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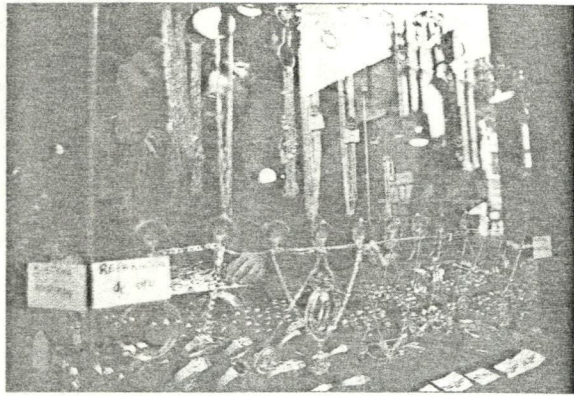
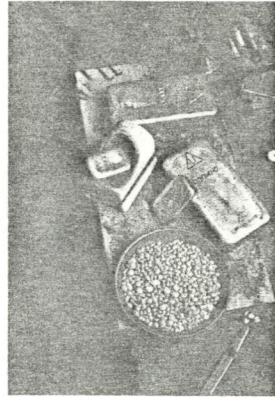
INTERNATIONAL JEWELRY CENTER

# GOLD, DRUGS AND CLEAN CASH

How the Colombian  
Cartel Laundered a  
Billion Dollars  
Through the  
Downtown Jewelry  
District



# GOLD, DRUGS AND



# CLEAN

# CASH

**Colombians Sent Tons of Dirty Cocaine Money to the Los Angeles Jewelry District. \$1.2 Billion Came Out Spotless.**

BY EVAN LOWELL MAXWELL

IN JANUARY, 1988, an employee of Loomis Armored Transport Co. was checking a nightly shipment from a United Parcel Service aircraft when he noticed a tear in one box. The shipping manifest said the box contained "gold scrap" being sent from a New York jewelry store to a firm called Ropex, a Los Angeles gold dealer. But the box's contents seemed lighter than gold would be, and when the Loomis employee looked at the parcel more closely he could see neatly bundled stacks of currency through the torn cardboard.

The Loomis employee was puzzled, so he called the shipper, who explained that the currency was being moved from the East Coast to Los Angeles to take advantage of better short-term interest rates in a local bank.

Loomis is a sophisticated international corporation that handles many exotic shipments, usually without asking too many questions. But Ropex's answer didn't make sense, particularly since it is easier, safer and faster to move money around the world by electronic means than by shipping boxes of cash.

Like all armored courier companies, Loomis tries to maintain close relationships with law-enforcement officials as well as with its clients. So the Loomis employee delivered the shipment—but he also called the FBI.

At almost the same time, a new account was opened at a Wells Fargo Bank

*With its air of intrigue and anonymity, the downtown jewelry mart became a base through which the Medellín cartel laundered more than \$1 billion.*

branch near downtown Los Angeles. It belonged to a gold brokerage firm called Andonian Brothers, which immediately began depositing large amounts of currency—millions of dollars a week.

In the past five years, both Congress and the Treasury Department have cracked down on currency transactions, making banks legally responsible for reporting large deposits to the Internal Revenue Service. The crackdown has been strict enough that Jack Kilhefner, the San Francisco-based senior vice president of Wells Fargo Bank, monitors currency deposits himself. Kilhefner says he spotted the activity in the new account within 45 days and ordered his security staff to investigate. When the deposits reached \$25 million in the first three months the account was open—unusually high, even for an international gold brokerage—Kilhefner told his chief of security to call the IRS.

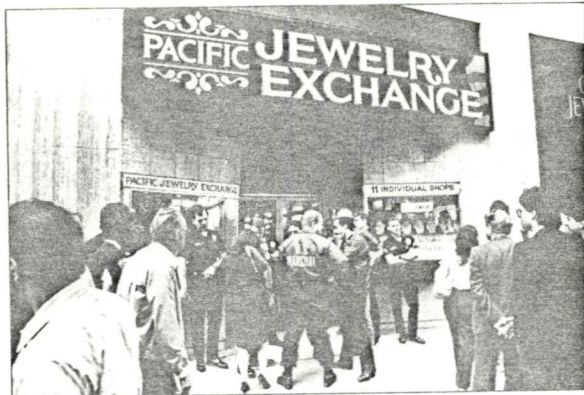
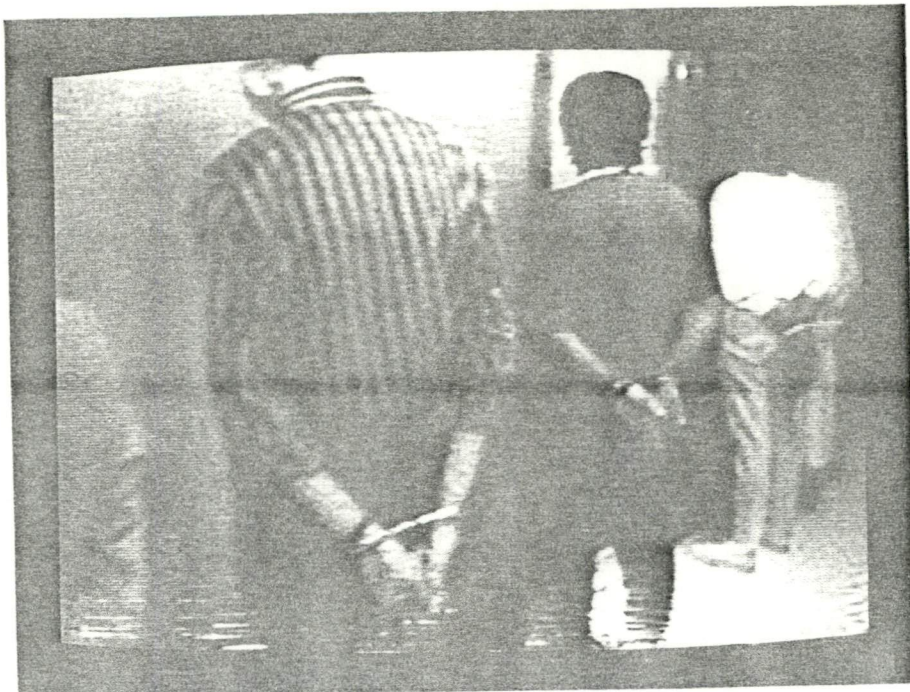
The Loomis and Wells Fargo tips involved different firms, but both of them pointed to one spot: the Los Angeles jewelry district downtown. During the next 13 months, the two bits of information led to an international investigation that uncovered a massive criminal conspiracy, a conspiracy that, ironically, had little to do with the diamonds and precious stones that fill the jewelry district. Its operation was so efficient, so lucrative, that it

was called “La Mina”—*the gold mine*—by the Colombian bosses who kept it working around the clock for three years, pulling out money by the millions. La Mina’s “gold” was currency—tons of it.

According to federal officials, between 1986 and 1989, La Mina laundered more than \$1.2 billion in cocaine profits for the leading members of the Medellín cocaine cartel, turning drug-tainted cash from the streets of New York, Miami, Houston, Phoenix and Los Angeles into pristine funds that they could draw from secret bank accounts. Richard Lind, chief of money-laundering investigations for the FBI, puts it simply. La Mina was, he says, “the biggest laundering operation we’ve ever seen.”

At the center of the operation, according to investigators, were the unprepossessing offices of Ropex and Andonian Brothers. The two businesses received literally millions of dollars a week from all over the country. In their back rooms, pallet-loads

*Novelist and journalist Evan Lowell Maxwell has written about crime in Southern California for 20 years.*



Above, two of the 35 people arrested when federal agents raided the Jewelry mart Feb. 22. Left, officials conduct a search of the Pacific Jewelry Exchange at 609 S. Hill St.

**H**ILL Street’s jewelry district is post-modern, polyglot, multicultural, international—like “Blade Runner”

of money were counted, stacked, banded and then deposited in local bank accounts. Bankers handling the deposits were always told that the currency represented profits from the sale of gold to investors and jewelry makers.

Once deposited, the currency turned into bits and bytes of electronic data that the launderers could transfer by wire all over the world, the money’s illicit origins fading with each transaction. (The law doesn’t require banks to report wire transfers of money.) According to investigative records, the hundreds of millions of dollars handled in the two Los Angeles offices were moved electronically to New York, then to Panama City and on to South America, where they were used to pay for coca paste, airplanes, political favors—all the things necessary to operate an international criminal conspiracy like the Medellín cartel.

“It was an amazing operation,” said one federal investigator involved in the case. “It taught me a whole lot I never knew about how money moves, how the world really works. La Mina literally dragged me into the 20th Century.”

without the acid rain. There is an air of intrigue and anonymity. People are discreet and wary. Armored cars make pickups and deliveries around the clock. Couriers hurry through the streets, clutching worn satchels and trundling catalogue cases that could contain anything from pot-metal pendants to priceless custom necklaces. People greet one another in many languages, but business transactions are conducted in soft English, deals are sealed with a handshake and million-dollar sales are made out of thin leather portfolios and scuffed shoulder bags.

An estimated 50,000 people make their living in the businesses that fill the 30 buildings on and near Hill Street that make up the jewelry district. It was a perfect cover for La Mina.

Ropex was housed in a high-security luxury suite at one of the district’s best addresses, the International Jewelry Center at 550 S. Hill St. The 16-story, gray marble and glass 550 Building, as it is called, looks out on Pershing Square.

Ropex occupied Suite 970, a choice location amid a mix of retail and wholesale jewelry operations. Like most of the suites, Ropex’s consisted of a display room and several workrooms behind blank walls. Its front doors were invariably locked.

The patriarch of Ropex was Wanis (Joseph) Koyomejian, 47, who oversaw the daily activities of a dozen employees,

many of them members of his immediate family.

The Andonian Brothers operation consisted of a showroom and several workrooms that took up most of the third floor of a building at 220 W. 5th St. The 220 Building is one of the original centers of the downtown jewelry trade, and today its lobby opens onto the dirty sidewalks of Broadway. Street hustlers and the homeless abound. Nearby, vendors hawk everything from junk jewelry to plastic shoes.

The Andonian brothers were recent immigrants from the Middle East. Both Nazareth and Vahe were born in Beirut and had fled the fighting in Lebanon in the early 1980s to settle with their families in Southern California. Koyomejian was a well-to-do Syrian-born Armenian who had come to the United States in 1980, part of a worldwide diaspora of Middle Easterners. Thousands of the immigrants ended up in Los Angeles, and thousands more wound up in Europe and Latin America.

Although neither the Koyomejians nor the Andonian families were thought to have a background in the jewelry business, both gravitated toward Hill Street. Armenians have long been prominent in the gold and custom jewelry business, and Hill Street offered many opportunities for immigrants, mostly at the entry level of the

jewelry trade, in the retail arcade booths that peddle gold chains, bracelets and rings. But finding acceptance in the trade is difficult: Newcomers face considerable resentment, even from old-line Armenians on Hill Street.

"They don't have the background in craftsmanship," says Gregory Mikaelian, president of the Wholesale Jewelers Assn. and a 36-year veteran of the jewelry district. "Their material is all mass-produced. Most of them are in it only to make a buck, not to make a contribution."

Mikaelian, himself an immigrant 40 years ago, says the "new Armenians" have a difficult time integrating with their new communities and tend to maintain strong ties among themselves. "They come from ghettos, in the Soviet Union, in Syria, in Lebanon, in Iran. They have lived, some of them, their whole lives without being able to speak Armenian in public. It is against the law in some countries. So it isn't a surprise these people distrust the police, the government, everybody."

This sense of distrust and insularity is nothing new among immigrants, but it seems to have been unusually strong among the new Armenians. Investigators say the individuals involved in La Mina maintained closer ties with some of their countrymen who'd emigrated to South America than they did with the Armenian

community in Los Angeles. Those old-country ties are believed to have been the basis of the network that became La Mina. They are almost certainly the way in which the money launderers of the Los Angeles jewelry district first came in contact with Eduardo Martinez.

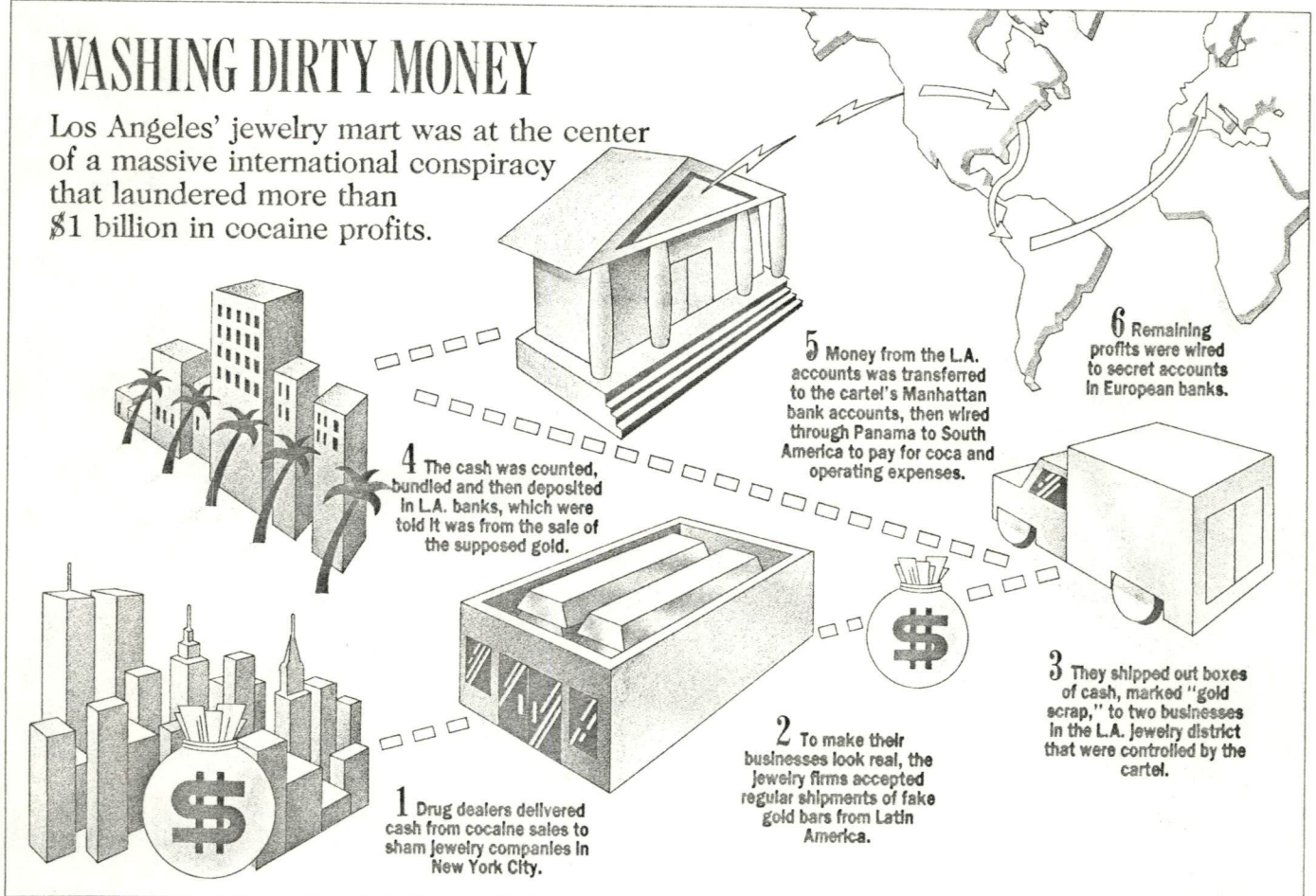
**E**DUARDO MARTINEZ ROMERO owns a ranch outside Medellin, Colombia, headquarters of the world cocaine trade. On the surface, he appears to be a polished international economist and businessman with an advanced degree in marketing, a pleasant smile and banking connections all over the world.

Court records present a different image. Federal officials say Martinez was the chief financial consultant to the Medellin cartel, the originator of schemes that laundered billions of coca dollars for Pablo Escobar Gaviria, Jorge Ochoa Vasquez, Jose Rodriguez Gacha and the rest of the cartel's upper echelon. Investigators believe that Martinez was the key contact between the cartels and La Mina.

Officials began hearing of the operation by name in October, 1987, when, according to federal court records filed in Atlanta, Martinez met on his ranch with an American dope smuggler and money launderer who wanted to renew his contacts—and

## WASHING DIRTY MONEY

Los Angeles' jewelry mart was at the center of a massive international conspiracy that laundered more than \$1 billion in cocaine profits.



business dealings—with the cartel. Martinez told the American that he already was using the services of a laundry. He called it "La Mina" and showed the American a ledger. La Mina had processed \$12 million in drug money in a single month.

Several days later, the American, whose name has never been revealed, was summoned to a private compound in suburban Medellin to meet Martinez's superiors, the heads of the cartel. The compound was surrounded by high, white walls and guarded by a dozen heavily armed men. Applicants were summoned into the in-

vestigations would meet on Hill Street in Los Angeles.

**O**N JAN. 17, 1988, the American from Atlanta met Martinez, the Colombian money-mover, in Panama City, the hub of the Central American banking system. This time, the smuggler brought his partner, a personable young hustler he called Alex Carrera. In reality, Carrera was a DEA undercover agent named Cesar Diaz.

Martinez didn't come alone, either. He introduced the two Americans to his Pan-

importing gold from Uruguay and Chile and shipping huge amounts of drug money there as ostensible payments through the Banco de Occidente in Panama.

La Mina had managed to export \$28 million in the past 45 days, and the operation was capable of delivering laundered cash to Panama in 48 hours, more than twice as fast as the Atlanta undercover laundry. Martinez warned that if the Atlanta laundry didn't lower its "commission" from 7% to 6% and speed up, he would give Atlanta's share of the business to La Mina. The DEA agents complied—and managed to continue their undercover contact with Martinez and the Medellin drug lords, in laundering or smuggling, for the next 10 months.

The DEA was just one of many agencies interested in La Mina. Confiscated cocaine money has become a significant source of income for a number of police agencies, which get to keep 90% of the cash they seize. "Asset-forfeiture is the name of the game," says one high-ranking U.S. Customs official. "Everybody in law enforcement is chasing money. On any day in Southern California, there may be 10 surveillance teams—federal, state or local police—working money-laundering cases.

"All of a sudden these teams started bumping into one another downtown in the jewelry district. That's when everybody backed off and tried to figure out what the hell was going on down there."

By the spring of 1988, a multi-agency task force had begun to search for La Mina in Los Angeles. That task force included the FBI, DEA, the U.S. Customs Service and IRS, plus agents and officers—some of them Armenian speakers—from state and local police organizations. A team of senior officials of each of the federal agencies, plus representatives of the Justice and the Treasury departments, was formed in Washington to coordinate the Los Angeles and Atlanta investigations. Important intelligence information was passed back and forth between the investigators, but the cases were worked separately to avoid security breaches.

Each of the two principal leads—the tip from the Loomis guard and the Wells Fargo Bank information—was worked independently, a tactic that minimized the usual interagency friction in such collaborations. "Big cases, big problems," one federal agent said, "but in this one, there was more than enough to go around."

**C**ONDUCTING A DISCREET investigation was a daunting assignment. Security is tight on Hill Street. The sidewalk is the enemy, so gold brokers, gem dealers, jewelry designers, casters, polishers and retailers try to cluster

## La Mina 'was the biggest laundering operation we've seen,' the FBI says.



Alleged Medellin cartel leaders include, from left: Escobar, Martinez, Rodriguez and Ochoa.

ner offices by a loudspeaker.

After waiting for an hour, the American was ushered into the presence of Gustavo Gaviria Rivero, the cartel leader whose approval was required for all smuggling operations. A few minutes later, Escobar, the godfather of the cartel, joined them. The American described a plan to smuggle cocaine through north Georgia and also offered the services of his Atlanta-based money-laundering operation.

As the American was leaving, another cartel leader became suspicious and started asking questions. The experience must have been unnerving because the American was what the man thought he might be—an informant for the U.S. Drug Enforcement Administration. But the smuggler brazened the moment out and returned to the United States.

Within 30 days of the Medellin meetings, the Colombians began using the American's laundering operation in Atlanta. In early 1988, according to court records, the American laundered more than \$12 million through Atlanta bank accounts and wire-transferred the money to Panama. So, at the moment that Los Angeles federal investigators were following up on their tips from Wells Fargo and Loomis, the Atlanta undercover DEA operation was already in place and operating. What no one realized then was that the two

amanian bankers, who worked for Banco de Occidente S. A., a Panama City bank that was owned by Colombian banking interests.

Martinez was irritated with the Americans. Their operation had had the misfortune of "losing" a major shipment—\$1 million that was seized by law-enforcement officers when it arrived in Los Angeles. The Colombian was also upset because the operation seemed slow, compared to La Mina. He wanted an explanation of how the Atlanta laundry worked. Carrera (Diaz) begged off on the details, saying that he would introduce Martinez to another American who actually handled the transactions. Several weeks later, a meeting was scheduled for Aruba, West Indies.

On March 8, 1988, the Aruba meeting convened in a \$500-a-night hotel suite on the Caribbean island. As the proceedings were being surreptitiously recorded, Diaz and another DEA undercover agent gathered a huge amount of information from Martinez, who was still upset about the lost \$1 million shipment—but not too upset to brag about Colombian money-laundering prowess in general and La Mina in particular. Banco de Occidente, he said, was a keystone of the cartel's money-export operation. And La Mina, he explained, operated from the cover of a precious-metals and jewelry business,

together in the same building. Armed guards and closed-circuit television cameras blankly monitor the public hallways. There are hold-up alarms in every office. When an alarm is triggered, elevators rise to the top floor and lock, becoming traps for the unwary stickup man.

That security-consciousness made street surveillances in the La Mina case a nightmare.

"The jewelry district is a very tight place," one federal agent says. "Everybody knows everybody else. A stranger can walk through the place once, just

deposited directly into banks.

In April, FBI Special Agent Nellie Magdaloyo, posing as a cleaning woman, provided further confirmation of that thesis. Acting under a court warrant, Magdaloyo stole the office trash from the ninth floor of the 550 Building at the end of each business day. The refuse from Suite 970 yielded some remarkable findings.

The trash contained adding-machine tapes that broke down the currency shipments by denomination and further tallied with the shipping labels. Slowly, a picture of activities inside the suites was emerging,

## **An FBI agent posed as a cleaning lady. And the refuse she took out from Suite 970 yielded remarkable findings.**

shopping, and not attract any attention. But if the same seven or eight gringos show up day after day, and hang around, they'll be noticed, if not by the merchants then by the security guards."

The surveillance teams used every trick they could think of to blend into the crowds on Hill Street and West 5th. They rented suites in the 220 and 550 buildings to give them an excuse to come and go. Asian, Latino and black investigators were drafted for the job. Agents disguised themselves as homeless people, deliverymen, construction workers—anyone who would blend in. Sometimes they were quite successful. For instance, one day the lobby guard in the 220 Building, an off-duty LAPD officer, mistook a black DEA agent for a street narcotics dealer and chased him out with a nightstick.

"There's another little irony in the cocaine traffic," the investigator says. "By day, the jewelry district is a very respectable business area, but at night it turns into 'Crack Alley.' We weren't welcome in either setting."

Ropex and the Andonian Brothers were not among the leading firms in the jewelry district, but both seemed to be quite busy. Both received frequent shipments of "gold" or "gold scrap" from other jewelers around the country. And both of the firms were quite prosperous, judging from the banking activity they conducted. Messengers from the offices were followed to local banks numerous times and observed making large currency deposits. What intrigued investigators was that the insured value of the "gold" shipments often matched the value of the currency deposits that were made the same day. They began to establish that the Brink's or Loomis shipments contained currency that was then being

but there was still a major gap in it. The investigators had not established all the elements of a crime. Any crime.

There is nothing illegal about conducting business in cash, particularly when a business files proper Treasury Department currency-transaction reports, as the Ropex and Andonian operations usually did. In these reports, the currency was described as the proceeds of the sale of gold.

There is some controversy among members of the jewelry trade about that explanation. Ralph Shapiro, president of the Diamond Club, who has been cutting and selling diamonds since 1939, says that virtually every legitimate wholesale transaction on Hill Street is conducted through bank checks rather than cash and that bankers should have suspected something was amiss when the two gold firms deposited such large amounts of currency.

"What kind of baloney is it to say that the jewelry business is done in cash?" Shapiro says.

But the two suspect jewelry firms had a plausible explanation of their activity. They told bankers that they conducted their business in cash to avoid being hurt by sudden swings in spot-market precious-metals prices. A few banks, such as Wells Fargo, became suspicious and refused to handle the cash, but others accepted the explanation—and short-term deposits of hundreds of millions of dollars.

On April 11, the FBI began closed-circuit television surveillance in the public hallways outside Ropex. Within a few weeks, DEA agents began similar surveillance against Andonian Brothers, which had deposited the \$25 million in cash in Wells Fargo earlier in the year.

Justice Department prosecutors working with the 40-agent task force believed

the spot-market explanation was acceptable enough on the surface to raise "reasonable doubt" in a courtroom and destroy their case against the firms. So agents began tracking the money in all directions, trying to figure out where it was coming from and where it was going by checking bank records of electronic wire transfers. They are still chasing some of these transactions.

Others led straight back to the Banco de Occidente, Eduardo Martinez's favorite Panama City bank.

