increased penalties on drug users. This difference, too, was raised in the July 15th debate and repeatedly thereafter, without rebuttal by Wilder.

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FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

September 5, 1989
Contact: Bruce Hildebrand
Jay Timmons

COLEMAN BRIEFS VIRGINIA STATE POLICE ON PRESIDENT'S ANTI-DRUG INITIATIVES; ASSAILS WILDER OPPOSITION TO THE DEATH PENALTY FOR KILLING POLICEMEN

RICHMOND - Former Attorney General J. Marshall Coleman met today with the Superintendent of State Police and other senior Virginia State Police officials to brief them on President Bush's anti-drug initiatives, which will be announced in a televised address from the Oval Office this evening. Coleman, who discussed anti-drug strategy with President Bush at the White House in July, met with National Drug Policy Director William Bennett for a final briefing on the President's proposals on Friday. Bush has applauded Coleman's anti-drug program and says that Virginia's election for Governor will be a major test of public support for the President's anti-drug strategy.

In remarks to cadets at the State Police Academy, Coleman said, "On the domestic front, the President's plan will attack the root cause of the drug problem -- those who use drugs. And in that regard as well as others, the President's initiatives resemble the thrust of the anti-drug program that I proposed last spring. The President wants state and local law enforcement authorities to place new emphasis on drug users. And so do I. Regrettably, Lieutenant Governor Wilder has rejected that approach."

Coleman added, "Anyone who thinks that we can make meaningful progress in fighting the drug war without targeting drug users is either out of touch or not serious about turning this drug problem around."

According to Coleman, the President's plan will also include support for using boot camps to turn youthful offenders from ever deepening criminal involvement." Coleman proposed a boot camp program for Virginia early this year. Wilder attacked the idea in a speech last month.

Coleman and his GOP runningmates are on a week-long statewide campaign kick-off tour. After greeting workers at the Newport News shipyard gates at dawn with former U. S. Senator Paul Trible, the Republican ticket appeared at a campaign

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breakfast in Chesapeake, then traveled to Richmond to meet with the State Police leadership, tour the State Police Academy, and attend lunch with police cadets. The day's activities are to conclude with a rally at the Warrenton GOP campaign headquarters.

In remarks in Chesapeake, Coleman referred to Lieutenant Governor Douglas Wilder's "new mainstream" sloganeering and blasted his foe for opposing the death penalty for those who kill police officers. "My opponent is so far out of the Virginia mainstream that he needs a new mainstream. And what is Doug Wilder's idea of the 'mainstream'? It is being the only senator out of 40 to vote against making the killing of a law enforcement officer an offense punishable by death? The only one. And that is from a man who proposes to abolish the secretariat of public safety and assume personal control of the State Police from the Governor's Office. That would be an unmitigated disaster for law enforcement in Virginia."

Mainstream & Crime

Coleman told State Police cadets, "When I came to the General Assembly in 1973, one of my first acts was to co-sponsor legislation imposing the death penalty for the killing of a police officer. I voted for that measure again in 1977. There was only one senator who voted against that law, and today he is the Democratic Party's nominee for Governor."

Coleman said Wilder's record shows that he will not lead a strong anti-crime and anti-drug effort as Governor. "The issue in this fall's election is very simple. It is, who can you trust. Who can the people of Virginia trust to lead us in a real war against drugs and drug-related crime?"

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Advocates for Coleman

TALKING POINTS

The REAL Douglas Wilder and Law Enforcement

The following excerpt from Marshall Coleman's speech to the Virginia State Sheriffs Association on July 24 contains a discussion of Doug Wilder's record on key law enforcement issues:

"Ever since I took my anti-drug agenda to the voters and won the Republican primary, Doug Wilder has been on the airwaves telling Virginians that he has been leading the fight against drugs. It is a curious claim, since my opponent did not even get around to offering anything resembling an anti-drug plan until two weeks ago. And, as I said in our first debate, the plan he has offered represents nothing less than a declaration of surrender in the war on drugs.

"He proposes no mandatory penalties for drug dealers. No new fines or sanctions for drug users. No shock incarceration. No measures to take the illegal profits of drug dealers and turn them against the profiteers. No action to reform Virginia's liberal parole policies.

"But what he does propose is worst of all. He wants to abolish the position of secretary of public safety, so that he and his political aides can assume direct day-to-day supervision of the Commonwealth's law enforcement agencies from the governor's office.

"Consider that with me for a moment. My opponent has no law enforcement experience. He has no executive experience. He has not set foot in a courtroom in a criminal case in any capacity other than as defense lawyer, witness or spectator. But he wants to abolish the criminal justice cabinet post, take the professionals out of the loop, and personally oversee all of Virginia's law enforcement activities. It is a radical and ridiculous suggestion.

"And it comes from the politician whose competence as a manager was called into question by no less an authority than the accomplished former governor of his own party, Chuck Robb.

"If my opponent's anti-drug and law enforcement proposals are weak and misguided, they are at least consistent with his overall record on crime and drugs.

"Although he has had the gift of the Commonwealth's second-highest office for the last four years, my opponent is unable to cite a single substantive anti-drug measure that he has initiated during that time. Not one. Not one single thing.

"If his current anti-drug proposals were anything more than election-year window-dressing, one would think he would have gotten someone to put a bill in for him along those lines during the last four years. But did he? Of course, not.

"His one accomplishment, if you can call it that, was passage of a bill providing for life without parole for 25 years for capital murder. But as my friend, Sheriff Wayne Huggins, has emphasized, the main thing that bill does is act as a deterrent to imposition of the death penalty in capital murder cases. And that is the last thing we need. Capital murderers should face capital punishment.

* Crime death penalty

"To find an anti-drug measure to claim credit for in his TV ads, my opponent had to go back 18 years -- to a 1971 drug paraphernalia law which was so limited in scope that major new legislation had to be passed during the Dalton administration to adequately address the problem.

"My opponent's long liberal past is a matter of public record. Those who served with Doug Wilder in the General Assembly -- and I am one of them -- know that he was an often lonely voice in opposition to most major measures to strengthen the criminal laws of this Commonwealth.

"My opponent was the only member of the Virginia Senate in 1976 to vote against mandatory prison terms for using a firearm in the commission of a felony.

"He was the only member to vote against mandatory sentences for habitual offenders.

"Until he reversed himself during his campaign for statewide office, he was one of a handful of senators who stood against giving the Commonwealth the right to appeal adverse pre-trial rulings in criminal cases.

"He was among the very few senators who voted against imposing a minimum mandatory sentence for a second armed robbery conviction.

"He was one of only two members to vote against reinstating the death penalty in 1977 after the Supreme Court removed doubts about its constitutionality.

"That same year, he also voted against imposing the death penalty for the killing of a law enforcement officer.

"I am proud to say that one of my first acts when I arrived in Richmond as a freshman member of the House of Delegates in 1973 was to co-sponsor legislation adding the killing of a law enforcement officer to the list of capital offenses. I cannot understand the mentality that would conclude the law should be otherwise. But perhaps my opponent can explain that to you when he arrives.

"Probably the most telling action by my opponent, however, was his vote against making it a felony to brandish a firearm while attempting to prevent arrest by, or escape from, a law enforcement officer. 34 senators voted for that bill. Four, including Doug Wilder, voted against it. And do you know how my opponent justified that vote? According to the Richmond Times-Dispatch on January 31, 1979, Mr. Wilder said he feared the law might provoke some policeman to commit murder.

"He feared that making it a felony to point a gun at a police officer might provoke some policeman to commit murder.

"And that, my friends, is from the man who proposes to assume direct, day-to-day supervision of the Virginia State Police. I cannot think of a person less qualified to exercise that responsibility, in terms of experience or in terms of philosophy, than my opponent."

Coleman For Governor

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FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

JUL 19 89

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804/358-1989

COLEMAN BLASTS WILDER PLAN TO ABOLISH ANTI-CRIME POST; CITES DEMOCRAT'S LACK OF SUPPORT FOR LAW ENFORCEMENT MEASURES

Former Attorney General J. Marshall Coleman today issued the following statement regarding Lieutenant Governor Wilder's lack of support for Virginia's law enforcement officers:

"My opponent insists that he and his political aides must exercise day-to-day supervision over the Virginia State Police and other state law enforcement agencies. Rather than rely on the counsel of an experienced law enforcement professional in the post of Secretary of Public Safety, he wants to abolish that position which, in one form or another, has been used by every Virginia governor in the last 20 years.

