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FEBRUARY 6, 1990, TUESDAY

SECTION: FROM THE WHITE HOUSE

LENGTH: 2022 words

HEADLINE: CB
REMARKS OF PRESIDENT GEORGE BUSH
REPUBLICAN PARTY FUNDRAISER
CENTURY PLAZA HOTEL, LOS ANGELES, CALIFORNIA

KEYWORD:
BUSH-02/06/90 GOP FUNDRAISER

BODY:
PRESIDENT BUSH: Thank you, Frank and Governor Deukmeijan -- Duke, always a pleasure to see you, to the California state delegation, many of whom are here, thank you for coming and it's great to see our party Chairman, Lee Atwater with us tonight, he is doing an outstanding job. I want to --
(Applause.)
He plays that rhythm and blues, I'd rather hear Vickie Carr sing, but nevertheless -- (laughter) -- and thank you for the beautiful rendition of "The Star Spangled Banner." Johnny, the honorary mayor of Hollywood, and all of you who were supporting this marvelous effort for our party, headed by Frank Visco (ph), and Frank, thank you for the introduction.
I see that we have a lot of celebrities here tonight and Bob Hope, thank you, sir, for your remarks. When I first saw this star studded audience I thought I had wandered into a Lakers game -- (laughter) -- but I -- (applause) -- I don't think there have been so many celebrities in one place since it used to be there in Dodger Stadium at Tommy Lasorda's office before they allowed the visitors -- kicked the visitors out of there. And of course, Arnold Schwartzenegger is here, he was up visiting Barbara and me the other day at Camp David. I call him Conan the Republican, but -- (laughter) -- and he has taken on a big job for us as chairman of this Fitness Council and it's very, very important. He is taking it seriously. We saw his beautiful new daughter up there at Camp David. I bent over to kiss her and she tried to bench press me, but -- (laughter) -- that's -- where is he? Oh, right -- sorry about that -- (laughs and laughter). That's when I realized any kid has their own set of free weights doesn't need a teddy bear.
Now there is one more person I'd like to mention tonight, even though he is not here, a friend of everybody in this room. Tonight he is celebrating his 79th birthday and I would like to simply say "Happy Birthday President Reagan," wherever you are and best wishes from all of us.
(Applause.)
And this is my first trip out here on behalf of the California State Party, I want to thank all of you for the victory that you gave us here on election night. I'll never forget the close win here. You have my gratitude. Duke -- certainly Governor, you do, and my appreciation for your hard work and commitment for a job well done.
Tonight, I want to talk to you about another job, the job of preparing our great country for the future. Last Wednesday I made my first State of the Union address to the nation and I covered a lot of ground because our country faces

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keep competitive and I am talking about R&D, research and development.

California can be proud of its great research institutions. Schools like these will dream the dreams and create the ideas that form the cornerstone of our economic power in the years to come, and that's why our 1991 budget includes a record high $71 billion proposal for research and development. And with the best young minds of the next generation on our side, America will win the research and development race.

Education, drug free workplace, and research and development are part of the mix for economic competitiveness, but there is one more important ingredient and I -- many here know this, savings and investment, and together they create jobs and promote opportunity for all Americans. And so we have proposed the Savings and Economic Growth Act, which includes our family savings account proposal and provisions to allow first time homebuyers to make an early withdrawal from those IRAs without penalty.

(Applause.)

And it does one more thing, it proposes a cut in the rate in the capital gains tax. Last year -- (applause) -- last year a majority in both houses of Congress showed their support for this capital gains tax cut and this year, with your help, we'll pass that tax cut to give our competitors a run for the money and keep the American economy going strong.

(Applause.)

But to remain competitive government must also reflect the new world emerging around us, like the National Training Center base I've just visited in Barstow, that Barbara and I were at today, and later going to the Strategic Air Command base near Omaha. As the nature of the threats to the American security change, and they are changing, so too must our response change. Our forces will remain robust, well trained, highly professional, but geared to the new challenges of the '90s, and I believe that we can do that.

I'm in a big battle in Congress and I'd like to have your support to keep reasonable levels of defense. I am not going to miss an opportunity to cut, but I want to do it prudently and I want to get something from the other side when we do it.

(Applause.)

And finally -- (applause) -- finally one more thought here, kind of competitiveness I'd like to talk to you about. Let me tell you a story about a summer night, 1981, when a group of California Democrats sat in a restaurant in Sacramento with a pencil and a paper redesigning California's political landscape, and they drew what one of them called at the time, "Their contribution to modern art," was their words. Well, we've got a name for it and we call it gerrymandering. And lines were drawn across communities, towns, even streets into twisted, contorted, crazy shapes without the slightest regard for either the will of the people or the rules of elementary fairness. And since those lines went into effect there have been 135 general elections for California's congressional seats and only once has a seat changed party control. In 1984, in fact, Republican congressional candidates together received more total votes than the Democratic candidates and yet won nine fewer seats.

The 1990 Census may, and probably will, give California up to seven new congressional seats, meaning that nearly one out of every eight Congressmen in Washington will represent California, and all existing California congressional district lines will have to be redrawn. This time not with pencils in a restaurant, but by state of the art, advanced computers. The time has come for redistricting reform and we've got to end the charade of that Pall Burton, Democratic gerrymandering that has deprived this state of fair representation.

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(Applause.)

Look, unlike the Democrats we don't need gerrymandering because Republicans can win on the issues, you heard Duke say it. In fact, we can put the Democrats out of business on the issues. Look at what this Governor's Republican administration has accomplished since 1983, the unemployment rate was 11 [percent], cut to 5.2 percent; 2.7 million new jobs created in this great state; the list keeps growing, 14 new and expanded prisons open in 1991; education funding more than doubled; drug education now included in every school from grades four to eight; and California now has some of the toughest environmental laws in the nation with thousands of acres of sensitive lands acquired and preserved.

And thanks to common sense policies and strong leadership, California is better off that it ever has been and let's keep it that way. Let's keep it Republican and let's elect Pete Wilson next November to be Governor of this great state.

(Applause.)

Unfortunately Pete couldn't join us tonight, he is in Washington, a crucial vote in the Senate on education, and I appreciate his work for he is a proven winner and the voters know it. And he is a strong environmentalist, a leader of the war on drugs, key member of our team in the United States Senate. And believe me, we'll miss Senator Wilson, but come to think of it, I really like the sound of Governor Pete Wilson.

(Applause.)

Pete will be leading a solid team of candidates for state office to victory, and with him they'll be the ones that keep the taxes low, the environment clean, the economy strong.

People say I'm a cautious guy and I can understand that -- well, I really can't understand it. I am going to go out on a limb tonight and make a prediction, 1990 will be a great year for the Golden State because Pete Wilson will be your next Governor.

(Applause.)

And so my plea, in the tradition of Ronald Reagan and George Deukmeijan, let's keep California great and keep it Republican. Barbara and I are delighted to be with you. Thank you for what you are doing for this party, thank you for what you are doing for the campaign for Governor and the other statewide races. Thank you all, God bless you, and God bless the United States of America. Thank you very much.

(Applause.)

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TAKE BRACKETS OFF

Davis/Blymire
Sept. 13, 1990
Title: Pete
Draft: Two

**PRESIDENTIAL ADDRESS: PETE WILSON FUNDRAISER, Bonaventure, 6:45 p.m., Tuesday, Sept. 18, 1990**

Pete and Gayle Wilson, Assemblyman Ross and Diane Johnson, Senator Marian and Garth Bergeson, Councilwoman Joan Flores, Matthew and Paula Fong, Thomas and Mary Hayes and Johnny Grant.

Robby Britt -- that was an inspiring rendition of the National Anthem. ((Maybe **you** should sing it at the next ballgame in San Diego.))\\\

((Let me convey the apologies of a very close member of my family who couldn't make it tonight.\\\ But, as it turns out, Millie is on the road promoting her new book.))\\\

((Always impressive to have an author in the family.))\\\

((I see our national fitness czar, Arnold Schwarzenegger, is with us tonight.\\ You know, Arnold really wanted to entertain the troops in Saudi Arabia, but we had to turn him down. Turned out they didn't think it was very entertaining to watch a guy bench-press an M-1 tank.))\\\

Let me say, it's great to be back with so many good friends, back in the Golden State. The people who came to California, wouldn't stop looking for gold until the trail stopped at the edge of Pacific Ocean. That's why this state today is a place where the dreamers **are** the doers.

~~This is, in fact, the~~ That's one reason I like com fifth time this year I've been back to ~~California~~. According to the U.S. Census, you already have the

largest Congressional delegation in America, and should receive seven more seats in the U.S. House: Seven more reasons why California is leading America into the future. **And I can't think of anyone better qualified to lead California into that future than <u>your next governor</u> -- <u>Pete Wilson</u>.**

I will have a lot to say tonight about Pete Wilson and the Republican future in California. But first, I would like to speak of a two matters critical to the future of America and the world.

A week ago tonight, I went before the Congress and the American people to discuss two urgent and interrelated matters -- the federal budget deficit, and aggression in the Middle East.

Even before the Persian Gulf crisis, we were already more economically vulnerable than we should ever be, especially with a projected federal deficit of $232 billion. So I told the Congress, (and I know that Pete Wilson agrees) that we must address our budget deficit -- **not in 1991, or 1992, but <u>now</u>.**

((And we **did** act. Not [[hours]] after the Joint Session, Administration and Congressional negotiators reached a budget agreement that meets four basic tests.

*** Our agreement includes measures to increase economic growth, and cut our national dependence on foreign oil.

*** It is fair. **Everyone will be called upon to make a sacrifice, but no one will bear the burden alone.**

*** It addresses the growth of the government's hidden liabilities.

*** Our agreement reforms the budget process.

And one thing more: We can cut this budget without hurting the economy.\\\ Without **another phoney-baloney plan.**\\\ And we can do this because we have an agreement that is **credible, real and will save America half a trillion dollars.**\\\))

I also told the Congress if America is strong at home, America can continue to lead abroad. But another component of American leadership is priceless -- **our servicemen and women in the Persian Gulf.**\\\

America is a mighty nation. But we are a **great** nation only because of those who are ready to leave the comfort of their homes\\ in Oceanside or San Bernadino\\ to serve on the front-line halfway around the world. **America is great because their courage is great.**\\\

Californians know this. ~~That's why a California high school~~ offered to ship one thousand, one-pound care packages to the region. We all wish their job was done. But we know that it's not.

Certain objectives must be met. Iraq must **withdraw** from Kuwait, **without condition.**\\ Kuwait's legitimate government must be restored. The security and stability of the Persian Gulf must be assured. **And American citizens abroad must be protected.**\\\

These goals are not ours alone. They've been endorsed by the United Nations Security Council five times in five weeks. **It is truly Iraq against the world.**\\\

And as the world unites to prevent aggression, it opens the way to our final objective -- **to create a new partnership of nations.** A new world order -- freer from the threat of terror, stronger in the pursuit of justice, more secure in the quest for peace.

The international community has already taken a giant step toward that day. Together with our friends and allies, ships of the United States Navy are patrolling Mideast waters. They've already intercepted more than 700 ships to enforce these sanctions. The world is simply telling Iraq: **We will not give in into bullies.**\\\

On matters like these, we are called upon to put country before self, and patriotism before party. But I am sure every Democrat agrees -- we won't allow our political life to be held hostage to a crisis. When Californians go to the polls, absentee ballots will be coming in from Americans in uniform, including those stationed in the Persian Gulf region. If our soliders, sailors, airmen and Marines can find the time to vote under such difficult circumstances; surely those of us at home will do our civic duty as well.\\\

Politics **should** stop at the waters edge; but that still leaves a lot of America in between. From Long Beach to Long Island, we will vigorously campaign right up to the November election. For those of us at home, we can serve our country by being the best candidates, the best citizens, and yes, the best Republicans and the Democrats we can be.\\\

**And here in California, the best candidate for governor is Pete Wilson.**

Just a few minutes ago, I spoke of an international bully. Well, it does Americans no good to stop aggression abroad, if bullies take over the streets at home. Pete Wilson, as a former United States Marine, as a Senate foreign policy and defense leader, understands the need to repel aggression abroad.

But he also understands the need to repel aggression at home. Let me tell you a story that means a lot to him, about a policeman named Michael Callahan, an immigrant from Ireland who came to these shores to find peace and prosperity. Michael Callahan moved to Chicago, started a family, worked hard, and rose to the rank of detective sergeant on the city force. And then one evening, while on duty, Sergeant Callahan tried to arrest two cocaine dealers. They drew their guns first. Although Callahan managed to shoot one of the dealers, the other one shot him. And so Sergeant Callahan died in Chicago, at the age of 30, fighting the first wave of cocaine to sweep America.\\ But that was not in 1990, or 1980. He died fighting cocaine in 1908.\\ **And his grandson, Pete Wilson, is with us tonight.**

So when your Senator says we need to protect the public and the police from cop killers and kingpins; when he says that those who deal in death should reap what they sow; you can be sure -- **Pete Wilson means business.**

I share his sense of mission. In May, 1989, surrounded by hundreds of law-enforcement officers braving rainy weather, I called on Congress to pass a tough crime bill.

Sixteen months have now passed. And despite the leadership of Pete Wilson and others in the Senate, the House Democratic leadership has gone off into left field. Even worse, several measures receiving serious consideration in the House last week would actually weaken law enforcement; would actually **make our cities and streets <u>less</u> safe than they are today.\\\ <u>Such a bill will stop at my desk</u>.**

Pete Wilson and I want a crime bill that will stop the endless abuse of habeas corpus. A bill that **guarantees** that criminals who use **serious weapons** will face **serious weapons charges** and **serious time.** A bill that **guarantees** that evidence gathered by **good** cops acting in **good** faith isn't barred by technicalities that let **bad** people go free.