**D**URING THE SUMMER of 1988, the Atlanta DEA undercover operation continued its contacts directly with the men at the top of the Medellin cartel. Because La Mina was working so well in Los Angeles, the Colombians stopped using the money-laundering arm of the Atlanta DEA undercover operation. But Pablo Escobar and his colleagues were still interested in using the DEA informant's cocaine smuggling route through Georgia—and the Atlanta investigation continued to amass information about La Mina's connection to the drug trade. A deal was concluded to smuggle 14,000 kilos of cocaine through Mexico into the United States.

At one of the negotiations for that deal in Los Angeles, the Colombian intermediary casually pointed out a downtown business building and identified it as the location of the fabled La Mina.

The address of that building was 550 S. Hill St.

The smuggling venture was a disaster for the Colombians. On Aug. 10, Mexican authorities intercepted a 700-kilo shipment of cocaine at a remote landing strip on El Kino Island in the Gulf of California west of Hermosillo. A few days later, another 700-kilo cache of cocaine was found on the same beach. Papers filed in Atlanta federal court indicate that the Mexican authorities had been tipped about the shipment by the Atlanta DEA agents.

On the day the first cocaine shipment was seized, Aug. 10, 1988, a member of the Los Angeles La Mina task force met with an unidentified South American businessman in Montevideo, Uruguay, who provided a detailed description of the internal workings of La Mina.

According to a document filed in the Atlanta case, La Mina was set up in June, 1985, by a money launderer named Raul Vivas, a Uruguayan precious-metals dealer named Sergio Hochman and another South American. The three men owned a corporation called Letra S. A. and a Uruguayan currency-exchange firm called Cambio Italia.

Initially, the conspiracy had involved

shipping gold-coated lead bars to front businesses posing as American refineries, then wire-transferring cocaine money to Uruguay as "payment" for the gold. But the informant described several variations on the scheme that involved manipulating seemingly legitimate gold transactions in trading centers such as New York and London. At last the Los Angeles task force had a picture of how Ropex and Andonian Brothers would explain the cash that arrived at their offices.

The information came as other parts of the investigation were entering a new

each of the target businesses. In effect, the launderers' own security system was used to bug them.

**F**IVE MONTHS OF surveillance yielded 3,000 reels of video and audio tape (in five languages and two Armenian dialects), which gave the investigators an intimate knowledge of the daily routine inside a money laundry. Brink's or Loomis shipments usually would arrive in the morning. Employees would spend the rest of the day counting currency with high-speed ma-

**Some schemes involved 'paper gold,'  
which was traded among conspirators  
without ever leaving the banks.**

phase. At some point, the suspects clearly had become aware that they were being watched. Michael Orton, the DEA's case agent in charge of the Andonian investigation, reported that Andonian employees began shredding their trash and painting out shipping labels. (Later, couriers calling Ropex to arrange for delivery of cash often were told to use the private parking structure at 550 S. Hill, because police surveillance teams couldn't follow them without arousing the suspicions of attendants.)

But the evasive tactics came too late. Investigators had enough information to obtain court permission for more sophisticated explorations of La Mina.

On Aug. 23, a federal judge in New York authorized wire taps on the headquarters of New York firms that had been shipping currency disguised as gold scrap to Los Angeles. On Sept. 8, a Los Angeles judge approved a similar FBI request for monitoring inside the offices in the 550 Building. During the next several months, additional warrants were issued to permit closed-circuit television surveillance *inside* the Ropex and Andonian suites and monitoring of the suspects' telephone pagers.

High-tech surveillance is increasingly common in complex investigations. Often, the intrusions involve "black-bag jobs," court-authorized police break-ins and installation of electronic gear that ranges from fiber-optic television cameras to state-of-the-art miniaturized room microphones and telephone bugs.

But in this case, the agents may have found their surveillance gear already in place. Investigators refuse to discuss the technology they used to penetrate La Mina, but an outside source familiar with the case said the agents simply tapped into the existing closed-circuit security systems in

chines, bundling it and preparing it for deposit in local banks. Miscounts were frequent and arguments almost constant. Amounts as small as \$20 were disputed. At one point, Wanis Koyomejian demanded that the traffickers send a representative to watch the count or quit complaining.

The surveillance revealed that the launderers were using a bewildering array of guises to cover their activities. Besides the two primary targets of the investigation, other jewelry firms in downtown Los Angeles were involved in the sham gold transactions. Apparently, these other jewelers were paying for nonexistent gold with currency provided to them by Ropex and Andonian. Court records also suggest that the laundering activity had become so extensive that the legitimate gold-bullion market could no longer absorb the transactions. Indeed, one of the principal suspects was overheard complaining that his purchases had caused a \$3-per-ounce increase in the wholesale price being charged elsewhere in the Los Angeles area.

The investigators weren't the only ones using high-tech communications gear. When Wanis Koyomejian needed to talk to a South American confederate named "Pepe," he called a number in Uruguay and was given the number of Pepe's international satellite telephone pager. Koyomejian called the pager number, punched in his own return number and hung up. Twenty minutes later, Pepe returned the phone call.

From Houston, Tex.

La Mina was laundering not only currency from New York and Texas but also huge sums from Southern California. Much of the foot traffic through the two suites consisted of men and women delivering sales cases or handbags full of cur-

rency. Teams of FBI and DEA agents followed numerous couriers away from the jewelry district during the next several months, gathering valuable intelligence information about previously unknown trafficking organizations that were using the jewelry district launderers. (For example, the money-laundering operation was linked directly to a Southern California narcotics case: A regular client of Ropex from southern Orange County was arrested with a 641-pound load of cocaine.)

The wire taps and cameras turned up more evidence than the investigators could easily handle. Some of the schemes involved "paper gold"—gold that was traded among conspirators without ever leaving the custody of banks in New York, London and elsewhere. The launderers had created a 300-kilo pool of gold bars that were traded among several participants, each trade generating a phony transaction that could be used to cover the movement of drug money.

According to affidavits filed in the case, the Ropex and Andonian Brothers laundry operations were overseen by a well-known and outwardly respectable gold merchant called Ronel Refining Co., of Hollywood, Fla. Ronel, which also had New York offices and a gold holding account with a major London bullion dealer, was the putative middleman for the nonexistent South American gold and was a regular trading partner with both Ropex and Andonian Brothers. There were almost daily conversations between both Los Angeles firms and Richard Ferris, Ronel's president.

Many of these conversations had to do with the ring's efforts to conceal its activities not from police but from legitimate gold traders. In early December, a professional gold-trader from Cargill, Inc.—a giant, Minneapolis-based grain and commodities merchant—called Nazareth Andonian and asked how Andonian intended to use a large shipment of gold he had just purchased. Andonian said that some of the gold would be shipped to the Andonian jewelry factory in Italy. The rest would be traded with Ronel.

The next day, the Cargill broker apparently made a similar call to Ferris and received a different explanation for the gold purchase. Ferris then called Andonian to compare notes.

"I obviously didn't give him the same answers as you did," Ferris told Nazareth Andonian.

"Oh, my God," replied Andonian.

Not long thereafter, Cargill quit doing business with Andonian and Ronel. Eventually, Cargill got out of the gold business entirely, although not because of the Andonian-Ronel matter, according to Cargill

*Continued on Page 37*

# Money Laundering

Continued from Page 18

spokesmen. "We just felt gold was a business we didn't want to be involved in," a senior company official said.

Federal court records in Los Angeles reveal a similar exchange between Vahe Andonian, Nazareth's brother, and a Los Angeles banker. The banker demanded to know why Andonian Brothers' tax returns showed total annual sales of \$18 million while its Dun & Bradstreet report showed sales of \$44 million. Vahe's answer:

"I have no idea why."

**B**Y JANUARY, 1989, it was time to begin the end game. The Andonian wiretap provided investigators with the perfect excuse. On Jan. 24, DEA agents intercepted a cryptic phone conversation: A huge currency shipment was about to leave the East Coast. A New York confederate told Nazareth Andonian the value of the shipment was "four kilos eight six nine," presumably a code meaning \$4,869,000 was on its way.

That night, a U.S. Customs Service dog being trained to check for narcotics shipments was turned loose aboard a United Parcel Service cargo aircraft at a New York

airport. In a cargo space consigned to Loomis, the dog "alerted" and tore into a 30-box shipment headed from a New York jewelry store to Los Angeles. The customs dog-handler broke into the shipment and found that it contained currency—\$4,869,000.

When the packages failed to arrive on Jan. 25, the Los Angeles phone taps recorded Nazareth Andonian making several panicky phone calls to Loomis, trying to locate his shipment. Then there were calls to the New York jewelers who had made the shipment. But the boys in New York weren't able to talk freely. They were being interrogated by customs agents.

And finally, there were several calls "with important news" for South America. But Andonian's contact was on vacation and couldn't be notified.

In the days following the \$4.8-million loss, the room bugs in the Andonian Brothers office recorded a glumly philosophical discussion to the effect that the loss of the New York shipment ought to be regarded as a "good lesson."

And an expensive one.

But the collapse of La Mina in Los Angeles had other repercussions as well. On Feb. 22, raiding parties of federal agents swept down on the jewelry district, arresting more than 35 people and seizing

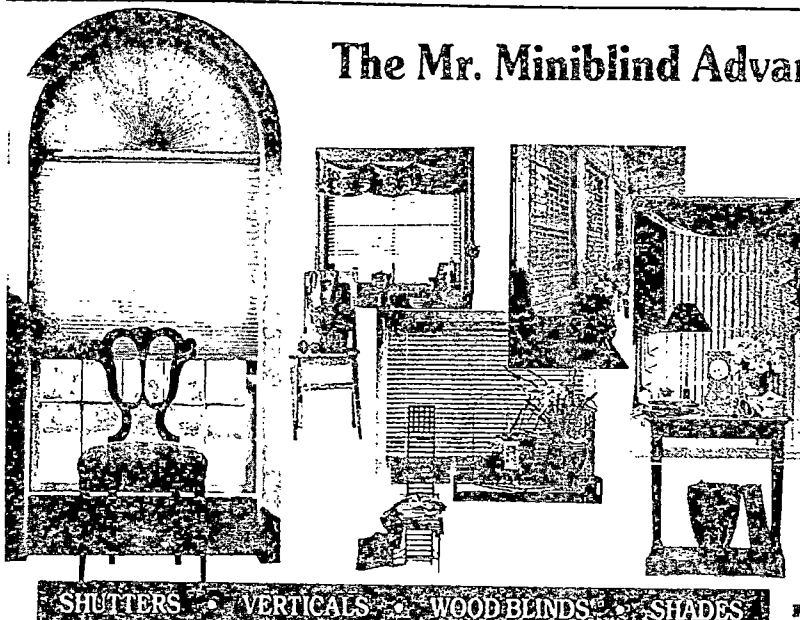
\$30 million in currency, real estate and gold. Suite 970 and the Andonian Brothers showrooms in Los Angeles were closed down. Two days later, Atlanta DEA undercover agent Cesar Diaz received a call from Eduardo Martinez. Martinez told Diaz that he would be laundering a lot more cash in the future.

During the next several weeks, the Atlanta laundry handled more than \$6.2 million for the cartel, picking up cash in New York and Los Angeles and shipping them to a new account in Panama. On March 29, the agents lured Martinez to a meeting in a Panama City bank. But because the Americans lacked the power to make arrests in Panama, they were forced to rely on Panamanian police.

Not surprisingly, Martinez escaped.

"La Mina 30," as Martinez was called, was finally arrested in Colombia late last summer. He is regarded by investigators as the most important Medellin cartel launderer ever extradited to the United States. He has pleaded not guilty to money laundering charges and will go on trial in June in Atlanta. Federal agents from Los Angeles are expected to testify and to play videotapes of the La Mina surveillance as part of the prosecution's case.

Of the 35 persons charged in the two Los Angeles cases, eight have already pleaded

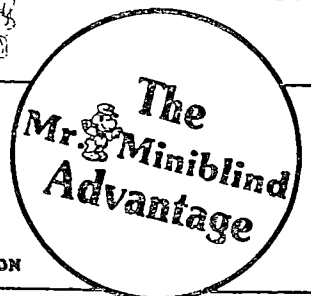


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guilty, including Sergio Hochman, Florida gold refiner Richard Ferris and the Ronel Corp. itself. Koyomejian, the Andonian brothers and Raul Vivas face charges of money laundering, conspiracy, and aiding and abetting others in the possession and sale of cocaine. They, like the remaining L.A. defendants, have pleaded innocent and are to be tried later this year. Hochman, thought to be second in command of the La Mina network, is expected to be a prosecution witness in both trials.

Federal officials say that although a number of Los Angeles banks accepted deposits from the defendants, no local bank is currently suspected of criminal activity in the case. In most instances, the banks required the defendants to file federal currency transaction reports and may thereby have relieved themselves of further legal responsibility in the matter. The same cannot be said for foreign banks involved in the case. Banco de Occidente, the Panamanian firm, pleaded guilty last summer to money-laundering charges and agreed to a \$5 million fine.

The Luxembourg-based Bank of Credit and Commerce International, agreed to a similar resolution this year in a case related to La Mina. BCCI, rumored to be the repository of at least six of ex-Panamanian leader Manuel Antonio Noriega's personal accounts, was fined \$15 million and placed under federal supervision for five years as the result of a Tampa, Fla., laundering case. U.S. Customs Service undercover agents uncovered several references to La Mina in the investigation that led to the indictment of BCCI and 11 of its international officers.

Investigators say that they have no illusions about having wiped out money-laundering with the La Mina investigation. Miami, long thought to be the major U.S. center for laundering, continues to experience significant problems, and in recent months, investigators have uncovered some evidence of unusual currency surpluses in the federal reserve banks that serve south Texas.

Such surpluses are often regarded as a rough indicator of the amount of money-laundering going on in an area. That supposition is buttressed by 1989 figures for the Federal Reserve branch bank in Los Angeles. For the four previous years, it had posted sharp increases in the currency surplus, but in 1989, the surplus declined by almost \$500 million.

"A half-billion dollars. That's an interesting figure," said one of the federal investigators involved in the Los Angeles jewelry district investigation. "It's interesting because a half-billion dollars is just about what we estimated La Mina was laundering every year."

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# Pete Wilson

**FOR GOVERNOR • 1990**

\* TELECOPY COVER SHEET \*

TO: MARK DAVIS

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FROM: Bill Livingstone

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# Pete Wilson

## FOR GOVERNOR - 1990

### WILSON PLEDGES AN ENVIRONMENTAL ETHIC THROUGHOUT STATE GOVERNMENT IF ELECTED GOVERNOR; ENVIRONMENTALISTS FOR WILSON ANNOUNCED

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE  
February 13, 1990

CONTACT: Bill Livingstone  
(619) 260-1990

WASHINGTON -- Calling for a renewed environmental emphasis and new approaches to environmental challenges facing California in the '90's, U.S. Senator Pete Wilson today pledged an environmental ethic in government if elected Governor.

"An environmental ethic will pervade the administration of Governor Wilson from the top down and from the first day, just as it did when newly elected Mayor Wilson first moved to San Diego in 1971," Wilson said.

After taking a short ride on the San Diego trolley -- considered one of the great transportation success stories in the country's history -- Wilson spoke briefly about his leadership in pioneering growth management and its value to San Diego, a city that until then "had simply grown like topsy."

At that time the law imposed no limit on the election campaign contributions they could give to candidates for city office.

"I had made a campaign pledge that I would not accept any contribution of more than \$300 from any developer," Wilson said.

"The city manager and planning director and their staffs soon understood that a new ethic was operating that required a new and longer view of dealing with questions of land use and growth," Wilson said.

It was the perception of a fundamental change in the governing ethic, and in the way city government must operate as a result, that provided the ground for the concept he gave the name "growth management."

The concept soon became policies and laws that did not prohibit growth, but required that it be ordered, directed, and channeled into areas where development made sense both environmentally and tax wise.

"Growth management saved canyons and saved money," Wilson said. "It meant fairness through the revitalization of a blighted downtown so that it would pay its fair share of property taxes."

- 2 -

Wilson said growth management also meant the exercise of foresight that brought the trolley to San Diego as an alternative to automobile-produced gridlock and smog.

Wilson said the benefits of the trolley enjoyed by San Diegans can become a reality for other cities in California if Proposition 108 -- the Passenger Rail and Clean Air Bond Act -- receives a majority of support on the June ballot.

"I hope it does. I strongly endorse its passage, and pleased to sign the proponent's ballot argument," Wilson said.

Wilson also endorsed SCA 1 as essential to solving the state's transportation ills.

Wilson also said that one of his first acts as Governor -- to signal clearly that there is not going to be business-as-usual -- would be to launch California's Environmental Defense Initiative (EDI).

"The centerpiece of the EDI will be the creation of a cabinet-level Environmental Protection Agency for California," Wilson said.

"With a Cal-EPA, a whole host of environmental functions of state government would be melded into a single agency to enhance their effectiveness."

Wilson said a Cal-EPA would enable him to provide the hands-on leadership he wanted to give California on critical environmental issues.

#### ENVIRONMENTALISTS FOR WILSON

To communicate Wilson's outstanding environmental record, Richard Sybert today announced the formation of "Environmentalists for Wilson," a group of 32 highly-credentialed environmental leaders. According to Sybert, the group will actively campaign for Wilson throughout the state.

"Wilson has one of the strongest environmental records of any public official," Sybert said. "The vision he brought to solving the problems of growth in San Diego he wants to apply statewide."

Among the members of Environmentalists for Wilson include, Frank Boren, Past President of the Nature Conservancy; Susan de Treville, Board member of Mountain Lion Preservation Foundation; Jim Edmonston, Southern Cal. Regional Governor of California Trout; Patricia Hedge, former California Director of the Wilderness Society; Dan Chapin, President of California Waterfowl Assoc., and; Doug Wheeler, Former Executive Director of the Sierra Club.

# # # #

# Pete Wilson

## FOR GOVERNOR • 1990

### WILSON HIGHLIGHTS HIS RECORD OF PERFORMANCE; CHALLENGES OPPONENTS TO PRESENT THEIR CREDENTIALS

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE  
February 12, 1990

CONTACT: Bill Livingstone  
(619) 260-1990

SACRAMENTO -- On the second day of his statewide tour to announce the themes of his campaign, U.S. Senator Pete Wilson stressed the importance of effective leadership to carry California into the 21st Century.

"Leading and governing are what I have done and what I will do," Wilson said. "Some people would call it, taking charge of California's future. I think they're right."

Wilson said he firmly believed the best days lie ahead for a people and Governor ready, eager, and determined to take charge of California's future.

"The people of California want and are entitled to expect their Governor to lead, to have vision, and not just to see what's right, but to have the guts to do what's right," Wilson said.

At a ribbon cutting ceremony in his campaign office, Wilson said Californians will and should be persuaded to vote for a candidate's performance.

"Voters won't and shouldn't be satisfied with claims of 'experience,'" Wilson said. "It isn't enough to have held office. What is important is what you've done with the office."

"I challenge my opponents to match my performance. Let them present their credentials," Wilson said.

Wilson asked if his opponents had:

- \*\* Brought a light-rail system to their cities?
- \*\* Authored the first coastal protection act in America?
- \*\* Added acres for vitally needed urban growth to the Santa Monica Mountain or Golden Gate National Recreational Areas?
- \*\* Reduced the pollution of our air by vehicle emissions or brought about the use of alternative fuels to reduce such pollution?

- 2 -

- \*\* Put a death penalty into law to protect cops against ruthless assassins employed by drug kingpins?
- \*\* Authored the law that now requires the military to use their manpower and equipment to keep illegal drugs outside the borders of the U.S.?
- \*\* Proposed mandatory rehabilitation for women whose substance abuse during pregnancy has led to an epidemic increase in addicted and permanently damaged newborns?

Wilson said the answer is that he has done all these things, while his opponents have done of them.

"The answer is that talk is cheap and it is no substitute for the kind of performance that has made and will make real difference in the daily lives of all Californians," Wilson said.

Wilson emphasized that a Governor must lead to govern.

He acknowledged that the initiative process is a legitimate remedy for legislative default.

"It is no cure for executive default and no substitute for executive performance," Wilson said.

Wilson said proposing initiative measures does not excuse a lack of record that reflects -- on the part of an existing office-holder -- a lack of performance, a failure to have done or solved anything worth being recorded.

"It is no substitute for leadership, past or future, and certainly no excuse for past failure to perform and no guarantee of future performance," Wilson said.

Wilson said being Governor is a daily, hands-on, managerial responsibility.

"The duties of Governor cannot be discharged by proposing ballot propositions and pretending that management of the state's business can then be placed on auto-pilot," Wilson said.

Wilson said California's future depends on the energy, vision and courage of a Governor able and eager to lead, working with the legislative and private sector, in making the critical public decisions that will quite literally shape the California that our children live in.

"Governance is not PR," Wilson said. "It is those day-to-day managerial decisions that are so critical a part of leadership."

###

# Pete Wilson

## FOR GOVERNOR • 1990

### WILSON PROMISES TO "TAKE CHARGE OF CALIFORNIA'S FUTURE" IN GUBERNATORIAL KICKOFF: PLEDGES TOUGH-ON-CRIME LEADERSHIP

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE  
February 11, 1990

CONTACT: Bill Livingstone  
(619) 260-1990

SAN DIEGO -- Recounting his 23-years in public office, as Assemblyman, Mayor, and U.S. Senator, Pete Wilson today formally declared he is running for Governor of California.

"I intend to be the next Governor of California," Wilson said. "I intend to take charge of California's future, to lead the Golden State through an era of incredible challenges into a new decade, and a new century."

Kicking off his campaign in front of the San Diego Police Officers Association, Wilson said he had spent a lifetime preparing for the challenge, and that his record demonstrated vision, experience, commitment, and guts.

"I challenge my opponents to match my record and match my success," Wilson said. "While others may find themselves running from their record, I take great pride in running on my record."

Wilson cited many of his accomplishments, including:

- \*\* Introducing of the first Coastal Protection Bill;
- \*\* Pioneering the concept of Managed Growth;
- \*\* Building a light-rail mass transit system, on time, under budget, and without federal funds;
- \*\* Pushing through a campaign finance reform law that after 18 years is second to none;
- \*\* Making San Diego one of the safest big cities in America;
- \*\* Authoring the death penalty law for drug kingpins who murder federal agents.

To solve problems that besiege the state, Wilson said California needs a leader with a record of achievement that makes credible one's agenda for California's future.

"California needs a Governor with the ability to solve the problems of today before they become the crises of tomorrow," Wilson said.

- MORE -

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Wilson said the greatest danger to California's present, and its future, is that posed by the twin perils of crime and drugs.

Because of this scourge, Wilson said Californians are afraid in their homes and afraid to leave them, which is intolerable. And he pledged to bring this situation to an end.

"I will not have California under siege to rapists and thugs and drug dealers," Wilson said.

Wilson blamed the California Criminal Justice System for making California's streets needlessly dangerous. To achieve its needed reform, Wilson endorsed -- and is the Honorary Chairman -- of the Crime Victims Justice Reform Initiative.

Wilson also called for limiting the amount of time for filing new appeals in capital cases -- in state and federal courts. He called for a change in state law to deny bail to drug kingpins. And he called for a "truth in sentencing" law that would reduce the time-off for work or good behavior so that penalties will truly fit the crimes.

"It is time for California to change the odds to favor the citizen, by changing laws that are too lenient to criminals, time for us to stop living in fear of criminals and drug dealers, time for criminals and drug addicts to begin living in fear of the law," Wilson said.

Wilson said we can, and will, change California to make it safe again.

#### SAN DIEGO POLICE OFFICERS ASSOCIATION ENDORSES WILSON

Wilson received the endorsement of the San Diego Police Officers Association for Governor of California for his longstanding support in law enforcement, his commitment to criminal justice reform, and the leadership he will bring to the office.

Wilson praised the brave men and women on the front lines against the war on crime and drugs.

"A Pete Wilson Administration will proudly stand with the brave men and women who stand guard against the viciousness of crime and drugs," Wilson said.

Other law enforcement agencies endorsing Wilson for Governor are the Cal. Police Chiefs Assoc., Nat'l Latino Peace Officers Assoc., Cal. Council of Police and Sheriffs, Cal. State Police Assoc., Cal. Assoc. of Criminal Investigators, LA County Police Chiefs, San Diego Deputy District Attorney Assoc., Assoc. of Orange County Deputy Sheriffs, Citizens for Law and Order, and Sacramento County Deputy Sheriffs Assoc.

###

# Pete Wilson

## FOR GOVERNOR • 1990

### WILSON MEETS CALIFORNIA'S KIDS: PLEDGES TO BRIGHTEN THEIR FUTURE AND FUTURE OPPORTUNITIES IF ELECTED GOVERNOR

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE  
February 14, 1990

CONTACT: Bill Livingstone  
(619) 260-1990

SYLMAR -- On the final leg of his four-day campaign announcement tour for Governor of California, U.S. Senator Pete Wilson today met with students at Sylmar Elementary School to express his goals for brightening their future.

"As far as I'm concerned this is the most important day of my announcement tour because you are California's future," Wilson told the young students.

As Governor, Wilson said he would ensure they were fully prepared for the challenges ahead as we approach the next century. He also discussed individual responsibility in the war on drugs.

"A drug deal is a raw deal for kids," Wilson said. "This is not a message just for students, but for all of us. We all share responsibilities in the war on drugs."

Wilson said it is a responsibility of law enforcement officers to curb the flow of drugs across our borders and into our schools. While we are making progress because of the heroic effort of men and women on the front line, it will be to no avail if we fail to also curb the demand for drugs.