"My opponent has no law enforcement experience whatsoever. He is unprepared and unqualified to administer the Commonwealth's law enforcement activities on a daily basis. Yet, he still insists upon personal control. Just as in 1986, when his managerial ineptitude brought him criticism from former Governor Robb, my opponent fails to understand the necessity of relying upon the sound advice of reliable, professional subordinates.

"My opponent's radical proposal reflects a distrust of Virginia's professional law enforcement officers. At a time of rising crime and violence, Virginia needs a Governor who will support law enforcement, not one who will place new restraints on our dedicated police officers through such devices as oversight by political aides.

"My opponent has failed to applaud the efforts of the Virginia State Police officers who are placing life and limb in danger attempting to quell union violence in the coalfields.

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"But this is not the first time he has turned his back on our law enforcement officers.

"As a member of the Senate in 1977, he cast the only vote against imposing the death penalty for the killing of a police officer.

"He also cast one of only four votes against making it a felony to brandish a firearm in attempting to escape from a police officer. He justified the vote, incredibly, by saying that he believed such a law would provoke police officers to commit murder.

"My opponent's strident opposition to these important measures to guard the safety of law enforcement officers is consistent with his long liberal record of opposition to tougher laws against violent crime. That record makes it clear that he cannot be trusted to lead a real war on drugs and crime as Governor."

Coleman For Governor

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FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

September 4, 1989
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Jay Timmons

WILDER LABOR DAY MESSAGE REVEALS INDIFFERENCE TO DRUG CRISIS; CONFIRMS ROBB ASSESSMENT OF TRUSTWORTHINESS

Lieutenant Governor Wilder today gave a preview of the negative and deceptive campaign he intends to run this fall. Mixed with his shrill partisan rhetoric were repeated, deliberate distortions and false statements about his opponent's record and views. Completely absent from the wide-ranging diatribe was any discussion of proposals for addressing the drug crisis that is the top concern of all Virginians and of parents and families across the Nation. Indeed, one searches in vain through Mr. Wilder's ugly and bitter remarks for even the slightest hint as to what constructive ideas he has for Virginia's future.

Doug Wilder asks Virginians to join him in what he calls the "new mainstream." His slogan is fitting, because the only way Doug Wilder can place himself anywhere near the mainstream is by redefining what the mainstream is. Throughout his career, Mr. Wilder's extreme liberal views on a host of major issues have placed him well outside the Virginia political mainstream. Most Virginians did not consider it "mainstream" for Mr. Wilder to:

-- champion collective bargaining for public employees;
-- oppose the Right to Work;
-- oppose the death penalty even for mass murderers and those who kill police officers;
-- oppose mandatory sentences for habitual offenders;
-- support the early release of career criminals;
-- oppose making it illegal for hospital workers to strike even when hospital operations are disrupted;
-- propose multiple tax increases;
-- oppose the Reagan-Bush tax cuts;

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-- criticize as "divisive" and "demeaning" Chuck Robb's efforts to move the Democratic Party to the center;
-- oppose parental consent for teenage abortions;
-- undercut moderate Democrat Owen Pickett's bid for the Senate because he considered him "too conservative";
-- curry favor with organized labor by attempting to distance himself from Governor Baliles' use of the State Police to preserve law and order in the coalfields.

For Douglas Wilder, the "new mainstream" consists of the same tired old liberal ideas that are being recylced for him by the ACLU lawyer who drafts his position papers.

For Mr. Wilder to wrap himself in the Robb-Baliles mantle after four years of often bitter disagreements with them over character and policy issues is simply absurd. He has disagreed and quarreled with them so often that if they represent the mainstream, Mr. Wilder is swimming in a different stream altogether. Not only is Mr. Wilder's claim to the Robb-Baliles mantle not credible, but his use of others as a crutch shows that he is incapable of justifying his claim to the office of Governor on the strength of his own record, character and vision.

Two points are most telling about the Lieutenant Governor's remarks today. As if pretending that the drug crisis will go away if he does not talk about it, Mr. Wilder omitted any discussion of proposals for waging war on drugs as Governor. No doubt this is because he is out of step with President Bush and former Attorney General Coleman on the strong action needed to overcome the drug scourge, and also because he fears calling attention to his own extreme left-wing record on criminal justice issues.

Second, Mr. Wilder is demonstrating again today that he richly deserved Chuck Robb's attacks on his character and trustworthiness. Former Governor (now Senator) Robb accused Mr. Wilder of "deliberate distortions and untruths", and he described Mr. Wilder's tactic as "disinformation." The Lt. Governor is employing the same technique in this campaign.

For the record, the attached sheet documents some of the worst falsehoods in today's Wilder speech. Just as Governor Robb took the time to document Doug Wilder's pattern of lies in his lengthy letters, so will the Coleman campaign hold Mr. Wilder accountable for his false statements throughout the fall campaign.

###

Wilder Disinformation Report

"Your credibility with most key participants in the political process is disappearing rapidly and many who have supported you in the past are no longer sure that you can be trusted..."

" What I am talking about are deliberate distortions and untruths..."

(August 20, 1986 letter to Lt. Governor Doug Wilder from former Governor Charles Robb)

September 6, 1989

Douglas Wilder and the Death Penalty

Mr. Wilder's strategy on the death penalty is clear: To confuse the issue so that the voters will never know his real record.

The Wilder Rhetoric

Mr. Wilder's spokeswoman yesterday stated that Mr. Wilder now supports the death penalty because he is satisfied that racism no longer plays a role in its imposition in Virginia.

That is one of a number of contradictory explanations that Mr. Wilder has given in his desperate attempts to cover up his longstanding opposition to the death penalty.

-- For example, as reported in the Roanoke Times & World News on October 8, 1985, Wilder said "that he has always supported the death penalty in theory but consistently voted against capital punishment bills until he saw the law was applied fairly to blacks and whites alike."

-- However, the Richmond News Leader reported on the same day that Wilder said he previously opposed the death penalty because it was unconstitutional.[1]

-- Contrary to his statement that he had "always supported the death penalty in theory," Style Weekly reported on August 13, 1985 that Wilder said, "I don't believe the death penalty is a deterrent to crime."

[1]The Supreme Court, which had ruled in the early seventies that the Georgia death penalty amounted to unconstitutional "cruel and unusual" punishment, ruled in a landmark 1976 case that the death penalty could be constitutionally imposed. Neither ruling related to racial discrimination. The 1976 decision cleared the way for states to revise and reactivate their dormant death penalty laws, which Virginia did during the 1977 General Assembly session (H.B. 1329).

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-- And contrary to his recent statements that he now favors the death penalty, the Richmond Afro-American reported on January 28 of this year, in a story headlined "WILDER FIRMLY AGAINST THE DEATH PENALTY", that Wilder "has come out against the death penalty, saying he cannot support it as long as it discriminates against blacks. 'I'm against it,' he stated to the [Afro-American] after a speech before the Richmond Crusade for Voters during its January meeting."

The same story quoted Wilder's then-press secretary, Constance Ober, as specifically refuting assertions that Wilder had altered his previous opposition to the death penalty. According to the newspaper, "Wilder's press secretary said Wilder never said he was in favor of the death penalty."

Wilder later denied making the statements attributed to him by the Afro-American. However, the Richmond Times-Dispatch reported on January 26, 1989, that the Afro-American reporter "stood by her story, 'and so does my editor.' She said she had Wilder's remarks on tape."

The Wilder Votes

On the WTVR television show "Newsmakers" aired on September 3, 1989, Wilder repeated the claim that he supported the death penalty following the Supreme Court ruling holding it constitutional.

However, the record refutes Wilder's claim. The truth is, Wilder voted against every substantive death penalty bill to come before him until 1985 when, in the midst of his campaign for Lieutenant Governor, he reversed his longstanding position in order to win office.

-- In 1977, following the United States Supreme Court's ruling removing the doubts about the constitutionality of capital punishment, legislation was introduced in the General Assembly to revise and reactivate Virginia's death penalty according to the standards just approved by the Supreme Court. Thirty-six (36) senators, including Marshall Coleman, voted in favor of this legislation. Two (2) senators, including Douglas Wilder, voted against it. (H.B. 1329; 1977).