I cannot sign a bill that overturns Supreme Court decisions limiting frivolous habeas corpus petitions; that expands the coverage of the exclusionary rule; and weakens capital punishment. **And I will not sign a bill that handcuffs the police.**

But if some in the House have been an obstacle to tougher laws, Pete Wilson has been an advantage in the Senate. He was ((an author of the death penalty provisions of the 1988 Anti-Drug Act)); one that allows capital punishment for the murder of a law enforcement officer working on a drug-related case.

I also know I can count on this Senator's support for a **tough, fair-minded and brilliant judge as my first nominee to the United States Supreme Court -- David Souter.**\\\ And in California, I look first to Pete's advice in choosing **strong** judges for the federal bench -- judges who care deeply for the rights of victims.

Pete Wilson says, "I will not have California under siege to rapists and thugs and drug dealers." He wants to change the odds, to govern a California where women need no longer fear the night, because drug dealers and criminals will fear the law. And he would start by extending capital punishment in California to major drug traffickers, ((the same as my proposals before Congress.))

So I have to ask: Is it any wonder that the endorsement of a dozen law enforcement organizations has gone to the grandson of Michael Callahan?

Tomorrow, in San Francisco, I will speak of Pete Wilson's fiscal philosophy and, especially, of his long-standing environmental leadership. He is, and always has been, a conservative. But Pete Wilson also is, and always has been, an activist who wants to use government creatively, to improve our quality of life.

This balanced approach is the key to his success as a legislator in Washington and Sacramento, and as Mayor of San Diego. It as was as Mayor that Pete Wilson first showed a flair

for executive leadership. Now he seeks the largest executive job in America, second only to my own.

He faces a California skeptical of all rhetoric, impressed only by action. But he has faced the voters before, retaining a Senate seat that six predecessors lost. Pete Wilson broke the jinx, and made history because he delivers on his promises.

Now Pete says, "If the voters think I'll be more useful as a governor than as a member of the U.S. Senate, then that's what I'll be." Ladies and gentlemen, that is what he should be -- that is what he must be -- **Governor Pete Wilson of California.**\\\

Thank you all, may God bless you and the United States of America.

# # #

USAA [512] 498-2211

**Election Results**

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1986 general | Beryl F. Anthony, Jr. (D) | 115,335 | (78%) | ($179,169) |
| | Lamar Keels (R) | 22,980 | (15%) | ($23,134) |
| | Stephen Bitely (I) | 10,604 | (7%) | |
| 1986 primary | Beryl F. Anthony, Jr. (D) unopposed | | | |
| 1984 general | Beryl F. Anthony, Jr. (D) | 117,123 | (98%) | ($93,041) |
| | Roy Rood (I) | 2,516 | (2%) | |

**Campaign Contributions and Expenditures**

| 1985-86 | | Direct Cont. 1985-86 | | PACS Breakdown 1985-86 | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Receipts | $390,697 | Indiv. | $78,325 | Corp. | $137,207 | T/M/H | $106,940 |
| Expend. | $179,169 | Party | $1,148 | Labor | $5,750 | Agr. | $5,750 |
| Unspent | $337,764 | PACS | $277,197 | Ideo. | $11,000 | CWOS | $10,550 |

# CALIFORNIA

Who could have predicted, 150 years ago as industrial democracy was just dawning in lands on both sides of the Atlantic, where the richest and most dynamic parts of the world would be today? Few people in the late 1830s would have guessed that Switzerland, a land of mountain shepherds, would be the richest part of Europe, or that Japan, two decades before Commodore Perry opened it up to intercourse with the rest of the world, would be the world's most innovative manufacturer and premier exporter. Hardly any thought that California would have the richest and most rapidly growing economy in the world. California was almost empty then, with less than 10,000 inhabitants in land that now holds 26 million. A British explorer sailing past Point Lobos and through the Golden Gate into San Francisco Bay saw thousands of cattle roaming untended on the hills—"California in a nutshell, nature doing everything and man nothing"—and others were disgusted to see Californians slaughtering cattle for their hides, leaving the meat to rot in the sun. Yet the same explorer foresaw that this autonomous province of Mexico, thousands of miles from Mexico City and Washington, must become "English, in some sense of the word," British or American. "In the hands of an enterprising people," the New Englander Richard Henry Dana wrote in 1840, "what a country this might be!"

And so it is. California is not the nation's cultural capital, but it is its entertainment capital; it is not the financial capital, but it is its biggest and strongest engine of economic growth; it is not the political capital, but it is one place where political trends are made and where presidents come from (Nixon, Reagan) or go after they retire (Ford, Eisenhower). It is not surrounded by a heavily populated industrial hinterland as the East Coast cities are, but by thousands of miles of sparsely populated desert, mountains, and ocean. Looking out from Point Lobos or from Los Angeles International, there is only a vast expanse of ocean between you and China. This is America's very substantial foothold on the Pacific Rim, where millions of human beings packed into enormous cities in the seismically active interstices between mountain and ocean have produced the world's fastest economic growth for three decades.

Off by itself, California is watched by all the rest of the world. By the early 1980s California had become the number one immigrant destination in the world, so attractive to so many people that the Russians, fearful of mass defections, refused to send their team to the 1984 Los Angeles Olympics. The Olympics itself—the ceremonies, the pomp, the American victories—were one of the central events of the first optimistic presidential election year since 1960, central enough to make their organizer, Peter Ueberroth, *Time*'s Man of the Year. Yet California's outlook has not always been so sunny. A dozen years before, in the early 1970s, California was suffering

from smog and reeling after earthquakes. Its aerospace industry was on the rocks as defense spending plummeted, and its microchip industry was in infancy. Moreover, for the first time in a century, outmigration was coming close to equal the inflow of new residents. Its students were rebellious and rejecting the values of their elders, and many of the elders themselves were unsure that they had values worth defending. Abortion, pornography, marijuana—all were effectively legalized in a few years. Show business, always a reflector of certain Californian if not national values, mocked chastity and patriotism, and celebrated challenges to the establishment and to middle class morality.

Presiding over California's government then, to be sure, was that defender of traditional American values, Ronald Reagan. But he was politically beleaguered. His 1966 margin had been cut in half in 1970 by an underfinanced opponent; his campaign to maintain a Republican majority in the legislature had been frustrated; his efforts to hold down state spending and prevent tax increases had failed; his chances of winning a third term or of getting elected to the Senate in 1974 seemed iffy. In 1972, a Californian in the White House won a record reelection margin, but he failed to engage the sympathies or capture the imaginations of ordinary Americans; in his administration domestic government grew and defense spending was cut, and when he was forced out of office by the Watergate scandal almost no one, in California or elsewhere, regretted his political demise.

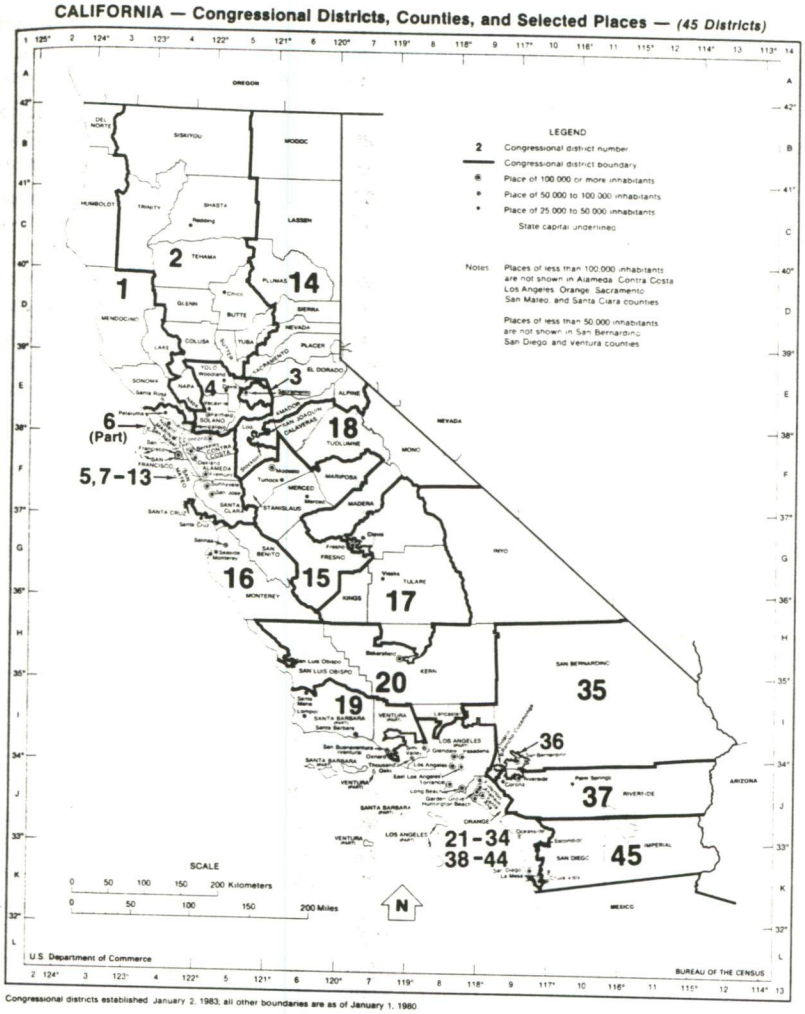
How to account for the change? What explains the rise in national confidence and pride? A look at changes in California, the prototypical trendsetter state, over the last dozen years suggests some answers.

First, the economy has changed. Californians have for some years lived in a nation-state whose affluence can hardly be overstated. Yet the basis for its affluence used to seem mysterious—and under threat. The standard explanation for years was that some boom industry—entertainment (first the movies, later TV and records, more recently video games and electronic toys), defense (first aircraft, then aerospace)—was the engine of growth. The corrollary was that disaster was looming when the latest boom went bust.

But over the long term California has grown rapidly despite wide oscillations in the health of particular industries. Urbanologist Jane Jacobs has pointed out that in 18 months at the end of World War II, metropolitan Los Angeles lost 230,000 jobs in defense industries, and every expert predicted depression and depopulation of the Los Angeles Basin in the postwar years. Exactly the opposite happened. In 1945–55 Los Angeles was the fastest growing metro area in the nation and generated one out of eight new jobs in the United States. Standard economic analysis tells us that growth comes where there are basic resources and access to markets. But the 26 million people of California are separated by almost two thousand miles of desert and mountain, punctuated by a few other California-like metropolitan areas, from any other significant market, and its basic resources are limited. It has been a net importer of oil since the 1950s (although it is a significant producer as well), it is hundreds of miles from basic fuels like coal and raw materials like iron ore; southern California is always in danger of running short of water. California has only one basic industry dependent on its physical endowment: agriculture (although that depends on irrigation as well). The answer is that California's economy, like the thriving economies on the other side of the Pacific Rim, is growing largely because the people there want it to. But the big difference is that California, unlike Japan or South Korea or Singapore, welcomes immigrants and owes much of its growth to their ingenuity and enterprise.

Economists of the right, supply-siders like Arthur Laffer, would explain all of California's recent growth as the result of cuts in taxes and restraint in government spending. The private sector, they say, has been given room to grow by Proposition 13 and other tax cuts in the late 1970s and early 1980s. This, like the boom-and-bust theory, explains some things, but leaves even more unexplained. For California has been growing rapidly for a very long time, and during most of that time it has been a big-government, high-tax state. That has been true at least since the 1940s, when Earl Warren deliberately kept taxes high during World War II. He anticipated vast population growth after the war, and wanted to be able to build schools, highways, and

**CALIFORNIA — Congressional Districts, Counties, and Selected Places — *(45 Districts)***




Congressional districts established January 2, 1983; all other boundaries are as of January 1, 1980.

See pages 1369-1374 for additional metropolitan area maps.

water mains for the new residents; seldom has a public official been so right. California thus did not grow as a tax haven, as a giant New Hampshire. It grew despite high taxes (they're still pretty high, even after Proposition 13 and its progeny) and in part because of what the taxes bought: a vast freeway system, an awe-inspiring water delivery system, a higher educational system that every year nonchalantly takes in more than half the state's young people.

California's affluence thus depends on free enterprise and government, on one boom-and-bust industry after another and on an underlying, prosaic economy that is much more solid than anyone thinks. Californians have used government intervention and market mechanisms, natural endowments and technological improvements—whatever comes to hand—to build a society whose affluence is genuinely awesome. As an ex-governor running for president, Ronald Reagan liked to say that if California were an independent country, it would have the seventh largest gross national product in the world. He might have added that it would have one of the fastest-growing GNPs in the world and, except for a few resource-rich enclaves, by far the highest GNP per capita. California's success is all the more striking, because unlike some other high-GNP

areas (Switzerland, Japan, Massachusetts) it has had massive immigration, beginning just at that time in the early 1970s when fashionable opinion was giving up on the possibility and denying the desirability of economic growth. Then the eyes of southern California were focused, literally, on the smog that was one result of four decades in which the Los Angeles Basin's population increased from 2.5 million to 10 million. Now the air quality in California is much better, thanks in large part to stringent pollution controls which Reagan Republicans tended to resist, and growth is seen less often as a blight than as an opportunity.

Which leads to the second major change in California's life during the last dozen years—or, rather, two changes which are seldom thought of together, but which both symbolize California's openness. These are the vast technological advances, especially the development of the computer chip industry in the Silicon Valley, and the vast migrations, mostly of Mexicans and Asians, to California over the past two decades. California has succeeded in spawning a vigorous high-tech industry, growing though beleaguered by Japanese competition, and a sprawling low-wage (but high upwardly-mobile) economy, both at the same time. In the early 1970s California was just one of many areas with some high-tech development, and in-migration had trickled almost to a standstill. By the middle 1980s California still had the premier high-tech economy in the world and had spawned hundreds of thousands of jobs for immigrants who are moving upward more rapidly, probably, than any migrants in American history.