To this end, Wilson pledged to do his share:

"I'll expand D.A.R.E. and other drug education programs in the schools," Wilson said. "I'll help mothers addicted to drugs so their children can be drug free."

"I'll appoint tough judges and build prisons to keep criminals off our streets," Wilson said.

By their words and actions, it's crucial for teachers to set a strong, moral example for their students, Wilson said.

- MORE -

- 2 -

"Teachers must instill as part of every lesson the importance of individual esteem, community values, and the dangers of drugs," Wilson said.

Wilson said a child's education does not stop when he or she walks out the schoolhouse door, and that parents have an obligation to get involved in community and school affairs.

On the part of students, Wilson said they must learn about the menace posed by drugs, for themselves and their community.

"Joining together we will win the war on drugs," Wilson said.

#### SCHOOLS FOR A BRIGHTER CALIFORNIA FUTURE

As a major theme of his campaign for Governor, Wilson earlier this year pledged, if elected, to appoint a cabinet-level Secretary of Child Development and Services to better integrate the functions of county and local social service agencies with school-based health programs.

"Individual attention, caring, and guidance can change young attitudes and young lives, it comes in time," Wilson said.

"How much better it is to prevent learning disorders than to engage in the best, the most expensive, the most caring of compensatory education," Wilson said.

"How much better -- how much more cost-effective, more probable of success, more humane -- to prevent than to undertake remedial action."

Additional proposals by Wilson to improve education and child-development are:

- \*\* Tougher state laws to make schools safer;
- \*\* Greater prenatal care to ensure the health of newborns;
- \*\* Alternative credentialing of professionals;
- \*\* Enrollment of four-year olds in preschool class, which could be taught by retired teachers;
- \*\* A more accurate and fair assessment of individual student performance;

# # # #



TAKING CHARGE OF CALIFORNIA'S FUTURE

PROMISES vs PERFORMANCE

BY

U.S. SENATOR PETE WILSON

SACRAMENTO

FEBRUARY 12, 1990

GAYLE AND I THANK YOU VERY MUCH FOR THAT ROUSING RECEPTION. AND THANK YOU VERY MUCH FOR STOPPING BY THIS MORNING. IT'S ALWAYS GOOD TO BE IN SACRAMENTO AND TO BE AMONG FRIENDS.

YESTERDAY, I SPOKE ABOUT THE TWIN PERILS OF CRIME AND DRUGS AND HOW WE CAN, AND WILL, CHANGE CALIFORNIA TO MAKE IT SAFE AGAIN.

TODAY, I AM GOING TO TALK ABOUT THE KIND OF LEADERSHIP CALIFORNIA MUST HAVE TO TAKE CHARGE OF ITS FUTURE.

THE PEOPLE OF CALIFORNIA WANT AND ARE ENTITLED TO EXPECT THEIR GOVERNOR TO LEAD, TO HAVE VISION, AND NOT JUST TO SEE WHAT'S RIGHT, BUT TO HAVE THE GUTS TO DO WHAT'S RIGHT.

VOTERS WON'T AND SHOULDN'T BE SATISFIED WITH CLAIMS OF "EXPERIENCE."

IT ISN'T ENOUGH TO HAVE HELD OFFICE. WHAT IS IMPORTANT IS WHAT YOU'VE DONE WITH THE OFFICE.

- 2 -

CALIFORNIANS WILL AND SHOULD BE PERSUADED TO VOTE FOR  
PERFORMANCE. AND THE BEST GUIDE TO FUTURE PERFORMANCE IS THE  
RECORD OF PAST PERFORMANCE . . . AND THAT IS WHY I INTEND TO BE  
THE NEXT GOVERNOR OF CALIFORNIA!

. . . NOT JUST BECAUSE I HAVE SERVED AT THE LOCAL, STATE,  
AND FEDERAL LEVELS OF GOVERNMENT.

. . . NOT JUST BECAUSE I HAVE HAD FAR MORE EXTENSIVE  
LEGISLATIVE AND EXECUTIVE EXPERIENCE THAN ANYONE ON THE OTHER  
SIDE CAN OFFER.

BUT BECAUSE OF WHAT I'VE DONE AS THE CHAIRMAN OF THE  
LEGISLATURE'S FIRST COMMITTEE ON URBAN PROBLEMS . . . AS MAYOR  
OF SAN DIEGO, ONE OF AMERICA'S BIG CITY SUCCESS STORIES . . .  
AND AS U.S. SENATOR FROM CALIFORNIA WHO BROKE THE 36-YEAR OLD  
JINX.

*MJ Baren*

IT IS A RECORD I THINK WE CAN BOTH BE PROUD OF . . . AND A  
RECORD THAT WILL BE PERSUASIVE AND WILL WIN.

I CHALLENGE MY OPPONENTS TO MATCH MY PERFORMANCE. LET THEM  
PRESENT THEIR CREDENTIALS.

- 3 -

HAVE THEY BROUGHT A LIGHT-RAIL SYSTEM TO THEIR CITIES? ON SCHEDULE, UNDER BUDGET, AND WITHOUT FEDERAL FUNDS?

DID THEY AUTHOR THE FIRST COASTAL PROTECTION ACT -- STATE OR FEDERAL -- IN THE NATION'S HISTORY? I DID, ALMOST 20 YEARS AGO.

HOW MANY ACRES HAVE THEY ADDED, FOR VITALLY NEEDED URBAN RECREATION, TO THE SANTA MONICA MOUNTAIN OR GOLDEN GATE NATIONAL RECREATION AREAS? HOW MANY CANYONS DID THEY SAVE? HOW MANY ACRES TO THE CALIFORNIA WILDERNESS SYSTEM?

WHAT HAVE THEY DONE -- NOT TALKED ABOUT, BUT ACTUALLY DONE -- TO REDUCE THE POLLUTION OF OUR AIR BY VEHICLE EMISSIONS? HOW HAVE THEY BROUGHT ABOUT THE USE OF ALTERNATIVE FUELS TO REDUCE SUCH POLLUTION?

FOR ALL THEIR RECENT, NEW FOUND TOUGH, ANTI-CRIME RHETORIC, JUST WHAT HAVE MY OPPONENTS DONE -- NOT SAID, DONE -- ABOUT CRIME AND DRUGS?

HAVE THEY PUT INTO LAW A DEATH PENALTY TO PROTECT COPS AGAINST RUTHLESS ASSASSINS EMPLOYED BY DRUG KINGPINS? CERTAINLY NOT JOHN VAN DE KAMP WHO OPPOSES THE DEATH PENALTY.

HAVE THEY AUTHORED THE LAW THAT NOW REQUIRES THE MILITARY TO USE THEIR MANPOWER AND EQUIPMENT TO KEEP ILLEGAL DRUGS OUTSIDE THE BORDERS OF THE U.S.?

. . . OR AUTHORED THE LAW TO REQUIRE THAT FIRST-TIME DRIVER'S LICENSE APPLICANTS REMAIN SUBJECT TO RANDOM MANDATORY DRUG TESTING FOR ONE YEAR AFTER RECEIVING A LICENSE?

. . . OR PROPOSED MANDATORY REHABILITATION FOR WOMEN WHOSE SUBSTANCE ABUSE DURING PREGNANCY HAS LED TO AN EPIDEMIC INCREASE IN ADDICTED AND PERMANENTLY DAMAGED NEWBORNS?

HAVE THEY PROPOSED A SWEEPING CHILD DEVELOPMENT PROGRAM TO PROVIDE THE OPTIMUM EDUCATIONAL ENVIRONMENT IN CALIFORNIA?

THE ANSWER IS THAT I HAVE DONE ALL THESE THINGS, AND MY OPPONENTS NONE OF THEM.

THE ANSWER IS THAT TALK IS CHEAP AND IT IS NO SUBSTITUTE FOR THE KIND OF PERFORMANCE THAT HAS MADE AND WILL MAKE A REAL DIFFERENCE IN THE DAILY QUALITY OF LIFE FOR YOU AND YOUR FAMILIES, AND THOSE OF ALL CALIFORNIANS.

- 5 -

WHETHER THE QUESTION IS ONE OF ETHICS, ENVIRONMENT, QUALITY OF EDUCATION, OR HOW WE WILL MANAGE CALIFORNIA'S GROWTH, OR HOW WE WILL SUCCESSFULLY COMBAT THE USE OF ILLEGAL DRUGS AND THE CRIME IT SPAWNS -- A GOVERNOR MUST LEAD.

I REPEAT: A GOVERNOR MUST LEAD. EACH DAY.

THE INITIATIVE IS A LEGITIMATE REMEDY FOR LEGISLATIVE DEFAULT. IT IS NO CURE FOR EXECUTIVE DEFAULT AND NO SUBSTITUTE FOR EXECUTIVE PERFORMANCE.

AND MERELY PROPOSING INITIATIVE MEASURES DOES NOT EXCUSE A LACK OF RECORD THAT REFLECTS -- ESPECIALLY ON THE PART OF AN EXISTING OFFICE-HOLDER -- A LACK OF PERFORMANCE, A FAILURE TO HAVE DONE OR SOLVED ANYTHING WORTH BEING RECORDED.

IT IS NO SUBSTITUTE FOR LEADERSHIP, PAST OR FUTURE, AND CERTAINLY NO EXCUSE FOR PAST FAILURE TO PERFORM AND NO GUARANTEE OF FUTURE PERFORMANCE.

- 6 -

BEING GOVERNOR IS A DAILY, HANDS-ON, MANAGERIAL RESPONSIBILITY. THE DUTIES OF A GOVERNOR ARE THOSE OF CALIFORNIA'S CHIEF EXECUTIVE. THEY ARE NOT, AND CANNOT BE DISCHARGED BY PROPOSING BALLOT PROPOSITIONS AND PRETENDING THAT MANAGEMENT OF THE STATE'S BUSINESS CAN THEN BE PLACED ON AUTO-PILOT.

A GOVERNOR DOES NOT PROVIDE CALIFORNIA A GREAT WATER OR HIGHWAY OR UNIVERSITY SYSTEM BY INITIATIVE. ASK PAT BROWN.

A GOVERNOR DOES NOT REFORM A MASSIVE WELFARE SYSTEM BY INITIATIVE. ASK RONALD REAGAN.

A GOVERNOR DOES NOT RESTORE VITALITY TO CALIFORNIA'S ECONOMY AFTER EIGHT YEARS OF NEGLECT AND WORSE, BY INITIATIVE. ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT REQUIRES PROMOTION; NOT A PROPOSITION. ASK GOVERNOR DEUKMEJIAN.

A GOVERNOR DOES NOT DEAL WITH PESTILENCE BY INITIATIVE. ASK JERRY BROWN.

- 7 -

AND A GOVERNOR CERTAINLY CANNOT SUCCESSFULLY MANAGE ANYTHING AS COMPLEX AS THE MIXED-BLESSING OF CALIFORNIA'S EXPLOSIVE POPULATION GROWTH BY INITIATIVE. IT REQUIRES VISION AND FORESIGHT, BUT IT DAMN WELL ALSO TAKES ALMOST DAILY DECISIONS ON IMPORTANT DETAILS TO MAKE EVEN THE BEST, MOST CAREFULLY THOUGHT-OUT AND PREPARED PLAN ACTUALLY WORK.

ASK PETE WILSON. HE DID IT IN SAN DIEGO.

CALIFORNIA'S FUTURE IS BRIGHT WITH THE PROMISE OF OUR PRIVATE CITIZENS IN ALL WALKS OF LIFE, MEN AND WOMEN OF ENERGY AND CREATIVITY.

BUT THE FUTURE DEPENDS AS WELL UPON THE ENERGY, VISION AND COURAGE OF A GOVERNOR ABLE AND EAGER TO LEAD, WORKING WITH THE LEGISLATIVE AND THE PRIVATE SECTOR, IN MAKING THOSE CRITICAL, PUBLIC DECISIONS THAT WILL QUITE LITERALLY SHAPE THE CALIFORNIA THAT OUR CHILDREN LIVE IN.

GOVERNANCE IS NOT P.R.

IT IS NOT MANIPULATION.

- 8 -

IT IS THOSE DAY-TO-DAY MANAGERIAL DECISIONS THAT ARE SO CRITICAL A PART OF LEADERSHIP. ONLY THE GOVERNOR CAN MAKE THEM. THE BUCK STOPS WITH HIM.

A GOVERNOR MUST LEAD TO GOVERN.

WHETHER IT WAS MAKING GROWTH MANAGEMENT WORK IN SAN DIEGO IN THE '70'S, OR IN 1990, PROPOSING THE TOUGH, PREVENTIVE STEPS TO CHECK THE EPIDEMIC INCREASE IN DRUG-ADDICTED NEWBORNS, OR REFORMING CALIFORNIA EDUCATION TO PREPARE OUR KIDS TO COMPETE IN THE 21ST CENTURY -- LEADING AND GOVERNING ARE WHAT I HAVE DONE AND WHAT I WILL DO.

SOME PEOPLE WOULD CALL IT, TAKING CHARGE OF CALIFORNIA'S FUTURE.

WELL, I THINK THEY'RE RIGHT. AND I FIRMLY BELIEVE THE BEST DAYS LIE AHEAD FOR A PEOPLE AND GOVERNOR READY, EAGER, AND DETERMINED TO TAKE CHARGE OF CALIFORNIA'S FUTURE.

THANK YOU.

# # # #

# Pete Wilson

## U.S. Senator for California



PR 89: 72

WILSON, CRANSTON INTRODUCE BILL TO PROHIBIT OFFSHORE OIL AND GAS DEVELOPMENT WITHIN BOUNDARIES OF CORDELL BANK SANCTUARY

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE  
May 18, 1989

CONTACT: Lynda Schuler  
Bill Livingstone  
Franz Wisner  
(202) 224-9652

WASHINGTON, D.C. -- California Senators Pete Wilson and Alan Cranston today introduced a bill to prohibit offshore oil and gas development anywhere within the boundaries of the Cordell Bank National Marine Sanctuary.

The Commerce Department is expected to announce tomorrow the formal designation of the sanctuary, including a prohibition of drilling in the 18-mile core. However, Commerce maintains it lacks the legal authority to bar oil and gas activities throughout the entire 397 square miles covered by the designation.

"The California Congressional delegation is adamantly opposed to allowing oil and gas activities to occur anywhere in the Cordell Bank sanctuary," Wilson said. "If the Commerce Department lacks the legal authority to enact such a ban, Congress will do it for them."

The National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA) also has agreed to propose a rule change that would give it legal authority to extend the permanent ban on oil and gas activities to the entire Cordell Bank area, but it could take as long as a year to take effect. NOAA's lawyers say that under the current rule, a move to ban oil and gas drilling beyond the 18 mile area could prompt a lawsuit.

In the meantime, Congressman Doug Bosco (D-CA), Congresswoman Nancy Pelosi (D-CA), and Congresswoman Barbara Boxer (D-CA) introduced a bill on April 10 to direct the Secretary of Commerce to revise the current rules implementing the Cordell Bank designation to prohibit oil and gas drilling in the sanctuary.

The bill Wilson and Cranston introduced today is a companion bill to the House measure.

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"Anything less than 100 percent protection for Cordell Bank would invalidate the intent of sanctuary designation," Wilson said. "It is positively absurd to imagine any circumstance under which we would allow drilling in the sanctuary, and we must change the rules to reflect that."

The bill sponsored by Wilson and other members of the California delegation to designate the Cordell Bank area a marine sanctuary was signed into law by President Reagan on November 7, 1988 (PL 100-627).

However, during the process of completing the Cordell Bank Environmental Impact statement, the Reagan Administration appointees at NOAA chose not to propose provisions that would prohibit oil and gas activities. As a result, such provisions were never considered during the EIS process and parties interested in oil and gas development were not given an adequate opportunity to comment.

NOAA's concern now is that a sanctuary-wide ban could invite lawsuits from oil companies who were not given the chance to comment on such a proposed ban during the EIS process.

Wilson initially wrote to Secretary of Commerce Robert A. Mosbacher on March 16, 1989 asking him to prohibit offshore oil and gas development throughout the sanctuary. Commerce and NOAA subsequently learned of the legal entanglement and have been working with Wilson's office to propose a rule change.

Wilson decided he would introduce a companion bill to Bosco's H.J. Res. 233 in order to provide statutory protection for the entire 397 square miles and to erase any shadow of doubt that the rules process may leave a loophole through which drilling could be allowed.

Cordell Bank is a large underwater island approximately 50 miles outside of the San Francisco Bay and just north of the existing Point Reyes-Farallon Islands sanctuary, both of which are off-limits to oil and gas activities. Cordell Bank reaches up to within 100 feet of the ocean surface at some points and is home to a wide variety of corals and rare marine plant and animal life.

####

# United States Senate

WASHINGTON, DC 20510

February 15, 1989

The President  
The White House  
Washington, D.C. 20500

Dear Mr. President:

In your State of the Union speech last Thursday night, I sincerely appreciated your remarks regarding the need to protect the environment and am heartened to know that we have in you a President who is obviously willing to give substance to your vision for America.

Of the many subjects you raised in your speech that I will want to address at the appropriate time, the most immediate issue is your announcement of a postponement of OCS Lease Sales 91, 95 and 116. From my perspective, this is indeed fantastic news. I remember our conversation last fall on this subject and am pleased to know that we continue to think alike on how to resolve this perplexing problem.

It is obvious that the Outer Continental Shelf Lands Act of 1978 has not worked as intended with regard to the California OCS. I agree with you that it is high time to re-evaluate the OCS leasing process in these areas and develop new recommendations on how best to proceed in a "prudent, environmentally sound" manner. As you noted in your budget message, if significant adverse environmental effects cannot be successfully treated, it may be necessary to cancel these pending sales.

In considering these environmental issues, I believe that the task force you have established -- which now includes the Departments of Interior and Energy and the National Academy of Sciences -- should be broadened to include the Environmental Protection Agency. EPA, after all, is the agency charged by Congress to protect our environment. It can bring its considerable expertise in air and water pollution problems to the task force, and thereby enhance the credibility of any recommendations that should be forthcoming.

11:17 PM \*SEN. WILSON D. C. P06

The President  
February 15, 1989  
Page Two


Additionally, the mandate of the task force should include review of proposed leasing off Central California. Lease Sale 119 is scheduled for late next year and presents many of the same issues and problems as do proposed Sales 91 and 95. It makes sense to have the task force address the entire California OCS leasing question rather than merely focusing on the northern and southern coastal areas.

Furthermore, it remains unclear from your budget message as to whether "pre-leasing" activities (EIS preparation, public hearings, Governor's comments, etc.) will continue simultaneously with the work of the task force. This is a matter of some urgency in light of the fact that the Interior Department is currently prepared to issue a Final Environmental Impact Statement for Sale 91 and reach other similar pre-leasing "milestones" for Sales 95 and 119. In my view, these pre-leasing activities should be postponed pending the recommendations of the task force. It makes no sense to proceed ahead with sale preparation when it is highly likely that the terms of the sale -- indeed, the very existence of the sale itself -- may be radically altered by the task force recommendations.

Finally, I would like to discuss with you further the question of how to more specifically define the mandate of the task force and the timing of its recommendations. The items I have mentioned in this letter, however, require your immediate attention, especially as to whether the Interior Department's pre-leasing activities on these particular lease sales are to be indefinitely postponed.

Again, Mr. President, I applaud your initiative and salute your courage in directly confronting this highly sensitive issue. Your commitment to resolving this issue clearly demonstrates that you are indeed an environmentalist. I look forward to working with you in pursuing this matter to a successful resolution and hope that you will be able to give early attention to the recommendations that I have made in this letter.

Sincerely,



PETE WILSON

# Pete Wilson

U.S. Senator for California



PR 89: 106

WILSON URGES SENATE APPROPRIATIONS COMMITTEE TO EXTEND  
OFFSHORE OIL DRILLING MORATORIUM OFF CALIFORNIA COAST

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE  
July 13, 1989

CONTACT: Lynda Schuler  
Bill Livingstone  
(202) 224-9652

WASHINGTON, D.C. -- California Senator Pete Wilson today urged the Senate Appropriations Committee to extend the moratorium on offshore oil drilling off of the California coast for another year, saying the Senate "should be on record in sending a strong message to the oil industry that there are certain risks that just aren't worth taking."

The House of Representatives Wednesday approved the 1990 Interior Appropriations bill, which includes a provision extending and expanding the California moratorium. In a speech on the Senate floor today, Wilson called on the Senate Appropriations Committee to follow suit.

"In the event the Outer Continental Shelf (OCS) moratorium language is not reported out of the committee, I will be here on the floor during the consideration of the Interior Appropriations bill with an appropriate amendment," Wilson said.

Wilson said recent tanker spills in Alaska, off Rhode Island, in the Delaware River, off the coast of Texas, and, most recently, off the coast of San Diego from the crippled Exxon Valdez tanker, are all testimonials to the "enormous risks" that are associated with the offshore production and transportation of oil.

"For too long, the Senate has avoided the issue of Outer Continental Shelf oil and gas development," Wilson said. "We can't afford to avoid it any longer."

The Senate has never voted for a moratorium on offshore oil drilling, but has each year agreed to go along with the House's ban on drilling during conference committee on the Interior Appropriations bill.

"We should be on record in sending a strong message to the oil industry that there are certain risks that just aren't worth taking and that until these risks have been minimized, certain reasonable restraints should be placed on new OCS oil and gas development," Wilson said.

-2-

"We have known for years now that tankers pose the greatest risk of a oil spill, yet, very little has been done over the years to minimize the risk of a tanker spill, as evidenced by the Valdez incident," Wilson said.

Wilson said the current five-year plan by the Interior Department to develop offshore oil and gas resources would only increase the risks of spills.

"In fact, if the Interior Department gets its way, the risk of a tanker spill would be even greater, as any new oil and gas production rigs in the nearshore coastal waters of California would likely pump their oil directly into waiting tankers for transport to onshore refineries," Wilson said.

Wilson said the lack of spill cleanup technology is "probably the most telling indictment" of the Interior Department's plans to lease in environmentally sensitive areas off of California. State and federal officials admit little could be done to effectively contain a Valdez-size spill off the coast of California, Wilson said.

Wilson outlined his objections to numerous Interior Department actions, including:

\*\* A request that the Coast Guard narrow offshore shipping lanes to make room for more OCS tracts to be leased, a move Wilson says will greatly increase risks of spills;

\*\* A plan to develop OCS tracts off the coast of Camp Pendleton in Southern California, which Wilson said would inhibit Marine Corps training activities in the area;

\*\* A continuing refusal to limit the air pollutants emitted from offshore oil rigs.

"Californians have long been sensitized to the risk of offshore development dating back to the Santa Barbara blowout of 1969," Wilson said. "Now that the Valdez tragedy has focused the nation's attention of these risks, it is time for the Senate to speak to this issue."

"By extending the California OCS moratorium, we will be telling the oil industry and the Interior Department that business as usual is not enough," Wilson said.

"We need action to minimize the threat of tanker spills, control dirty air emissions, minimize fishery impacts, compensate for the loss of real estate values and address all the other issues that have been at the heart of the California OCS debate for the last eight years," Wilson said.



# Pete Wilson

U.S. Senator for California



PR 89:195

WILSON URGES JOINT INTERIOR DEPARTMENT-EPA MANAGEMENT  
OF OUTER CONTINENTAL SHELF

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE  
November 20, 1989

CONTACT: Bill Livingstone  
Lynda Schuler  
(202) 224-9652

WASHINGTON -- Faulting the Interior Department's record of unsatisfactory support for protecting the environment, California Senator Pete Wilson today called for hearings to examine the possibility of expanding management of the Outer Continental Shelf (OCS) to also include the Environmental Protection Agency.

"Safeguarding the environment has taken a back seat to the development of our natural resources at the Interior Department," Wilson said.

"A proper balance between development and preservation would be assured by directly involving EPA in the administration of the Outer Continental Shelf," Wilson said.

To this end, Wilson today called for hearings to examine the Interior Department's abysmal record of support for environmental concerns when faced with the dual responsibility of expeditiously developing the nation's marine mineral resources.

"According to the National Research Council, the Interior Department has failed to gather sufficient information to make an informed judgement on the ecological impact of OCS drilling off California's coast," Wilson said.

"Still, absent this crucial data, the agency has steadfastly and tenaciously attempted to develop oil and gas reserves located along coastal areas," Wilson said.

Wilson said he did not believe it was a stated policy of the Interior Department to emphasize energy production at the expense of the environment.

"It appears the Department is unable to reconcile the dual responsibilities of developing our natural resources with protecting the environment," Wilson said.

- 2 -

The problem is not unlike that faced earlier this year when President Bush announced the creation of the cabinet level task force to review OCS development off the coasts of California and Florida.

Initially, the President only included on the panel representatives from the Interior Department, Energy Department, and the National Academy of Sciences. Later, EPA was added in order to balance the structural bias of the task force.

"Just as the President determined that EPA should necessarily be part of the task force charged with the review of OCS development, I believe EPA should be included in the day-to-day management of the Outer Continental Shelf," Wilson said.

"Only by allowing EPA to share in the stewardship of the OCS areas can the public be assured protecting the environment will receive equal treatment with the need for exploiting our natural resources," Wilson said.

The OCS Lands Act Amendments of 1978 (OCSLAA) require the Interior Department to take into account the potential environmental impact when assessing OCS areas for leasing and development. At the same time, the Department is charged with developing marine mineral resources to meet the nation's energy demands.

# # # #

**United States Senate**

WASHINGTON, D.C. 20510-0502

OFFICIAL BUSINESS

*Paul Wilson*  
U.S.S.