-- During the same session of the General Assembly, Wilder was the only senator to vote against making the death penalty applicable to the killing of a police officer. (S.B. 337; 1977).

-- In 1980, Douglas Wilder joined six other senators in voting against imposing the death penalty for committing multiple homicide offenses (generally referred to as "mass murder"). (S.B. 378; 1980).

-- In 1981, Wilder again joined a handful of senators (5) in voting against capital punishment for mass murderers. (S.B. 693; 1981).

Mr. Wilder asks the people of Virginia to believe he favored capital punishment and supported it after the Supreme Court's ruling. Yet, his record proves that he thereafter voted against the death penalty for the especially heinous crimes of multiple homicide and the killing of a law enforcement officer. It is fair to ask, what crimes did Wilder believe the death penalty should apply to if not those?

In the past Wilder and his campaign have sought to deflect press inquiries about his false and contradictory claims by citing so-called "death penalty votes" which, in truth, were technical or procedural in nature and had no impact on the existence or scope of capital punishment in Virginia. Mr. Wilder should be required to support his assertions with specific information about how the bills he cites affected the death penalty.

In 1985, Wilder finally voted in favor of one somewhat substantive death penalty measure. During the 1985 legislative session, in the midst of Mr. Wilder's campaign for Lieutenant Governor, he voted in favor of a slight expansion of the state law imposing the death penalty for the killing of a child in the commission of an abduction. (S.B. 497 and H.B. 1525; 1985). This, of course, was during the same period that Mr. Wilder, as noted above, was giving audiences conflicting descriptions of his position on capital punishment depending upon what he thought their views were.

The Coleman Position

Remarkably, Mr. Wilder's spokeswoman asserted yesterday that Marshall Coleman "used to oppose the death penalty, too." That claim is absurd. Marshall Coleman co-sponsored legislation during his very first session in the House of Delegates that would have imposed the death penalty for the killing of a policeman or a prison guard or for a second homicide offense. (H.B. 1637; 1973).

In 1976, before the Supreme Court's landmark ruling opening the door to reinstatement of the death penalty, Marshall Coleman and Douglas Wilder both voted against a bill to broaden the death penalty (S.B 337; 1976). The next year, following the Court's pro-death-penalty ruling, Coleman voted in favor of revising and reactivating the death penalty in Virginia and in favor of adding the killing of a police officer to the list of crimes punishable by death. As noted above, Wilder voted against both bills.

Conclusion

Once again, for those who take time to examine the facts, it becomes clear that what Chuck Robb said about Mr. Wilder's trustworthiness was correct. Mr. Wilder engages in "deliberate distortions and untruths," and a lack of candor and truthfulness continues to characterize his conduct in this campaign.

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FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE
September 11, 1989
Dennis Peterson, Communications Director
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COLEMAN TARGETS DRUG CRIMINALS' USE OF ADVANCED WEAPONRY; SAYS WILDER RECORD SHOWS INSENSITIVITY TO POLICE SAFETY

RICHMOND - Former Attorney General J. Marshall Coleman today called for stiff new mandatory penalties for use of automatic and semi-automatic weapons by drug criminals. At news conferences in Richmond and Fairfax, the GOP nominee spelled out proposals for dramatically increasing existing mandatory sentences, adding drug offenses to the list of crimes for which use of a firearm is specially punished, and imposing severe minimum penalties for use of automatic or modified semi-automatic weapons.

Coleman also blasted Lieutenant Governor Douglas Wilder for opposing mandatory sentences for use of a firearm in the commission of a felony while a state senator. Wilder was the only state senator to oppose adoption of the mandatory sentences in Virginia, and he also voted against making it a felony to point a gun at a police officer while attempting to avoid arrest.

According to the Republican candidate, Wilder's "blame-the-police-first philosophy" guided those votes and also was reflected in the Democrat's vote against the death penalty for the killing of a law enforcement officer.

The text of Coleman's remarks follows:

"One of the gravest threats to public safety, and especially to our law enforcement officers as they wage war on drugs today, is the proliferation of automatic and semi-automatic weapons in the hands of criminals.

"Our rising urban and suburban murder rates are chiefly the result of an exceedingly brutal and violent drug trade. Those whose task it is to maintain law and order now face drug criminals armed with the most advanced firepower that illegal drug profits can buy.

Instantaneous Criminal Record Checks

"Last session, the General Assembly passed legislation, which I supported, requiring instantaneous criminal record checks for firearm purchases. The object was to keep guns

out of the hands of criminals, and the law's final version was the product of a broad consensus that developed between legislators who favor restrictions on the ownership of guns and those who do not. The Virginia statute as finally passed had the support, or at least the acquiescence of, gun control groups and of groups that champion the constitutional right of law-abiding citizens to keep and bear arms.

"As I indicated during the primary campaign, I regard a nationwide program of instantaneous record checks as desirable, and as Governor, I intend to work with the Bush Administration and Congressional leaders in support of such measures.

Punishing Gun-Wielding Drug Criminals

"But, ultimately, the answer to the criminal use of guns is not control of guns; it is control of gun-wielding criminals. And we are not doing enough in Virginia today to deter and punish the use of firearms by those who commit serious crimes.

"Of greatest concern is the fact that our mandatory sentencing laws in Virginia currently do not specifically address the use of firearms -- especially the highly destructive automatic and semi-automatic firearms -- in drug-related felonies. Mandatory sentences for the use of a firearm in the commission of crime apply only to the felonies of murder, rape, robbery, malicious wounding, burglary and abduction. There are no mandatory sentences in Virginia for use of a firearm in the commission of a drug distribution or other drug-related felony. And that must change.

"Moreover, even for the crimes to which the law now applies, the existing mandatory sentence -- two years -- is inadequate to deter most violent criminals and drug traffickers. The illegal profits are high, and the risks of apprehension and conviction are low. A drug dealer or smuggler raking in thousands of dollars every week will view the slim possibility of a two-year stint for a firearms offense as little more than a minimal occupational hazard. This also must change.

"Finally, there is the problem of our weak laws against automatic weapons, and against semi-automatic weapons that are modified to make them function as automatics. There are no minimum mandatory penalties in Virginia for possession of an automatic weapon or of a semi-automatic modified to make it automatic. This, too, must change.

"It is essential for us to send a message to the gun-wielding drug criminals that we intend to recapture our streets and make them safe again. The violent drug merchants need to understand that if they bring their poison and their high-powered weapons to Virginia, they had better be prepared to sit in a cell until their hair turns gray -- very gray.

Tough Mandatory Sentences

"To accomplish this, I am proposing today the following measures to deter the criminal use of firearms, particularly the use by drug criminals of automatic and semi-automatic weapons:

1. LONGER MANDATORY SENTENCES. An increase in the minimum mandatory sentence for use or display of any firearm in the commission of the specified felonies from two years to five years; and for a second offense, an increase from four to ten years;

2. DRUG-RELATED FELONIES. Addition of drug distribution and other drug-related felonies to the list of crimes to which the new mandatory five-year sentence for the use or display of a firearm will apply;

3. AUTOMATIC AND SEMI-AUTOMATIC WEAPONS. For the possession of an automatic firearm or a semi-automatic firearm that has been modified to function as an automatic firearm, imposition of a minimum mandatory sentence of ten years; and for the use or display of such a firearm in the commission of a crime of violence or a drug-related felony, a minimum mandatory sentence of twenty years.

"These tough sentences -- which cannot be suspended and will not be subject to probation or parole -- will help deter the use of deadly weapons by drug criminals in Virginia. They are an essential element of my overall anti-drug strategy for the Commonwealth. We can no longer sit back while drug traffickers stalk the streets spraying rounds of gunfire at their rivals and endangering the lives of law enforcement officers and thousands of innocent citizens.

The Wilder Record: Blame the Police First

"Unfortunately, my opponent has been a part of this problem more often than he has been a part of any solution.

"In 1976, he was the only member of the Virginia Senate to vote against the law that imposed a one year minimum mandatory sentence for use of a firearm in the commission of a felony. He owes the people of Virginia an explanation for that vote.

"In 1982, he was one of only five members of the Virginia Senate to vote against increasing that minimum mandatory sentence to three years. He sided with those liberal senators who wanted to keep the mandatory sentences for criminal use of a firearms as short as possible, and he owes the people of Virginia an explanation for that vote, too.