Neither development was anticipated by any sizeable body of experts, and especially not by the doomsayers of the early 1970s who saw technology as a threat and growth as nothing but an environmental threat. Yet both are very much in line with California's history and tradition. California's economic growth has always built on technological advance, from the early miners to the Central Valley's farmers, from the movie moguls to the aircraft assemblers. The microchip is just the latest chapter in a long saga. And California's economic growth has always depended on vast flows of migrants. These people—from Massachusetts and Mississippi, Iowa and Oklahoma, from southern Ireland and southern Italy, from Jewish enclaves in New York and Chicago, from south China and rural Japan, from Armenia in Turkey, and now from Mexico and the Philippines, El Salvador and Indochina—powered that growth. What has attracted them, it seems, and what they in turn have fostered, is a sense of opportunity and possibility, a willingness to let people try things their way and to give heed to their pleas for help. The common ingredient to both is openness to people and to new ideas.

California's scientific and technological surge attracted favorable, if usually belated, notice from journalists and politicians. Governor Jerry Brown made a point of his interest in space exploration, and by the early 1980s Apple Computer founder Steve Jobs was on the cover of *Time*. Generally high tech was seen as an advantage, although occasionally observers succumbed to the temptation of seeing any change in society as a problem: one writer lamented that the University of California at Berkeley was being overrun by Asian mathematics and computer whizzes, as if every university in the land wouldn't want a similar problem. As one chip executive put it, "It's our Chinese-American kids against their Japanese kids."

Immigration, on the other hand, was seen almost always as a problem and a burden. Government statistics and journalists' stories have been unable to keep up with the rapid upward mobility of these people: they begin their life in America in what look to journalists like ghetto neighborhoods, but they quickly begin to make comfortable livings and to move up in the world—not to Beverly Hills, but to the San Fernando Valley and Orange County (the comparative absence of upwardly mobile migrants on the west side of Los Angeles makes them invisible to people in the entertainment business, and thus we don't see much of them on television or in movies). Los Angeles is to the nation today what New York was in 1913: the great entry port for people seeking—and finding—opportunity. Nor is this the result of simple geographic proximity. Los Angeles is close to the Mexican border, to be sure, but it is 1,000 miles away from any significant concentration of population in Mexico except for the border towns. And while it is true that the West Coast is the part of the continental United States closest to Asia, that is not what makes Asian migrants stay here: they fly in, and could just as

easily fly to the Midwest or the South. In California and in Washington, immigration is treated as a problem and immigrants are considered people in distress. But the continuing large immigration to California is a sure sign that its economy is buoyant and for the immigrants themselves the move is their big opportunity. Why else would they come?

Opportunity is what California has always represented to migrants, and this is a state largely built by outsiders. They may have been attracted, initially, by the climate, which for most Americans is well-nigh perfect (or was, until smog was noticed in the 1950s). For post-1945 migrants from the Midwest and South, the cultural atmosphere was good: except for San Francisco, all California then had the small-town atmosphere most Americans consider ideal. Today it is far more cosmopolitan: Los Angeles produced Rodeo Drive just as New York in 1913 had Fifth Avenue. Many Californians find such an atmosphere unfriendly; they have moved farther out, to suburbs in Orange County, and increasingly to small towns and subdivisions 50 and 80 miles from the large metro areas or even, in the last 10 years, to the foothills of the Sierras. As California grew more affluent, its cultural habits grew more diverse: it supports not only Rodeo Drive, but decorated vans and weekend skydiving and skiing and surfing and Jacuzzi thermal baths. The new migrants will pioneer—are already pioneering—other cultural styles. The chance to do such pioneering, in turn, is part of what attracts people of talent and initiative to California and keeps them there.

Which leads to the third major change in California life over the last dozen years: the emergence of a confident acceptance of the state's cultural diversity. There is an unmistakably less abrasive tone to public and to private life today in California than there was 20 years ago. In those days of student rebellions and ghetto riots, of uptight fathers and long-haired sons, of a wartime draft and a langorous peacetime affluence, Californians of all ages and backgrounds thought their beliefs were under attack and, if only in defense, attacked the beliefs of those who they thought were their attackers. Politicians joined in. Ronald Reagan sent in the National Guard to Berkeley while Robert Kennedy listened sympathetically, almost apologetically, to rebellious students. Reagan didn't hesitate to attack ghetto rioters while Hubert Humphrey said that if he were subjected to such conditions he might riot too. When politicians wore flags on their lapels or let their hair grow, they were sending signals that cheered or infuriated hundreds of thousands of voters.

Californians and Americans generally in the late 1960s and early 1970s were operating against a background of cultural homogeneity. Whatever their own cultural style, they agreed that there could be only one prevailing cultural tone to society, and that those who behaved in another way would be subject to attack as abnormal or dangerous. This is in fact how the war-united America of the 1940s and 1950s behaved. But what the cultural warriors circa 1970 didn't foresee is that they were entering an era of cultural diversity, a time when affluence would permit Americans to live by all manner of different rules and no universal military conflict would require that everyone be treated the same way. By the early 1980s it became clear that cultural diversity was possible, and the fact that the people in the next subdivision or three miles away lived an entirely different lifestyle wasn't much of a threat against your own. California discovered, or rediscovered, the old American rule of live and let live.

How have these developments changed California politics? The cultural warfare and—this is the right word for it—malaise of California life in the early 1970s swept away from memory for a moment the state's nonpartisan political heritage. Government has played an important part in California's growth from the time the United States went to war with Mexico to win it. Water programs, subsidies to the first railroads, the freeways, schools and universities—all are examples of government spending without which it seems unlikely that California would be nearly as affluent or productive as it is. But support for these measures has usually been bipartisan, and many of the most important—the Los Angeles Aqueduct, Earl Warren's and Pat Brown's support of higher education—were pushed through without much debate. As Governor, Reagan spouted anti-government rhetoric, but did not really change the thrust of government programs; instead, he supported the state's largest (to then) tax increase, and his attempt to get

the voters to approve a tax limitation referendum in 1973 failed. The real cuts in spendi occurred after Proposition 13 in 1978, and even then the thrust was to put limits on what seeme to be runaway increases in government spending levels. Reagan's political role was to stand f one side in the cultural warfare, a stand that cost rather than gained him popularity: his victor margin as governor was cut in half between 1966 and 1970.

Standing on one of the other sides was his successor as Governor, Jerry Brown. It's hard remember how popular Brown was in his early years in office, and how fresh and innovative was. Personifying the affluent, skeptical young products of the baby boom generation who we suddenly a huge part of the California electorate, Brown pioneered, and applied to the actu business of government, a politics that is the exact reverse of the politics produced by the Ne Deal in most parts of America. That traditional New Deal politics—you can find it be exemplified in a Pennsylvania factory town—is liberal on economic issues and conservative o cultural issues, because most people in that community regard themselves as economicall deprived and as part of a deep-rooted cultural community. Affluent, shallow-rooted Californ produced a politics conservative on economic issues and liberal on cultural issues. It wa traditional American politics turned upside down.

But this politics turned out to have rather shallow roots itself. Brown lost his hold on th imagination of the electorate in 1978, when he campaigned against Proposition 13, spoutin standard big-government arguments, and then, when it passed 2 to 1, flip-flopped and posed a its chief supporter. That destroyed any belief that he was a uniquely candid, sincere politician the man who won 59% in California's Democratic 1976 presidential primary won only 4% fou years later. Brown's passion for innovation came to seem only a reflex against the past, an echo o his desire not to replicate his father's policies (although in so many ways he has replicated hi father's career); his rigorous skepticism came to seem only corrosive cynicism. He was reelected in 1978 against an opponent whose mistakes he shrewdly and cynically exploited. His rejection in the 1982 Senate election was no fluke and certainly not the result of enthusiasm for hi opponent; it was a good indication of where he and his politics stood in voters' regard.

George Deukmejian stands for a very different kind of politics, more Reaganite than Reagan in standing against tax increases and seeking to replace welfare with workfare, but not interested in dismantling the government which has served California so well. Standing for still other varieties of politics are Thomas Bradley, the Mayor of Los Angeles, who nearly won the 1982 governor election but was shellacked in 1986, and the Democrats who won statewide office in 1986: Lieutenant Governor Leo McCarthy, an old-fashioned liberal; Attorney General John Van de Kamp, a crusader against crime; Secretary of State March Fong Eu, who was herself mugged in 1986; Controller Gray Davis, a former top aide to Jerry Brown; and Treasurer Jesse Unruh, who as custodian of a huge portfolio of pension funds has made himself one of the leading investment decision-makers in America.

This variety reflects a movement away from ideology by California's primary voters. In the 1960s and 1970s Democrats tended to favor the most liberal candidates: George McGovern in 1972, Robert Kennedy and Eugene McCarthy in 1968. But by the 1980s they were less enthusiastic than voters elsewhere in backing an economic liberal like Walter Mondale, and the contests in statewide races could not be classified as liberal-conservative battles. The conventional wisdom about California Republican primary voters from the time Barry Goldwater beat Nelson Rockefeller in 1964 is that they are heavily conservative. Yet in the last two Senate races, they have tended to prefer candidates classified as moderates. Pete Wilson and Pete McCloskey shared 64% of the primary voter in 1982, running against Barry Goldwater Jr., Robert Dornan, and Maureen Reagan, and in 1986, Ed Zschau beat Bruce Herschensohn 39%-31%, with the vote among other candidates split in a way making it plausible that Zschau could have won a runoff. The Republican electorate today is younger than the voters that chose Goldwater over Rockefeller and Reagan over the now forgotten San Francisco Mayor George Christopher two years later, it is less likely to come from the Midwest and more likely to have grown up in California, less opposed to Franklin Roosevelt than it is dedicated to saving the

environment. Republican registration has been growing, and 45% of the 1986 primary vote was cast outside southern California, in counties where Zschau led Herschensohn 56%–13%.

Californians are voting for divided government, pitting Speaker Willie Brown against Governor Deukmejian, Democratic Mayor Bradley against a conservative Board of Supervisors in Los Angeles County, a Democratic U.S. House delegation and Senator Alan Cranston against a California Republican president. The result is a government fiscally restrained and culturally tolerant, but ready at the same time to pump more money into education and to insist on sterner standards for students and sterner restrictions on drug use.

These results represent a consensus that is inconsistent by the ideological standards of 20 years ago. That is underlined by the results on recent ballot referenda in this state where the voters often have the last say over legislators and governors. Californians insisted on local property tax cuts in 1978, but balked at deeper tax and spending cuts in 1982 and 1984. They overwhelmingly opposed the limits on their right to have guns in a 1982 proposition that became central to that year's campaign, and provided enough votes to defeat Thomas Bradley and elect George Deukmejian. But they delivered an overwhelming majority in 1986 against the AIDS proposition authorizing quarantines put on the ballot by followers of Lyndon LaRouche.

They have overwhelmingly supported the death penalty and in 1986 voted out Chief Justice Rose Bird (who voted to overturn convictions in all 65 death penalty cases she considered) and two other Jerry Brown appointees to the Supreme Court; they did not want Brown's judicial activists to control state policy for decades after they had tired of him and his politics. At the same time they heavily supported a toxic waste proposal put on the ballot by Democrats to help Bradley's campaign and rejected a move to cap elected officials' salaries. They voted by an even greater margin to establish English as the official language of state government. But far from being a bigoted rejection of outsiders, this amounts to little more than a ratification of the status quo, for the immigrants themselves are rapidly learning English and show no substantial support for the "bilingual" education programs designed by Brown appointees to keep their children in Spanish-language classes even after they become competent in English. This is in line with the policies of Superintendent of Public Instruction Bill Honig, first elected in 1982, who has insisted on higher standards of instruction and has helped to turn around what was in the 1970s a sharp decline in the quality of California's hitherto superb system of public education.

A few years ago some Californians thought the state was about to become a sort of Third World commonwealth, with a black-Hispanic-Asian majority. But they failed to understand that these three groups would not make up one cohesive bloc just because they were all, once and in different ways, the subjects of discrimination. Most Hispanic and Asian voters, for example, voted to recall Chief Justice Rose Bird in 1986; near-majorities voted for George Deukmejian rather than Tom Bradley; over 40% of Hispanics voted to make English the official state language. California in the 1980s, for all its outre lifestyles, is a success story squarely in the American tradition. Its upwardly mobile new immigrants are no more going to make California the image of the places they left behind than its affluent residents are going to dismantle the government structures and programs which have contributed so much to its private economy's successes. Its supple and strong economy, its capacity and willingness to welcome newcomers and help them rise, its tolerance of eccentricity but insistence on standards, are all in the best of American traditions. What the success and the confidence of California in the 1980s helps to show is what many Americans in the 1960s and 1970s forgot: that America works.

**Governor.** Elected by the narrowest of margins in 1982—he actually lost among people who went to the polls, and won only because the Republicans took brilliant advantage of a Democratic law allowing anyone to vote absentee—Deukmejian was reelected in 1986, against the same opponent, with a higher percentage than Ronald Reagan has ever won in California. The result cannot be ascribed to racism; after all, in 1982 48% of the voters in a 7% black state voted for a black candidate for governor. It was an endorsement of the decisions Deukmejian has made and the manner in which he has handled the office. Those decisions and that manner have alienated many other California politicians. In his first year as governor, Deukmejian stopped

the Democratic legislature from raising taxes, arguing that economic growth would produce enough revenue; that turned out to be right, and the governor resists tax increases still. Orderly and aloof, a believer in pomp and ceremony, Deukmejian is not close to other officials, not even Republicans though he spent four years as attorney general and 16 years in the legislature in Sacramento; he sticks closely to a tight-knit staff. He professes no grand goals for his second term, but is in a position to continue his experiments with workfare, keep control of the budget (which must be approved by two-thirds votes in the legislature, and hence is usually the product of compromise), and appoint a majority on the Supreme Court. These are just the things—the aloofness, the lack of programs to target, the fact that he turned out to be right—politicians cannot stand in a rival. He spurned those who urged him in 1987 to become a favorite son presidential candidate, but at the same time set up his own organization, Citizens for Common Sense, to help him travel around the country and the world to further his goals.