NEWS FROM  
**Pete  
Wilson**



U.S. SENATOR FOR CALIFORNIA

PR 89: 23

BUSH A "MAN OF HIS WORD," WILSON SAYS:  
"READ MY LIPS -- GEORGE BUSH IS AN ENVIRONMENTALIST"

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE  
February 9, 1989

CONTACT: Lynda S. Royster  
Bill Livingstone  
(202) 224-9652

WASHINGTON, D.C. -- California Senator Pete Wilson said today that President Bush's plan to announce during his State of the Union address his decision to delay oil lease sales off California's coast "demonstrates that Bush is a man of his word."

"Read my lips -- George Bush is an environmentalist," Wilson said. "He promised me and all Californians concerned about the coast during his campaign that he would take another look at the issue of offshore oil leasing, and he has certainly come through for us."

Wilson phoned the White House this morning to confirm published reports that President Bush would announce tonight his decision to delay indefinitely Lease Sale 91 in northern California and establish a task force to review Lease Sale 95 off southern California's coast.

"Forming a task force to analyze the need for balance between protecting the environment and developing our energy resources is exactly what I advised President Bush to do last fall," Wilson said. "It makes sense, and it is certainly preferable to a continuation of the warfare between Congress and the White House that characterized the last eight years."

During last fall's Presidential campaign, Wilson asked Bush to review California offshore oil lease plans made by the Reagan Administration and to take into account the unique environmental dictates of the California coastline.

###

NEWS FROM

# Pete Wilson



U.S. SENATOR FOR CALIFORNIA

PR 89:11LA

## WILSON PRESENTS \$3.6 MILLION TO LOCAL LAW ENFORCEMENT AGENCIES TO CONTINUE WAR ON DRUGS

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE  
March 20, 1989

CONTACT: James Lee  
Jeff Randle  
(213) 209-6765

LOS ANGELES -- Citing the irony of using drug dealers' money to fund law enforcement, U.S. Senator Pete Wilson presented \$3.6 million today to various local law enforcement agencies from assets seized in recent drug arrests.

"We're fighting drug dealers by confiscating their expensive homes and fast cars and using the proceeds from those assets to help fund local law enforcement efforts," Wilson said. "It's a pleasing irony that drug pushers are paying for their own arrests."

Wilson co-sponsored the legislation allowing local law enforcement agencies to seize and sell any assets of an individual derived from drug sales or their use. The funds can be used to pay for law enforcement operations or purchase equipment.

Wilson presented a check for almost \$500,000 to Chief Ted Cook of the Culver City Police Department. Prior to today's award, the city had received \$220,000, which was used for the purchase of undercover vehicles, radio equipment, computers, and recording devices.

"With ever increasing budget constraints on local governments, the asset forfeiture program provides a means to enhance law enforcement activities," Wilson said.

Wilson also presented a check to the Los Angeles County Sheriffs' Department totalling \$2.6 million following a speech before the California Sheriffs' Association Convention in Long Beach.

"Last year's omnibus drug bill gave law enforcement more tools to fight crime and drugs," Wilson said. "We added more federal prosecutors, more DEA agents and more FBI agents."

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"Just paying lip service and talking tough doesn't stop drugs from flowing into our streets and schools. It will take a commitment of federal, state and local dollars to not only stop the importation, but also curb the demand," Wilson said.

Wilson also cited his work to permanently protect the asset forfeiture program from elimination because of federal budget constraints.

"Using seized assets to balance the federal budget is not the solution, nor does it make good sense to deprive local law enforcement of a valuable weapon to combat drugs and gangs," Wilson said.

"We need to address the problems in the federal criminal justice system," Wilson said. "We need to develop a comprehensive work-in-prisons program. It will benefit prisoners by giving them job skills and help the public in funding their incarceration."

Wilson added that even though drugs were still a daunting problem, progress was being made in several areas. Recent surveys indicate declining drug use among school children and changing public attitudes toward drug use among sports stars and in the media.

"We've funneled more money into street-level law enforcement," Wilson said. "But we must continue to work to prevent our children from following the road to crime, drugs and imprisonment. It's our responsibility to make sure a generation is not wasted."

# # # #

NEWS FROM  
**Pete  
Wilson**



U.S. SENATOR FOR CALIFORNIA

PR 89: 66

WILSON REACTION TO PRESIDENT BUSH'S SPEECH ON CRIME

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE  
May 15, 1989

CONTACT: Bill Livingstone  
Lynda Schuler  
Franz Wisner  
(202) 224-9652

WASHINGTON D.C. -- Following is the transcript of remarks made by California Senator Pete Wilson today in response to President Bush's proposal for enactment of a new legislative package of anti-crime and anti-drug measures:

"First of all I want to say that this is probably the most important speech the President has made or perhaps will make. The American people really have begun to doubt whether in fact the American criminal justice system works. This country needs even stricter measures against drug and gun crimes, and not just at the federal level.

To really be effective, all levels of government must act, and President Bush is correct to call on governors and state legislatures to make the same changes he is demanding from Congress.

"As the President said, we need to back up anti-crime rhetoric with resources, including more federal agents, more federal prisons and more prosecutors so we can have less plea bargaining. Those who are convicted should do hard time -- it's the only thing that's really going to assure criminals the streets that the odds have changed, that the risks are not worth the reward. And it's the only thing that'll convince the American people that they will, in fact, someday soon be able to enjoy freedom from fear.

-- MORE --

-2-

"Furthermore, there is no justification for failing to enact a death penalty against drug kingpins. Without that, we are going to see the odds continue as they are -- in favor of the drug kingpins, who see very well that the risks are now minimal and the rewards great to a life of crime that includes cold-blooded killing for profit. Crime does pay, and pay handsomely, unless there are penalties enacted that take the profit out of it.

"I'm a hardliner on crime. I believe in the death penalty. I believe in doing "hard time." But, I would have to add that it is only part of the solution to the problem. We also need to educate kids against drug abuse, but also to provide for the kind of things that will give kids a decent break in life -- like good child care programs and schools -- so they don't turn to crime later on. That approach will not only save millions in taxpayer dollars but also save uncountable human suffering.

###

# Bush Dismisses Idea of Offshore Drilling Ban

■ **Oil:** President reaffirms need for environmental caution. But he says the Orange County tanker spill is not related to safety of exploration at sea.

By RUDY ABRAMSON  
TIMES STAFF WRITER

WASHINGTON—President Bush said Monday the American Trader oil spill off the Orange County coast has reinforced his caution about offshore oil drilling in environmentally sensitive areas, but he brushed aside the idea of ending leasing on the outer continental shelf.

"I have said we're not going to have drilling in highly environmentally sensitive places," he told a White House press conference, "but I'll be darned if I think we ought to shut down all offshore drilling everywhere."

In discussing last Wednesday's spill, the President was adamant in distinguishing between tanker accidents and drilling offshore.

"I don't see that a spill from a tanker really has much to do with whether you can drill an offshore well safely," he declared.

Bush has before him a decision on opening up to leasing much of the outer continental shelf off the California coast.

Shortly after entering office, he

halted lease sale preparations begun by the Reagan Administration and ordered an interagency task force to assess the environmental and economic impact of developing three offshore areas rich in oil and gas: Lease Sale 95, off the Southern California coast, Lease Sale 91 off Northern California, and Lease Sale 116 off the Florida Keys. The 6.7-million acres of Sale 95 extend from the Mexican border to the northern border of San Luis Obispo County. Lease Sale 91 covers 1.1 million acres off Mendocino and Humboldt counties.

Bush told reporters Monday he has read the task force report, submitted to him in January, and expects to announce his decision "fairly soon."

Administration sources said some of the President's advisers have been urging him to announce his decision when he returns to California on a four-day trip at the end of this month. That suggests that his course will be considered politically popular in the state, where anti-drilling sentiment is strong.

Rather than giving Bush specific recommendations, the task force,

headed by Interior Secretary Manuel Lujan Jr., laid out a series of options for each of the lease sales affected by the embargo, ranging from beginning leasing to extending the ban for years.

Knowledgeable sources have said the area off Southern California is the most likely of the three to be opened to development since it is believed to have more than a billion barrels of recoverable oil, far more than the Northern California or Florida Keys sites.

The offshore development that already has taken place off Southern California also has created an infrastructure, such as pipelines and refineries.

About the same time the President was addressing the newest spill, Environmental Protection Agency Administrator William K. Reilly was making the same point, telling reporters that he does not see "a near-term alternative to continued offshore leasing in a lot of places."

However, he added, "California is in some respects a very special place."

"The sad reality of this country's heavy dependence on petroleum," Reilly said, "is that we have had to look for it everywhere. We are committed to energy use levels that will require us for some time to come to import a large amount of oil from other countries. That does, in fact, pose a large number of hazards, particularly as it comes in tankers."

The EPA chief said he questions whether the accident would have been averted by a double hull or double bottom on the vessel. Bills to require double hulls were recently passed by the House and Senate, and a conference committee is working out differences between the two houses.

The oil industry and trade groups such as the National Ocean Industries Assn. have used the accident off the California coast to argue that tanker accidents make offshore drilling even more imperative in order to restrain tanker traffic.

"Additional offshore production," the association said, "will actually decrease the amount of tanker traffic off America's coasts. For every barrel of oil produced domestically, one less barrel of imported oil will be transported into the country, nearly all of which is transported by tankers."

The industry assertion is flatly disputed by environmental groups opposing development of the outer continental shelf off California. Drilling offshore, particularly off Northern California, will produce more, rather than less, tanker traffic, said Lisa Speer of the Natural Resources Defense Council.

Reilly told reporters the question is moot. "Whether the leases go forward or not," he said, "there is going to be a lot more tanker traffic coming into the country because our own rate of production is decreasing as our rate of usage is going up."



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## SPORT

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February 11, 1990, Sunday, Home Edition

SECTION: Part A; Page 1; Column 1; Metro Desk

LENGTH: 3015 words

HEADLINE: COLUMN ONE;

CALIFORNIA IN STATE OF FAST DECAY;  
THE INFRASTRUCTURE IS CRUMBLING AFTER YEARS OF NEGLECT. BUT IT'S DIFFICULT TO  
SEE WHERE THE BILLIONS FOR REPAIRS AND NEW FACILITIES WILL COME FROM.

SERIES: Agenda for the '90s. Critical issues facing California voters. First  
in an occasional series.

BYLINE: By WILLIAM TROMBLEY, TIMES STAFF WRITER

DATELINE: SACRAMENTO

BODY:

It took the fury of nature to drive home a harsh fact of life that  
Californians have been ignoring for years -- the state is falling apart.

When the Nimitz Freeway collapsed and a piece of the San Francisco-Oakland  
Bay Bridge fell during the devastating Bay Area earthquake last Oct. 17, the  
notion of California as a progressive state that keeps everything shipshape  
was destroyed as well.

California is entering the last decade of the century with its  
"infrastructure" -- roads, bridges, school classrooms, airports and sewer  
systems -- in an advanced state of decay. Accelerating the decay are a rapidly  
growing population and voters and political leaders who show little interest in  
raising taxes to rebuild public works.

"You can make an argument that California is beginning to look like a Third  
World nation," said Lewis H. Butler, president of California Tomorrow, a  
planning group that worries about the state's future.

The most glaring case of neglect can be found on Oakland's Nimitz Freeway,  
where last October's quake killed 42 people because the California Department  
of Transportation did not have enough money to strengthen its most vulnerable  
structures.

But there is other evidence that the state's infrastructure is crumbling  
dangerously:

In Orange County, where only two miles of new freeway were built in the  
1980s, gridlock is a daily fact of life.

\* Much smaller Stanislaus County, in the San Joaquin Valley, has enough money  
to resurface only 20 miles of its 1,600 miles of road each year. In addition, 50  
of 250 county bridges need to be brought up to current earthquake safety  
standards, but there is little money to do that.

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\* Raw sewage spills are a common occurrence in San Diego, where city officials must find \$3 billion to build a new treatment plant.

\* The San Jose sewer system runs so close to capacity that city officials pleaded with residents not to use their toilets en masse during halftime of last year's Super Bowl football game, for fear the system would overflow.

\* In fast-growing Moreno Valley, in Riverside County, school enrollment has doubled in five years, to 26,800, and is expected to double again by 1994. Almost half of the pupils are in portable classrooms.

\* Water officials fear breaks in the antique, leaky system of peat-and-sand levees in the Sacramento-San Joaquin Delta that helps to separate salt water from fresh and keeps the State Water Project flowing.

\* More state prisons and local jails are needed; more schools and colleges; new airports and intercity transit lines; disposal sites for garbage and hazardous wastes; parks, libraries and flood control facilities.

The list goes on and on -- and the price is high.

"It is a problem of dramatic proportions," said Angelo J. Siracusa, president of the Bay Area Council, an organization of major employers in the San Francisco area. "I can't quantify it, and I don't know who can, but surely we're talking about billions and billions of dollars" in new construction and repair.

California ranks near the bottom among states in per capita spending for highways. The state also stands last in percentage of per capita income spent for public schools, as calculated by the U.S. Department of Education.

"The buzzword for the '90s is competitiveness," said Steven Levy, director of the Center for the Continuing Study of the California Economy. "How can you be competitive if your roads are falling apart and your schools are lousy?"

There are a few bright spots in this generally gloomy picture.

More than \$3 billion has been spent on new prison construction in the seven years George Deukmejian has been governor, but even that is not enough to keep pace with the swelling inmate population.

Thousands of new classrooms were built throughout the state in the 1980s, though again not enough to meet the need. And new buildings are rising on University of California and California State University campuses, after several years of relative inactivity.

Finally persuaded that the state gasoline tax must be increased to pay for transportation improvements, the governor is pushing a state constitutional amendment on the June primary ballot that would lift the Gann limit on state spending and would generate about \$18.5 billion for new highways and other transportation projects by raising the gasoline tax nine cents over a five-year period.

All three of the major candidates in next year's gubernatorial election -- Democrats Dianne Feinstein and John K. Van de Kamp and Republican Pete Wilson -- support this measure, which will be listed on the June ballot as

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### Proposition 111.

In addition, Feinstein has proposed a new state growth management commission that would try to direct California's explosive growth into areas that do have adequate infrastructure.

And, last fall, Deukmejian also signed a package of bills that could help California cope with its staggering output of garbage.

But for most of the last 25 years -- through the governorships of two Republicans, Deukmejian and Ronald Reagan, and one Democrat -- Edmund G. (Jerry) Brown Jr. -- the state has failed to provide for the needs of its fast-growing and rapidly changing population.

"We're facing the results of 20 years of negligence," said Robert Cervero, associate professor of city and regional planning at UC Berkeley.

Joseph Bodovitz, president of the California Environmental Trust and former executive director of the California Coastal Commission, called it "a breakdown of the social contract."

California is not alone in allowing its physical plant to deteriorate.

Federal spending for infrastructure has declined steadily since 1969 -- a victim first of the Vietnam War, then of inflation, and now of the staggering federal budget deficit.

Spending for public works has dropped from 2.3% of gross national product to 1% in the last 20 years, according to U.S. Department of Commerce figures.

"The budget deficit drives everything in Washington now, and the infrastructure problem has been tucked aside," said Pat Choate, vice president for policy analysis at TRW, whose 1981 book "America in Ruins" stirred interest in the problem for a time.

The problem has been handed back to the states, "and they haven't done much either," Choate added.

Ironically, in California the decline in public works spending has coincided with a period of remarkable growth and change.

Last summer, the state's population slipped past 29 million. It will climb to more than 35 million by the end of this century, if present trends continue.

Thickly populated new communities are springing up almost overnight. The city of Moreno Valley, 10 miles east of Riverside, was incorporated only five years ago but already has more than 100,000 residents. San Joaquin Valley communities such as Lodi, Modesto and Tracy -- rural in nature not so long ago -- now are filling with commuters from the Bay Area.

But many of these new residents must drive two hours or more, over congested roads, to reach their jobs. In many places, schools are overcrowded, local streets are jammed, sewer systems are inadequate, and water quality and quantity is questionable. Meanwhile, the cities these commuters left behind are filling mainly with ethnic and racial minorities who live in poverty.

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A new study by the state Assembly Office of Research notes that minorities probably will account for almost 50% of California's population by the end of the century.

The report warns about the "fracturing of California into a two-tier society of haves and have-nots," as whites and Asians dominate the better-paying occupations while "Hispanics and blacks are limited to the lower-paying jobs."

"Development and jobs follow the Anglo flight from the costly and crowded cities to the affordable, uncongested dream life on the metropolitan fringe," the report states, "leaving the urban core to those who have the greatest need for public services but the least ability to pay for them."

The state's failure to respond to population growth and demographic change has produced a staggering bill for unmet needs in public works.

For instance, the unfunded portion of the five-year state Transportation Improvement Plan now stands at \$3.5 billion.

In the big cities, this means potholes, road closures and traffic jams. In Stanislaus County it means a pitifully inadequate \$7-million annual budget for construction and maintenance of roads and bridges.

At least \$8 billion is needed statewide to bring California sewage treatment plants up to federal water quality and health standards by the year 2005, the State Water Resources Control Board estimates. Much more than that would be required to meet federal air quality standards in the state's smoggiest communities -- Los Angeles, San Diego, Sacramento and the San Francisco Bay Area.

The state Department of Finance projects an increase in public school enrollment of 1.4 million between 1989 and 1998, and the state Department of Education said it will cost about \$11 billion to house these additional students.

In Los Angeles alone, 50,000 more pupils are expected in the next five years, requiring construction of 35 new elementary schools, 10 junior high schools and five senior high schools, at a cost of about \$500 million. Another \$500 million is needed to repair existing schools.

That kind of money is not available, so class size will increase and all schools will be placed on a year-round calendar.

The University of California, the California State University system and the two-year community colleges say they need billions of dollars' worth of new facilities if the state is to continue to offer higher education to all who seek it.

Additional billions are needed for airports, prisons, hospitals, port facilities, dams and a host of other projects.

All of this will cost at least \$10 billion a year for at least 10 years, most experts believe.

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Some in the Capitol quarrel with these estimates.

State Finance Director Jesse R. Huff, for one, said needs have been overstated as a result of "some pretty simple ways of projecting." However, many of the forecasts -- those for the public schools, for instance -- come from his own department.

Others believe the numbers cannot grow too large or they will breed a public sense of helplessness.

"There is a major, a very substantial construction need," said Kirk West, president of the California Chamber of Commerce. "But I don't want to give the impression that the problem is totally overwhelming."

"The problem can be made to sound so massive that it defeats efforts to deal with it," West said. "That is not the case. It is affordable and it can and should be funded."

Just how is not so clear.

If Californians and their political leaders retain their aversion to new taxes, the money to rebuild the state's rickety physical plant must come from bond issues and from developer fees and user fees of various kinds.

But there is growing concern in Sacramento about the extent of the state's bonded indebtedness.

Reflecting this concern, Deukmejian and legislative leaders agreed Friday to place only about \$3 billion in new bond issues before the voters next June, out of a total of about \$18 billion that had been proposed by individual legislators.

Another \$2 billion to \$3 billion probably will be approved for the November ballot.

If voters approve these measures, most of the money will pay for schools, prisons, higher education facilities and transportation improvements, but will make only a slight dent in the state's overall infrastructure problem.

Fees are the other possible major source of infrastructure financing -- user fees, developer fees, special assessment districts.

Mello-Roos districts, created several years ago by legislation authored by state Sen. Henry J. Mello (D-Watsonville) and Assemblyman Mike Roos (D-Los Angeles), permit property owners in a given geographic area to assess special fees to pay for roads, schools, sewers and other public improvements.

A few years ago these districts generated only about \$20 million a year. Now it is close to \$700 million.

Higher sewer rates are paying the interest on bonds that are financing a \$3.4-billion upgrading of the Los Angeles sewer system. Higher rates also will help to finance the \$3 billion in new treatment facilities needed in San Diego.

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Charges for water in much of Southern California will rise sharply to pay for the Metropolitan Water District's ambitious \$3-billion expansion and renovation plan.

Fees paid by developers now account for about 25% of new school construction in fast-growing suburban areas. They also pay for parks, libraries, streets, traffic signals, even police and fire departments -- services that were provided by local government before the passage of Proposition 13.

"That's the biggest source of infrastructure financing we have and it's largely invisible," said Dean Misczynski, a principal consultant in the Senate Office of Research.

But developers pass most of these costs along to home buyers, which raises housing prices and forces many potential buyers out of the market.

Most fiscal experts agree that bond issues and fees cannot provide enough revenue to rebuild the state. New taxes are needed but they are also unlikely, except for the half-cent sales tax increases that now have been approved by 16 counties, mostly for transportation improvements.

Most politicians in both parties think the "tax revolt" that led to Proposition 13 in 1978 and to Proposition 4, the "Gann limit" the next year, is still very much alive.

They may rail against the "anti-expansion, anti-government attitudes of the last 20 years," as state Sen. John Garamendi (D-Walnut Grove) does, but they are not about to propose higher taxes to rebuild the state's infrastructure.

So the neglect is likely to go on and the quality of life for most Californians probably will continue its downward drift.

"People get the kind of government they deserve," said Lew Butler of California Tomorrow. "The voters of California have wanted to believe they could have lower taxes and still have a clean environment, safe cities and the rest. Maybe now they're beginning to see it can't happen."

#### REBUILDING CALIFORNIA

Cost estimates for the rebuilding of California's infrastructure vary widely. They depend on how infrastructure is defined, the time period being considered, whether deferred maintenance expenditures are included, the politics of the person making the estimate and many other factors.

Here are some of the key problems and possible solutions:

#### TRANSPORTATION:

##### PROBLEM:

Construction of new highways and other transportation improvements has lagged far behind the state's booming population, creating serious traffic congestion in major urban areas and even in smaller cities. The five-year State Transportation Improvement Plan shows a \$3.5-billion revenue shortfall.

##### SOLUTION:

Passage of a 9-cent state gasoline tax increase next June, which would make \$18.5 billion available for transportation projects, if voters also agree to raise the Gann limit on state spending. County sales tax increases and fees on

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new development also will pay for some new roads and other transportation improvements.

#### SCHOOLS:

##### PROBLEM:

Enrollment in kindergarten through 12th grade is expected to increase by 1.4 million in the next 10 years. Another 26,000 classrooms, costing \$11 billion, are needed to accommodate these students. All of the money from past voter-approved school construction bonds has been spent.

##### SOLUTION:

More bond issues -- \$2 billion to \$3 billion every other year -- plus developer fees in fast-growing suburban communities.

#### HIGHER EDUCATION:

##### PROBLEM:

The University of California, the California State University and the community colleges all expect large enrollment increases. UC wants more than \$1 billion in state construction funds in the next five years, plus another \$1 billion to build three new campuses by 1999. CSU is asking for \$1.4 billion over five years, plus \$2.5 billion to \$3 billion for five new campuses. Statewide community college officials say \$700 million is needed for building on existing campuses and \$1.1 billion for 16 new campuses by the year 2005.

##### SOLUTION:

Bond issues.

#### PRISONS:

##### PROBLEM:

Despite \$3.5 billion worth of new state prison construction in the Deukmejian Administration, state prisons remain seriously overcrowded. The inmate population is expected to swell from 87,000 currently to 137,000 in 1994, requiring another \$3 billion to \$3.5 billion in construction.

##### SOLUTION:

More bond issues.

#### SEWERS:

##### PROBLEM:

State officials say it would cost \$5.6 billion to bring all sewage treatment plants in California up to federal health standards and that figure will grow to at least \$8 billion by the year 2005. Los Angeles alone is spending \$3.4 billion to upgrade its sewer system, while San Diego must build a new treatment plant that will cost at least \$1.5 billion. The federal government is phasing out the grant program that once paid for up to 75% of these construction costs.

##### SOLUTION:

State loans and local bond issues, with interest on the bonds being paid by higher sewer fees.

#### SOLID WASTE:

##### PROBLEM:

Californians generate 40 million tons of trash a year. The Little Hoover Commission reported last July that 15 counties will exceed their landfill capacity by 1996 and the entire state will run out of landfill space by the end of the century. Some communities burn their trash in large incinerators, but these are fiercely opposed on air pollution grounds. Recycling garbage is helpful but markets for the recycled cans, glass and paper products are limited.

##### SOLUTION:

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Legislation authored by Assemblyman Byron D. Sher (D-Palo Alto), and signed into law by Gov. Deukmejian, requires local governments to reduce solid waste 25% by 1995 and 50% by the year 2000. This will cost cities and counties \$4 billion to \$5 billion, most of which probably will come from local bond issues, with interest repaid by higher garbage collection fees.