"Time and time again, my opponent's votes have reflected his liberal stance on law enforcement. He talks during the campaign season about the problem of guns in the streets, but when he had the chance to do something about it, he was nowhere to be found.

"Gun-wielding criminals, as I have said, are a threat to our police officers. But my opponent and his ACLU allies seem to view our police officers more often as the threat.

"Doug Wilder's blame-the-police-first approach was evident when he was called upon to vote on a law making it a felony to point a gun at a police officer while attempting to escape or prevent arrest. Thirty-four members of the Senate voted to give our police officers that protection, but not Senator Wilder. And when asked why, he said he feared that such a law might provoke policemen to commit murder. That's his blame-the-police-first philosophy, and it is not the philosophy to lead a war on drugs and violent crime.

"We have seen that same philosophy in this campaign when he criticized the State Police for using excessive force in the coalfields, where they were and are enforcing the Right to Work Law under Governor Baliles' direction.

"And we saw it in 1977, when he was the only senator to vote against the death penalty for those who murder police officers.

"My opponent has been busily reversing his stands on law enforcement issues to help his chances for election. But Virginians will reject the blame-the-police-first philosophy -- no matter how cleverly it is packaged.

"The proposals that I have outlined today will help win the war in our streets by significantly raising the risk for those criminals who use guns. I look forward to presenting these proposals to the General Assembly in January. If the people of Virginia will signal their support for strong measures such as these with their votes this November, the members of the Legislature will feel the heat and begin to see the light."

###

Law Enforcement Leaders For Coleman

4914 Fitzhugh Avenue, P. O. Box 17558
Richmond, Virginia 23226
804/358-1989

September 13, 1989

Dear Friend of Law Enforcement:

Would you vote for a candidate for Governor who cast the only vote in the Virginia Senate against the law that made the killing of a police officer an offense punishable by death?

Would you support a candidate for Governor who voted against making it a felony to point a firearm at a law enforcement officer while trying to escape or prevent arrest?

And how would you react if you knew that the candidate for Governor who cast that vote justified it by saying that he feared such a law might provoke the police to commit murder?

Surprised to learn that there might be such a candidate running for Governor . . . of Virginia . . . this year? Don't be. There's more.

What would you think about a candidate for Governor who cast one of only two votes in the Virginia Senate against reinstating the death penalty in Virginia after the Supreme Court ruled that capital punishment was constitutional?

What would you think about a candidate for Governor who cast one of the few votes against imposing the death penalty for multiple homicide offenses? How could anyone oppose capital punishment for mass murderers?

You and I regard the death penalty as an essential tool in the fight against crime. But there is a candidate for Governor who has said that capital punishment does not deter crime. Would you support someone who felt that way?

What would you think of a candidate for Governor who criticized the conduct of our State Police in the coalfields of Southwest Virginia by suggesting that they were using excessive force?

And what would you think about a candidate for Governor who hired a former lawyer for the American Civil Liberties Union as his chief policy advisor?

Paid for by Coleman For Governor

This candidate for Governor wants to abolish the position of Secretary of Public Safety so that he and his political aides can exercise day-to-day control over the Virginia State Police. Think of that for a moment.

What if he put that former ACLU lawyer in charge of overseeing the State Police? Or one of his other ultra-liberal political advisors? What if that crucial assignment went to his campaign manager, who worked in the Dukakis for President campaign? Do you remember Michael Dukakis's record on law enforcement?

If you knew that this same candidate for Governor cast the only vote in the Virginia Senate against mandatory sentences for those who use firearms in the commission of a felony, would that affect your vote in the November election?

What if you knew that he was among a tiny handful of senators who voted against imposing a 10-year minimum mandatory sentence for a second conviction for armed robbery?

What if you knew that he was the only senator to vote against mandatory sentences for habitual offenders?

Or if you knew that he voted against repealing Virginia's early release law?

What if you knew that he was one of only three senators who voted against a mandatory 30-day driver's license suspension for persons convicted of drunk driving?

Well, if any of these things matter to you, you are not alone. Together, those of us signing this letter have more than 250 years of experience in law enforcement.

Every one of these facts described above is true of Douglas Wilder. Every one. But, sadly, too many law enforcement professionals around Virginia do not know his record. A handful are even supporting him in this race for Governor.

His campaign rhetoric is reassuring, but the record is Wilder!

That is why we are writing to you today. There is one candidate for Governor -- only one -- who has consistently supported stronger laws against crime. His name is Marshall Coleman.

The blame-the-police-first candidate, Mr. Wilder, cast the only Senate vote in 1977 against the death penalty for the killing of a law enforcement officer in the performance of his duties.

But Marshall Coleman co-sponsored the death penalty for murder of a police officer or prison guard in 1973, during his very first term in the General Assembly. And

Law Enforcement Leaders For Coleman

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September 13, 1989
For Immediate Release
Contact: Bruce Hildebrand
Jay Timmons

CHIEF DULING, BIPARTISAN LAW ENFORCEMENT LEADERS BLAST WILDER RECORD

RICHMOND - Saying they are determined to avoid a repeat of 1985, when Douglas Wilder was not held accountable for his long record of opposition to stronger law enforcement in Virginia, a bipartisan group of law enforcement leaders today released a lengthy letter which they are sending to police officers throughout Virginia. The letter details more than a dozen Wilder votes and actions against key anti-crime measures, including opposition to the death penalty, mandatory sentences for using guns in crimes, and stiff penalties for drunk drivers.

Eighteen current and former law enforcement officials signed the letter, including two prominent leaders from Wilder's home city and the sheriffs of Virginia's two largest counties. Signers include:

Colonel Frank S. Duling, Former Richmond Police Chief and Past President of the Virginia F.O.P.
James H. Young, Former Democratic Sheriff of Richmond and Past President of the National Sheriff's Association
Wayne Huggins, Sheriff of Fairfax County
Don Boswell, Sheriff of Henrico County
James Gilmore, Commonwealth's Attorney of Henrico County
Bruce Morris, Commonwealth's Attorney of Harrisonburg and Rockingham County
Robin Stanaway, Sheriff of Gloucester County
William Morris, Independent Sheriff of Greene County
Terry Kilgore, Commonwealth's Attorney of Scott County
Wayne Pike, Sheriff of Wythe County
Herbert McKnight, Sheriff of Grayson County
R.V. Chadwell, Sheriff of Lee County
Robert Maxey, Jr., Independent Sheriff of Campbell County
George Bailey, Former Independent Sheriff of Albemarle County

Paid for by Coleman For Governor

Charles Sturdivant, Sheriff of Frederick County
Everett B. Obenshain, Jr., Sheriff of the City of Salem
Dick Carrico, Sheriff of Carroll County and the City of Galax
W.E. Osborne, Sheriff of Tazewell County

Huggins said law enforcement leaders support Coleman because "no issue in the race for Governor is more important than the issue of who can be trusted to lead a real war on drugs and crime as Governor. In assessing this, we have only two key guides--the candidates' records and their platforms."

The Fairfax Sheriff also pointed to a recent deception issued by Mr. Wilder. "He wrote to the Fraternal Order of Police claiming to have supported legislation to make the killing of a police office a capital offense in 1983. I will say this for him--he has a lot of nerve. The truth is, that law was already on the books in 1983, and it was on the books because every member of the Virginia except Mr. Wilder voted for it when it was passed in 1977. The 1983 law did nothing more than change a code section number, and it passed by unanimous consent in a block with more than 30 other non-controversial housekeeping bills.

"If Mr. Wilder had any real respect or regard for law enforcement officers," continued Huggins, "he would not insult their intelligence with outrageously false claims like that. But then, we know from Chuck Robb that Mr. Wilder has a habit of not telling the truth."

The letter from the law enforment leaders is attached.

The law enforcement leaders praise Coleman's record in the letter: "There is one candidate for Governor--only one--who has consistently supported stronger laws against crime. His name is Marshall Coleman." The letter points to Coleman's cosponsorship of the death penalty for murder of a police officer or prison guard in 1973, during his first term in the General Assembly.

Several law enforcement leaders will join Coleman tomorrow for a flying tour of the state with stops in Norfolk, Danville, Bristol and Roanoke. Coleman, the state's former state Attorney General, will unveil his plan to "make 20 years mean 20 years in Virginia" by abolishing parole and adopting new prison construction funding methods.