Sacramento has become a kind of smaller Washington, a city where competent legislators work year-round and actually live, flying back to their districts on weekends, a city full of lawyers and lobbyists who raise most of the campaign money for legislators and in turn are well-positioned to ask for their support. It is at once cynical and competent, full of Democratic politicians and of talented bureaucrats who regard Republican campaign rhetoric as hogwash, but they find themselves unaccustomedly on the defensive. The Democrats' margin in the Assembly is down to 44–36, their hold on several seats is weak, and Speaker Willie Brown is widely unpopular; one Democratic assemblyman was convicted of mail fraud in 1987 in a case involving a lobbyist who provided cash and prostitutes to legislators and another, Speaker Pro-Tem Mike Roos, was under investigation in the same case. Republicans could put on a major drive to capture control in 1988, as another Republican governor did in 1968. The Democrats are in a little better shape in the Senate, controlling it 24–15, with one Independent and several seats held only by incumbents' personal popularity. On the minds of both parties is the opportunity for redistricting after the 1990 Census. Democrats led by Representative Phillip Burton redistricted after the 1970 and 1980 Censuses, to their political profit; Republicans would love to control the governorship and legislature after 1990, and turn the tables. That would have national implications. The Democrats' current 27–18 edge in the House delegation might be reversed, and the incumbency of several nationally prominent Democrats threatened.

The other statewide offices in California have duties of varying importance; politically, their function is to give their occupants the visibility and name identification necessary to make a run for a really important office like governor or senator. Every governor since the 1940s except Reagan has come from one of these offices. Among the current occupants, all Democrats, are several likely candidates. Leo McCarthy, a former Speaker who solved many of Jerry Brown's legislative problems while the governor stayed up late at night and worried about space, is one; he could also run against Senator Pete Wilson in 1988. Attorney General John Van de Kamp, formerly Los Angeles County District Attorney, started his political career by losing a special House election to Barry Goldwater, Jr., in 1969, but he is highly popular now, and could be elected governor in 1990. Gray Davis, with experience in the Assembly, a statewide victory, and as Jerry Brown's chief of staff, can make a plausible case for himself. Only Jesse Unruh seems sure not to run for higher office: he lost to Reagan in the 1970 gubernatorial race, and has made himself a figure of national stature as treasurer.

As for George Deukmejian, despite his plodding, pedestrian style, he is mentioned sometimes by his admirers—including some with top-level Washington experience—as a presidential candidate. But he is not known outside California, and is anchored in his present office by his reluctance to turn it over to his Democratic lieutenant governor.

**Senators.** The biggest upset in the 1986 Senate elections, coming after one of the shrewdest campaigns of recent times, was the reelection of California's Alan Cranston. After the 1984 campaign, he looked like a goner. He had just finished a humiliating presidential campaign in which his supposedly national stature netted him nothing more than a victory in a 1983 Wisconsin straw poll—and a $2 million debt. He would be 72 on election day 1986 and he looked

gaunt and haggard, though he has always been in excellent physical shape, and made himself ridiculous by dying his hair a shade of orange. His views on issues seemed out of line with California: his longtime support of disarmament seemed irrelevant when the contrary policies of Ronald Reagan seemed to be bringing peace, and his longtime support of generous government spending at home seemed foolish to young affluent voters who believe that markets and entrepreneurs, not governments and regulators, produce economic growth. And finally, the Republicans nominated the strongest possible candidate to oppose him, Silicon Valley Representative Ed Zschau, a successful entrepreneur himself, well-financed, tolerant on cultural issues, assertive on foreign policy, market-oriented on economics.

But Cranston was not daunted. In 1984 he set about methodically raising money, phone call by phone call; he eradicated his debt (while Gary Hart and John Glenn, with much better political prospects, could not eradicate theirs) and by 1986 raised another $10 million or so besides. He criss-crossed California's small towns in 1985 and remained on the campaign trail—which these days means in TV studios and raising money personally on the phone and in parties—in 1986. The day after the Republican primary, he had ads on the air attacking Zschau for flip-flopping on issues, and kept a running attack on them through November. At the same time, he used Ansel Adams photographs to identify himself with all the best things in California, and at the last minute sent out 250,000 letters to coastal households on environmental issues. Zschau, a business school graduate who approached campaigning as a management exercise, eventually counterattacked by calling Cranston a liberal and an opponent of the death penalty and tough drug laws. But he never got the footing to get across his own positive message. In the last weeks Ronald Reagan came back twice to California and scathingly attacked Cranston. Some conservatives had been attacking Zschau as too liberal, yet he was not able to carry his home territory on the Peninsula south of San Francisco. Only Zschau could win with a positive message, but Cranston succeeded early in establishing a negative tone. In that negative environment, turnout was low (8% below 1982), and neither candidate got a majority. But Cranston won 50%–47%.

That means another six years for what is already one of California's longest political careers. Though 3 years younger than Ronald Reagan, he has been active in public affairs longer. As a young journalist in the 1930s he published an unexpurgated version of Hitler's *Mein Kampf*, and in the years after World War II he was a founder of the California Democratic Council, the leading liberal political force in the state. Cranston was elected state controller in 1958 and 1962 and U.S. Senator in 1968, and reelected three times—in 1980 with the most votes any senator has ever received in American history. His career has had its ups and downs: he was defeated for controller in the 1966 Reagan landslide, and he won the Senate seat only when the moderate incumbent, Thomas Kuchel, was defeated in the primary by right-winger Max Rafferty. (Was he thinking about running a flip-flop campaign against moderate Republican Kuchel as he did against Zschau?) It is a measure of the strength of the Reagan movement then that even after certain facts about Rafferty's past came out—he sat out World War II with an alleged injury and then threw away his crutches on VJ Day—Cranston still won with only 52%. Six years later, opinion turned, and Cranston might have beaten Reagan had he run.

All this seems implausible when you see Cranston. He is quiet, almost shy, calculating rather than magnetic. He is hard for many to get a handle on: part dreamy idealist, part shrewd political operator—and neither role is very attractive to voters. His manner is quiet and cool; he was an Olympic-class sprinter, though he did not make the team for the 1932 Olympics in Los Angeles or the 1936 Olympics in Berlin, and he still runs and holds records for his age group. Cranston got into politics, in the 1930s and 1940s, as an opponent of fascism and an advocate of world government. He remains more interested in arms control than any other issue. He eagerly supported the nuclear freeze and is always ready to discuss the arcana of disarmament. He favors some form of national service, not necessarily military, for young people. He supports basically Keynesian economics.

But Cranston is also an operator. For 15 years his California colleagues in the Senate were

men with rather abstract interests or limited attention spans, and so California interests—farmers, aerospace companies, banks and savings and loans, labor unions, the entertainment industry, the new Silicon Valley industries—went to Cranston when they needed help in the Senate. Cranston delivered. When Lockheed needed a federal loan guarantee to stay in business, Cranston produced the critical vote on the floor by persuading a colleague who later admitted a drinking problem to change his mind. He has no bias against business; he was a successful real estate developer himself. On the Banking Committee he looks out for the state's savings and loans. Perhaps more than anyone else in Washington, Cranston understands how the incredibly productive economy of California works, and who the major players are. That knowledge paid off in 1986, enabling him to match the Republicans' fundraising. In Washington, he has nurtured friendships not so much with the strongest, best-known senators, as with those who are obscure and in some cases of limited talents. That helped to make him a good vote-counter and helped him win the position of Democratic Whip in 1977.

Now he is once again majority rather than minority whip—a position he relished, although Majority Leader Byrd gives him a rather cold shoulder. Byrd has said he will give up the leadership after the 1988 election, but Cranston has not been mentioned as a competitor for the post. But if he has no great boosters for that post, he seems to have no great enemies in the one he has, and he might very well keep it whoever succeeds Byrd. There is a general assumption that Cranston is serving his last term: he turns 78 in 1992. But he has work he wants to do and things he wants to get done, and one lesson of the 1986 campaign is that there is more than one tenant in the political graveyard who underestimated the determination and political skills of Alan Cranston.

One problem Cranston faces confronts every California senator: it's hard to stay in close touch with 26 million people who live 2,600 miles away from where you work (especially when local newscasts in Los Angeles and San Francisco are not going to do anything as un-with-it as presenting 30 seconds of footage of a U.S. Senator). That problem will be faced in 1988 by Senator Pete Wilson. He occupies a seat to which no one has been reelected since 1952; William Knowland, Clair Engle, Pierre Salinger, George Murphy, John Tunney, S.I. Hayakawa—all lost or retired when they could not win. Will Wilson break the string?

With a bland speaking style, a handsome but unremarkable appearance, a common name, Pete Wilson is one of the more anonymous people in American politics. During most of his term one-third of California voters were unable even to rate his performance. He made his pre-Senate career in a media market with only 8% of California's population, and he won his Senate seat mainly because of the unpopularity of his opponent, Jerry Brown. Yet he has had a successful and, by now, long career. He was a competent member of the California Assembly, a body full of skilled legislators; he was a very successful mayor of San Diego, a rapidly growing city that decided under his leadership to control its growth a little more strictly than it had in the past. He was bold enough to endorse Gerald Ford over Ronald Reagan in the 1976 presidential campaign—an endorsement that left Reagan so cool that he could hardly bear to pronounce Wilson's name when he made a speech in his behalf in 1982. But Senator Wilson has been one of the Reagan Administration's more faithful supporters in the Senate. He even showed up one day in pajamas, while recovering from surgery, to cast a decisive vote for the balanced budget constitutional amendment. George Will called him "a rarity: a conservative who understands the discriminating, but vigorous use of government power for conservative purposes."

Unlike Cranston's previous four colleagues, Wilson has spent time and effort on parochial California problems and, with more friends in the administration than Cranston can count on, has had some successes. He was the lead advocate of amendments to the immigration bill allowing in more guestworkers for California growers; he took on chief sponsor Alan Simpson and won. With less success he tried in 1984 to increase tuna tariffs (the U.S. tuna fleet is based in San Diego). He worked with Cranston and against some Republicans on the California wilderness bill and was the chief Senate sponsor of the "wine equity act." On Armed Services he calls for increased shipbuilding and rehabilitation on the Pacific Coast and generally supports

Caspar Weinberger's Pentagon. On Commerce, a committee assignment he picked up in 1987, he will have an opportunity to vote many regulatory issues (which doesn't hurt when it comes time to raise campaign money), but sometimes he may be pressed to take sides in fights between California interests, as in the fight between cable TV operators and movie studios over copyright law and compensation.

In California politicians were lining up in late 1986 to run against Wilson for what many regard as this jinxed seat. He is not likely to have a serious Republican primary opponent, although there are mutterings on the right that he is dangerously moderate. Democrats named as possible opponents include Lieutenant Governor Leo McCarthy, Representative Robert Matsui, Attorney General John Van de Kamp, and San Francisco Mayor Dianne Feinstein (who must leave that office in 1987); Secretary of State March Fong Eu said she was running in early 1987. Their party's stands on national issues are a mixed blessing, and Wilson in early 1987 had already raised $2.9 million. But Wilson so far lacks that strong identification with one or two issues which can define a senator for his public and provide him the strength to win in foul years and fair.

**Presidential politics.** California has become a reliable Republican state in national elections—in many political strategists' views. Others would only say that it comes close to matching the nationwide percentages: in the close contests of 1960, 1968, and 1976 California ended up Republican each time by small margins. Culturally California may be a harbinger of trends; on election day it often knows the result before it votes, but that doesn't produce any bandwagon effect: California more often than not has produced a higher than average percentage for the *loser* of the presidential election.

The great days of California's presidential primaries—when its conservative Republicans picked Barry Goldwater in 1964 and its liberal Democrats Robert Kennedy and George McGovern in 1968 and 1972—are now part of the distant past. Once both parties' electorates were extreme in the national context, the Republicans on the right and the Democrats on the left; now both are more normal. The timing which once worked for California now usually works against: recent nominations have been decided by the time its last-in-the-nation primary is held. Thus Gary Hart's good showing in the popular vote and excellent showing in the delegate count here in 1984 availed him nothing. Governor George Deukmejian in early 1987 was under pressure from Democrats to make the primary earlier and from some Republicans to become a favorite son candidate himself. But with the steadfastness typical of his career he spurned both ideas.

**Congressional districting.** California's House delegation of 45 is the largest since New York had that many districts in the 1940s; it is lopsidedly (27-18) Democratic. That is attributed to the redistricting plans drawn up by the late San Francisco Representive Phillip Burton and Michael Berman, an aide to Representative Henry Waxman and brother of former Assembly Majority Leader and now U.S. Representative Howard Berman. For this the Republicans have themselves at least partly to blame; in early 1981 they turned down overtures for a bipartisan incumbent-protection plan on the dim hope that they could get Hispanic assemblymen to support their plan. Then the Republicans turned to referenda, and failed again. They won at the polls in 1982, only to have Burton draw another plan before Jerry Brown left office; their effort to create a commission of retired judges to draw the district lines was turned down by the voters in 1984. The history of redistricting in California tells us, in any case, that the Democrats' advantage will dissipate over the 10 years the Burton plans are in effect, just as the Republicans' own advantage did in the 1950s and the Democrats' advantages did in the 1960s and 1970s. The fights of the 1980s are history anyway, and the talk in Sacramento is now over the redistricting fights of the 1990s, although the Republicans in late 1986 filed a last-gasp lawsuit against the current plan.

In the meantime, almost every House member has a safe seat and the ability to accumulate seniority and concentrate on legislation. And, though they diverge widely on many issues, California Democrats and Republicans do sometimes cooperate, and effectively, as in their

continuing battle against Interior Secretary Donald Hodel to limit or prevent offshore oil drilling on the California coast.

**The People:** Est. Pop. 1986: 26,981,000; Pop. 1980: 23,667,902, up 14% 1980–86 and 18.5% 1970–80; 11.19% of U.S. total, 1st largest. 23% with 1–3 yrs. col., 20% with 4+ yrs. col.; 11.4% below poverty level. Single ancestry: 8% English, 5% German, 3% Irish, 2% Italian, 1% French, Russian, Portuguese, Polish, Swedish, Dutch, Scottish, Norwegian. Households (1980): 69% family, 37% with children, 55% married couples; 44.1% housing units rented; median monthly rent: $253; median house value: $84,700. Voting age pop. (1980): 17,278,944; 16% Spanish origin, 7% Black, 5% Asian origin, 1% American Indian. Registered voters (1986): 12,833,920; 6,524,496 D (51%); 4,912,581 R (36%); 183,797 unaffiliated (9%), 245,880 minor parties (2%).