GRAPHIC: Table, REBUILDING CALIFORNIA; Photo, The Bay Area quake was devastating to the Nimitz Freeway in Oakland. Forty-two people were killed on the structure last October and it spotlighted the vulnerable condition of California's roads and bridges. ROBERT DURELL / Los Angeles Times; Photo, Wearing Away The state's infrastructure -- bridges, schools, airports and freeways -- are decaying, sparking some worried reactions. The Nimitz Freeway collapse during October's Bay Area earthquake showed that California hasn't kept everything shipshape. Accelerating the decay is population growth and increasing traffic, above. GARY AMBROSE / Los Angeles Times; Photo, (Bulldog Edition) The Bay Area quake, which devastated the Mimitz Freeway in Oakland, spotlighted the worsening condition of the state's roads and bridges. Associated Press

TYPE: Non Dup; Series; Main Story

SUBJECT: CALIFORNIA -- ECONOMY; CALIFORNIA -- TAXES; CALIFORNIA -- FINANCES; CALIFORNIA -- BUDGET; GOVERNMENT SPENDING; DEUKMEJIAN, GEORGE; INFRASTRUCTURE; 1990S (DECADE); FUTURE; CALIFORNIA -- PUBLIC WORKS; CALIFORNIA -- PUBLIC FACILITIES; BUILDING MAINTENANCE; NEGLIGENCE; CALIFORNIA -- SCHOOLS; CALIFORNIA -- EDUCATION; CALIFORNIA -- TRANSPORTATION; PRISONS -- CALIFORNIA; WASTE MANAGEMENT; SEWAGE

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HEADLINE: WILSON STUMP WILL HAVE ITS ROOTS IN S.D.;  
POLITICS: THE FORMER MAYOR'S FAITHFUL ARE READY TO TOUT HIM AS AMERICA'S FINEST  
CANDIDATE DURING HIS BID TO BECOME GOVERNOR.

BYLINE: By RALPH FRAMMOLINO, TIMES STAFF WRITER

BODY:

Come October, a caravan of buses carrying "Wilson for Governor" banners could be groaning northward from San Diego along Interstate 5, fanning out over the state.

The passengers would be bankers, developers, businessmen or representatives from the Chamber of Commerce.

Their mission: to persuade fellow Californians that favorite son and former San Diego Mayor Pete Wilson is one heck of a guy.

So far, the San Diego convoy is merely a vague, back-room concept being bandied about by the political strategists directing the bid by U.S. Sen. Pete Wilson (R-Calif.) to be elected governor later this year.

But the idea, they say, is indicative of how much the Republican campaign will rely on San Diegans -- and Wilson's record as mayor -- to help portray their man as a popular but tough administrator with the acumen to manage a state budget of \$50 billion. To underscore that hometown emphasis, Wilson is expected to formally kick off his gubernatorial campaign today at San Diego police headquarters.

The San Diego strategy will feature a "Back to the Future" approach by touching on the idea that San Diego during the Wilson years is a metaphor for California today. During his tenure as mayor from 1972 to 1983, the campaign will assert, Wilson was able to hone solutions to unbridled growth, increasing crime, transportation woes, political corruption and decaying inner cities in the "laboratory" of San Diego.

And while Wilson grappled with those problems, his style was the kind that engendered fierce loyalty from his hometown supporters, who are willing to stump the state on his behalf, strategists are eager to show.

"We're selling two things: Pete Wilson's accomplishments as mayor of San Diego, and the warmth and enthusiasm that people in San Diego have for Pete Wilson," said George Gorton, Wilson's campaign manager.

For Californians "to see the bond he has for San Diegans will cause them to realize that he must be a terrific guy," Gorton said.

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Wilson's critics, however, warn that the San Diego story could boomerang on the candidate, whom they claim hogs all of the accomplishments of his era but glosses over the major problems he left behind.

They say the San Diego Cinderella story could be to Wilson what the so-called Massachusetts Miracle was to 1988 Democratic presidential hopeful Michael Dukakis. That state's governor started the race bragging about Massachusetts' economic resurgence under his guidance.

Yet by the end of the race, Dukakis found himself hopelessly mired in criticisms of his Administration. Then-Vice President George Bush seized the issue of the environment by blaming Dukakis for pollution in Boston Harbor.

And in a now-infamous television commercial, Bush took Dukakis to task for the Massachusetts system of granting early parole by showing an ominous line of convicts walking in -- and out -- of prison through a creaking revolving door.

And so it could be for Wilson, said Richard Ross, political consultant for Democratic gubernatorial hopeful Atty. Gen. John Van de Kamp. Ross is already busy scouring the San Diego record for issues to haunt Wilson, who has criticized Van de Kamp's handling of the Hillside Strangler case while he was Los Angeles County district attorney.

"I'm not looking to run a campaign that's a (mudslinging) contest about the 1970s," Ross said in Sacramento. "The people of California are entitled to a debate about the 1990s.

"But I'm not going to sit back and have John's record rewritten in the most negative light and (Wilson's) record rewritten to gloss over his weak points."

So far, Ross said, he has found several major flaws in the Wilson record: a large increase in major crime during his tenure; acceptance of political contributions from beneficiaries of downtown redevelopment, including the now-bankrupt U. S. Grant Hotel; a city Administration that approved massive development on a former military artillery range in Tierrasanta, where two boys were killed in 1983 while playing with live ordnance.

Sure to come up in the campaign is the persistent criticism of Wilson that he took office as an environmentalist and left office as a developer's friend, voting to allow the construction of North City West.

Then there's the coup de grace, the \$2.8-billion secondary-treatment sewage plant the city of San Diego is now forced to build largely on its own, without federal grants that were available during Wilson's tenure. As mayor, Wilson was instrumental in obtaining a temporary federal waiver to avoid building the plant at that time, but his Administration failed to push a backup plan for securing government grants when the reprieve expired.

"This is his Boston Harbor," Ross said, referring to the ill-fated Dukakis campaign.

Even some of Wilson's supporters aren't sure exactly how San Diego will play in a statewide campaign.

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"I'm just reluctant to suggest that you can take San Diego on the back of a truck and drag it around and say there's the answer to your problems, because the problems differ significantly in the disparate areas of the state," said Mike Madigan, a former Wilson staff member and now senior vice president for Pardee Construction.

Despite possible pitfalls, Wilson and his staff are eager to reinforce his image as "Mr. San Diego."

For instance, a poster distributed by his staff at the recent state Republican convention shows a caricature of Wilson in front of the state Capitol holding a surfboard and dressed in a Hawaiian shirt.

Such a Wilson-San Diego link evokes good feelings from voters, say those familiar with the synesthesia of politics. Unlike the image of gang-infested, traffic-choked Los Angeles, or overly liberal San Francisco, San Diego remains for many Californians a palm tree paradise adorned with pretty beaches and pristine inner-city canyons.

"San Diego is the easiest thing to point to and say, 'Don't just trust what I say but look what I've done,' " said Larry Thomas, a former Wilson staffer and San Diegan who ran Gov. George Deukmejian's 1986 reelection campaign. Thomas now works for the Irvine Co. in Orange County.

"I think politics is as much symbolism as action, and by doing that he paints a fantastic symbol with which people can identify," Thomas said.

Wilson agrees.

"Most people in California have been to San Diego, perhaps spent some time there," he said in a recent telephone interview from his Washington office. "They have an impression of the city that's positive. They have seen it grow larger, but in their view it has not only grown larger, it has grown better.

"They give me a great deal of the credit for that, but I would have to say that it is credit that has to be shared."

Wilson campaign strategists, however, are eager to make sure their boss receives his share of the credit for San Diego's good image.

"It's reality that Pete is so close to San Diego and he is credited with taking it from a dark time to make it one of the finest cities in the country," said Otto Bos, Wilson's campaign director.

Although it will not be the dominant theme in the race, Bos said the campaign wants to emphasize Wilson's experience as mayor because it is analogous to the executive responsibilities he will handle as governor.

In addition, he said, the specific problems Wilson dealt with during the 1970s and early '80s in San Diego are now looming on the state agenda.

"We think San Diego offers a splendid metaphor for the challenges of the state," Bos said.

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Thus, the fact that Wilson attempted to control and direct San Diego's construction boom with his Growth Management Plan will mean a lot to a burgeoning state of 29 million people, Bos said.

So, too, will the story of how Wilson took over San Diego on the heels of the Yellow Cab scandal -- which saw City Council members indicted on charges of accepting payoffs from the company -- and worked to pass one of the strictest local campaign contribution laws in the country, he added. The discussion of ethics is particularly timely with the low public opinion of lawmakers and the recent conviction of Sen. Joseph Montoya (D-Whittier) on corruption charges.

Other San Diego accomplishments destined to be mentioned prominently in the campaign will be Wilson's efforts to fight crime, his backing of the immensely successful San Diego Trolley, buying more than 5,300 acres of park and canyon open space to save them, and his guidance of downtown redevelopment through the inner-city condominium projects of Park Row and Marina Place and the construction of phantasmagoric Horton Plaza.

For the fiscally conservative, Wilson campaigners will be quick to quote the late tax crusader Howard Jarvis, who once quipped that Proposition 13 would have been unnecessary if all cities were run as efficiently as Wilson ran San Diego.

Wilson's San Diego ties will also be highlighted in the way the U.S. senator runs his gubernatorial campaign, Bos said. His main headquarters are in Old Town, and San Diegans have prominent roles in his campaign. Aside from Bos and Gorton, Marty Wilson (no relation) is his political director, dentist Albert Anderson is his statewide volunteer coordinator and retired businessman Frank Light is his finance chairman.

Meanwhile, the campaign plans to mobilize some of San Diego's more prominent citizens to speak on Wilson's behalf throughout the state.

"We fully expect in this campaign to have the San Diegans on the stump," Bos said.

"We're talking about something in the fall," said Gorton. "You've seen the movie-star buses, where they go from town to town on behalf of an initiative. You might see buses of San Diegans."

Political consultant Jim Johnston said the caravan idea is "corny" but could work. "If I were at some kind of rally and some people with credentials showed up to tell about a guy's background, I'd probably pay attention to it," he said.

However, the convoy tactic would have to be employed gently, Gorton said.

"I think everybody's fond of their city, and if you sell your city too much, that can engender some resentment," he said. "The slogan 'America's Finest City' cuts both ways."

Lee Grissom, president of the Greater San Diego Chamber of Commerce, scoffed at the idea of a bus convoy, but added that he has already volunteered to do some elective stumping for Wilson.

"My commitment to Pete is if he wanted to have somebody with an appropriate level of credibility tell the San Diego story, I'd be willing to tell that,"

(c) 1990 Los Angeles Times, February 11, 1990

Grissom said.

Wilson said several others have volunteered to do the same during the gubernatorial race.

"I haven't called on them to do so, but I probably will say, 'Go to it,' " he said. "I'd be delighted to have them tell the story, especially coming from people who were leaders in the community."

But San Diego attorney Floyd Morrow, who served on the City Council for Wilson's first six years, said he believes the San Diego strategy is an attempt by the former mayor to create a "perceived reality" of leadership that diverges widely from the truth.

In the case of government ethics, for instance, Morrow said that Wilson was actually a Johnny-come-lately to the idea of limiting campaign contributions to the current \$250 per donor per candidate. Before he supported the stringent limit, Wilson was backing another set of more liberal guidelines that were defeated by a majority of the council, Morrow said.

Morrow also charged that the city under Wilson looked good financially because it failed to keep up repairs on its roads and sewers, which left subsequent City Councils with a legacy of sewage spills that, until recently, even gushed routinely into the waters of Mission Bay.

"He's going to go off on a campaign and say, 'Hey, I'm fantastic,' " Morrow said. "But the opposite side of the coin is that's not reality.

"I imagine if it rained and we needed rain, he would take credit for that. If bad weather came by, he would have somebody else take credit for that. That's part of politics."

GRAPHIC: Photo, Pete Wilson ; Drawing, About 500 of these posters were printed up for last September's state GOP convention. The promotion was a take-off from an earlier campaign poster that read "Mr. San Diego Goes to Washington.", CHUCK, 1988 Wilson Portrait

3RD STORY of Level 1 printed in FULL format.

Proprietary to the United Press International 1990

February 12, 1990, Monday, BC cycle

SECTION: Regional News

DISTRIBUTION: California

LENGTH: 729 words

HEADLINE: Wilson touts leadership record

BYLINE: By CHRIS CHRYSTAL

DATELINE: SACRAMENTO

KEYWORD: WILSON

BODY:

Sen. Pete Wilson defined himself Monday as the only candidate for governor with a proven record of leadership experience and "the guts to do what's right."

Snipping a red, white and blue ribbon, the California Republican opened his downtown campaign headquarters a mile from the state Capitol amid a noisy crowd of supporters that included several state officials and lawmakers.

Leadership was the theme of Wilson's second day on the road during a four-day swing through 13 cities to formally kick off his campaign.

"The people of California want and are entitled to expect their governor to lead, to have vision, and not just to see what's right, but to have the guts to do what's right," Wilson said.

He arrived in a nearly presidential looking motorcade of shiny black cars and an entourage with walkie-talkies, and was greeted by a small band of shouting anti-abortion demonstrators and a bugler sounding a dreary "Taps" in the bright sunshine.

Wilson, who is pro-choice, appeared unruffled by the protest and quipped to reporters, "I think the guy on the bugle needs lessons. He's very sour."

Focusing on his 23-year record in public office as a state assemblyman, mayor of San Diego, and a second-term senator, Wilson challenged his opponents to "match my performance," adding, "They cannot do it."

Wilson listed some achievements, including bringing a light-rail system to San Diego "on schedule, under budget and without federal funds," authoring the first Coastal Protection Act and backing federal legislation that added park land and wilderness acres and requires military interdiction of drugs outside the United States.

He also took credit for legislation reducing air pollution from auto exhaust, promoting alternative fuels and proposing mandatory rehabilitation for mothers of drug-addicted babies.

Proprietary to the United Press International, February 12, 1990

Swiping at his rival for governor, Democratic Attorney General John Van de Kamp, who personally opposes capital punishment, Wilson said he helped pass a law providing the death penalty for drug kingpins who kill police officers.

Wilson, who is backing an anti-crime initiative on the June ballot, said the initiative process by which voters enact laws, 'is a legitimate remedy for legislative default.'

*INITIATIVES ARE SPOT / SHOULD NEVER BE OVERTURNED / BUT NO SUBSTITUTE FOR EXEC. PERFORM.*

But in an obvious reference to Van de Kamp, who is backing three measures for the November ballot, Wilson said initiatives are 'no cure for executive default and no substitute for executive performance.'

He did not mention by name former San Francisco Mayor Dianne Feinstein, also seeking the Democratic gubernatorial nomination, but included her when, after listing his legislative achievements, proclaimed, 'I have done all these things and my opponents none of them.'

He introduced Republican state Treasurer Tom Hayes, who is seeking re-election, to the crowd, as he had shared the spotlight with another GOP primary candidate, former Rep. Dan Lungren, who is running for attorney general, in a campaign appearance in Sacramento Sunday night.

Campaign Director Otto Bos said Wilson intends to 'forge a very good, strong ticket' of Republican candidates. He has endorsed Lungren and Republican Matthew Fong, the son of Democratic Secretary of State March Fong Eu, who is running for controller.

Bos said Wilson is 'comfortable' with both Republican contenders for lieutenant governor, state Sens. John Seymour of Anaheim and Marian Bergeson of Newport Beach, but obviously would make no endorsement until after the primary.

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--Legislation counteracting discriminatory trade practices that create barriers to exporting California agriculture commodities.

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--Supporting improved monitoring and testing of imported agriculture commodities to protect public health.

--Protecting local government from federal funding cuts for refugee assistance and preventing closure of county resettlement programs.

Wilson's agenda included stops in Bakersfield and El Monte before heading home to San Diego. Tuesday he will make similar appearances in San Diego, Irvine, Chino, Santa Barbara and Los Angeles.

4TH STORY of Level 1 printed in FULL format.

Copyright (c) 1990 News World Communications Inc.;  
The Washington Times

February 12, 1990, Monday, Final Edition

SECTION: Part A; NATION; Pg. A3

LENGTH: 622 words

HEADLINE: Wilson's run in California hits snag from GOP Right

BYLINE: Valerie Richardson; THE WASHINGTON TIMES

BODY:

California Republican Sen. Pete Wilson's carefully prepared bid for governor of the nation's most populous state has run into turbulence from a faction of his own party.

Mr. Wilson, who launched his campaign formally yesterday on a four-day tour, is under fire from a conservative group for his moderate stands and his acceptance of more than \$105,000 from the savings and loan industry over five years.

"Pete Wilson is bought and paid for," said Paddy Lackey, a leader of the California Pro-Family Women's Coalition, in a statewide mailing to newspapers and party leaders.

The attacks are the first sign of dissent in an otherwise rigid Republican coalition for the lone GOP candidate in what is widely seen as the year's most critical election.

At stake is the political fate of California's congressional districts. Population shifts over the last decade are expected to bring California five to seven new congressional seats just as Republican Gov. George Deukmejian is retiring after two terms.

Republicans are determined to avoid a repeat of 1982, when Democratic state leaders gerrymandered the districts to the disadvantage of the GOP. Mr. Wilson has made it clear that he will veto any redistricting plan that unfairly favors the Democrats.

"There has been less turnover [in congressional districts] in California in the last 10 years than in the Soviet Politburo," said Wilson campaign manager Otto Bos.

As a result, national leaders are lavishing attention on Mr. Wilson's campaign. His occasional deviations from the Republican Party line are overlooked - administration officials were silent last month when he voted to override President Bush's veto on visas for Chinese students.

With the uncontested GOP primary five months away, Mr. Bush last week added \$1.5 million to the Wilson campaign's \$4.6 million war chest at a \$1,000-a-plate dinner. Another fund-raiser is scheduled here for Feb. 28.

(c) 1990 The Washington Times, February 12, 1990

"We want an honest, clean break and a fair reapportionment," Lee Atwater, chairman of the Republican National Committee, said last week.

Ron Brown, chairman of the Democratic National Committee, retorted: "We're going to keep the redistricting pen in our hands."

So far, the Republicans have benefited from a Democratic Party split over two prominent primary candidates - state Attorney General John Van de Kamp and former San Francisco Mayor Dianne Feinstein.

Mr. Van de Kamp, heir to the Lawry's food products fortune, is leading Mrs. Feinstein by as much as a 53 to 35 percent margin, based on an October poll. He and Mr. Wilson are running almost a dead heat, according to more recent polls.

With \$3 million in his war chest, Mr. Van de Kamp enjoys a considerable fund-raising edge over Mrs. Feinstein, half of whose \$2 million campaign fund was donated by her husband, financier Richard Blum.

Despite her underdog status, Mrs. Feinstein has shown she can bruise Mr. Van de Kamp. She repeatedly has jabbed at his decision not to prosecute the Hillside Strangler, Kenneth Bianchi, in 1981 - the issue that pundits say could prove to be his undoing.

The attacks indirectly have benefited Mr. Wilson, who is campaigning as a law-and-order candidate. But he has drawn criticism from conservatives on other issues, such as his pro-choice stand on abortion.

The California Pro-Family Women's Coalition is championing a write-in campaign for conservative former baseball Commissioner Peter Ueberroth, a Republican "in the mold of Ronald Reagan," said the group in a press release.

"Pete Wilson is going to cast votes consistent with a conservative Republican philosophy," said Mr. Bos. "But he has a right and a duty to differ when his conscience calls him."

GRAPHIC: Photo, Sen. Pete Wilson

3RD STORY of Level 1 printed in FULL format.

Proprietary to the United Press International 1990

February 12, 1990, Monday, BC cycle

SECTION: Regional News

DISTRIBUTION: California

LENGTH: 729 words

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Proprietary to the United Press International, February 12, 1990

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1ST STORY of Level 1 printed in FULL format.

Copyright (c) 1990 The Times Mirror Company;  
Los Angeles Times

February 12, 1990, Monday, Home Edition

SECTION: Part A; Page 3; Column 1; Metro Desk

LENGTH: 1101 words

HEADLINE: WILSON TAKES SHOT AT CRIME AS HE OPENS GOVERNOR BID;  
POLITICS: THE REPUBLICAN U.S. SENATOR OFFICIALLY TOSSES HIS HAT IN THE RING. HE  
HAS NO GOP OPPOSITION FOR THE NOMINATION.

BYLINE: By JOHN BALZAR, TIMES POLITICAL WRITER

BODY:

Former U.S. Marine, state legislator, mayor of San Diego, and now U.S. senator and great hope of the California Republican Party, Pete Wilson officially entered the race for governor Sunday, his third try.

The 56-year-old, still boyish-faced Wilson began a four-day barnstorm of California in San Diego, the town he calls home, and then headed north reciting from Chapter 1 of the time-worn GOP campaign playbook -- the feverish politics of crime.

"I will not have California under siege to rapists and thugs and drug dealers!" Wilson told an audience of 200 outside the San Diego Police Officers' Assn. headquarters.

He repeated the speech to about 300 people at a picnic at the Los Angeles Police Academy, to 250 people in Alameda and to 350 people at the Railroad Museum in Sacramento.

At each of the three stops, Wilson was greeted enthusiastically. In the only sign of dissent he encountered, 15 anti-abortion demonstrators picketed his Sacramento appearance because of Wilson's support for a woman's right to choose whether to have an abortion.

In the 1990 gubernatorial preliminaries, Wilson sketched an activist agenda of environmental protection, political independence and increased attention to social problems and progress. But those themes were left in the background at the formal campaign kickoff Sunday.

Wilson surrounded himself with police and prosecutors and focused single-mindedly on what he said was California's No. 1 problem.

"It is a bitter irony that, despite our having perhaps the most pro-law enforcement governor in our history, in George Deukmejian, and the most skilled and dedicated law enforcement professionals to be found anywhere, California's streets are needlessly dangerous.

"It is a misnomer to speak of a California criminal justice system. The people of California have lost confidence in the ability of that system to protect them. They are afraid -- afraid in their homes and afraid to leave them.

(c) 1990 Los Angeles Times, February 12, 1990

"Well," Wilson said, "that situation is intolerable and I mean to bring it to an end."

Along with his speech, Wilson announced endorsements from a dozen law enforcement groups, representing rank-and-file officers and police chiefs, and from 300 prosecutors across the state. "I've never seen anything like it," he said.

In subsequent days of his extended ritual "announcement" tour of the state, Wilson plans to broaden his pitch to include education and quality-of-life issues.

The senator is seeking to duplicate what George Bush accomplished at the national level last election -- maintain Republican control of an office after an eight-year GOP Administration. Not in 30 years has one party held the governorship of California for more than two consecutive terms.

A Republican who can be described as a moderate on social issues and a conservative on economic matters and foreign policy, Wilson enters the GOP race in a happy and commanding position. He is the undisputed leader of his party, and has no substantive GOP challenge to his candidacy.

This is a source of deep satisfaction, given his two previous runs at the office. In 1978, the GOP Establishment gave him the cold shoulder and he finished fourth in a field of five in the Republican primary. Four years later, he set out again for the office but was persuaded by GOP elders to run for the U.S. Senate. He won the primary and was elected over Democrat Edmund G. Brown Jr., then the governor.

Wilson begins this campaign with substantial advantages. While he has a seemingly united party at his command, Democrats face a costly and potentially draining primary battle between Atty. Gen. John K. Van de Kamp and former San Francisco Mayor Dianne Feinstein. And Wilson has shown the capacity to raise twice as much money as either of the Democrats.

Still, Wilson's early campaign is not without its skeptics.

Some doubt his gusto in looking forward and engaging California's growing list of problems. His speeches Sunday were often vaguer than even typical political fare.

"California is besieged by big problems, there is no denying that. But no state is blessed with more ability to solve those problems -- if we have the right leader," Wilson said. "And guess who that is?"

As he spoke, his campaign was involved in a fund-raising drive that underscored Wilson's apparent confidence in a strategy that looks back as much as forward. A solicitation letter mailed to about 60,000 Republicans did not mention his opponents but liberally fanned years-old hostilities toward Brown.

"None of the leading Democrat candidates for governor has criticized Jerry Brown for his mismanagement of California," said the letter, signed by Wilson.

In some areas, Wilson has offered ideas for the new decade, such as a stronger educational effort to help young children and improved health care.

(c) 1990 Los Angeles Times, February 12, 1990

But he has been reluctant to commit significant additional government financing.

On the subject of crime, however, Wilson was both specific and emphatic Sunday.

He touted his role as the chairman of a June ballot proposition to speed up criminal trials. This grass-roots initiative is the work of an active and vocal group of crime victims and their relatives.

"It is absurd that it took four years to bring the 'Night Stalker' to trial, that it requires two years on average to bring an alleged felon to trial in California," Wilson said.

He went further, even at the risk of over-promising. A drug-free California, for instance. "I promise you we will succeed in this."

Later, aboard his twin-engine propeller campaign charter that lumbered through the skies of Central California, Wilson was asked if his kind of pledge was realistic. "I think you have to aim high," he replied.

One way to counter drugs, Wilson continued, is drug testing of first-time recipients of driver's licenses. He proposed that young drivers face such tests randomly for a year after receiving their license.

Leaders of the crime victims movement and assorted law enforcement supporters joined the Wilson entourage on Sunday's campaign swing. Also along was Wilson's wife, Gayle, an enthusiastic campaigner; her two sons from a previous marriage, Todd and Phillip Graham; and no fewer than eight campaign assistants.

It was obvious to everyone that Wilson's third campaign for governor was vastly different from his earlier tries.

"Based on some experience and successes, you get to feeling more confidence," Wilson said in an informal chat with reporters. "Ever since people asked us to consider running this time, it's been remarkable."

Times political writer Ronald Brownstein contributed to this story.

GRAPHIC: Photo, COLOR, Wilson addresses supporters. ; Photo, U.S. Sen. Pete Wilson formally announced his candidacy for governor at a picnic at the Los Angeles Police Academy. JOE KENNEDY / Los Angeles Times

SUBJECT: WILSON, PETE; POLITICAL CANDIDATES; CALIFORNIA GOVERNOR; CALIFORNIA -- ELECTIONS -- 1990; POLITICAL CAMPAIGNS; SPEECHES; CRIME -- CALIFORNIA; DRUGS -- CALIFORNIA

2ND STORY of Level 1 printed in FULL format.