###

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September 13, 1989

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Paid for by Coleman For Governor

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But Marshall Coleman co-sponsored the death penalty for murder of a police officer or prison guard in 1973, during his very first term in the General Assembly. And

he voted for the legislation when it came up again in 1977, after the Supreme Court ruled the previous year that capital punishment was constitutionally permissible.

As Attorney General, Marshall Coleman's office successfully defended the death penalty when criminal defendants attacked it in federal court.

When a lenient judge released some of the worst drug smugglers ever apprehended and convicted in Virginia, Attorney General Coleman went all the way to the Supreme Court to have them returned to prison.

Marshall Coleman has also stood up for fair compensation for those involved in law enforcement. He believes that in order to achieve the necessary improvement and enhancement of law enforcement, we must ensure a fairly and competitively paid, professional work force.

Most important, Marshall Coleman has pledged to make the war on drugs and drug-related crime his Number One priority as Governor.

He wants to give law enforcement the tools we need to combat gun-wielding drug criminals. Stiff mandatory sentences for use of firearms in the commission of drug felonies. Instantaneous criminal record checks before firearm purchases. Especially severe mandatory penalties for unlawful possession of automatic weapons and semi-automatic weapons that have been modified to function automatically. A well-equipped, state-of-the-art State Police Anti-Drug Strike Force to pursue drug criminals throughout Virginia.

Marshall Coleman also understands the need to hit drug profiteers where it hurts most -- in their wallets. He has proposed creation of a Drug Enforcement Unit in the Attorney General's office to assist local prosecutors in drug profit and asset seizure cases. And he has called for a tough new asset forfeiture law that will shift the burden to the drug traffickers to prove that their assets are not drug-related and therefore not subject to seizure.

For drug kingpins, Marshall Coleman supports the death penalty. And he favors mandatory sentences without parole for all drug distribution offenses.

Marshall Coleman has proposed the most aggressive plan in the country for combatting drug use. Instead of filling up our already overcrowded jails with drug users, he wants to fine them -- $5,000 for marijuana; $10,000 for controlled substances -- and make them pay for our war on drugs. Community service, loss of driver's license, and mandatory treatment and follow-up drug testing are all part of the Coleman plan to reduce the demand for drugs by targeting drug users.

Marshall Coleman is ready to lead us in an all-out war on drugs. And his plan has been praised by President George Bush, who says Virginia's election will help determine whether the Nation is ready to get serious about fighting drugs.

What difference will the outcome of this election make in the war on drugs? A tremendous difference.

You have read some of the shocking things from the Wilder voting record on law enforcement. His current platform is hardly better.

Wilder does not favor mandatory sentences for drug dealers. He proposes no new penalties for drug users. He opposes boot camps for youthful offenders. He wants to keep Virginia's current parole laws in place. He proposes no new tools for seizing the drug dealers' profits. He does not propose any new laws against drug criminals who use firearms.

In short, Wilder has rejected most of the strong weapons law enforcement needs to wage war on drug criminals in Virginia.

Douglas Wilder is in the far left wing of the Democratic Party, and he has the voting record to prove it. He will say anything to get elected Governor; he will even talk tough about crime. But when he has had to cast votes and take a stand, he has stood against stronger law enforcement again and again and again.

Some Democrats may be pulled toward Douglas Wilder by talk of party loyalty. They shouldn't be.

When a moderate Democrat -- Owen Pickett -- ran for the Senate in 1982, Wilder said he was "too conservative", refused to support him, and threatened to run as an independent if Pickett did not withdraw from the race. Where was Douglas Wilder's party loyalty then?

When Chuck Robb tried to move the Democratic Party on the national level back toward the moderate center, Douglas Wilder denounced that effort as "divisive" and "demeaning." He attacked Chuck Robb behind the scenes again and again until Robb finally wrote him two long letters accusing him of "deliberate distortions and untruths." Where was Douglas Wilder's loyalty to the Governor who helped get him elected to statewide office?

But even if Wilder had been a loyal Democrat, wouldn't the safety of our law enforcement officers be more important than party loyalty? Isn't the fight against crime and drugs more important? Will our consciences really permit us to support a candidate with a voting record like Douglas Wilder's?

This election is about the future. And our future will be threatened by the liberal philosophy of Douglas Wilder if he is our next Governor.

Where was Douglas Wilder when law enforcement needed him? He was voting against legislation to protect police officers because, in his own words, he feared the law might provoke the police to commit murder.

Do the right thing. Join with us. Help us elect a Governor who will stand with law enforcement -- a Governor who will lead the fight against drugs and violence -- Governor Marshall Coleman.

Please return the enclosed card today indicating your support. Together, we will make a difference in this important election.

Sincerely,

Colonel Frank S. Duling
Former Police Chief
City of Richmond, Virginia
Past President,
Virginia Fraternal Order of Police

The Honorable James H. Young
Former Democratic Sheriff
City of Richmond, Virginia
Past President,
National Sheriffs Association

The Honorable Wayne Huggins
Sheriff, Fairfax County

The Honorable Don Boswell
Sheriff, Henrico County

The Honorable James Gilmore
Commonwealth's Attorney
Henrico County

The Honorable Bruce Morris
Commonwealth's Attorney
Rockingham County/Harrisonburg

The Honorable Robin Stanaway
Sheriff, Gloucester County

The Honorable William Morris
Sheriff, Greene County

The Honorable Terry Kilgore
Commonwealth's Attorney
Scott County

The Honorable Wayne Pike
Sheriff, County of Wythe

The Honorable Herbert McKnight
Sheriff, Grayson County

The Honorable R.V. Chadwell
Sheriff, Lee County

The Honorable Robert Maxey, Jr.
Sheriff, Campbell County

The Honorable George Bailey
Former Sheriff, Albemarle County

The Honorable Charles Sturdivant
Sheriff, Frederick County

The Hon. Everett B. Obenshain, Jr.
Sheriff, City of Salem

The Honorable Dick Carrico
Sheriff, Carroll County/City of Galax

The Honorable W.E. Osborne
Sheriff, Tazewell County

Coleman For Governor

4914 Fitzhugh Avenue, P.O. Box 17558
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804/358-1989

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

September 14, 1989
Contact: Bruce Hildebrand
Jay Timmons

COLEMAN TO WILDER: TELL THE TRUTH, FOR A CHANGE

Former Attorney General J. Marshall Coleman today issued the following statement regarding Douglas Wilder's negative advertisement:

"Douglas Wilder has tried and failed in his effort to deceive members of the news media about his record on the death penalty, so now he is taking his campaign of disinformation to the airwaves. He should just tell the truth, for a change.

Mr. Wilder has a record. We have discussed it honestly, and we will continue to do so. It is his record, and if he finds discussion of it embarrassing or politically damaging, so be it. The people of Virginia have a right to know the truth about Douglas Wilder.

Despite all of the false, deceptive and contradictory things that my opponent has said recently about his stand on the death penalty, the simple facts are well documented and, now, well known. Mr. Wilder did vote against the law that made the killing of a police officer a death penalty offense in Virginia. He did so after any lingering doubt about the constitutionality of capital punishment had been removed. And he continued to vote against every substantive death penalty proposal until he switched his position during his bid for statewide office in 1985. Mr. Wilder repeatedly has denied each one of these facts in a cynical effort to hide the truth from the people of Virginia.

The facts have been placed before Virginians not only by my campaign, but in a series of recent news reports. According to one report, Mr. Wilder yesterday "acknowledged opposing the death penalty even after it was found constitutional by the

Paid for by Coleman For Governor

Supreme Court by the Supreme Court in 1976."[1] Yet, as recently as a television interview aired last Sunday, Mr. Wilder vehemently asserted just the opposite.[2]

Other news reports today noted that Mr. Wilder's claim to have voted for the death penalty in 1979 and 1983 was unsupportable. The votes in those years "were on non-controversial, technical bills that had little if any substantive effect on the death penalty law. The records indicate that Wilder did not vote for any substantive expansion of the death penalty until 1985, when he was running for lieutenant governor."[3] In 1980 and in 1981, Wilder voted against legislation to apply the death penalty to multiple homicide cases.[4]

Similarly, Mr. Wilder's ad men are on the airwaves saying that their candidate supports mandatory sentences for drug dealers. Yet, his spokeswoman is unable to cite a single time that Mr. Wilder has proposed or stated support for mandatory sentences for drug dealers.[5] At our first debate, on July 15, I challenged Mr. Wilder on that very issue, pointing out our differing stands both on mandatory sentences for dealers and making drug users pay large fines. He offered no rebuttal then nor at any time since, nor is it mentioned in the 15-point drug plan he issued in July of this year. His sudden change of position on these major issues for advertising purposes says much about the depth of his conviction on law enforcement and drug issues.