**1986 Share of Federal Tax Burden:** $91,441,000,000; 12.16% of U.S. total, largest.

**1986 Share of Federal Expenditures**

| | Total | | Non-Defense | | Defense | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Total Expend | $100,860m | (12.15%) | $60,556m | (10.09%) | $40,304m | (17.53%) |
| St/Lcl Grants | 11,291m | (10.03%) | 11,284m | (10.03%) | 7m | (6.31%) |
| Salary/Wages | 15,052m | (12.48%) | 5,396m | (9.19%) | 9,656m | (15.60%) |
| Pymts to Indiv | 36,960m | (10.13%) | 34,327m | (9.89%) | 2,633m | (14.82%) |
| Procurement | 35,228m | (17.13%) | 7,223m | (12.99%) | 28,005m | (18.66%) |
| Research/Other | 2,328m | (8.73%) | 2,325m | (8.73%) | 3m | (9.19%) |

**Political Lineup:** Governor, George Deukmejian (R); Lt. Gov., Leo T. McCarthy (D); Secy. of State, March Fong Eu (D); Atty. Gen., John Van De Camp (D); Treasurer, Jesse M. Unruh (D); Controller, Gray Davis (D). State Senate, 40 (23 D and 16 R); State Assembly, 80 (44 D and 36 R). Senators, Alan Cranston (D) and Pete Wilson (R). Representatives, 45 (27 D and 18 R).

**1984 Presidential Vote**

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Reagan (R) | 5,467,009 | (58%) |
| Mondale (D) | 3,922,519 | (41%) |

**1984 Democratic Presidential Primary**

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Hart | 6,606,198 | (38%) |
| Mondale | 6,091,690 | (35%) |
| Jackson | 3,589,248 | (21%) |
| Three others | 927,795 | (5%) |

**1980 Presidential Vote**

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Reagan (R) | 4,524,835 | (53%) |
| Carter (D) | 3,083,652 | (36%) |
| Anderson (I) | 739,832 | (9%) |

**1984 Republican Presidential Primary**

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Reagan | 1,874,897 | (100%) |

## GOVERNOR

**Gov. George Deukmejian (R)**



Elected 1982, term expires 1991; b. June 6, 1928, Menands, NY; home, Long Beach; Sienna Col., B.A. 1949, St. Johns U. Law Sch., J.D. 1952; Episcopalian; married (Gloria).

**Career:** Practicing atty., 1952–53, 1958–62; Army, 1953–55; Texaco Inc., 1955–58; CA Assembly, 1963–67; CA Senate, 1967–79; CA Atty. General, 1979–83.

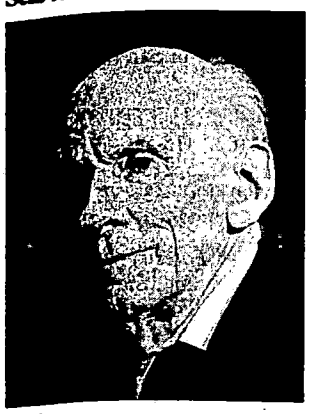
**Office:** State Capitol Bldg., Sacramento 95814, 916-445-2841.

**Election Results**

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1986 gen. | George Deukmejian (R) | 4,506,601 | (61%) |
| | Tom Bradley (D) | 2,781,714 | (37%) |
| 1986 prim. | George Deukmejian (R) | 1,927,290 | (94%) |
| | William H. R. Clark (R) | 132,126 | (6%) |
| 1982 gen. | George Deukmejian (R) | 3,881,014 | (49%) |
| | Tom Bradley (D) | 3,787,669 | (48%) |

## SENATORS

### Sen. Alan Cranston (D)



Elected 1968, seat up 1992; b. June 19, 1914, Palo Alto; home, Los Angeles; Pomona Col., U. of Mexico, Stanford U., B.A. 1936; Protestant; married (Norma).

**Career:** Foreign Correspondent, Intl. News Srvc., 1936–38; Lobbyist, Common Council for American Unity, 1939; Army, WWII; Real estate business, 1947–67; Pres., United World Federalists, 1949–52; State Comptroller of CA, 1958–66.

**Offices:** 112 HSOB 20510, 202-224-3553. Also 45 Polk St., San Francisco 94102, 415-556-8449; 5757 W. Century Blvd., #515, Los Angeles 90045, 213-215-2186; and 880 Front St., #5S31, San Diego 92188, 619-293-5014.

**Committees:** *Majority Whip. Banking, Housing and Urban Affairs* (2d of 11 D). Subcommittees: Housing and Urban Affairs (Chairman); Securities. *Foreign Relations* (4th of 11 D). Subcommittees: Near Eastern and South Asian Affairs; East Asian and Pacific Affairs (Chairman); Western Hemisphere and Peace Corps Affairs. *Veterans' Affairs* (Chairman). *Select Committee on Intelligence* (7th of 8 D).

**Group Ratings**

| | ADA | ACLU | COPE | CFA | LCV | ACU | NTU | NSI | COC | CEI |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1986 | 95 | 92 | 91 | 67 | 98 | 10 | 38 | 0 | 32 | 31 |
| 1985 | 100 | — | 92 | 87 | — | 4 | 31 | — | 21 | — |

**National Journal Ratings**

| | 1986 LIB — 1986 CONS | 1985 LIB — 1985 CONS |
|---|---|---|
| Economic | 85% — 8% | 77% — 19% |
| Social | 92% — 0% | 88% — 0% |
| Foreign | 75% — 0% | 88% — 0% |

**Key Votes**

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1) Ease Gun Cont | AGN | 5) Grm-Rdmn Def Red | AGN | 9) Rehnquist Nom | AGN |
| 2) Immig Reform | AGN | 6) Contra Aid | AGN | 10) Tax Reform | FOR |
| 3) Lmt Text Imp | AGN | 7) SDI Funding | AGN | 11) Drug Death Pen | FOR |
| 4) Aid Tobac Ind | FOR | 8) Lmt PAC Contrib | AGN | 12) S Africa Sanc | FOR |

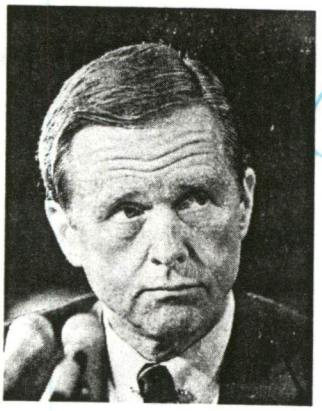
**Election Results**

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1986 general | Alan Cranston (D) | 3,646,672 | (50%) | ($11,037,707) |
| | Ed Zschau (R) | 3,541,804 | (47%) | ($11,781,316) |
| 1986 primary | Alan Cranston (D) | 1,807,244 | (81%) | |
| | Charles Greene (D) | 165,594 | (7%) | |
| | John Hancock Abbott (D) | 124,218 | (6%) | |
| | Two others (D) | 142,193 | (6%) | |
| 1980 general | Alan Cranston (D) | 4,705,399 | (57%) | ($2,823,462) |
| | Paul Gann (R) | 3,093,426 | (37%) | ($1,705,523) |

**Campaign Contributions and Expenditures**

| 1985-86 | | Direct Cont. 1985-86 | | PACS Breakdown 1985-86 | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Receipts | $10,851,596 | Indiv. | $8,874,482 | Corp. | $360,332 | T/M/H | $262,357 |
| Expend. | $11,037,707 | Party | $19,523 | Labor | $302,292 | Agr. | $25,600 |
| Unspent | $11,593 | PACS | $1,373,466 | Ideo | $380,874 | CWOS | $42,011 |
| | | Cand. | $375,250 | | | | |

### Sen. Pete Wilson (R)



Elected 1982, seat up 1988; b. Aug. 23, 1933, Lake Forest, IL; home, San Diego; Yale U., B.A. 1955, U. of CA at Berkeley, J.D. 1962; Protestant; married (Gayle).

**Career:** USMC, 1955–58; Practicing atty., 1963–66; CA Assembly, 1966–71, Minor. Whip, 1967–69; Mayor of San Diego, 1971–83.

**Offices:** 720 HSOB 20510, 202-224-3841. Also Fed. Bldg., 450 Golden Gate Ave., San Francisco 94102, 415-556-4307; 11111 Santa Monica Blvd., #915, Los Angeles 90025, 213-209-6765; Fed. Bldg., 1130 O St., Rm. 4015, Fresno 93721, 209-487-5727; and 840 Newport Center Dr., #240, Newport Beach 92660, 714-720-1474.

**Committees:** *Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry* (8th of 9 R). Subcommittees: Agricultural Production and Stabilization of Prices; Agricultural Research, Conservation, Forestry, and General Legislation; Domestic and Foreign Marketing and Production Promotion. *Armed Services* (6th of 9 R). Subcommittees: Conventional Forces and Alliance Defense; Manpower and Personnel (Ranking Member); Strategic Forces and Nuclear Defense. *Commerce, Science and Transportation* (8th of 9 R). Subcommittees: Communications; Foreign Commerce and Tourism; Science, Technology and Space. *Special Committee on Aging* (5th of 9 R). *Joint Economic Committee*. Subcommittees: National Security and Economics; Economic Goals and Intergovernmental Policy; Education and Health.

#### Group Ratings

| | ADA | ACLU | COPE | CFA | LCV | ACU | NTU | NSI | COC | CEI |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1986 | 5 | 21 | 8 | 14 | 42 | 83 | 52 | 100 | 89 | 80 |
| 1985 | 10 | — | 9 | 13 | — | 77 | 66 | — | 93 | — |

#### National Journal Ratings

| | 1986 LIB — 1986 CONS | 1985 LIB — 1985 CONS |
|---|---|---|
| Economic | 16% — 76% | 0% — 86% |
| Social | 37% — 61% | 45% — 52% |
| Foreign | 30% — 65% | 21% — 78% |

#### Key Votes

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1) Ease Gun Cont | FOR | 5) Grm-Rdmn Def Red | FOR | 9) Rehnquist Nom | FOR |
| 2) Immig Reform | FOR | 6) Contra Aid | FOR | 10) Tax Reform | FOR |
| 3) Lmt Text Imp | AGN | 7) SDI Funding | FOR | 11) Drug Death Pen | AGN |
| 4) Aid Tobac Ind | FOR | 8) Lmt PAC Contrib | FOR | 12) S Africa Sanc | FOR |

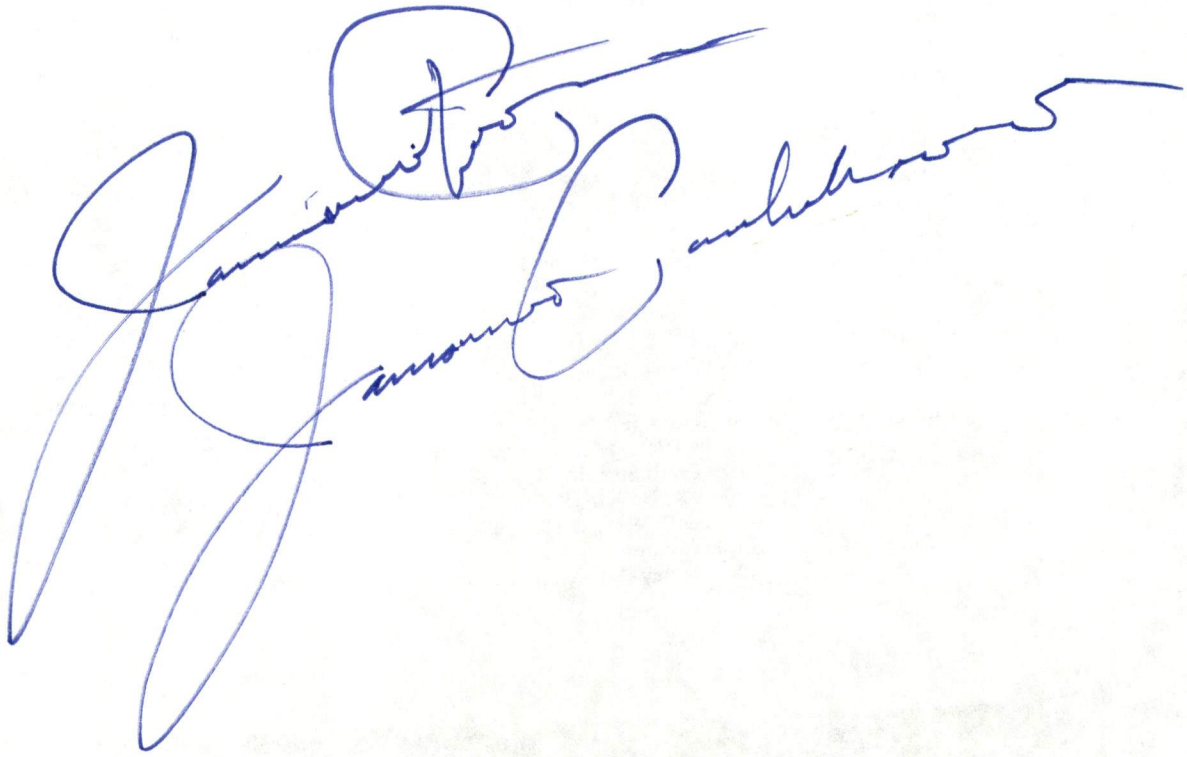
#### Election Results

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1982 general | Pete Wilson (R) | 4,022,565 | (52%) | ($7,082,651) |
| | Edmund G. Brown, Jr. (D) | 3,494,968 | (45%) | ($5,367,931) |
| 1982 primary | Pete Wilson (R) | 851,292 | (38%) | |
| | Paul N. (Pete) McCloskey, Jr. (R) | 577,267 | (26%) | |
| | Barry Goldwater, Jr. (R) | 408,308 | (18%) | |
| | Robert K. Dornan (R) | 181,970 | (8%) | |
| | Maureen E. Reagan (R) | 118,326 | (5%) | |
| 1976 general | S.I. Hayakawa (R) | 3,748,973 | (50%) | ($1,184,624) |
| | John Tunney (D) | 3,502,862 | (47%) | ($1,940,988) |

[312]

702-8394 HISTORY
702-7743





Pete WILSON GOVERNOR

"VISIONS"

"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.