Copyright (c) 1990 The Chronicle Publishing Co.  
The San Francisco Chronicle

FEBRUARY 12, 1990, MONDAY, FINAL EDITION

SECTION: NEWS; A1

LENGTH: 874 words

HEADLINE: Wilson Opens Bid for Governor With Crime Talk

BYLINE: Mark Z Barabak, Chronicle Political Writer

DATELINE: San Diego

BODY:

During his 24 years in politics, Pete Wilson has fashioned an image as an independent Republican, willing to buck presidents and other GOP brokers whenever it suits him.

But yesterday, Wilson went back to basics, formally launching his campaign for governor with a folksy rally in his adopted hometown and a familiar Republican pledge to get tough on crime.

'As governor of California,' he vowed, 'I will not have California under siege to rapists and thugs and drug dealers.'

Wilson \_ a former state assemblyman, San Diego mayor and now the state's junior United States senator \_ voiced his opposition to offshore oil drilling and his support for 'managed growth.'

He spoke of campaign finance reform and boasted about the light-rail system that San Diego built while he was mayor, 'on time, under budget and without federal funds.'

But those were merely grace notes in a day otherwise devoted to a full-throated chorus on crime, a GOP standard that carried George Deukmejian to the governor's office in 1982 and easy re-election in 1986.

Appearing with rank-and-file police officers in San Diego, prosecutors in Los Angeles and a group of police chiefs in Alameda, Wilson vowed 'to change the odds to favor the citizen, not the criminal.'

'The people of California have lost confidence in the ability of (the criminal justice system) to protect them,' Wilson said. 'They are afraid. Afraid in their homes and afraid to leave them. Well, that situation is intolerable and I mean to bring it to an end.'

He reiterated his support for a measure on the June ballot, the so-called 'Speedy Trial Initiative,' which seeks to stiffen criminal penalties and expedite court cases.

He called for legislation to deny bail to 'drug traffickers,' to limit the time period for death penalty appeals and to establish 'truth-in-sentencing' . . . that would reduce time off for work or good behavior to make the penalty

(c) 1990 The San Francisco Chronicle, FEBRUARY 12, 1990

actually fit the crime.'

During a brief airborne press conference, Wilson also proposed random drug testing as a condition for first-time applicants to obtain a driver's license. He said that would discourage drug use among teenagers, 'the audience you want to deal with.'

Asked whether he was 'over-promising' with his tailored-for-TV sound bites on a crime-free California, Wilson replied, 'I am going to make every possible effort and I think you have to aim high.'

#### VITAL RACE FOR GOP

The 56-year-old senator entered the governor's race almost a year ago, at the urging of party leaders who despaired when Deukmejian announced plans to step down rather than seek a third term.

The GOP considers it crucial to hold onto the governor's seat during next year's redrawing of state political boundaries, to keep an eye on Democrats who control the Legislature.

So Republican Party heavyweights cleared the field for Wilson, leaving him free to concentrate on the fall campaign against either Dianne Feinstein or John Van de Kamp, Democrats locked in a bitter primary fight.

Assured of the GOP nomination, Wilson has taken advantage of his free ride to raise more than \$ 8 million, far more than either Democratic candidate has managed.

Yesterday, however, Wilson aimed for a determinedly homespun image as he formally began his campaign, shunning the glitzy hotel ballrooms typically used for such occasions.

There were balloons, hand-lettered signs and straw boaters at a sunny morning rally in San Diego, with a Dixieland jazz band providing musical accompaniment.

#### SAN DIEGO MAYOR

Wilson, a St. Louis native and Yale graduate, was posted to San Diego during his service in the Marine Corps. He stayed on when his tour of duty ended and was elected to the state Assembly in 1966. He served as San Diego mayor from 1972 to 1983, a time of tremendous growth.

Wilson is expected to cite his mayoral tenure as a model of executive stewardship.

'I challenge my opponents to match my record and to match my success,' Wilson told about 150 supporters gathered in front of the San Diego police union headquarters. 'While others may find themselves running from their record, I take great pride in running on my record.'

Then it was off to Los Angeles for hot dogs, barbecued hamburgers and more tough-on-crime talk at a police academy picnic.

(c) 1990 The San Francisco Chronicle, FEBRUARY 12, 1990

In Alameda, his next stop, the venue was an auditorium at the scruffy Alameda Hotel, a residential home for retirees. Wilson was introduced by Mayor Chuck Corica, a conservative Democrat who backed Wilson's re-election to the Senate in 1988 and joined him in Alameda for the start of that campaign.

Wilson's final appearance last night was a reception at the California State Railroad Museum.

#### CHINATOWN ON TODAY'S SCHEDULE

Today, the senator will visit San Francisco's Chinatown, one of 17 stops Wilson plans over the course of a four-day, 14-city announcement swing.

A different message is planned each day, emphasizing 'leadership,' the environment and education.

Strategists chose crime as yesterday's centerpiece \_ knowing the first day would draw the most press attention \_ 'because we wanted to lead with our strength,' said campaign manager George Gorton. 'You lead with what people believe the key issue is, and that's crime.'

GRAPHIC: PHOTO, Senator Pete Wilson and his wife, Gayle, responded to cheers from a crowd in Alameda , BY BRANT WARD, THE CHRONICLE

SUBJECT: CA; BIOGRAPHY; GOVERNOR; CANDIDATES; ELECTIONS 1990

NAME: Pete Wilson



# Pete Wilson

U.S. Senator for California



PR 89: 89

SENATOR PETE WILSON STATEMENT ON  
PRESIDENT BUSH'S CLEAN AIR PLAN

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE  
June 12, 1989

CONTACT: Lynda Schuler  
Bill Livingstone  
(202) 224-9652

LOS ANGELES -- "President Bush's clean air plan is right on target. It's tough, it's innovative, and it's just what we need to get Congress moving on the clean air bill. We've been waiting since 1977 for a President who would take charge of the air pollution problem, and I am frankly thrilled that President Bush has taken such a bold, sweeping move against dirty air.

"The President's call for mandatory production of alternative fuel-using automobiles is especially encouraging. We've pushed through legislation to provide Detroit with incentives to produce flexible fuel vehicles, but this step by the President to require the American automotive industry to adapt to the need for more flex cars will be a giant help toward meeting the fuel substitution goals we've set in California.

"Clean air simply has to be our number one environmental priority this year, and I am extremely pleased that the President is delivering on his campaign promise to address the nation's air pollution problem."

##

# Pete Wilson



U.S. SENATOR FOR CALIFORNIA

PR 89: 24

WILSON STATEMENT ON PRESIDENT BUSH'S  
STATE OF THE UNION ADDRESS

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE  
February 10, 1989

CONTACT: Lynda S. Royster  
Bill Livingstone  
(202) 224-9652

"It was a fine speech by a very caring, decent, gutsy President who is determined to make real the dream he has of improving America. It was a remarkably comprehensive speech that I think demonstrated the very ambitious agenda that President Bush has set for his Administration, from doing away with illiteracy to helping prevent the spread of AIDS to protecting the environment to wiping out drug abuse. I am especially pleased with the President's decision to postpone and review the planned sale of offshore oil leases off of California's coast, which I think clearly demonstrates that this President is indeed an environmentalist. It was a very fine, fine beginning for the Bush Administration."

NOT USED

NEWS FROM  
**Pete  
Wilson**



U.S. SENATOR FOR CALIFORNIA

PR 89: 32

WILSON LAUDS CALIFORNIA'S ENVIRONMENTAL LEADERSHIP:  
URGES QUICK CLEAN AIR ACTION BY CONGRESS

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE  
February 28, 1989

CONTACT: Lynda S. Royster  
Bill Livingstone-  
(202) 224-9652

WASHINGTON, D.C. -- In behalf of California, Senator Pete Wilson today accepted the top 1989 honor from the environmental action group "Renew America," lauding the state's environmental leadership and urging Congress to act quickly to adopt clean air legislation.

"California is, as 'Renew America' acknowledges with this award, the leader among the states in establishing programs and adopting laws to protect the environment," Wilson said. "We Californians are proud to call ourselves environmentalists, and we are honored to accept this award."

Wilson said Congress should move immediately to adopt the Clean Air Act, which died at the end of last year's session of Congress.

"It's high time Congress borrowed a chapter from California's book and exhibited some leadership in enacting a new clean air bill," Wilson said. "There are provisions of the bill that will be of great assistance to California in its ongoing efforts to reduce air pollution."

Wilson pointed, in particular, to a provision he authored in last year's clean air legislation to crack down on offshore oil operations that cause air pollution.

The "Renew America" group has issued an annual "State of the States" report since 1987. This year's report judged states in the following areas: food safety, drinking water, growth and the environment, solid waste recycling, and forest management.

\*\*\*

"This is a matter of some urgency in light of the fact that the Interior Department is currently prepared to issue a final Environmental Impact Statement for sale 91 and reach other similar pre-leasing 'milestones' for sales 95 and 119," Wilson said.

Wilson also urged Bush to include the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) on the OCS task force, which now includes only the Departments of Interior and Energy and the National Academy of Sciences.

"EPA, after all, is the agency charged by Congress to protect our environment," Wilson said. "it can bring its considerable expertise in air and water pollution problems to the task force, and thereby enhance the credibility of any recommendations that should be forthcoming."

Wilson applauded Bush's decision to postpone the lease sales off California's coast.

"Your commitment to resolving this issue," Wilson told Bush, "clearly demonstrates that you are indeed an environmentalist."

# # # #

U.S. SENATOR FOR CALIFORNIA  
PR 89:42

# Pete Wilson



U.S. SENATOR FOR CALIFORNIA

PR 89:42

WILSON TOURS U.S. CUSTOMS COMMUNICATION "BRAIN CENTER" TO  
CATCH DRUG SMUGGLERS; CALLS FOR GREATER MEXICAN COOPERATION

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE  
Monday, March 27, 1989

CONTACT: Bill Livingstone  
Lynda Royster  
(202) 224-9652

LOS ANGELES -- California Senator Pete Wilson today called on Mexican authorities to substantially increase cooperation in identifying and apprehending illegal aircraft crossing the southern border to reduce the stream of illegal drugs.

"While the United States is making a considerable financial and manpower commitment to stop drug trafficking planes crossing our southern border, Mexico continues to turn a blind eye to the problem," Wilson said.

Wilson said the U.S. repeatedly has tried to gain greater cooperation from Mexican authorities for joint air operations to catch drug running airplanes, only to be rebuffed at every turn.

Wilson made the remarks following a tour of the new, state-of-the-art U.S. Customs Service communication center near Riverside, which has been designed to integrate data from radars positioned along the U.S.- Mexican border and coordinate the interdiction of suspected drug runners.

To date, two radar aerostats -- tethered balloons with sophisticated radar equipment -- have been set up along the border, each capable of scanning over three hundred miles of airspace. By the end of the year, four additional aerostats will be in operation, providing continuous surveillance from San Diego to Brownsville.

"Most of the southern border is currently wide open to low-flying aircraft smuggling drugs," Wilson said. "Once the radar net has been established, we'll be able to identify and track aircraft along the entire southern border."

Wilson said the aerostat radars cannot be operated during inclement weather and have to be regularly serviced. During these periods, U.S. Customs plans to use radars aboard aircraft to fill in the gaps.

- 2 -

"Once the radars are in place, the U.S. will be able to systematically detect suspected drug traffickers flying across the border," Wilson said. "But because Mexico still refuses to assist the U.S. in joint air operations, smugglers will be able to avoid capture simply by flying back into Mexican air space."

Wilson said the problem is particularly acute because there exists more than 2,000 clandestine air strips along the northern regions of Mexico.

While Mexico refuses to cooperate in joint air interdiction efforts, other countries such as Canada and the Bahamas work closely with Customs officials to try and catch suspected drug smuggling aircraft.

For example, on March 12, 1989, Customs detected a 980 Turbo Commander aircraft off the coast of Maine, which was suspected of carrying a shipment of cocaine. When contacted about the developing situation, Canadian authorities granted Customs officials permission to follow the plane into Canadian airspace. The plane was tracked to a landing strip at Sorel, Quebec, where local officials were alerted.

Before they arrived on the scene, a truck that was going to meet the plane got away. Still, Canadian authorities detained three people from aboard the plane who were carrying a total of \$31,000 in cash. On further investigation, it was learned that the plane had no data plate and is suspected of being stolen.

"Had this incident occurred along the southern border, the plane would have been able to escape capture," Wilson said. "Mexico refuses to let U.S. aircraft follow suspected drug traffickers into their air space, providing a convenient safe haven for smugglers."

# # # #

NEWS FROM  
**Pete  
 Wilson**



U.S. SENATOR FOR CALIFORNIA

PR 89:68

WILSON TO HOLD THURSDAY PRESS CONFERENCE TO ANNOUNCE  
 LEGISLATION BOOSTING MILITARY INVOLVEMENT IN DRUG WAR

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE  
 May 17, 1989

CONTACT: Bill Livingstone  
 Lynda Schuler  
 (202) 224-9652

WASHINGTON -- California Senator Pete Wilson will hold a press conference on Thursday, May 18 to announce details of his legislation to force the Department of Defense to become more actively involved in drug interdiction efforts.

The press conference will take place in the Russell Senate Office Building, Room #232A, at 11:00 a.m. Also joining Wilson will be Senator Alfonse D'Amato (R-NY).

"Seven months ago Congress passed legislation to mobilize our vast military resources in the war on drugs," Wilson said. "But the response by the Defense Department has been sorely inadequate. They continue to drag their heels every step of the way."

Wilson's legislation would establish a specific command structure within the Defense Department dedicated to anti-drug efforts.

# # # #



# Pete Wilson

## U.S. Senator for California



PR 89:69

### WILSON INTRODUCES BILL TO CREATE ANTI-DRUG COMMAND STRUCTURE IN DEFENSE DEPARTMENT

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE  
May 18, 1989

CONTACT: Bill Livingstone  
Lynda Schuler  
(202) 224-9652

WASHINGTON -- Dissatisfied with the Defense Department's performance in the war on drugs, California Senator Pete Wilson today introduced legislation to create a high-level command structure to effectively direct and coordinate military missions to stanch the flow of drugs entering the country.

"The Defense Department is AWOL when it comes to aggressively mobilizing its resources against drug traffickers," Wilson, member of the Armed Services Committee said.

"Last year Congress passed legislation, directing the Defense Department to help fight the war on drugs, but they have not adequately responded," Wilson said. "In the meantime, the number of casualties on our streets continues to rise."

Wilson's legislation, cosponsored by Senator Alfonse D'Amato (R-NY), would create an Anti-Drug Task Force within the Department of Defense composed of the four military services and Coast Guard and directed by a three-star officer.

The specific mission of the task force would be to direct "personnel, equipment, and resources to support federal law enforcement agencies on a full time basis in the effort to interdict illegal drugs entering the United States by land, sea, and air."

The task force would be required to consult and cooperate with the Director of National Drug Policy.

Last year, Congress appropriated \$300 million for the military's anti-drug efforts. Yet, some eight months later the military has spent only \$51 million, most of which has been directed to support the National Guard.

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In February of this year, DOD issued its first report to Congress on progress made in meeting its new anti-drug mission. Essentially, the report is a plan on how it plans to involve DOD departments. A second report was due May 1, but has yet to arrive.

"Congress wants more than time-consuming, bureaucratic reports and plans of plans," Wilson said. "It wants action. It wants the DOD to make drug interdiction a top priority."

Wilson said DOD is phasing in new policies and programs, but progress is far too slow. DOD is not expected this year to increase by much either its air or sea surveillance over the previous year.

The February report, Wilson said, should have listed specific aircraft, intelligence-gathering systems, communication networks, vessels, active duty forces, and National Guard contingents the DOD already had fielded.

Wilson said it is standard procedure for the DOD to create a task force made up of all the services with a single or well-defined mission. As examples, the Rapid Deployment Joint Task Force was established to address the instability in the Persian Gulf. To deal with the Cuban missile crisis, the DOD created the Caribbean Contingency Task Force.

Wilson emphasized the cost-effectiveness in stopping drugs before they enter the United States.

According to a study by Wharton Econometrics, every dollar spent on intercepting drug shipments before they entered the country resulted in the seizure of \$7.05 of cocaine and marijuana.

By comparison, every dollar spent on drug investigations inside the country only netted \$3.37 of cocaine and marijuana.

"Much more can and should be done to interdict drugs before they enter the United States," Wilson said.

Wilson authored with Senator D'Amato and Senator Sam Nunn (D-GA) the legislation expanding the role of the Defense Department in the detection and interdiction of drugs. The law established DOD as the lead agency for monitoring and identifying drug smugglers beyond our borders.

Also cosponsoring the legislation introduced today are Senators Dennis DeConcini (D-AZ) and Alan Dixon (D-IL).

# # # #

SEN. WILSON D. C. P 34

# Pete Wilson

U.S. Senator for California



PR 89:145

SENATE PASSES TRANSPORTATION APPROPRIATIONS BILL: CONTAINS  
\$2 MILLION FOR WILSON'S DRIVER'S LICENSE DRUG TESTING PROGRAM

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE  
September 28, 1989

CONTACT: Bill Livingstone  
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WASHINGTON -- The Senate passed (9/27/89) the Transportation Appropriations bill for FY 1990, which contains \$2 million to fund four pilot programs for random drug testing of first-time drivers applicants.

California Senator Pete Wilson, who voted for the bill, authored the law that establishes the driver's license pilot programs.

"The purpose of the program is straightforward, to prevent drug use instead of simply punishing drug users," Wilson said.

"Young people will have to make a choice, which will have very real consequences," Wilson said. "Either they can enjoy the legal privilege of a driver's license or choose to use illegal drugs and bear the consequences."

Last fall, Congress passed Wilson's legislation requiring the Secretary of Transportation to offer grants to establish pilot programs in four states of varying size and location for the random testing of first-time driver's license applicants.

Individuals failing the test will be restricted from receiving a driver's license for one year, with one exception. The applicant can reapply, and, if he or she passes a drug test and agrees to be tested for the rest of the year, can receive a provisional license.

The regulations governing the test program must ensure both privacy during testing and confidentiality.

Once funding is approved, the Department of Transportation will draft regulations implementing the program, provide for a period for public comment, and then finalize the regulations for publication in the Federal Register.

- MORE -

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States at that time will have the opportunity to apply for participation in the program, after which a selection will be announced and funding allocated.

The Senate bill now goes to conference to work out differences with the House version, which does not contain funding for the program.

# # # #

# Pete Wilson

## U.S. Senator for California



PR 89:118

### WILSON INTRODUCES BILL TO ESTABLISH DRUG WAR BONDS; WILL MOBILIZE PUBLIC IN FIGHT AGAINST DRUGS

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE  
July 20, 1989

CONTACT: Bill Livingstone  
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(202) 224-9652

WASHINGTON -- California Senator Pete Wilson today joined Congressman Jerry Lewis (R-35) in announcing legislation to authorize \$4 billion in tax free Drug War Bonds, to fund America's fight against drugs.

"Liberty Bonds generated critical funds to win World War I and II," Wilson said. "The stakes are just as high today, but the enemy is not threatening to invade. It's already here."

Wilson said rallying cries to purchase Liberty Bonds in the past -- such as "Make the World a Decent Place to Live In," "Must Children Die and Mothers Plead in Vain?" and "Sure, We'll Finish the Job" -- are equally relevant today.

Just as in the past, Lewis said every American, young and old, can fight the threat to our security, while investing in his or her own future.

"The war on drugs," Lewis said, "like every war waged by this country, will never be won until we mobilize the American people."

Wilson said Drug War Bonds would provide the public a means to directly participate in the national effort against drugs -- the most important issue for the majority of Americans.

Specifically, the legislation would allow the Secretary of the Treasury to issue up to \$4 billion in tax free bonds, with an interest rate of at least four percent and a maturity of not more than 12 years.

Stamps could also be issued, so that children could contribute small amounts of money. Finally, the public would have the opportunity to voluntarily make contributions to the "War on Drugs Trust Fund," by direct payment or by a checkoff on federal income tax forms diverting any refund otherwise

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Wilson said funds raised by this plan would be spent under the authority of the President by the Drug Czar for specific programs, including education, rehabilitation, prison construction, block grants to law enforcement programs, and hiring additional law enforcement personnel.

Wilson said additional money for anti-drug programs is desperately needed. Congress passed last year a \$2.8 billion omnibus drug bill to fight the war on drugs, but provided only \$1 billion in funding.

"What Congress has failed to do, the American people can do," Wilson said. "By purchasing Drug Bonds, our streets can be made safer. Our children can receive the education they need on the dangers of drug abuse. Treatment centers can be fully staffed. And our law enforcement agencies can be adequately manned and equipped."

# # # #



OFFICE OF THE GOVERNOR  
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RELEASE: Immediate

# 17

The following is the text of Governor George Deukmejian's Eighth State-of-the-State address:

"Lt. Governor McCarthy, Mr. Speaker, Mr. President Pro tem, members of the Legislature, fellow constitutional officers, and fellow Californians:

"As we begin the first year of the 1990's, Gloria and I want to wish all of you a new decade filled with hope, peace, continued prosperity and much happiness.

"When I delivered my first State of the State address in 1983, our state had experienced an economic quake. For the past seven years, we have worked together to restore fiscal solvency, our credit rating, the economy, and to create jobs, jobs and more jobs.

"As a result, the California that was once headed for the poorhouse is now an economic powerhouse.

"Back then, unemployment was 11 percent. We had no overseas trade offices, no tourism promotion program, and no competitive technology, workfare, or Rural Renaissance programs. The agricultural industry was on the ropes. Our worker's compensation program was a mess, and prior to our administration, we had one of the highest tax burdens in the nation.

"Since then, unemployment has been cut from 11 percent to 5.3 percent, and 2.7 million new jobs have been created for our people. And while the budget I inherited contained a \$1.5 billion deficit, the budget I leave my successor will contain a substantial surplus.

"We have become a state of builders. All told, we have invested or plan to invest \$44.6 billion to expand and improve California's infrastructure.

"We have constructed or rehabilitated 1,133 lane miles of state roads and highways, including the addition of 478 miles of new roads to our system.

"In 1983, California had just 12 state prisons to house dangerous criminals. Since then, we have built 14 new prison facilities. That has enabled us to remove an additional 52,000

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jobs  
created*

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facilities. That has caused -- --  
convicted criminals from neighborhoods to send them to state  
prison. And I will continue to push for a constitutional  
amendment that allows all able-bodied criminals to work and help  
pay the cost of their upkeep, just like the rest of us.

"We had no integrated strategy to clean up toxic waste or  
reduce non-hazardous waste. In 1983, none of our state hospitals  
for the mentally ill were accredited. Today, all of them are  
accredited. We are providing \$127 million this year to aid the

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homeless in our state. Our commitment to fighting AIDS and finding a cure for that dreaded disease is unmatched by any other state. And this year, we will provide 20 million meals for seniors, as well as income security for more than 800,000 elderly, blind and disabled Californians.

"Building on the progress of the eighties, it's time to turn to the challenges of the nineties.

"We'll get nowhere fast if we don't do something about freeway gridlock.

"Last year, we developed a major transportation improvement plan for the 1990's. This June, the voters will be asked to approve the Traffic Congestion Relief and Spending Limitation Act of 1990, a comprehensive plan to relieve traffic congestion on our highways, upgrade our urban and rural road systems and expand mass transit.

"This plan is absolutely essential to the economic future of our state and our quality of life. If you want to spend less time stuck in traffic; if you want cleaner air; and if you want to ensure that California's economy will remain strong so that your children will have job opportunities, then I suggest it is worth paying a few more pennies a day. I'm strongly urging all Californians to join me and a bipartisan majority in the Legislature in giving this landmark proposal their enthusiastic support.

"Just as the next exit on the freeway is becoming harder to reach, so is the dream of home ownership. I am proposing that the Legislature join me in enacting a five-year, \$2 billion Housing Opportunity Program to greatly expand our efforts to put home ownership back within reach of the average family.

"Using its existing bonding authority, the California Housing Finance Agency will raise \$1.8 billion of these funds through the issuance of both revenue and private activity bonds. Another \$200 million can be generated through a reauthorization of unutilized general obligation bonds already approved by the voters when they passed the First-Time Homebuyers Bond Act of 1982.

"Together, these funds will be dedicated to providing down payment assistance and reduced interest rate mortgages for thousands of first-time homebuyers.

"With home ownership in California becoming ever more difficult, let us take these important steps now to prevent the American dream from becoming the impossible dream.

"The dawn of a new decade should bring with it completion of our work on another milestone of humanity -- basic health care coverage for all working Californians and their families.

"An estimated four million working Californians and dependents have no coverage, and securing private health insurance is too expensive for most of these families.

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"Pursuant to legislation I signed last year, a task force established by our administration will make recommendations shortly so that we can develop a plan that is both fair to small businesses and which addresses the health care needs of the uninsured.

"And while we're talking about insurance, let me also address the subject of car insurance. When I vetoed Assembly Bill 2315 last year, I told the bill's author, Speaker Willie Brown, that I would work with him to develop a practical and affordable basic policy for motorists who are now unable to secure or afford even minimal coverage. Our staffs have begun discussions which I hope will lead to some positive steps this year to increase the affordability of automobile insurance in California.

"California's response to the terrifying earthquake of October 17, 1989 was outstanding. That earthquake may have registered high on the Richter scale, but our people registered even higher on the courage scale.

"Yet, we should learn from this experience and take additional steps now to prepare for future disasters.