It is time for the deceit and deception to stop. My opponent has a record, and he must answer for it. It is that simple. The louder his advertisements scream, the more evident it is that the truth hurts.

---

[1]Richmond Times-Dispatch, September 14, 1989.

[2]WTVR-TV "Newsmakers" broadcast, September 3, 1989 (Wilder: "I have made no modifications." Question: "Your position on capital punishment has changed, has it not? Wilder: No, to the contrary. For seven straight years I voted against capital punishment as long as it was unconstitutional. Seven straight years. But in 1977 I supported it. In 1979 I supported it. In 1985 I supported it. In 1983 I supported it. Now, my question at that time was on constitutionality. I have supported it since it has been declared constitutional. (emphasis added)."

[3]Norfolk Virginian-Pilot, September 14, 1989.

[4]Norfolk Virginian-Pilot, September 14, 1989.

[5]See Richmond News Leader, September 13, 1989, p. 7 (home edition) ("Wilder's press secretary acknowledged that [Wilder] has made no proposals to toughen sentences on dealers or impose penalties on drug users.").

Coleman For Governor

4914 Fitzhugh Avenue, P.O. Box 17558
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804/358-1989

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE
September 11, 1989
Dennis Peterson, Communications Director
Contact: Bruce Hildebrand * Jay Timmons

COLEMAN TARGETS DRUG CRIMINALS' USE OF ADVANCED WEAPONRY; SAYS WILDER RECORD SHOWS INSENSITIVITY TO POLICE SAFETY

RICHMOND - Former Attorney General J. Marshall Coleman today called for stiff new mandatory penalties for use of automatic and semi-automatic weapons by drug criminals. At news conferences in Richmond and Fairfax, the GOP nominee spelled out proposals for dramatically increasing existing mandatory sentences, adding drug offenses to the list of crimes for which use of a firearm is specially punished, and imposing severe minimum penalties for use of automatic or modified semi-automatic weapons.

Coleman also blasted Lieutenant Governor Douglas Wilder for opposing mandatory sentences for use of a firearm in the commission of a felony while a state senator. Wilder was the only state senator to oppose adoption of the mandatory sentences in Virginia, and he also voted against making it a felony to point a gun at a police officer while attempting to avoid arrest.

According to the Republican candidate, Wilder's "blame-the-police-first philosophy" guided those votes and also was reflected in the Democrat's vote against the death penalty for the killing of a law enforcement officer.

The text of Coleman's remarks follows:

"One of the gravest threats to public safety, and especially to our law enforcement officers as they wage war on drugs today, is the proliferation of automatic and semi-automatic weapons in the hands of criminals.

"Our rising urban and suburban murder rates are chiefly the result of an exceedingly brutal and violent drug trade. Those whose task it is to maintain law and order now face drug criminals armed with the most advanced firepower that illegal drug profits can buy.

Instantaneous Criminal Record Checks

"Last session, the General Assembly passed legislation, which I supported, requiring instantaneous criminal record checks for firearm purchases. The object was to keep guns

out of the hands of criminals, and the law's final version was the product of a broad consensus that developed between legislators who favor restrictions on the ownership of guns and those who do not. The Virginia statute as finally passed had the support, or at least the acquiescence of, gun control groups and of groups that champion the constitutional right of law-abiding citizens to keep and bear arms.

"As I indicated during the primary campaign, I regard a nationwide program of instantaneous record checks as desirable, and as Governor, I intend to work with the Bush Administration and Congressional leaders in support of such measures.

Punishing Gun-Wielding Drug Criminals

"But, ultimately, the answer to the criminal use of guns is not control of guns; it is control of gun-wielding criminals. And we are not doing enough in Virginia today to deter and punish the use of firearms by those who commit serious crimes.

"Of greatest concern is the fact that our mandatory sentencing laws in Virginia currently do not specifically address the use of firearms -- especially the highly destructive automatic and semi-automatic firearms -- in drug-related felonies. Mandatory sentences for the use of a firearm in the commission of crime apply only to the felonies of murder, rape, robbery, malicious wounding, burglary and abduction. There are no mandatory sentences in Virginia for use of a firearm in the commission of a drug distribution or other drug-related felony. And that must change.

"Moreover, even for the crimes to which the law now applies, the existing mandatory sentence -- two years -- is inadequate to deter most violent criminals and drug traffickers. The illegal profits are high, and the risks of apprehension and conviction are low. A drug dealer or smuggler raking in thousands of dollars every week will view the slim possibility of a two-year stint for a firearms offense as little more than a minimal occupational hazard. This also must change.

"Finally, there is the problem of our weak laws against automatic weapons, and against semi-automatic weapons that are modified to make them function as automatics. There are no minimum mandatory penalties in Virginia for possession of an automatic weapon or of a semi-automatic modified to make it automatic. This, too, must change.

"It is essential for us to send a message to the gun-wielding drug criminals that we intend to recapture our streets and make them safe again. The violent drug merchants need to understand that if they bring their poison and their high-powered weapons to Virginia, they had better be prepared to sit in a cell until their hair turns gray -- very gray.

Tough Mandatory Sentences

"To accomplish this, I am proposing today the following measures to deter the criminal use of firearms, particularly the use by drug criminals of automatic and semi-automatic weapons:

1. LONGER MANDATORY SENTENCES. An increase in the minimum mandatory sentence for use or display of any firearm in the commission of the specified felonies from two years to five years; and for a second offense, an increase from four to ten years;

2. DRUG-RELATED FELONIES. Addition of drug distribution and other drug-related felonies to the list of crimes to which the new mandatory five-year sentence for the use or display of a firearm will apply;

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"These tough sentences -- which cannot be suspended and will not be subject to probation or parole -- will help deter the use of deadly weapons by drug criminals in Virginia. They are an essential element of my overall anti-drug strategy for the Commonwealth. We can no longer sit back while drug traffickers stalk the streets spraying rounds of gunfire at their rivals and endangering the lives of law enforcement officers and thousands of innocent citizens.

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"Unfortunately, my opponent has been a part of this problem more often than he has been a part of any solution.

"In 1976, he was the only member of the Virginia Senate to vote against the law that imposed a one year minimum mandatory sentence for use of a firearm in the commission of a felony. He owes the people of Virginia an explanation for that vote.

"In 1982, he was one of only five members of the Virginia Senate to vote against increasing that minimum mandatory sentence to three years. He sided with those liberal senators who wanted to keep the mandatory sentences for criminal use of a firearms as short as possible, and he owes the people of Virginia an explanation for that vote, too.

"Time and time again, my opponent's votes have reflected his liberal stance on law enforcement. He talks during the campaign season about the problem of guns in the streets, but when he had the chance to do something about it, he was nowhere to be found.

"Gun-wielding criminals, as I have said, are a threat to our police officers. But my opponent and his ACLU allies seem to view our police officers more often as the threat.

"Doug Wilder's blame-the-police-first approach was evident when he was called upon to vote on a law making it a felony to point a gun at a police officer while attempting to escape or prevent arrest. Thirty-four members of the Senate voted to give our police officers that protection, but not Senator Wilder. And when asked why, he said he feared that such a law might provoke policemen to commit murder. That's his blame-the-police-first philosophy, and it is not the philosophy to lead a war on drugs and violent crime.

"We have seen that same philosophy in this campaign when he criticized the State Police for using excessive force in the coalfields, where they were and are enforcing the Right to Work Law under Governor Baliles' direction.

"And we saw it in 1977, when he was the only senator to vote against the death penalty for those who murder police officers.

"My opponent has been busily reversing his stands on law enforcement issues to help his chances for election. But Virginians will reject the blame-the-police-first philosophy -- no matter how cleverly it is packaged.

"The proposals that I have outlined today will help win the war in our streets by significantly raising the risk for those criminals who use guns. I look forward to presenting these proposals to the General Assembly in January. If the people of Virginia will signal their support for strong measures such as these with their votes this November, the members of the Legislature will feel the heat and begin to see the light."