"It isn't enough to have held office. What is important is what that person has done with the office."

Pete Wilson, 1990

Californians will and should be persuaded to vote for performance.

And the best guide to future performance is the record of past performance.

The following pages contain a transcript of Pete Wilson's 60-second commercial, including supporting information that highlights his visionary leadership as an Assemblyman, Mayor, and U.S. Senator.

Among his many accomplishments:

** It was visionary when Wilson authored legislation in 1970 to protect California's coastal areas -- the first such bill of its kind in the nation.

** It was visionary when Wilson pushed for an affordable, modern, light-rail transit system in San Diego -- the first of its kind in California.

** It was visionary when Wilson pioneered the idea of "growth management" in San Diego -- a policy that has since been duplicated in cities nationwide.

** It was visionary when Wilson authored the only constitutionally sound federal death penalty to protect law enforcement officers involved in drug-related cases.

** It was visionary when Wilson initiated "Proposition J," in 1978, which restricted the future growth of spending in San Diego, and became the model for the Gann Initiative, limiting future state government spending.

*Pete Wilson for Governor • 1990*
*2251 San Diego Avenue, Suite B-200, San Diego, CA 92110 (619) 260-1990*
*1900 "K" Street, Suite 110, Sacramento, CA 95814 (916) 446-5140*
*Post Office Box 91097, Los Angeles, CA 90009*

**"BEFORE THE ENVIRONMENTAL MOVEMENT HAD BEGUN, HE WROTE THE FIRST COASTAL PROTECTION ACT TO LIMIT DEVELOPMENT OF OUR COASTLINE."**

On April 2, 1970, Pete Wilson -- then an Assemblyman -- introduced the "California Coastal Conservation and Development Act" (A.B. 2131) to provide for the coordinated planning and management of the coastal zone on a state-wide basis.

The bill was the first of its kind nationwide.

The National Audubon Society called it one of the most important environmental bills of the year.

Specifically, the legislation would establish a state plan for the coastal zone and create a "substantially new and novel type of state organization to prepare the plan and regulate the use of the coastal zone." (Legislative Analyst Office)

The state organization was to be named the California Zone Conservation and Development Authority consisting of 13 members and five coastal zone boards of nine members each.

An Oakland Tribune editorial endorsed the bill, saying the legislature "should act now to put that bill [A.B. 2131] on the statute books. Delay would serve no useful purpose."

While the legislation passed the Assembly, it was blocked in the Senate. As a consequence, a statewide initiative was mounted -- with Wilson's legislation the model -- which passed in 1972, establishing the California Coastal Commission.

# # # #

**"HIS INNOVATIVE LEADERSHIP BROUGHT THE FIRST LIGHT RAIL MASS TRANSIT SYSTEM TO CALIFORNIA"**

**"WE BUILT IT ON TIME, UNDER BUDGET, AND WITHOUT FEDERAL FUNDS."**

Jim Mills, current Mayor Maureen O'Connor and Pete Wilson are credited with having done the major political spadework to build the San Diego trolley system -- on time, under budget, and without federal assistance.

Pete Wilson struck the hard bargain that both landed the deal with the Metropolitan Transit Development Board to acquire the 16-mile San Diego Arizona & Eastern Railroad at a bargain-basement price of $18 million and persuaded the City Council to reverse its position to the plan.

Both state Senator Jim Mills (who established the enabling legislation and some of the key financing components of the transit network) and Maureen O'Connor (who strongly supported the idea of acquiring the old rail right-of-way) credit Wilson for his actions.

"I can get people on base," then City Councilwomen O'Connor said at the time, "but Pete is the Reggie Jackson -- he hits the home runs."

According to a November 1978 Los Angeles Times article:

> "...in conversations with individuals long involved with transit planning, most of the credit goes to Wilson.
> "Wilson, according to this consensus, worked out the purchase of the SD&AERR for the trolley right-of-way, drew up a solution for funding future bus service and convinced councilmen Bill Lowery and Bill Mitchell to support the plan."

The Evening Tribune and The San Diego Union both supported the proposed trolley, noting that the real price of the railroad had been placed at $86 million.

New West Magazine, in the May 1979 issue said about the plan: "...San Diegans want to bring back the trolley. If their plan works, they may have the cheapest transit system since the forties...."

The "Little Red Trolley That Could" opened in 1981. It proved an instant success, generating 95 percent of the operating expenses at the fare box.

# # # #

**"SO IMPRESSIVE WERE HIS MANAGEMENT SKILLS THAT HOWARD JARVIS SAID, 'WE WOULDN'T HAVE NEEDED PROPOSITION 13 IF EVERYONE HAD RUN THEIR CITIES LIKE PETE WILSON.'"**

It was in 1978, during a televised debate that Howard Jarvis remarked about Pete Wilson's fiscal management of San Diego:

> "Pete Wilson is the best mayor in the state of California.... What Pete has done in San Diego should be done and could be done all over the rest of this state.... We wouldn't have needed Proposition 13 if everyone had run their cities like Pete Wilson."

Well before the advent of Proposition 13, San Diego built a reputation of sound, strict fiscal management. Under Wilson's leadership, property taxes were actually reduced, while at the same time, property taxes around the state were increased an average of 17.1 percent.

About Wilson's fiscal management of San Diego, The Los Angeles Times wrote in 1976:

> "Unlike other major cities where the tax rate continues to rocket each year, San Diego in fiscal 1976-77 will have the lowest tax rate in 65 years."

In 1978, Wilson successfully spearheaded "Proposition J," which put "a tight lid" on how many tax dollars the city of San Diego could spend.

Proposition J "permits the city budget to only increase to allow for growth in population and to offset 3/4 of the increases in prices." This proposition -- like Wilson's coastal protection act -- became the model for the Gann Initiative, passed statewide in November 1979, which today limits state government spending.

Applauding Wilson's leadership, a May, 1978 San Diego Union news article stated:

> "Under his [Wilson's] direction, San Diego has gained new stature as one of the best-governed, most economically-operated cities in the United States. The mayor has dealt courageously and constructively with such sticky problems as managed growth, governmental reorganization, campaign reform and striking employees."

In 1979, The Los Angeles Times compared San Diego with other large metropolitan areas:

> "In comparison with 25 other U.S. cities with a population between 400,000 and 1 million, San Diego ranks second in spending the least amount of money and having the fewest employees per capita."

**"HE WAS THE FIRST BIG CITY MAYOR IN THE COUNTRY TO LAY DOWN THE LAW TO DEVELOPERS TO CONTROL GROWTH AND PRESERVE OPEN SPACE."**

"The first major problem for the next Mayor of San Diego will be controlling growth," Pete Wilson announced on the night of his victory in November, 1971.

At that time, San Diego was expanding like topsy, with no limit on its growth. Wilson -- who had set a $300 limit on campaign contributions from any developer -- first established a temporary building moratorium. He then initiated a Growth Management Strategy that put the brakes on uncontrolled urban sprawl.

Otto Kreisher of The San Diego Union discussed Wilson's efforts to manage the city's growth:

> "In 1971, Wilson campaigned to control rapid residential growth, promising to curb developers who threw up housing tracts and left it to the city to provide services and facilities.
>
> "Wilson says he has kept that promise, reversing a 'perilous trend' that was leading San Diego toward Los Angeles-type urban sprawl.
>
> "He authored a city council policy which focuses growth into already developed areas rather than toward the city limits."

About Wilson's visionary leadership, Robert Lindsay, of The New York Times wrote:

> "San Diego's efforts to regulate its growth are being watched by urban planners as a test of the extent to which a city can shape its future physical and social geometry, whether it can stand up to the pressures of developers, and whether it can strengthen and reclaim a dying central core."

The plan proved successful, saving open spaces and money.

Developers were so enraged that in 1975, during Wilson's reelection campaign, they poured a record amount of money into his opponent's coffers, outspending Wilson by nearly 2-1. But Wilson won, carrying every neighborhood in San Diego.

# # # #

**"HE WROTE THE FEDERAL DEATH PENALTY LAW FOR THE MURDER OF FEDERAL DRUG AGENTS."**

Only one federal capital punishment law exists that is considered constitutionally sound -- the D'Amato/Wilson death penalty for drug crime provision, included in the "Anti-Drug Abuse Act of 1988."

The D'Amato/Wilson legislation -- passed into law in November, 1988 -- combines two bills: S. 2206, introduced by Senator Alfonse D'Amato (R-NY), and S. 2251, the "Law Enforcement Protection Act," introduced March 31, 1988 by Senator Pete Wilson.

The law authored by Wilson states that a person may be sentenced to death or from 20 years to life for the murder of a "law enforcement officer" if it is committed during the commission or, in furtherance of, or while trying to avoid apprehension, prosecution, or detention for a drug felony.

A "law enforcement officer" is broadly defined to include street cops, as well as judges, prosecutors, corrections and parole officials -- on federal, state, or local levels.

D'Amato's legislation, which is directed against major drug dealers, was first drafted following the murder of a NYC cop at the order of a drug kingpin.

The law authored by D'Amato provides for the same punishment if a person "kills or counsels, commands, induces, procures or causes" a death while engaged in or furthering a "continuing criminal enterprise" or while engaging in a major drug crime.

# # # #

**Pete Wilson**
**FOR GOVERNOR • 1990**

Volume V, Number 1 May 1989

San Diego Republican Businesswomen
COMMUNIQUE

# A Case For *GOVERNOR* Pete Wilson



***Senator Pete Wilson***

With a 900,000 vote victory in his pocket, Pete Wilson is probably one of the most popular politicians in California. Unless he stumbles badly, Pete Wilson could probably be one of California's two senators for life. So why would he contemplate running for governor? Simple. Pete Wilson is one of the few politicians who matches the mood of California voters on the basic conservative issues yet has enough of the necessary progressive elements to take the state into the 21st century.

As a bright, promising member of the California Assembly more than 20 years ago, Pete Wilson faced similar circumstances. He served in the Assembly from 1967 through 1971. He was author of the first coastal protection act, his party's minority whip in his Freshman term, and wrote tough anti-crime legislation before it became fashionable. Pete Wilson then stunned the California political insiders by announcing he would run for Mayor of San Diego.

It was conventional wisdom of 1971 when

*continued on page 2*

*Pete Wilson for Governor • 1990*
*2251 San Diego Avenue, Suite B-200, San Diego, CA 92110 (619) 260-1990*
*1900 "K" Street, Suite 110, Sacramento, CA 95814 (916) 446-5140*
*Post Office Box 91097, Los Angeles, CA 90009*

# A Case for *Governor* Pete Wilson

*(continued from page 1)*

Wilson took office as Mayor, that the Mayor's office of any big city was a political graveyard. Wilson proved political pundits dead wrong. His political acumen rapidly placed him in the ranks of the most innovative politicians of the 1970's in California. Wilson put growth management on the political landscape; he was aware of the tax and environmental damage that unbridled growth (sprawl) would bring to his city. During his time as Mayor, from 1971 to 1983, San Diego moved in the ranks from the 12th to the 7th largest city in the country. Wilson took steps to save the city's canyons, fought federal officials to a standstill on offshore oil development, and persuaded developers to pay for new public services. Pete Wilson also authored the first San Diego law covering full disclosure of special interest influence, limits on campaign donations to $250, and forbidding corporate organization contributions, from business to labor, from giving any funds to a pet politician or cause.

Well before Proposition 13, Wilson drove taxes so low in San Diego that the late Howard Jarvis professed there would have been no need for the radical property tax reduction measure "if they'd all run their cities like Pete Wilson." Jarvis' partner, Paul Gann, modeled his state spending limit on the effort implemented by Wilson in San Diego.

Wilson's first term in the Senate, beginning in 1983, offered a distinguished record which was ratified by the California voters on November 8, 1988, with a sizable margin of 52.8%-44%. Rejecting the "jinx" that has kept junior California senators to one-termers, Pete Wilson has been a different Republican who recognizes the special obligation which Californians have to shape the future.

One out of nine Americans are now Californians. The state's population is expected to grow from 28 million to 40 million by the year 2000. Wilson's "quality of life" message of holding the line on crime, protecting our natural assets, and creating more jobs and opportunity was overwhelmingly supported not only by Republicans, but Independents and more than 25% of the Democrats.

Wilson has also made unprecedented inroads into ethnic communities and displayed on-going support for women's rights. As far back as 1976, Wilson endorsed the Equal Rights Amendment and opposed government restrictions on abortion.

There is a special urgency to balance the needs of California's growing economy with the desire to protect the environment. As Wilson points out, these issues need not compete in a state whose natural beauty is perhaps its greatest assets. The two "are definitely not mutually exclusive, in fact, they depend upon one another," Wilson says. It is an arena where Wilson has displayed his independence to the advantage of California's future.

Even when President Reagan pleaded for a veto to stop much needed highway funds, Pete Wilson said he would stand with those seeking solutions to the inadequate freeways that dot our state. He stood up to his own party when it would have stopped legislation to clean our water and air.

Pete Wilson also joined a bipartisan effort to stop unwarranted off shore oil drilling by telling a succession of Energy Secretaries to stop this short-sighted plan. He proved to be the chief stumbling block to a federal effort to wreck California's Coastal Commission, an entity that, ironically, Wilson had been involved with in his Assembly days.