"I am proposing \$11 million in additional expenditures to fund new disaster readiness measures including, planning a site for a Southern California Operations Center of the Office of Emergency Services; statewide inspection of public schools and state buildings; and the purchase of additional rescue and communications equipment.

"I am also proposing an additional \$350 million in bonds to retrofit state buildings and higher education facilities.

In addition, I am proposing that \$15 million from the proceeds of the sale of some surplus property at Agnews State Hospital in San Jose be directed toward providing permanent housing for low income residents displaced from their homes by the October 17 earthquake.

"Also, I will propose a method to assist earthquake-affected communities which sustained major losses of tax revenue.

"Finally, let's understand that there are going to be more serious earthquakes in California, and there's no way to duck that reality. No earthquake rebuilding effort will be complete or responsible, until we make earthquake insurance coverage a

Extended Page 4.1

mandatory feature of all policies written for at-risk privately owned buildings. I am asking the insurance industry, the business community and the Legislature to work with me to develop a practical plan to achieve this goal this year.

"We can't talk about the challenges of the 1990's without speaking of California's children. During the past seven years, we have accomplished some needed reforms in our public schools, and more than doubled their funding. And we have indeed restored pride and excellence to our public institutions of higher learning.

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"My message to the young people is that the benefits of staying in school will pay off every day, for the rest of your life. I urge you to remain with your education, and then your education will remain with you.

"In 1986, I proposed, and we have implemented, a Children's Initiative designed to improve health care, day care and child support collections on behalf of the young, and to better protect them from abuse.

"And yet, all our efforts will be squandered if we continue to allow the destruction of our young people by poisonous drugs.

"My new budget contains an additional \$10 million to expand a life-saving effort we began last year -- drug education in our schools. With two year expenditures totalling \$54 million, we will now be able to include drug education in every school from grades four to eight.

"We must also take additional steps to stem the flow of illegal drugs into our state. I am pleased to report that the federal government has approved the allocation of \$10 million to the California National Guard to step up its work with local law enforcement agencies to stop the smuggling of drugs across our border.

"Recently, some have suggested legalization as a solution to the drug problem. They are dead wrong. We must never, never wave the white flag of surrender at the white plague of cocaine, and other drugs.

"Currently, our school age population is growing at a rate forty percent faster than our population as a whole. With that kind of growth, we can't depend simply on building our way out of the shortage of classrooms, even though we have completed nearly 700 school construction projects since 1983. My new budget contains an additional \$1.6 billion bond proposal for school construction, but it will be accompanied by these additional proposals:

'First, we will provide strong financial incentives to districts which adopt a year-round school program, including special per student payments and first-call on school construction bond funds. It is simply inexcusable and wasteful to allow school facilities to sit idle and unused for up to three months per year.

'Second, in order to encourage local districts who move toward year-round schools to enact their own local school bond measures, I would support a constitutional amendment to reduce to 60 percent the two thirds vote that is now required for approval of those bonds.'

"Californians are justly concerned about preserving the natural beauty and health of our environment and protecting it from air, water and toxic pollution. We have enacted the toughest laws in the nation, and we acquired and preserved thousands of acres of sensitive lands. Yet regrettably, our state is getting

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dirtier by the day -- not from those types of pollution -- but from the garbage thrown on our streets and the graffiti plastered on our walls. It is time for California to clean up its act.

"I am proposing that we double the amount of litter cleanup work performed by CalTrans on our state's major urban freeways. We will also encourage neighborhoods, civic organizations and youth groups to 'Adopt a Highway,' and take the responsibility for keeping it clean. Also, I am instructing the California Highway Patrol to redouble its efforts to catch litterbugs in the act, pull them over, and fine them.

"I want Californians to be able to take pride in their communities and their state once again. We must persuade, educate and insist that all residents respect our roads, freeways, walls, beaches, parks and neighborhoods -- and stop using them as their own personal garbage dump.

"Finally, let me say a few words about the new budget.

"The budget I am proposing is a balanced budget that contains a prudent reserve and no general tax increases.

"It is \$3.4 billion more than the current year budget I signed last July, and a little more than 100% bigger than my first budget in 1983.

"The Department of Finance is projecting an 8.4% growth in general fund revenues in the coming year. Yet, under existing laws -- including entitlement programs, annual cost of living increases, caseload requirements, and a constitutionally required prudent reserve -- the general fund budget would expand by more than 11%.

"Ladies and gentlemen, we must face reality. When you have laws requiring spending increases of 11 percent and additional income of 8.4 percent, it is evident that adjustments in some programs will be needed to bring the projected rise in spending in line with the projected rise in income.

"Any government which is programmed on auto-pilot to build its base budget by 11 percent a year, not including any new programs, is headed for trouble. The economy can't grow fast enough, nor would the public stand for an annual automatic tax increase, to sustain such an exorbitant level of government growth.

"And so, I will propose a number of reasonable and necessary legislative changes in some programs. But let me emphasize that this is my January budget proposal, which is based on the best information we can get at this time. Just as I did last year, I am prepared to sit down with the legislative leadership for as long as it takes in the coming months to achieve a consensus budget.

"My fellow Californians, as we begin the 1990's, we should be thankful that our state is stronger and more prosperous than it has ever been. Through common sense and cooperation, we have achieved fiscal responsibility. We have restored economic

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excellence -- but now we must preserve it, protect it, build upon it and make sure that it is equally shared.

"The initiatives I have put forward today represent an ambitious but compelling agenda for a state which in the 1990's, will see its 29 million population grow by another five million residents, and where ethnic minority communities combined, will constitute the majority. And please understand, I haven't chosen these policies with my eyes fixed on the future of this governor. I've chosen them with my eyes fixed on the future of California.

"Like so many others, I became a Californian not by birth but by choice. I adopted a state whose opportunities are as boundless as its beauty, whose future is as bright as its sunshine, and whose possibilities are as varied as its people. I want to preserve that kind of California for all of California's children and grandchildren.

"As I enter my 28th and final year of public life, I am grateful for the opportunity the people have given me to serve them, beginning only seven years after my arrival in this state, with my first oath of office as an Assemblyman in this chamber -- and ending as the leader of a state that is the leader of America.

"As most of you know, Gloria and I are first generation Americans. Our parents struggled and worked very hard to give their children a better start in life than they had known.

"We have tried to do the same for our children, and as Governor, my goal was to leave California better than I found it. I believe that it is better than it was, and that is why literally millions of people have come here in the past few years seeking unlimited opportunities.

"Together, we have done well, but I know we can do better. Despite some of our differences, we are bonded by our desire to pass along to the next generation the golden opportunities of the golden state. There is still much to accomplish in this first year of the last decade of the 20th century, so let's carry on in a spirit of unity and good will.

"Thank you very much."

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January 31, 1990

## Redistricting

### **Background**

- Gerrymandering is older than the United States - Patrick Henry tried to redistrict James Madison out of a seat on the First Continental Congress. California Republicans gerrymandered the state in 1951; the Democrats did so in 1961. Early, pre-computerized efforts were far less effective than later ones.
- The Supreme Court's one-man-one-vote decisions of the early 1960s made equal population the paramount criterion in drawing district lines. Redistricters therefore were more free to ignore geopolitical features such as county boundaries.

### **Ethics Reform Means Ending California's Gerrymander**

- A recent Los Angeles Times survey showed that most Californians think their lawmakers "are for sale" to campaign contributors and that state government "is pretty much run by a few big interests." (L.A. Times, p. 3, 1/4/90) "Ethics" reform plans proposed by Legislative leaders would limit lawmakers' outside income and prohibit voting on legislation in which they have a financial interest. (Sacramento Bee, p. 3, 1/5/90)
- The glaring weakness of these proposals is that they completely ignore the primary source of ethical breakdown in California government: gerrymandering. Gerrymandering frees lawmakers from responsibility to the voters by creating legislative and congressional districts that make incumbents defeat proof.
- Gerrymandering derails every democracy's first line of defense against ethical abuses. Legislators who fail to serve the public are supposed to have to worry about being turned out by the voters, but that's not the way things work in California. Despite the voters' low opinion of office holders, incumbents are almost always reelected easily. In 1988, every California Congressional incumbent was reelected comfortably and only three legislative incumbents lost - 154 victories in 157 races, a 98 percent batting average! Nationally, last November, only seven of 401 congressional incumbents lost. Thanks to gerrymandering, lawmakers need not worry about losing the public's support. They win reelection anyway, no matter how low the voters' opinion of them falls. How is this possible?

### **How Gerrymandering Works**

- The party in power draws new district lines with great care and precision so that they group as many of the opposing party's voters in as few districts as possible. The party out of power then piles up huge margins of victory in a few districts, while the party that draws the lines has its voters divided more evenly across a larger number of districts that they carry with dependable, but not unnecessarily large, majorities. The party in power doesn't waste their votes and wins the maximum number of seats. The opposition party gets the minimum number of seats. And challengers running against incumbents most often win no seats at all.

### **50% of the Vote Gives Democrats 60% of the Seats**

- Does it really work? Yes. Consider: In 1980, the last election before the current gerrymandered district lines took effect, Democrats won 22 and Republicans won 21 of California's 43 Congressional seats. Just two years later, after the gerrymander, the Democrats' advantage soared to 28 seats while Republican seats fell to 17. This happened only two years after Ronald Reagan's landslide victory when the Republican president and Republican policies were at their highest levels of popularity.
- On the basis of statewide vote, legislative and congressional voting has been highly competitive between the parties throughout the 1980s. In 1988's Assembly races, Republicans received 48

percent of the statewide vote to 52 percent for the Democrats. GOP congressional candidates won 47 percent of the vote to 53 percent for the Democrats.

- Those totals didn't matter, though, because of the gerrymander. The Democrats' unfair district lines gave them 59 percent of California's Assembly seats and 60 percent of its Congressional seats. No wonder lawmakers feel free to ignore the concerns of the voters. The people who are supposed to be running things have been reduced by gerrymandering to almost negligible status.

#### **Defeat-Proof Incumbency and Office Holder Arrogance**

- Gerrymandering breeds contempt for the voters among office holders. For instance, Rep. George Brown represents a large section of California's "Inland Empire" - one of the state's, and nation's, most conservative areas - though Brown is one of Congress's most liberal members. Brown's district is a masterpiece of political architecture. It was drawn with enormous care to purge Republican areas and pull in every nearby Democrat neighborhood. Brown freely admits his reliance on his districts' gerrymandered lines.

"I think it [the gerrymander] was essential," he told the Wall Street Journal ("Incumbent for Life: I Came, I Saw, I Gerrymandered," 11/4/88.) "This district could just as easily have its Democrats spread among several others."

Brown knows he's out of touch with most voters even in his tailor-made district. He tells constituents, according to the Journal, that "he supports greater defense spending, though he regularly votes for less; and that he 'voted for the stronger death-penalty provisions in the 1988 Drug Act,' though he had opposed the death-penalty amendment. 'I'm not happy to do this,' he concedes, 'but what can you do? That's the way politics is run these days.'"

#### **Gerrymandering Corrupt from its Inception**

- Congressman Brown's hypocrisy and enthusiastic use of anti-democratic gerrymandering should not surprise anyone, of course. From start to finish, the Democrat party's California gerrymander during the 1980s has been characterized by deceit, abuse of power, and a dogged determination to circumvent and derail the voters' right to self-government in California.
- Gov. Jerry Brown signed the 1981 Phil Burton Democrat gerrymander, but voters rejected it through a successful Republican referendum on the June 1982 ballot. The Supreme Court under Rose Bird, however, had already ordered that the gerrymandered lines be used in the November 1982 elections regardless of the referendum, which would not take effect, the Court ruled, until after 1982. Even liberal Justices Stanley Mosk and Otto Kaus joined in denouncing the ruling, describing it as "an official alignment of the court with one side in a partisan dispute as to which we should remain scrupulously neutral."
- Democrats elected under this Rose Bird-supported gerrymander then drew another set of gerrymandered lines that Gov. Brown signed into law on his last day in office, January 2, 1983. Assemblyman Don Sebastiani qualified an initiative for the ballot in 1983 that drew entirely new lines, dismantling the Democrats' gerrymander. The California Supreme Court under Rose Bird stepped in again on the side of unfair districts, however, by removing the initiative from the ballot. Later, when asked about the incident, Willie Brown gloated that "Sister Rose and the Supremes took care of that little matter [Sebastiani's initiative]."
- After voters rejected a 1984 Deukmejian-sponsored initiative to have retired federal appellate-court judges draw district lines, Willie Brown proudly admitted that the campaign against the proposition had successfully misled voters with its charge that the initiative would "politicize the judiciary."

#### **The Gerrymander's Legacy: Big Money Politics - Voter Apathy - An Avalanche of Initiatives**

- California's ethical problems developed quickly, in one day in fact: the day grossly unfair redistricting became law in California. That cut the tether that ties government to the governed. It

gave lawmakers a degree of unchallengeable power not previously attainable in California. The only remaining avenues available to people interested in affecting their own government have become large contributions and initiatives circumventing the Legislature.

- Gerrymandering sends a strong message against voting. It removes the fundamental reason people go to the polls. Democrats talk a great deal about wanting to increase voter participation, but their consistent support of gerrymandering is the major cause of low turn-out. Why bother going to the polls when everyone knows ahead of time that the same party always wins? Voters would have to be exceptionally stupid to be repeatedly suckered, year in and year out, into believing in a system as thoroughly rigged as are California's legislative and congressional elections.
- Willie Brown and other Democrat leaders profess to be surprised to learn that citizens have a low opinion of lawmakers and are cynical about state government. But who really can be surprised at that when every voter knows that the last thing legislators worry about is being reelected? Voters are losing faith in the system. Initiatives are increasingly used to bypass the unresponsive Legislature while the numbers going to the polls have declined to historic lows.
- With almost no chance of losing, lawmakers too often dodge the tough decisions they are elected to make. When Legislators won't legislate, the system begins to break down, a problem Republicans are not alone in recognizing. State Controller Gray Davis was quoted in the Los Angeles Times as saying:

"Without leadership in Sacramento, it's no wonder we had 50 measures on the ballot. People are starting to revolt against that kind of stand-still politics."

#### **Republicans Don't Need to Gerrymander; Democrats Do**

- Republicans are accused of grinding their partisan axe in attacking the gerrymander because the Democrats now draw the lines in California. It is true that there are clear partisan interests involved for both sides. Democrat Chairman Jerry Brown stated his side clearly during a debate with Republican Frank Visco when Visco proposed that they work together to find a fair system of redistricting. Brown declined. He admitted with refreshing honesty that a fair set of district lines would put the Democrats out of business. Those were his exact words: **out of business.**
- Republicans freely admit that an end to gerrymandering would benefit our party, but only because we have already won the votes. A fair plan would give us the seats the voters have said we should have. Unlike the Democrats, Republicans don't need a gerrymander to win office. We've won the political battle on the issues:
- The Democrat party's essential problem with American voters is the radical, failed liberal ideology of its leaders. Some Democrats suggest that the apparent collapse of communism will win votes for their party. But the worst foreign policy disaster of the last Democrat presidential administration was Jimmy Carter's debacle with the Ayatollah and the hostages, and did not involve communism at all. What it did involve, on a grand scale, was liberal ineptitude in handling foreign policy.
- Equally inept liberal domestic policy-making gave us stagflation, record unemployment, "malaise," Jerry Brown's "era of limits," Rose Bird, and a 1980 landslide Republican victory. Republican presidential victories have continued mainly due to the stunning success of Republican policies during the 1980s — tax cuts, reduced regulation, peace through strength — that have given America record-breaking prosperity and an almost unbelievable transformation of the communist world.
- That transformation was forced on the communists mainly by the economic collapse of their own system, the renewed strength, under Reagan, of America's economy, and Reagan's toughness, against adamant Democrat opposition, in bargaining with the Soviets and, when it became necessary, in using military aid and military force against tyranny in Grenada, Libya, the Persian Gulf, Afghanistan, and Central America.
- That's why a recent national survey found that large majorities of Americans believe the

Republican party is better equipped than the Democrats to keep the peace, to keep the economy strong, and to deal with whatever problem the poll's respondents thought most important for America.

- Liberalisms' across-the-board policy failures have left the Democrats dependent upon gerrymandered districts and incumbent dominance over political contributions to retain control of Congress and of California's Legislature. This is slender reed for long-term political success in a democratic country, but it's all than have.

### **Fair Redistricting: What's At Stake**

- Winning fair redistricting is crucial because the great American successes, both at home and abroad, of the last 10 years under Ronald Reagan, George Deukmejian, and George Bush were not inevitable. Things were very different before 1980. Under President Carter and, here in California under Governor Jerry Brown, the mood was what Carter called "malaise" — and what Brown called the "era of limits." The Democrats that ran things in the late '70s thought America was nearly finished. They were talking like people about to give up. They completely failed to see the great things coming just around the corner.

- Had they stayed in power, we would not now be able to talk about the longest peacetime economic expansion in America's history, or about record levels of employment, or about the dawn of perhaps the greatest age of increased democracy and diminished tyranny the world has ever known.

- The future is no more assured today than it was in 1979. Just as it was then, we have it in our power to make the future what we will. It is our responsibility. If we don't control our future, we can expect others to return us to the days of malaise and limits. Nothing could make this more clear than to point out that Jerry Brown is back and itching to run things again.

- This is what the battle to end gerrymandering is really about. Which road will the '90s follow? The tragedy in Tienanmen Square reminds us how delicate the good we've seen happening can be. We must stick to the ideas and principles — Republican principles — that made the difference between 1979 and 1989. Our ability to do so will depend largely on our success in putting an end to gerrymandering, once and for all.

### **The Cure**

- **Two June ballot reform initiatives - one authored by Gary J. Flynn, the other by San Mateo County Supervisor Tom Huening - would outlaw gerrymandering.** Either of them would end the corruption afflicting our system by removing the corruption's source and restoring fair representation for the '90s.



Republican  
National  
Committee

FACSIMILE TRANSMITTAL

DATE: 2/27

TO: Stephanie Blarney

FAX: 456-6218

FROM: Jim Badenhausen

NUMBER OF PAGES (INCLUDING COVER SHEET) 2

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State Political Profile  
Republican Almanac, 1987

CALIFORNIA

VOTE FOR U.S. PRESIDENT

Yr	Republican/Democrat	M	TotVote	RepVote	DemVote	%Rep	%Dem	%Oth
84	Reagan/Mondale	R	9,505,041	5,467,009	3,922,519	57.5	41.3	1.2
80	Reagan/Carter/Ander.	R	8,348,352	4,524,858	3,083,661	54.2	36.9	8.9
76	Ford/Carter	r	7,866,747	3,882,244	3,742,284	49.3	47.6	3.1
72	Nixon/McGovern	R	8,367,862	4,602,096	3,475,847	55.0	41.5	3.5
68	Nixon/Humphrey/Wall.	r	7,199,252	3,467,664	3,244,318	48.2	45.1	6.8
64	Goldwater/Johnson	D	7,057,577	2,879,108	4,171,877	40.8	59.1	.1
60	Nixon/Kennedy	R	6,506,578	3,259,722	3,224,099	50.1	49.6	.3
56	Eisenhower/Stevenson	R	5,466,358	3,027,668	2,420,135	55.4	44.3	.3
52	Eisenhower/Stevenson	R	5,143,228	2,897,310	2,197,548	56.3	42.7	.9

VOTE FOR U.S. SENATE

Yr	Republican/Democrat	M	TotVote	RepVote	DemVote	%Rep	%Dem	%Oth
86	Zschau/Cranston	d	7,398,462	3,541,804	3,646,672	47.9	49.3	2.8
82	Wilson/Brown, Jr.	R	7,805,450	4,022,565	3,494,968	51.5	44.8	3.7
80	Gann/Cranston	D	8,327,308	3,093,426	4,705,399	37.1	56.5	6.3
76	Hayakawa/Tunney	R	7,470,586	3,748,973	3,502,862	50.2	46.9	2.9
74	Richardson/Cranston	D	6,102,432	2,210,267	3,693,160	36.2	60.5	3.3
70	Murphy/Tunney	D	6,492,157	2,877,617	3,496,558	44.3	53.9	1.8
68	Rafferty/Cranston	D	7,102,465	3,329,148	3,680,352	46.9	51.8	1.3

VOTE FOR U.S. HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

ELECTION RESULTS

Yr	M	TotVote	RepVote	DemVote	%Rep	%Dem	%Oth	M	Mem	#R	#D	Net
86	D	7,200,102	3,328,109	3,743,542	46.2	52.0	1.8	D	45	18	27	+ 0
84	r	8,953,334	4,423,734	4,327,237	49.4	48.3	2.3	D	45	18	27	+ 1
82	D	7,582,621	3,536,658	3,815,205	46.6	50.3	3.0	D	45	17	28	- 4
80	R	8,175,618	4,176,462	3,664,614	51.1	44.8	4.1	D	43	21	22	+ 4
78	D	6,525,641	3,105,933	3,335,332	47.6	51.1	1.3	D	43	17	26	+ 3
76	D	7,453,832	3,220,418	4,144,324	43.2	55.6	1.2	D	43	14	29	- 1
74	D	5,745,758	2,334,870	3,265,153	40.6	56.8	2.5	D	43	15	28	- 5
72	D	8,007,166	3,719,898	4,161,984	46.5	52.0	1.6	D	43	20	23	+ 3
70	D	6,319,394	3,047,735	3,169,817	48.2	50.2	1.6	D	38	17	21	+ 0
68	R	6,880,270	3,741,454	3,036,602	54.4	44.1	1.5	D	38	17	21	+ 0
66	R	6,274,805	3,336,943	2,937,862	53.2	46.8	.0	D	38	17	21	+ 2

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

February 22, 1990

MEMORANDUM FOR THE CHIEF OF STAFF  
DAVID BATES  
ANDREW CARD  
JAMES CICCONI  
DAVID DEMAREST  
MARLIN FITZWATER  
BOYDEN GRAY  
FRED MCCLURE  
BONNIE NEWMAN  
ROGER PORTER  
SIG ROGICH  
BRENT SCOWCROFT  
CHASE UNTERMEYER  
SUSAN PORTER ROSE  
ED ROGERS  
JOE HAGIN  
JIM WRAY  
CHRISS WINSTON  
BOBBIE KILBERG  
SICHAN SIV

PATTY PRESOCK  
LINDA CASEY  
WILLIAM KRISTOL  
TIMOTHY MCBRIDE  
ROSE ZAMARIA  
PAUL BATEMAN  
RICHARD TREFRY  
DAVID VALDEZ  
BILLY DALE  
JAY ALLISON  
JOHN HERRICK  
LAURIE FIRESTONE  
PEGGY SWIFT  
KIM BRADY  
JEAN LAMB  
DEB ANDERSON  
TONY BENEDI  
USSS/PPD OPS  
WHCA AUDIO/VISUAL  
WHCA OPERATIONS  
WHTV  
MEDICAL UNIT  
PRESIDENTIAL  
DOCUMENTS

THROUGH:

SIG ROGICH  
ASSISTANT TO THE PRESIDENT FOR  
PUBLIC EVENTS AND INITIATIVES

FROM:

JOHN G. KELLER, JR. *XK*  
DEPUTY ASSISTANT TO THE PRESIDENT AND  
DIRECTOR OF PRESIDENTIAL ADVANCE

SUBJECT:

TRIP OF THE PRESIDENT TO STATEN ISLAND,  
NEW YORK; SAN FRANCISCO, LOS ANGELES, AND  
PALM SPRINGS, CALIFORNIA ON FEBRUARY 28 -  
MARCH 4, 1990

For your use and planning purposes, the attached is a preliminary outline schedule for the Trip of the President to Staten Island, New York; San Francisco, Los Angeles and Palm Springs, California. Please keep in mind that the following information has not been finally approved and is subject to change.

Attachments

PRELIMINARY OUTLINE SCHEDULE

Staten Island, New York; San Francisco, Los Angeles and  
Palm Springs, California

Wednesday, February 28, 1990

GUEST AND STAFF INSTRUCTIONS:

8:00 am Baggage Call. Please place all  
unlocked baggage in Room 89 1/2,  
O.E.O.B. at this time.

9:40 am Vans depart West Basement  
en route Andrews Air Force Base  
Distinguished Visitors Lounge.

9:40 am Those with own transportation  
and baggage should arrive  
Andrews Air Force Base  
Distinguished Visitors Lounge  
for check-in.

10:10 am Those with own transportation  
should arrive Andrews Air Force  
Base Distinguished Visitors  
Lounge at this time.

10:25 am MARINE ONE departs White House en route Andrews  
Air Force Base.

(Flying Time: 10 Minutes)

10:35 am MARINE ONE arrives Andrews Air Force Base.

10:40 am AIR FORCE ONE departs Andrews Air Force Base en  
route Newark, New Jersey.

(Flying Time: 45 Minutes)  
(Interchange: No)  
(Time Change: None)

11:25 am AIR FORCE ONE arrives Newark, New Jersey.

11:30 am MARINE ONE departs Newark International Airport,  
Newark, New Jersey en route Staten Island, New  
York.

(Flying Time: 15 Minutes)

11:45 am MARINE ONE arrives TBD Landing Zone, Staten  
Island, New York.

11:50 am MOTORCADE departs TBD Landing Zone en route  
Shalimar Hall.

(Drive Time: 5 Minutes)

11:55 am MOTORCADE arrives Shalimar Hall.

\* STAFF PHOTO  
- Closed Press  
(12:00 pm - 12:20 pm)

\* FUNDRAISING LUNCHEON FOR SUSAN MOLINARI  
- Open Press  
- Brief Remarks  
(12:25 pm - 1:00 pm)

1:05 pm MOTORCADE departs Shalimar Hall en route TBD  
Landing Zone.