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Coleman For Governor

4914 Fitzhugh Avenue, P.O. Box 17558
Richmond, Virginia 23226
804/358-1989

Statement of J. Marshall Coleman

On Combatting Drug Use in Virginia:

Fighting the Drug War to Win

April 20, 1989

The proposal I am offering today will test how serious Virginians are about combatting drugs and the rising tide of drug-related crime and violence all around us.

I am calling for stiff, new, mandatory sanctions for drug use in Virginia -- a program that will make this Commonwealth a national leader and a national example in the war on drugs.

Where drugs are concerned, Virginia will no longer be "user friendly."

Let me first put today's proposals in context.

I began this campaign by calling for an all-out assault on drugs and drug-related crime. I set forth -- and you have in the materials we have provided today -- a detailed set of proposals for attacking this problem on all levels: education, treatment, and law enforcement.

I have made it clear that waging a real war on drugs will be the central goal of a Coleman administration. I want to work with families, communities, churches, teachers and school administrators, civic and business organizations, and our dedicated law

Paid for by Coleman For Governor

enforcement and medical professionals to retake Virginia from the drug merchants inch by inch, home by home, school by school, neighborhood by neighborhood, community by community. That's the only way to fight a real war and make the Commonwealth a nationally recognized and respected Drug-Free Zone.

I have called for Virginia to have the strongest drug laws in the country so that we send a clear message to those who are thinking of peddling their poison here. For those who engage in the illegal drug trade, I have proposed stiff, mandatory prison sentences without parole. For the drug kingpins, I want the death penalty.

And to enforce these laws and better protect our citizens, I have called for the formation of a State Police Narcotics Strike Force and the hiring and special training of 200 new State Troopers. Remarkably, we have fewer State Troopers today than we had when John Dalton and I left office.

To help pay for these initiatives, I have proposed an aggressive drug profit and asset forfeiture program, modeled on the very successful federal experience. I want to turn the drug profits against the profiteers in Virginia.

It is clear, however, that we will not win the war on drugs by battling the drug dealers alone. Those who use drugs in Virginia are collaborating with our enemy. Drug users are the reason drug dealers exist. Their demand for drugs is the reason the increasingly menacing drug trade exists. And it is time we made them accept responsibility for their actions.

We've been paying for the problems drug users have been causing. Now it's time to make them pay.

The drug crisis is not a law enforcement crisis. It is a moral crisis. Harvard's renowned Professor James Q. Wilson put it succinctly: "[D]rug use is wrong because it is immoral, and it is immoral because it enslaves the mind and destroys the soul."

Some say morality cannot be legislated, and in many cases that perhaps is true. But law must reflect the moral consensus in our society. And, in setting forth this proposal today, I intend to test whether a consensus exists among Virginians that drug use is wrong and unacceptable conduct. If, as I believe, that is the view of the vast majority of Virginians, then it is time for our laws to reflect that moral consensus.

Those who choose to ignore the impact of their drug use on themselves cannot remain oblivious to its consequences for the rest of us.

Officer Hill of the Alexandria Police, the latest Virginia law enforcement officer to give up his life in the drug war, died fighting an enemy that is in our midst because of the drug users.

Young people like Rakie Cloyd, age 17, are homicide statistics in the City of Richmond and elsewhere because, in getting drugs to the users in Virginia, the traffickers know that juvenile drug couriers, enforcers and hit men can evade the adult criminal laws.

These are the real-world consequences of drug use -- innocent men, women and children being robbed, injured and killed. A Chamber of Commerce report released yesterday showed that 70% of all violent crime in Richmond is drug-related. And that phenomenon is not limited to the inner cities. In just the last year alone, the murder rate rose 20% in Virginia's largest suburban counties.

It is also clear that drug users commit other crimes. A recent federal study found that 60% of all incarcerated juveniles had been regular drug users. Last summer, the Department of Justice reported that nearly half of all state prison inmates surveyed had used drugs on a daily or near-daily basis within a month before they were incarcerated.

The great myth is that drugs are primarily a problem in the lower economic strata of society. But the infamous drug parties in Virginia Beach involved doctors, lawyers, engineers, and small business owners. In Fredericksburg, the police chief said just last week that the drug problem in his city is mainly among people who wear coats and ties and go to work everyday. In affluent Fairfax, 1 out of 11 high school seniors admitted to having use hallucinogenic drugs, such as LSD and PCP. The newspapers throughout Virginia daily carry reports of prominent local citizens involved in cocaine rings, selling to their friends, neighbors, professional and business associates.

In the last year for which data is available, 1983, the cost of drug use in Virginia, in terms of public and private medical costs, lost productivity, treatment and support expense -- not even including the cost of drug-related law enforcement -- was estimated to be $4.3 billion. That amount was equivalent to approximately one-half of our entire annual state budget. All the evidence suggests that the problem has gotten dramatically worse, not better, in the last five years. And, as a result, each of us is paying for the drug epidemic through ever-increasing taxes, medical bills and insurance rates.

I could go on and on citing evidence of the seriousness of the drug use problem in Virginia. It is everywhere.

I think it is time we made those who use drugs pay for the misery, death, destruction and waste they cause. We need to confront them, just as the widow of veteran DEA agent Everett Hatcher did at her husband's wake, when she turned to the casual drug users among her middle-class friends and said, "Who really killed Everett Hatcher? You are the ultimate guilty parties."

At a recent seminar in Roanoke, Sgt. David Clayton summarized the drug problem simply: "When the demand drys up, the supply will dry up."

I intend to mount an assault on the demand for drugs -- the use of drugs -- in Virginia.

On the day I take office as Governor, I will send to the General Assembly legislation imposing the following penalties for drug possession in addition to those penalties currently on the books:

1. **MANDATORY FINES -- For possession of marijuana in any quantity, a minimum mandatory fine of $5,000. For possession of any controlled substance, including cocaine, LSD, PCP, and heroin, a minimum mandatory fine of $10,000.**

Currently, judges in Virginia rarely impose any significant penalty for a first or second drug possession conviction, and first offenses are regularly expunged from one's criminal record. That must stop. If drug use is wrong and not to be tolerated in Virginia, our judges must be compelled to stop tolerating it. We must make it clear that if you use drugs in Virginia, you are going to pay -- no excuses, no exceptions.

2. **MANDATORY COMMUNITY SERVICE -- As an alternative to the minimum mandatory fines, or in addition thereto, offenders will be compelled to perform a**

minimum of 300 hours of supervised community service.

For the businessmen and doctors and lawyers who cavalierly use drugs, picking up trash along the highway in a shirt that says "Drug Offender" every weekend for six months may help them think twice before they do it again. Other offenders who cannot pay in fines can pay by giving their time. The point is, every drug user in Virginia is going to pay.

3. SHOCK INCARCERATION -- **For certain qualifying offenders, successful completion of a shock incarceration program will be available as alternative punishment.**

Shock incarceration can help provide young people with the work ethic and greater self-esteem. On Tuesday, I presented my proposal to the Virginia Crime Commission, and I am pleased to report it was well received.

4. LOSS OF DRIVING PRIVILEGES -- **For every drug possession offense, there will be a mandatory loss of driving privileges for a period of one year.**

Exemptions will be made only to permit the offender to drive from home to work or school and back, or in case of a medical emergency, and only upon a finding by the court that the offender would not, in driving, pose a threat to the safety of others.

5. MANDATORY TESTING AND TREATMENT -- **For a period of one year, every drug offender will be required to participate in a drug treatment program, with follow-up periodic and random testing to ensure that they remain drug-free.**

6. PUBLIC POSTING -- **For a period of one year, the names of convicted drug offenders will be posted publicly on a weekly basis in each offender's local newspaper.**

7. MANDATORY INCARCERATION OF REPEAT OFFENDERS -- For each subsequent drug offense, there will be a minimum mandatory jail or electronic incarceration term. For marijuana, the minimum time to be actually served will be six months. For every controlled substance, the minimum time to be actually served will be one year.

8. CITIZEN ENFORCEMENT ASSISTANCE -- A reward program will be established modeled on the Crime Solvers program, to encourage reporting of drug possession offenses.

Citizen involvement and support will help relieve the need for the commitment of vast public resources to the enforcement of these drug laws.

9. DRUG-FREE VIRGINIA FUND -- The fines paid by drug possession offenders, like confiscated dealer profits and assets, will be paid into a Drug-Free Virginia Fund for use in anti-drug enforcement, education and treatment.