Perhaps there was no greater demonstration of his balanced approach to political problems than his historic wilderness compromise of 1985 - an unprecedented 1.8 million acres of wilderness set aside in California which freed much needed economic opportunities elsewhere. "What we need is a state where board chairmen and backpackers alike can share their future," Wilson said at the time. Nothing could be more true today.

Wilson is currently serving on five major committees which include the following: Agriculture, Nutrition and Forestry; Armed Services; Governmental Affairs; Special Aging; and Joint Economic.

With his experience in Congress, Pete Wilson can continue to build on the solid fiscal and economic footing that Duke has provided. California needs a strong leader who can take the helm and guide our future.

--- Friday --- May 11, 1990 --- Vol. 3 --- No. 162 ---

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--- THE DAILY BRIEFING ON AMERICAN POLITICS ---

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## ========== GOVERNORS '90 ==========

*11 CALIFORNIA: FEINSTEIN EDGES VdK; WILSON TOPS BOTH

The CA Poll, conducted 5/1-8 by Field Institute, surveyed 1,310 registered voters; margin of error +/- 2.8%. Dem subsample: 631 reg. Dems; +/- 4.1%. (S.F. CHRONICLE, 5/11).

| | 5/11 | 4/17 | LIKELY | COMMITTED | WOMEN | MEN |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Feinstein | 39% | 36% | 40% | 32% | 40% | 36% |
| Van de Kamp | 36 | 35 | 36 | 27 | 31 | 43 |
| Undec. | 24 | 29 | 23 | 40 | 29 | 21 |

| | 5/11 | 4/17 |
|---|---|---|
| Wilson | 48% | 46% |
| Feinstein | 41 | 38 |

| | 5/11 | 4/17 |
|---|---|---|
| Wilson | 48% | 43% |
| VdK | 36 | 38 |

OTHER DATA: Feinstein also holds "a substantial lead in her Northern California base," topping VdK 43-31%. VdK has a "much narrower" 5% lead in "vote-rich" Southern California. Voters "said they preferred Feinstein on the issues of abortion, the environment and ethics. They also said she would do more for education and the schools and she scored high on having a good personality and being honest. ... [But voters said VdK] would do better in reducing crime. And ... voters give him high marks for being able to work with state lawmakers ... and for being able to strengthen the economy and keep taxes down" (Jerry Roberts, CHRONICLE). Pollster Mervin Field: "It's still wide open. What's giving Feinstein an edge is that she seems to be resonating with a new agenda more than Van de Kamp" (5/11).

DEBATE WATCH?: When Feinstein and VdK debate this Sunday they'll "have more to compete with than each other" (Rick Rodriguez, MCCLATCHY NEWS SERVICE). They also "go head-to-head" with "Murder She Wrote", "America's Funniest Home Videos" and, during the last half-hour, "The Simpsons." In Feinstein's mock debates, VdK is being played by L.A. attorney Barry Groveman. In VdK's mock debates, Feinstein is played by L.A. attorney Loretta Lynch. He's also being coached by Dem media consultant Bob Shrum, who coached Sen. Lloyd Bentsen (D-TX) in his 1988 VP debate against Dan Quayle (ORANGE COUNTY REGISTER, 5/10).

MAJOR PROFILES: "How Dianne Feinstein Has Defied the Odds, From stiff stranger to front runner" (Jerry Roberts, S.F. CHRONICLE, 5/11). VdK Q&A session, and op-ed analysis (John Jacobs, S.F. EXAMINER, 5/11). "Van de Kamp has Surmounted Political Contradictions" (Robert Gunnison, CHRONICLE, 5/11).

OTHER NEWS: Germond & Witcover look at VdK's "Big Green" initiative as it "shapes up as the most potent blow at unlimited industrial growth yet devised on the national political landscape" -- but they note criticism that "it serves as little more than a vehicle for [VdK's and Tom Hayden's] own ambitions" (Balto. EVENING SUN, 5/9). "Law and Motion," an S.F. legal publication, says VdK's "convenient inconsistency is the hobgoblin of a political mind" (Dirk Olin, May 1990).



CQ ROUNDTABLE

By Ronald D. Elving

# The Political Mission Facing Pete Wilson

Early in 1989, Pete Wilson was discovered to be the new colossus of California Republicanism.

The party that once had spurned his contribution turned to him in its hour of need. It was no longer enough for the former mayor of San Diego to be the state's Republican in the Senate. The party insisted he also become its nominee for governor in 1990.

Finding himself living a politician's fantasy, Wilson was told he would face no significant opposition in the primary. He was guaranteed the largest campaign treasury in Golden State history.

And, should he win, well, look at the prizes. He would anoint his own successor in the Senate. He would play the pivotal role in realigning the largest U.S. House delegation ever. And his name could be expected to appear on some future national ticket — perhaps even at the top.

Notwithstanding all that, Wilson's decision was far from a purely personal one. Big stakes in California politics and national politics were wrapped up in the senator's electoral destiny.

**Big stakes in California politics and in national politics are wrapped up in the political destiny of the state's junior senator.**

Republicans do not expect to control the California Legislature by 1991, when the new congressional district lines must be drawn. Without a GOP governor, they would face a fleecing like they got in 1981, when Democrats deftly rewrote the state's political map to their own advantage. The state's House delegation, now 26-18 Democratic, is expected to grow by six seats after the 1990 census.

"House members who used to barely nod are now almost eager to help me across the street," Wilson says.

Beyond the House, a Republican in Sacramento helps carry California in the Electoral College, where in 1992 the state may have a stunning 53 votes. That number could make Californians all but mandatory on future national tickets.

Wilson may have his personal preferences — "I think I enjoy the administrative role more," he says — but his decision clearly transcended personal ambition. An artist of understatement, the senator notes: "There is a lot riding on 1990."

A scant few weeks before all this converged on Wilson, he had been struggling just to be re-elected to his Senate seat (a seat six predecessors had failed to hold when they first faced the voters as incumbents). Conservatives found him suspiciously heterodox; many found him stylistically dull. And his Democratic opponent in 1988, Leo McCarthy, though hardly a juggernaut, had yet to be dispatched.

Yet Wilson's destiny was about to take on a new dimension. He prevailed in his re-election race, running ahead of the national ticket. Then GOP Gov. George Deukmejian decided against a third term. It did not take long for state Republicans to count those of their number who had been elected statewide. Aside from Deukmejian, Wilson was it.

Suddenly, bygones could be bygones, including Wilson's support of Gerald R. Ford over Ronald Reagan in the 1976 presidential primaries. Another bygone forgone was the 1978 gubernatorial primary, in which Wilson, as a mayor, opposed the Proposition 13 property-tax limit and finished fourth. Forgotten, too, were Wilson's deviations on abortion and the Equal Rights Amendment. With Deukmejian's January surprise, even the right wing saw Wilson newly arrayed in garments of light.

"The Republican bench is not short in terms of talent," says Wilson. "But it is very short in terms of statewide identification."

California gives new meaning to the term *statewide*. It stretches 1,000 miles and will soon have 30 million people. A candidate must buy TV in more than a dozen media markets, including Los Angeles, the world's most costly.

Wilson raised and spent about $15 million on his 1988 race. He is confident he can immediately return to the same individuals and political action committees for more. He expects to report $3 million raised by July 1 and eventually to spend $20 million or more. "I haven't noticed anyone reducing their rates," he says.

Not all the price tags are written in dollars. Wilson's campaign will distract him from the job he has, and vice versa. Only a few senators have gone home and been elected governor, and no Californian has. One who tried was GOP Senate leader William F. Knowland, who sought to swap jobs with Republican Gov. Goodwin Knight in 1958 (both lost). Wilson, should he lose, could keep his Senate seat. But he could not sustain his current aura of eminence into his next re-election cycle.

Wilson says he would be loath to leave the Senate, unlike some colleagues who have recently expressed disillusionment by retiring. But Wilson also reports that 14 of the 16 former governors in the Senate have encouraged his prospective switch, while the other two said he should think pretty hard about it "because it's a pretty hard job."

Wilson shrugs off talk of that other "hard job," in the Oval Office, calling the governorship a "career capper." But, for most politicians, the same could be said of the Senate. ■



Calif. voters are skeptical, embarking

# THE POLITICAL PULSE

**ELECTIONS**

# He Left His Heart in Sacramento

## California's governorship beckons Sen. Wilson

By Jay Mathews
Washington Post Staff Writer

LOS ANGELES—Sen. Pete Wilson has dreamed of becoming governor of California for a long time, and few politicians have sought that office with more advantages: environmentalists' support; a reputation for both frugality and social concern; and the backing of a unified, wealthy GOP terrified of losing the governorship in a reapportionment year.

In addition, Wilson's likely Democratic opponent in this year's race—moderate, well-regarded state Attorney General John Van de Kamp—is burdened with a potentially crippling blemish.

As Los Angeles County's district attorney a decade ago, Van de Kamp declined to prosecute the "Hillside Strangler." Because of that, "I don't think he can beat Pete Wilson," says one Democratic city officeholder here who publicly supports Van de Kamp.

Few forecasters can resist the temptation to pronounce Wilson's move from Washington to Sacramento a foregone conclusion. But, when a race is expected to cost as much as $30 million and significantly influence the political map of the nation's most powerful state, all kinds of unexpected mishaps are possible.

"The stakes are so high," says Robert Naylor, former state GOP chairman. "Anything could happen in that race."

Mervin Field's last major California Poll on the race showed Van de Kamp with 44 percent, Wilson 43 percent and 13 percent undecided, a statistical dead heat. Van de Kamp has benefited from major environmental and political reform initiatives drafted in his name and from the faltering campaign of his likely primary opponent, former San Francisco mayor Dianne Feinstein.

Wilson held an 8-percentage-point lead last summer, but Otto Bos, his campaign director, discounts the narrowing of the race as the expected consequence of fading public memory of Wilson's strong Senate reelection campaign in 1988.

After initially debating whether to renew his quest for the governorship, Wilson is aggressively raising money and won statewide headlines last month for a novel proposal to integrate social-service offices into the public schools.

Known for a restrained, businesslike manner once considered a political liability, Wilson edges close to passion when talking about becoming an administrator again, the kind of work he did for nine years as mayor of San Diego.

"You are responsible for one, the quality of the services provided by your administration; and, two, the responsibility to mandate costs, to set priorities, to engage in the difficult decisions as to what doesn't make the cut," he says.

Wilson's first run for governor ended poorly in 1978, when he finished fourth among five candidates in the GOP primary. He talked about trying again in 1982 but instead ran for the Senate.

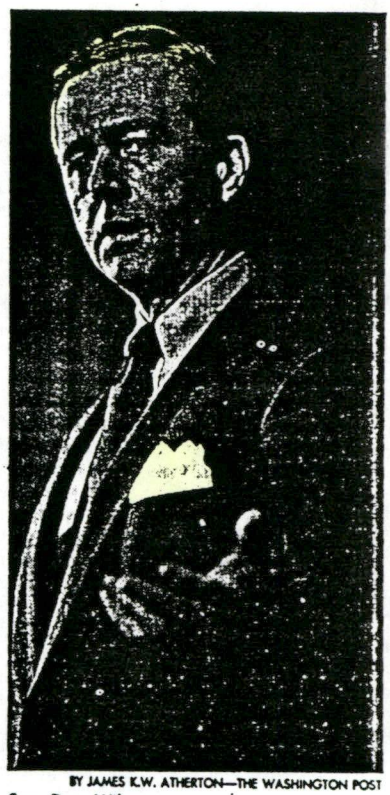
He won a grueling, multicandidate primary, then defeated Democratic Gov. Edmund G. (Jerry) Brown Jr., who was trying to move from Sacramento to Washington. Wilson successfully labeled Brown a liberal extremist then, and has begun invoking Brown's name again as an example of how bad for business Democratic governors can be.

By 1988, as Wilson won reelection by defeating Lt. Gov. Leo McCarthy by 53 percent to 44 percent, he seemed to be enjoying the legislative process and had won praise for his work on defense and illegal drugs and as a foe of congressional spending on newsletters to constituents.

But Republican Gov. George Deukmejian announced that he would not seek reelection in 1990. With both houses of the state legislature controlled by Democrats, the GOP faced the risk of repeating the 1980 reapportionment, when congressional and legislative lines were drawn distinctly to Democratic advantage.

The party needed a Republican governor with veto power. Wilson was promised a united party and plenty of campaign funds if he ran. Plus, he had the security of knowing that he would have four years left on his Senate term if he lost.

In interviews and at luncheon speeches, Wilson emerges as very different from the hard-line Republican conservatives, such as Deukmejian and Ronald Reagan, who have presided in Sacramento. Wilson consistently has favored abortion rights, supported limits on offshore oil drilling and opposed Deukmejian's recent decision to cut funds for family planning clinics.



BY JAMES K.W. ATHERTON—THE WASHINGTON POST
**Sen. Pete Wilson**

Wilson has proposed a $1,200 prenatal-care stipend for every poor pregnant woman in the state. And, to balance his un-Republican fondness for government intervention to redress social wrongs, he has emphasized very tough measures against crime and illegal drugs, the state's most potent issues.

State drug laws, Wilson says, are too soft. "If you sell five grams of cocaine and get busted and convicted in federal court," he says, "you're going away for a long time—minimum five years, no parole, no probation. The same five grams in state prosecution will get you in Los Angeles County a sentence of about six months and actual time served about six days, then back out on the st again."

Securely mounted on this crime-bu horse, Wilson charges with barely restr glee at Van de Kamp's weak spot: his de a decade ago to drop charges because sufficient evidence against Angelo Buor suspected of raping and strangling 10 w and leaving their bodies on Southern C nia hillsides.

Republican prosecutors later took u case and were able to have Buono sent to life in prison, an incident that Wilson "a legitimate issue" raised by Feinstei certain to be included in GOP television the November election approaches.

Van de Kamp's campaign chairwoman bara Y. Johnson, says the issue can be ha easily by emphasizing the many murd Van de Kamp has taken off the street long career as a prosecutor and attorney eral. As for Wilson, she asks, "How many ple did he put on death row?"