(Drive Time: 5 Minutes)

1:10 pm MOTORCADE arrives TBD Landing Zone.

1:15 pm MARINE ONE departs Staten Island, New York en  
route Newark, New Jersey.

(Flying Time: 15 Minutes)

1:30 pm MARINE ONE arrives Newark International Airport.

1:35 pm  
(E.S.T.)

AIR FORCE ONE departs Newark, New Jersey en route  
San Francisco, California.

(Flying Time: 5 Hours 45 Minutes)  
(Interchange: No)  
(Time Change: Back 3 Hours)

4:20 pm  
(P.S.T.)

AIR FORCE ONE arrives San Francisco International  
Airport, San Francisco, California.

4:25 pm

MOTORCADE departs San Francisco International  
Airport en route St. Francis Hotel.

(Drive Time: 20 Minutes)

4:45 pm

MOTORCADE arrives St. Francis Hotel.

\* PRIVATE TIME  
(4:50 pm - 6:55 pm)

\* WILSON STAFF PHOTO  
- Closed Press  
(7:00 pm - 7:20 pm)

\* WILSON FUNDRAISING DINNER  
- Open Press  
- Brief Remarks  
(7:35 pm - 8:05 pm)

8:10 pm

MOTORCADE departs St. Francis Hotel en route  
San Francisco International Airport.

(Drive Time: 20 Minutes)

8:30 pm

MOTORCADE arrives San Francisco International  
Airport.

8:35 pm  
(P.S.T.)

AIR FORCE ONE departs San Francisco, California en  
route Los Angeles, California.

(Flying Time: 1 Hour)  
(Interchange: No)  
(Time Change: None)

9:35 pm  
(P.S.T.)

AIR FORCE ONE arrives Los Angeles, California.

9:40 pm MOTORCADE departs Los Angeles International  
(P.S.T.) Airport en route Century Plaza Tower.

(Drive Time: 25 Minutes)

10:05 pm MOTORCADE arrives Century Plaza Tower for RON.

Thursday, March 1, 1990

10:00 am MOTORCADE departs Century Plaza en route  
Paramount Studios.

(Drive Time: 15 Minutes)

10:15 am MOTORCADE arrives Paramount Studios.

\* PUBLIC SERVICE ANNOUNCEMENT  
TAPING - STUDIO TOUR  
- Pool Coverage  
(10:20 am - 11:00 am)

11:05 am MOTORCADE departs Paramount Studios en route  
Century Plaza Tower.

(Drive Time: 15 Minutes)

11:20 am MOTORCADE arrives Century Plaza Tower.

\* PRIVATE TIME  
(11:25 am - 12:20 pm)

12:25 pm MOTORCADE departs Century Plaza Tower en route  
Jimmies Restaurant.

(Drive Time: 5 Minutes)

12:30 pm MOTORCADE arrives Jimmies Restaurant.

\* GOP GOVERNOR'S LUNCHEON  
- Closed Press  
- Brief Remarks  
(12:35 pm - 2:00 pm)

2:05 pm MOTORCADE departs Jimmies Restaurant en route  
Century Plaza Tower.

(Drive Time: 5 Minutes)

2:10 pm MOTORCADE arrives Century Plaza Tower.

\* PRIVATE TIME  
(2:15 pm - 6:45 pm)

6:55 pm MOTORCADE departs Century Plaza Tower en route  
Century Plaza Main Building.

(Drive Time: 5 Minutes)

7:00 pm MOTORCADE arrives Century Plaza Main Building.

\* CHAMBER OF COMMERCE HEAD TABLE STAFF  
PHOTO  
- Closed Press  
(7:05 pm - 7:25 pm)

\* CHAMBER OF COMMERCE DINNER  
- Open Press  
- Dinner  
- Remarks  
(7:30 pm - 8:30 pm)

8:35 pm MOTORCADE departs Century Plaza Main Building en  
route Century Plaza Tower.

(Drive Time: 5 Minutes)

8:40 pm MOTORCADE arrives Century Plaza Tower for RON.

Friday, March 2, 1990

8:00 am MOTORCADE departs Century Plaza Tower en route  
Century Plaza Main Building.

(Drive Time: 5 Minutes)

8:05 am MOTORCADE arrives Century Plaza Main Building.

\* STAFF PHOTO (TBD)  
- Closed Press  
(8:08 am - 8:25 am)

\* ADDRESS ACADEMY OF TELEVISION ARTS  
AND SCIENCES BREAKFAST  
- Open Press  
- Remarks  
(8:30 am - 9:00 am)

9:05 am MOTORCADE departs Century Plaza Main Building en  
route Century Plaza Tower.

(Drive Time: 5 Minutes)

9:10 am MOTORCADE arrives Century Plaza Tower.

\* PRIVATE TIME  
(9:15 am - 10:45 am)

10:50 am MOTORCADE departs Century Plaza Tower en route  
Santa Monica Airport.

(Drive Time: 15 Minutes)

11:05 am MOTORCADE arrives Santa Monica Airport.

11:10 am MARINE ONE departs Santa Monica Airport en route  
Anaheim Field Landing Zone, Santa Ana, California.

(Flying Time: 35 Minutes)

11:45 am MARINE ONE arrives Anaheim Field Landing Zone.

11:50 am MOTORCADE departs Anaheim Field Landing Zone en  
route Santa Ana Bowl.

(Drive Time: 15 Minutes)

12:05 pm MOTORCADE arrives Santa Ana Bowl.

\* STAFF PHOTO  
- Closed Press  
(12:10 pm - 12:25 pm)

\* "DRUG USE IS LIFE ABUSE" ANTI-DRUG RALLY  
- Open Press  
- Remarks  
(12:30 pm - 1:30 pm)

1:35 pm MOTORCADE departs Santa Ana Bowl en route El Toro Marine Corps Air Station.

(Drive Time: 15 Minutes)

1:50 pm MOTORCADE arrives El Toro Marine Corps Air Station.

1:55 pm AIR FORCE ONE departs Santa Ana, California en route Palm Springs, California.

(Flying Time: 35 Minutes)

(Interchange: No)

(Time Change: None)

2:30 pm AIR FORCE ONE arrives Palm Springs Regional Airport, Palm Springs, California.

2:35 pm MOTORCADE departs Palm Springs Regional Airport en route Annenberg Residence.

(Drive Time: 20 Minutes)

2:55 pm MOTORCADE arrives Annenberg Residence for RON.

Saturday, March 3, 1990

No Events Scheduled

Sunday, March 4, 1990

9:10 am MOTORCADE departs Annenberg Residence en route Palm Springs Regional Airport.

(Drive Time: 20 Minutes)

9:30 am MOTORCADE arrives Palm Springs Regional Airport.

9:35 am (P.S.T.) AIR FORCE ONE departs Palm Springs, California en route Andrews Air Force Base.

(Flying Time: 4 Hours 10 Minutes)  
(Interchange: No)  
(Time Change: Ahead 3 Hours)

4:45 pm  
(E.S.T.)

AIR FORCE ONE arrives Andrews Air Force Base.

4:50 pm

MARINE ONE departs Andrews Air Force Base en route  
White House.

(Flying Time: 10 Minutes)

5:00 pm

MARINE ONE arrives White House.

# Why voters are so crabby in California

**N**o other election this year will tell more about the future of American politics than the race for governor in trend-setting California. America's outpost on the Pacific Rim has been surging with economic growth and boasts a political system that is the product of nearly a century of reforms. Its three gubernatorial candidates—Democrats Dianne Feinstein, former San Francisco mayor, and Atty. Gen. John Van de Kamp, and Republican U.S. Senator Pete Wilson—are competent, honest, principled and tested in high office. Yet despite all this, the mood of the state is anything but sunny. While millions cheer democracy and look forward to affluence in Eastern Europe, those who enjoy both in California are cynical and crabby. Why?

**The media's message.** The work of state government does not register with the public. None of the TV stations in Los Angeles has a bureau in the state capital, Sacramento. Instead, newscasts concentrate on hideous crimes and their aftermaths, endless footage of freeway tie-ups and lifestyle stories. In this climate of personal self-absorption and political alienation, candidates and officeholders must appeal to voters primarily through 30-second TV ads or targeted direct mail, often simplistic in content and negative in tone.

**Mistrust of Sacramento.** Legislators have cemented themselves in power by drawing pro-incumbent district lines and raising lots of money from special interests. Well-placed lobby groups can easily work their will. For instance, the criminal-lawyer bar always blocks anticrime proposals in the Assembly.

In response, outsiders have taken to using the referendum process to bypass Sacramento.

Since the success of tax-cutting Proposition 13 in 1978, ballot measures have become the central focus of state politics. In 1988, the voters revised campaign-finance rules, mandated education-spending levels, and chose among auto-insurance proposals whose proponents spent \$80 million on campaigns. In each case, they took power away from the Legislature, lobbyists, and Governor George Deukmejian. In theory, this gives power to the people; in practice, it creates unworkable laws and more discontent.

The potency of the referendum process at the expense of the legislative process is highlighted this year as the gubernatorial candidates use referenda to signal voters their stands on issues. Republican Wilson is touting the crime-victims initiative on the June primary ballot, while Democrat Van de Kamp opposes it, saying it jeopardizes the pro-abortion California privacy guarantee. Van de Kamp has sponsored an environmental initiative and one limiting legislators' terms in office, attacking the Sacramento powers directly. Democrat Feinstein is boosting a measure to raise tax limits and allow more spending on transportation and education.

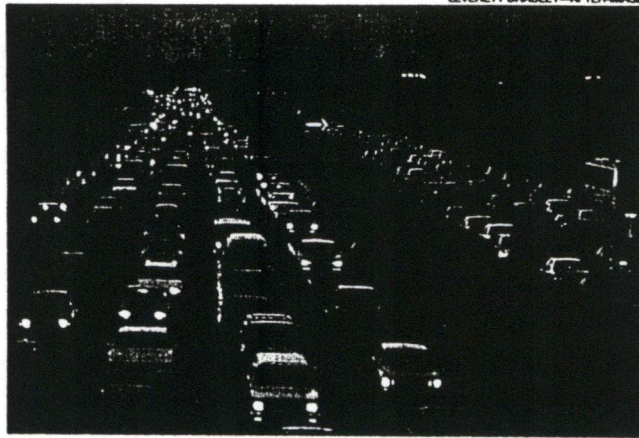
**Consensus on government's role.** Despite those differences, a remarkable agreement exists among the candidates about the need for a more aggressive state government—a trend that augurs important national change. When Californians elected Ronald Reagan governor in 1966, it signaled a trend to less

by MICHAEL BARONE

government. Now, the pendulum is swinging back. All look back past the Deukmejian, Jerry Brown and Reagan administrations and admire the examples of Governors Pat Brown and Earl Warren, who from the mid-1940s to the mid-1950s built the state's freeways, water system, public schools and universities. The candidates agree that California's schools were turning out better students 25 years ago, when Pat Brown lost to Reagan, than they do today. In a state where freeway traffic jams have spurred record sales of cellular phones, they want to abandon Jerry Brown's "small is beautiful" opposition to new freeways.

**Reinventing political organization.** The antipolitics sentiment has led politicians into new methods of plying their trade that could lead to similar changes in other states. Republicans won the close races in the 1980s with TV spots, targeted direct-mail and absentee-ballot drives. The Democrats countered with targeted registration of blacks, Hispanics and Asians and by building old-fashioned precinct organizations. They almost won the state for Michael Dukakis.

Neither of those methods is cheap, however, and that has put a premium on fund-raising. Republicans retain an advantage, raising much of their cash from tax haters, who were happy to back a candidate like Wilson who is pro-choice and against coastal oil drilling. Democratic money comes from more sources such as Sacramento lobbyists, Hollywood feminists and personal-injury lawyers. As in national politics, Democrats are less disciplined, and their activists and money givers tend to move candidates away from mainstream positions. The good news is that the state will get a competent leader. The bad news is that voters aren't much



**Fix this mess!** Californians want more and better roads

pleased with the process and seem indifferent to the result. □

## The 10-seat congressional swing

**T**he California governor's race may well decide the balance of power in the U.S. House through 2002. California is expected to get 52 House districts from the 1990 census (up from 45 today), and if Democrats hold the Legislature, as seems likely, the districts are likely to be drawn by L.A. consultant Michael Berman—heir to the late master redistricter, Representative Phil Burton. A Republican governor could veto such a plan and force a compromise, or lead a referendum fight. At stake: As many as 10 congressional seats. □

## A megabuck nightmare in '92

**T**his year's gubernatorial race could also pave the way for an astronomically expensive political showdown in 1992. If Senator Wilson is elected governor and if Senator Alan Cranston is still reeling from the Charles Keating S&L scandal, the races for both Senate seats may be wide open in 1992. The last two Senate races here cost more than \$50 million. With multiple entrants, two simultaneous Senate races in California could dry up California political money that often is exported to other candidates around the nation. ■

# National Drug Control Strategy

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Budget Summary



January 1990

The White House

This section presents the program and budget priorities for Fiscal Years 1991-1993. Further detail on the Fiscal Year 1991 request is contained in the following Agency Summaries. These resources are needed to implement the National Drug Control Strategy and provide balanced funding for the overall drug program. For Fiscal Year 1991, we are seeking \$10.6 billion dollars in drug-related funding -- a \$4.3 billion (69 percent) increase since taking office twelve months ago and a \$1.1 billion (12 percent) increase over the current Fiscal Year. Actual spending -- the budget outlays -- for Fiscal Year 1991 will increase by \$2.8 billion, a 41 percent increase in just one year.

**BUDGET AUTHORITY IN MILLIONS OF DOLLARS**

	FY 1989	FY 1990	FY 1991	FY 90-91 Increase \$	%
Criminal Justice	\$2,682	\$4,191	\$4,279	\$ 88	2%
Treatment	888	1,337	1,492	155	12
Education, Community Action & the Workplace	677	1,118	1,242	124	11
International Activities	304	419	690	271	65
Interdiction Efforts	1,467	2,029	2,373	344	17
Research	231	318	383	65	20
Intelligence	53	71	172	101	142
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>\$6,302</b>	<b>\$9,483</b>	<b>\$10,631</b>	<b>\$1,148</b>	<b>12%</b>

The figures for Criminal Justice include the costs of Federal prison construction, which in FY 1990, totaled approximately \$1 billion. Because prison construction costs do not recur in subsequent years, the true programmatic increase from 1990 to 1991 is actually \$1 billion higher than the figures above would indicate. Adjusting for this, the FY 1990 to FY 1991 criminal justice increase equals 34 percent.

National Funding Priorities For Fiscal Years 1991 - 1993

**The Criminal Justice System**

- o Increase assistance to State and local law enforcement;
- o Increase the number of DEA and FBI agents and support personnel, and technical, and secure communications capabilities;
- o Provide additional OCDETF personnel and resources for investigations of drug trafficking;
- o Expand resources for money laundering investigations, including resources for FINCEN;
- o Expand DEA State and local task forces and other Federal/State/local task force efforts;
- o Automate DEA reporting capabilities;
- o Increase the BATF Armed Career Criminal program;
- o Expand and improve the DEA and Customs Service precursor chemical programs;
- o Increase investigations against domestic marijuana growers and distributors and reduce domestic marijuana production;
- o Augment U.S. prosecutorial resources;
- o Increase the capacity of the U.S. Courts, including additional judgeships, clerks, administrators, court officers, and legal services for indigent defendants in the Federal judicial system;
- o Expand the Substance Abuse Treatment Program of the U.S. Probation Office to increase treatment availability as well as maintain adequate supervision of probationers receiving drug treatment;
- o Increase the capacity of the Federal prison system;
- o Establish a drug testing information clearinghouse to promote drug testing within the criminal justice system;
- o Increase the availability and quality of Federal prison drug treatment services;

(4/15)  
772-5500  
Rm 308

(Smith/Blessey)  
2 P.M.  
February 23, 1990  
RGA

PRESIDENTIAL T.P.: RGA FUNDRAISER  
LOS ANGELES, CALIFORNIA  
THURSDAY, MARCH 1, 1990  
12:30 P.M.

*Eric Winkley*

o Mr. Cook, Governor and Mrs. Deukmejian, Governor and Mrs. Ashcroft, Governor and Mrs. Sununu, Lee Atwater, Fellow Republicans. It's great to be back in California -- and to talk about how Republican Governors can build better America.

o Office of Governor is where the action is. First, they count politically. Only GOP Governors can stop Democratic gerrymandering. Remember 1984? Republican Congressional candidates together received more total votes than the Democratic candidates -- yet got 9 fewer seats.

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o We have to change that. Three States alone -- Florida, Texas, and California -- may gain up to 13 Congressional seats through 1990 Census. California may get up to seven more. GOP Governors can see that reapportionment doesn't turn into another shell game where Democrats deal and mark the cards.

*Articles*

o Next, Governors count by building America of ever-greater opportunity. I need Republican Governors to help keep Nation prosperous -- we've had over 20 million new jobs since 1982. So let's pass capital gains tax cut. // Governors can also encourage a strong military. Californians know that strong America is an America at peace.

o Another Administration priority is child care. I need GOP Governors who support legislation to put choice in hands of low-income parents -- allowing a grandparent to help, neighbor, or church. // The environment is crucial. So we have sent up legislation to reduce acid rain, air toxics, and urban smog -- first rewrite of Clean Air Act in over 10 years.

o A priority of every State is freedom from crime and drugs. Last month I announced 1990 National Drug Control Strategy for FY 1990 -- Phase II of comprehensive drug policy we unveiled last year. We're asking Congress to spend over 10 and a half billion dollars. We also want expansion of death penalty for drug kingpins. And budget request calls for more Federal assistance to States and localities in drug use, prevention, treatment, and law enforcement. We need Governors who'll wisely use that assistance.

*Not Done  
Stro  
Budget Summit*

o Our final priority is education. Like Pete Wilson, George Deukmejian knows that future begins with kids. So last fall he and other 49 Governors and I convened America's first Education Summit.

o From that summit came education goals I announced last month -- goals developed with the Nation's Governors. We want every student to start school ready to learn. Have proposed record increase -- extra half a billion dollars -- for Head Start. // We want drug-free schools -- so kids can learn. Graduation rate must be no less than 90 percent. Diplomas must mean something. We want our students to be first in world in math and science by

*At the beginning of the week the gov's & I jointly announced*

*new schools*

2000. And each American to be skilled, literate worker and citizen.

o These are great objectives -- and we'll obtain them. goals. But only if we have great Governors acting in tandem with President, Congress, and county and local officials.

o George Deukmejian has helped provide that leadership. As did one of great Americans of any time -- Ronald Reagan. As will Governor Pete Wilson. Thanks for all you're doing. Let's help a golden future for the Golden State -- and for America.

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THE WHITE HOUSE

Office of the Press Secretary

For Immediate Release

February 26, 1990

REMARKS BY THE PRESIDENT  
TO THE NATION'S GOVERNORS

The East Room

11:59 A.M. EST

THE PRESIDENT: Before I talk about the issues that we've been discussing with the Governors, I'd like to make a brief comment on yesterday's election in Nicaragua. Any friend of democracy can take heart in the fact that Violeta Chamorro won the election. And the election process, by all accounts, free and fair, is a credit to the people of Nicaragua who chose to determine their nation's future at the ballot box. And that is a victory for democracy.

Yesterday's election moves us one step closer to the day when every nation in this hemisphere is a democracy. And I'll soon send messages -- I think they may have already gone out -- to Mrs. Chamorro, congratulating her on her victory; to President Ortega, congratulating him on the conduct of the election and on his pledge to stand by its results; to President Carter and his counterpart on that one, Dan Evans; to Mr. Soares of the OAS; to Perez de Cuellar and Elliot Richardson of the United Nations for their leading roles in observing the elections.

In the next few days I'll be speaking with Central and South American leaders. This morning I talked to President Carlos Andres Perez of Venezuela about appropriate trade and economic measures that we can take to support the new government of Nicaragua.

We hope now for a peaceful transition for the institutionalization of the democratic process in Nicaragua. And there is space in a democratic Nicaragua for all political points of view. Given the clear mandate for peace and democracy, there is no reason at all for further military activity from any quarter. And we hope the cease-fire will be reestablished without delay and respected by all sides. For years the people of Nicaragua have suffered, and today the people of Nicaragua have spoken, and now is the time for Nicaragua to move forward to freedom.

And now, back to our agenda at hand. I am very pleased to be with you on this occasion -- an occasion which I believe will be viewed in years to come as a dramatic turning point for our country. You've come to Washington for this annual meeting with an uncommon agenda. Today, we're launching a new era in education reform. Its focus: high expectations. Its hallmark: results. Its energy derived from the people of our great nation who will insist on a world-class education for our kids.

For the first time in America's history we now have national education goals and objectives. Goals that pave the way to a decade-long commitment to excellence in education for all Americans. Goals that will guide us on the journey toward an American renaissance in education.

We made the commitment to develop national goals last fall there in Charlottesville, Virginia. Five months later, I'm glad to see that the spirit of cooperation and bipartisanship, so much in evidence there at Charlottesville, is still very much alive. That spirit has got to endure. And over the coming months and years, the spirit must serve as a signal to America that our commitment to these

MORE

common goals remains unshakable, very strong. Not for just today, not just tomorrow, but for the rest of the decade, to the year 2000, until we get the job done and get it done right.

You know, only a year or so ago, the notion of the President and the Governors agreeing on education goals was considered a bold step for America to take. Even now, there are some who say the goals we've established are too ambitious. I think they're mistaken. They've failed to appreciate the depth of our commitment to restructuring and change.

We've all been following the extraordinary events which have unfolded before our eyes in Eastern Europe over the last year. And there is a lesson in those events for all of us in this room and for all Americans. And that lesson is, when people unite behind common goals and demand the freedom to pursue their dreams, no system can stop them. And nothing will stop us.

There is nothing more important to the long-term stability and stature of America than establishing a first-class education system. Nothing is more important to a competitive America in the 21st century. Nothing is more important to improving the quality of life for our citizens, and nothing is more important than the promise inherent in these goals that all children in America can realize their fullest potential and reach out for their dreams.

I want to see these goals posted on the wall in every school, so that all who walk in -- the parents, students, teachers -- know what we're aiming for, so that everyone knows we have set for ourselves the goal that every child will be ready to learn from the first day they walk into the classroom. The goal of raising the graduation rate to 90 percent by making our schools meaningful, challenging and relevant to the needs of our students. Of setting high standards of achievement among our students, seeing that they leave the transition grades of four, eight and 12, having mastered the important subject matter. The goal of achieving first place in math and science among industrialized nations. Of every American adult being skilled and literate, equipped to be a productive worker and a responsible citizen. And finally, the goal of every school in America being safe, disciplined, and drug-free.

These goals and objectives have been developed with a great deal of energy and effort over these past five months. And with the input of hundreds of citizens from all sectors of society. And I want to thank everyone who has participated in this process. Governor Branstad and the members of your Education Task Force, I thank you for your commitment, your dedication, and all the hundreds of hours of hard work -- that as we acknowledge this first step, we've also got to recognize that hard work lies ahead.

Over the next few months I know you'll be looking at strategies in your states which will move us forward to these goals. And strategies that will focus on measuring progress by results, by how well students are doing. One of the Governors encouraged me in the meeting in there to encourage the people of this country to support state and local initiatives that have to do with making the educational system better. And certainly, I am prepared to do that, just as I am grateful to the Governors for their participation in setting these goals.

In the coming months, we'll work together with Congress on legislation to increase flexibility in federal funding in return for enhanced accountability. And you, the nation's Governors, have committed to break the bureaucratic shackles that smother innovation and stand guard over the status quo.

Although the federal government traditionally has a limited role in education -- and we all respect and acknowledge that it is the dynamism at the state and local level that achieves excellence -- I promise you that this administration is determined to walk with you every step of the way.

When I next meet with the Cabinet, my Cabinet, many of whom were with us there in Charlottesville, I'll ask each to work with our domestic policy advisor to devise strategies that can support your efforts and those of your communities in helping to achieve these goals. I will work with you to establish a bipartisan group to ensure that proper and constructive measurements of our educational performance are developed where they don't already exist. And this group is going to report to me each year on the progress we make.

And I'm calling on America's private sector to be a third party in this enterprise. We need to know from them what the workplace will need and expect of our citizens in the 21st century. And we need their talent and their commitment to help move this reform effort forward. And finally, I will do everything I can to provide the national leadership and energy to keep education in the forefront of America's domestic agenda.

The work ahead will not be easy. We're traveling uncharted waters, and never before have we as a nation set such goals for education. And never before have the nation's leaders stepped forward to say we are willing to be held accountable for the results of this process. And never before have the President of the United States and the Governors joined together in a partnership and a long-term commitment on a single issue.

If we can accomplish just one thing today -- and it may be the simplest, and yet, most valuable of all -- it is to send a message to parents, teachers, community leaders and every other American. These goals are not the Governors' goals, they're not the President's goals. They are the nation's goals. And we are rejecting the status quo, raising our sights, investing our faith in the American people. And so today, I hope the Governors and the Cabinet will join me in extending a challenge to all Americans to adopt these goals as their own, and to take aim now at the year 2000 and to enlist every ounce of American innovation, energy, resolve, in the effort to achieve these education goals and prepare this nation for the challenges of a new century.

Thank you all very, very much for your superb cooperation. (Applause.)

END

12:10 P.M. EST