I will seek legislative and voter support for a constitutional amendment to funnel the fines and profits paid by drug users and dealers back into the war on drugs. We face a serious prison and jail crowding problem in Virginia already, and if we impose the mandatory sentences I favor for drug dealers, that situation will get worse, not better. We must construct new prisons and jails to address that need.

But as for the drug users, imposing fines and community service as primary sanctions will require them to pay us and help us fund the drug war, rather than having taxpayers pay still more to incarcerate them. My approach is a sound one that combines strong deterrence of drug use with a realistic approach to the problems of prison crowding

and anti-drug funding.

10. FAIR WARNING -- I will ask the General Assembly to enact these measures in January 1990 and make them become effective on July 1, 1990. The intervening period will be used to conduct an intensive public education and awareness campaign to put drug users on notice.

My view is that drug users must be responsible for their actions, and so long as they have fair warning of the change in how we look at drug possession in Virginia, they have no room to complain when the severe sanctions are imposed. As Governor, I will use the period between enactment and implementation of this program to put Virginians on notice. I will have state and local law enforcement officers go into the schools and deliver the message. I will ask every business in Virginia to include a notice with the payroll check. I will ask for public service announcements in the media. And I will use my office as a "bully pulpit".

The message will be this: "We have paid long enough for the problems you drug users cause. Now, we are going to make you pay. Starting July 1, Virginia is going to change, and you better be ready to change with it. If you need help, ask for it. If you have a medical problem, check into a treatment center. But starting July 1, we are going to hold you responsible for the harm and expense you cause and the misery your self-indulgence inflicts on your fellow Virginians."

(Smith/Blessey)
Draft One
September 25, 1989
VIRGINIA

PRESIDENTIAL REMARKS: COLEMAN FUNDRAISER
MCLEAN, VIRGINIA
WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 4, 1989

Senator Warner, Outstanding members of the Virginia Congressional Delegation -- __. Mr. __ and other great Virginia Republican leaders.

((Let me say that when I first heard that I was invited to a dinner that cost $25,000 a plate, I thought I was eating with Malcolm Forbes.)) ((PAUSE))

((But then I got the word. Found out you were paying $25,000 a plate not to see me eat -- but to hear me speak. And I was sort of flattered. Until Barbara put things in perspective. "Just think," she said, "how much they'd pay if you promised not to speak.")) ((PAUSE))

((Well, I do promise not to speak too long tonight. After all, your dinner is waiting. And there's another factor. I appeared recently at a New Jersey fundraiser for my friend Jim Courter. I don't want to spread my charisma too thin.)) ((PAUSE))

But let me take a few moments to say several things. First, I am delighted, as always, to be in America's most historic State. The Commonwealth of conscience and common sense. The Mother of Presidents. And if I could add this personal note: Virginia did its part in 1988.

Second, I w nd. Long-time friend. Like th a man of promise and principle. tion of Marshall Coleman as Gover or the Old Dominion.

"extremism" is a word Wilder is using To describe Coleman in campaign ads.

It will be tion is among the most crucial in cides will send a clarion call to

This electi a chooses moderation, or extremism. And whether it chooses a man of principle -- or one who changes his principles.

This election will decide whether Virginia chooses fiscal sanity -- or the "Tax and spend" policies of trial and error -- and error again.

This election will decide whether Virginia wins its war on crime and drugs. Or whether the Statehouse is captured by ultra-liberal policies which blame everyone but the criminal.

Well, I know Virginia. Admire it. Virginia is for lovers -- those who love respect for law, self-reliance, and opportunity for all. And tonight, I make this prediction: On November 7, America is going to love what Virginia does.

Thirty-four days from now, Virginia is going to elect a Republican Governor who will be a watchdog for good government in Richmond. As will his two great running mates -- Eddy Dalton, as lieutenant governor. And State Senator Joe Benedetti, as

attorney general. Together, protecting the fairness of the reapportionment process. Vetoing liberal legislation.

Thirty-four days from now, Virginia is going to endorse the policies of Main Street -- and reject those who take a ~~turn~~ off that street -- a far left turn.

On November 7, Virginia is going to show that voters can be **hard on politicians who are soft on crime.** And tell the National Democratic Party and all America: "If there's one thing Virginia can do without, its 'Wilder' spending."

Now, Marshall Coleman's opponent is a decent man. A well-intentioned man. He just doesn't realize that the **Old Dominion doesn't need old ideas.**

On the one hand, Doug Wilder taxes. On the other hand, he spends. He'd like to do more -- but he's only got two hands.

Then we come to the area of crime, drugs, and punishment. And here, too, Marshall's opponent comes out of left field. Now, some have said Doug Wilder is naive about criminals. I would not make that charge. [PAUSE] . . . Of course, he does think the "Sudden death penalty" is when a football team goes to ~~overcome~~ and is called for clipping.

In 1977, when the Virginia Legislature
policemen to those crimes subject to the d
State Senator voted against it. **Marshall**

That same year, only two State Senato
legislation restoring capital punishment t
one was? That's right. **Marshall Coleman'**

↗ should this be "overtime"?

This man voted against denying parole to twice-convicted felons. And against repealing the law requiring early parole of prisoners left to serve. He voted against imposing a minimum 10-year sentence without parole for twice-convicted armed robbers. And -- incredibly -- he was the only legislator to oppose imposing mandatory sentences under the habitual offender law.

Now, in recent years Doug Wilder has tried to appear a mainstream Democratic -- and he might be in the mainstream [PAUSE] . . . of Georgetown or Harvard Yard. Consider his words of 1985: "I don't believe the death penalty is a deterrent to crime." Well, that's not good enough for Virginia. This great Commonwealth needs a Governor who understands its people and its values. And it's going to get him. Marshall, stand up [POINT TO COLEMAN]. You're looking at that Governor now.

You know, the writer __ once said, "Virginia combines the best attributes one seeks in a State." Well, Marshall Coleman combines the best attributes one seeks in a Governor.

He is, to begin, an experienced man. Marine. A Delegate and State Senator. Prosecutor and Attorney General. He's seen the thugs and con-artists. And permissive Judges letting crooks back on the street. And he has long advocated stiffer penalties for violent criminals, greater certainty in sentencing, and an end to easy parole and early release.

Then, Marshall Coleman is a no-nonsense man. And he has announced perhaps the most comprehensive plan for fighting drugs by a candidate for Governor anywhere in the country. Unlike his

opponent, he wants stiff mandatory sentences for drug distribution offenses. And the end of parole that lets hardened drug dealers prey on society. And he knows that currently in Virginia, a 20-year sentence for drug dealing can mean as little as 3 and 1/2 years in actual time served. Marshall Coleman has 20/20 vision. He wants to make 20 years mean 20 years.

I mentioned attributes. Marshall Coleman is also a man of mainstream moderation. He opposed the five major tax increases passed by his opponent's Administration. And he's pledged not to raise taxes as Governor. Want more evidence of moderation? Unlike his opponent, he would never appoint as chief issues advisor a lawyer for the Virginia ACLU.

Finally, Marshall Coleman is an honest man. No one has ever accused him of violating the State's conflict of interest laws. And a man, too, of compassion. Reaching out to all Virginians -- reaching out to black and other minority voters -- to help Virginia reach out to the future.

Four months ago, I addressed a Republican gathering in Richmond. And talked of how "every American, from Maine to Texas, looks to [illegible]acy."

Marshall kr[illegible] even in the cradle. He knows Virgini[illegible] Blue Ridge Parkway. And its historic[illegible]ount Vernon. He loves its beauty[illegible]ewater to the Shenandoah hills

Shenandoah

And most of all, he knows Virginians -- that unparalleled blend of civility, self-reliance, and faith in God that led John Adams to observe, "We all look to Virginia for examples."

Fellow Republicans, on November 7 America will again look to Virginia for examples. And it will find one in Marshall Coleman. For in a State whose people have been called "the quintessential Americans," he is perhaps the quintessential Virginian.

So let us help him. And his two great running mates. So that on Election Day, Virginia will vote for conviction and common sense. And remain what she has always been. Not merely the Mother of Presidents. In a real sense, as Jefferson said, "the mother of us all."

God bless you, God bless America, and let's make Marshall Coleman the next Governor of Virginia.

# # # #