Democratic consultant Kam Kuwata Wilson may undergo more intense new dia scrutiny than in previous campaigns Johnson predicts strain from juggling campaigning with Senate service.

Careful of his image, Wilson recentl turned $17,500 in campaign funds fro sieged savings-and-loan magnate Charl Keating Jr. and allied contributors, though Wilson staff members say the jected Keating's request for a meeting his battle with federal regulators.

Wilson is expected to call for a careful sition to a post-Cold War economy here, serving research-and-development indus vital to future U.S. security and, coinc tally, important to California's economy.

His main argument is that governmen make a difference in ridding society of creants and misery yet keep taxes low proposal to open social-service offices i schools and create a cabinet position to see the program is designed to catch me emotional and financial problems in the y before they poison their adult lives. "Bui prisons . . . compensatory education, r dial health care, these things involve tre dous costs," which taxpayers could be s through early intervention, he says.

On having to choose between a legisl and an administrative life, Wilson says, "I I'm good at both, but there is no question while it is more difficult and demanding, be chief executive is also much more fun."

# Pete Wilson: Stand-up politician

## GOP candidate for governor ducks Democrats' barbs

By George Raine
OF THE EXAMINER STAFF

BEVERLY HILLS — One day in 1955, Pete Wilson, English literature major and later a would-be governor, used the quiet law library at Yale to prepare for final exams, reading the dreamy romantics and some truly awful poetry, like Percy Bysshe Shelley's "To a Skylark:"

*Hail to thee, blithe spirit!*
*Bird thou never wert,*
*That from Heaven, or near it,*
*Pourest thy full heart*
*In profuse strains of unpremeditated art.*

A man with a Flatbush accent happened by, scanned Wilson's reading material and sounded his disapproval: "Wordsworth, Keats, Shelley! An aesthete has snuck into the law school."

For reasons that may include this experience, Wilson promptly joined the Marine Corps after being graduated. Then, after law school at Berkeley, he entered an even less aesthetic world: politics. These days, as he campaigns for the highest executive office in California, he hears rancorous words Shelley never dreamed of:

"Basically, he's just a fund-raiser," says former Gov. Jerry Brown. "He's on retainer for the major special interests of California."

### The GOP's chosen one

This is the anthem that Democrats will broadcast wherever Wilson travels this year and next — the charge that he is a political opportunist. Shortly after Gov. Deukmejian announced he would not seek re-election, Wilson, 55, who in November had won re-election to his U.S. Senate seat by defeating Lt. Gov. Leo McCarthy, became the Republican Party's chosen one in the gubernatorial race.

The fund-raising begins anew, after Wilson raised and spent $13 million in gaining a second term. That sum is second only to that of the presidential candidates in federal races in 1988.

This is his ready reply: "If the voters think I can be more useful as governor than as a member of the U.S. Senate, then that is what I will be."



**Sen. Pete Wilson:** *Democrats label him a shill for special interests.*

Not all days are colored with political tension, however, certainly not for the candidate who leads his Democratic opponents, Attorney General John Van de Kamp and former San Francisco Mayor Dianne Feinstein, in polls and in fund-raising.

### 'Good Scout of the Year'

One day last week while campaigning in Los Angeles, Wilson had noontime and evening appointments here at the Beverly Hilton — one to accept an award and gushing praise from the conservative Criminal Justice Legal Foundation, and the other to pick up the "Good Scout of the Year" award from the Boy Scouts of America.

The senator, whom the authors of the Almanac of American Politics call "one of the most anonymous people in American politics," and whose speaking style they say is bland, whose appearance is called "handsome but unremarkable," works these crowds very well.

"We cannot afford to have California under siege to rapists, thugs, sellers of crack," he told the justice foundation. "Our criminal justice system cannot be a misnomer."

Above all, he has no opposition, as a one-time challenger for the Republican nomination, Los Angeles Police Chief Daryl Gates, was discouraged by party leadership.

Frank Visco, the chairman of the California Republican Party, explains: "Pete Wilson ran for this position at the urging of the Republican Party of California, the Republican National Committee, the former president of the United States, Ronald Reagan, and the current president of the United States."

### Revenge for '81 apportionment

The governor elected in 1990 will negotiate with the Legislature as lawmakers' districts are redrawn, and Republicans seek to avenge what they call a blatant reapportionment gerrymander prepared in 1981 under Democratic control.

"Pete Wilson is the person who can make that happen," said Visco.

This is Wilson's second campaign for the party's nomination for governor, and through the years — he was an assemblyman from 1966 to 1971 and the mayor of San Diego from 1971 to 1983 — he has been known as one who dishes out small portions of himself to people he is getting to know.

In an interview, the so-called anonymous politician told the story about reading the romantics in the Yale library and did the New York accent with the cheery gusto of a stand-up comic. Sam Popkin, a professor of political science at UC-San Diego and veteran Democratic pollster, has heard Wilson's repertoire of impersonations and has watched his political evolution to a point, he said, where he will be very hard to beat.

"He has fabulous management instincts," says Popkin. "He's got every instinct you need to manage government and policy and a very good nose for knowing what needs to be get done," says Popkin, a former Jerry Brown ally who prepared him for his debate with Wilson in their 1982 Senate race.

"He's the same kind of serious, moderate, Yalie, preppie as our president, but he's really learned the difference between campaigning and governing — he now speaks with bullets rather than paragraphs," said Popkin.

As the contest develops, though, he will be portrayed by the Democrats as the symbol of the status quo, and part of party that has presided over a time of worsening crime statistics, the disrepair of transportation systems and a lessening of quality of life.

It is the quick turnaround from senate candidate to gubernatorial candidate that particularly fascinates Democrats, and the special-interest mining it may represent.

"The Republicans have no one else," said Brown, now the chairman of the Democratic Party of California. "Deukmejian is a broken down political horse, so they thought they would take their one candidate and run him from one office to another."

Brown theorized that Wilson would be run as an outsider, from Washington, so that he need not take responsibility for the state's condition.

Wilson, in his quiet, button-down way, says, "It is best for the voters to look at the record."

Such acrimony, however, had been foreshadowed to Wilson, the English literature major, when 30-plus years ago he no doubt pressed to memory these honeyed words from William Wordsworth's "Lines Written in Early Spring:"

*To her fair works did Nature link*
*The human soul that through me ran;*
*And much it grieved my heart to think*
*What man has made of man.*

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***Known to Buck Leaders in Own Party***

# Wilson Pictured as Tough, Parochial, Elusive Target

By FRANK CLIFFORD,
*Times Staff Writer*

When he was in college, Pete Wilson was nicknamed "the pear." One of his roommates composed a cartoon strip called "The Adventures of the Pear," poking mild fun at the serious, plumpish young man whom people have often tended to underestimate.

"He never struck me as the political type," said John Almquist, the roommate-cartoonist.

Coming to the end of his first term in the U.S. Senate, Wilson, who is 55, does not have his name on a piece of celebrated legislation. He did not play a starring role in a nationally televised congressional hearing. He was not touted as a possible Republican vice presidential candidate.

Nevertheless, Wilson has made a mark in Washington, where he is better known for the way he fights than what he fights for. As a freshman senator, he has bucked senior members of his own party, and he has defied President Reagan on more than one occasion.



KIRK McKOY / Los Angeles Times
Sen. Pete Wilson with media.

Wilson has waged most of his battles on behalf of home state

**Please see WILSON, Page 17**

Los Angeles Times

# WILSON: Known for His Tenacity in Fighting for Things He Wants

Continued from Page 1

causes, some of them quite parochial. In the process he has taken some drubbings and has been ridiculed as "pork barrel Pete." But in California he has cultivated a grateful constituency that includes influential Democrats. And, in Washington, he has come to be known as a tough customer.

"Wilson is no lightweight. You count on his being prepared, on having solid arguments. I wish he were a lightweight because his positions in the Senate would have far less standing," said a senior aide to a Democratic senator who frequently does battle with Wilson over arms control issues.

Wilson himself referred to that toughness when asked in a recent interview to appraise his skills.

"I think I am a reasonably good strategist, but I think the most significant thing is just the will to win, the willingness to make a fight."

One Democrat who mistook Wilson for a pushover is former Gov. Edmund G. Brown Jr., who ran against Wilson in the 1982 Senate race.

Brown thought he could embarrass Wilson during a campaign debate with a question about a U.N. resolution on the small African country of Namibia. Wilson's political career had been confined to California, where he served in the Assembly and in San Diego where he later became mayor. Brown figured him for a bit of a hick.

Brown lost the Senate race to Wilson, and to this day he has not forgotten Wilson's ready grasp of the Namibian situation and many other matters that came up during the debate.

### 'Tough Competitor'

"He's a tough competitor, as I found out. A good debater, better than I thought he'd be," Brown told Wilson's current Senate opponent, Lt. Gov. Leo T. McCarthy, during a conversation at the Democratic National Convention in Atlanta this summer.

This year, the McCarthy campaign has been trying to cast Wilson as an enemy of the common man. McCarthy aides have described him as a country club Republican and a right-wing zealot. Recently, they have hit on the phrase, "Pete Wilson, a senator for them; Leo McCarthy, a senator for us," backed up with television ads insinuating that Wilson is a pawn of defense contractors and big corporations.

If the ads have not hurt Wilson—and polls say they have not, yet—it is because Wilson has proved to be an elusive target who is not often identified with controversial causes.

Regarded as a hawk on defense, a conservative on economic matters and criminal justice, a moderate on the environment and even something of a liberal on certain social issues, Wilson is a hard man to label.

In Washington, Wilson's friends range from Republican moderates such as Sens. Bob Dole of Kansas and Warren B. Rudman of New Hampshire to conservative hardliners such as GOP vice presidential nominee Dan Quayle.

In California, Wilson commands the respect of the party's conservative core without sounding like an ideologue. At the same time, he has broadened his base. He has courted environmentalists, Jews and urban Democrats in various ways—by working against oil drilling off the California coast, by his unswerving support of Israel and by attending to the problems of the state's big cities.

He got along so well with Democrat Dianne Feinstein that the former mayor of San Francisco still has not endorsed her own party's candidate in the Senate race.

"From the moment Mayor Feinstein met Pete Wilson, she found him very helpful to the city of San Francisco. When we had a problem with the federal government, we went to Wilson and he immediately took care of it," said a former aide to Feinstein who asked not to be identified.

Wilson's enthusiasm for environmental causes comes and goes. He refused to take a stand on Proposition 65, the toxics initiative that passed overwhelmingly in 1986. He withheld support this year from legislation that would grant wilderness status to 9 million acres of California desert.

But his efforts to block the Reagan Administration from allowing more oil drilling off the California coast has won such high praise from environmentalists that the Sierra Club was criticized for declining to endorse Wilson this year.

Crisply tailored, always proper and slightly aloof, Wilson, a former Marine, retains the proprietary air of an officer reviewing his troops. He is seen as an informed proponent of some of the nation's most expensive weapons systems. One Washington defense analyst described Wilson as "Mr. SDI" for his aggressive advocacy of "Star Wars," the Strategic Defense Initiative.

"He was the first mainstream Republican to come on very strong for SDI," the analyst said.

### Liberal Views Also

But Wilson, who has supported the Equal Rights Amendment and opposed prayer in school, also speaks with conviction about young women's right to have abortions.

"I don't think it's a smart thing, a wise or a good thing, or one that encourages respect for the law to require a 16- or 17-year-old girl who does not want to carry a pregnancy to term to seek back-alley treatment or to seek to abort herself with a coat hanger," Wilson said during a recent interview.

His friends from college say Wilson's conservatism was always grounded in economic and foreign policy concerns.

Wilson attended college in the early 1950s in the midst of the anti-Communist Joseph McCarthy era, when liberals in many walks of life were ostracized. Yet Wilson's friends say that while he had strong suspicions about the Soviets, he was disgusted by McCarthyism.

"I was about as close to being a Communist as you could get, but I always regarded Pete as fair and thoughtful," said Thompson Bradley, who lived across the hall from Wilson at Yale. "I never agreed with anything Pete said about politics. But I liked him. He was a generous person, and he wouldn't tolerate bias."

Early in the 1988 campaign, the McCarthy camp harped on Wilson's "elitist" background. The son of an advertising executive, Wilson grew up in a well-to-do neighborhood in St. Louis and attended private

schools. Wilson's adversaries also tried to liken him to Vice Presiden George Bush, another Yale graduate whose education and sheltered upbringing are symbols of Eastern privilege.

But Wilson's college career was nothing like that of Bush. While Bush captained the baseball team and graduated Phi Beta Kappa, Wilson spent four comparatively obscure years, a hard worker who did not make a splash on campus.

His former roommates said they were surprised when Wilson went into politics because, as one of them said, he had struck them as "too private" and "too thin-skinned."

These days, the people closest to Wilson say he has never had the politician's knack of showing off his most endearing qualities. They say his generosity, his sense of humor and his musical talent—he is an unabashed crooner of show tunes—are too seldom on display.

Otto Bos, his current campaign manager and Wilson's Man Friday for 11 years, is forever talking about Wilson's lighter side. Bos is a repository of Wilsoniana, like Wilson mimicking a Scottish burr, Wilson capering with the San Diego Chicken of sports arena fame. He tells of the morning Wilson's bellowing woke up hotel guests

**Please see WILSON, Page 18**

# WILSON: Emphasis Is Placed on Economic and Foreign Policies

**Continued from Page 17**

before dawn as he rehearsed a singing part for a Riverside musical review . . . and of Wilson's midnight ramble through the streets of New Orleans with friends during the Republican National Convention, smoking a cigar and reciting poetry.

"People think of Wilson as this Yalie in a button-down collar and a Brooks Bros. suit, but he really isn't that way," Bos said.

But as Wilson's staff got ready for the 1988 campaign, they had reason to worry that his public image was a potential liability.

Four years after he was elected to the Senate, one statewide poll indicated that a third of the voters in California did not know who Wilson was. His campaign staff responded with an early public relations blitz—$1.5-million in TV commercials last spring that portrayed Wilson as a sensitive, accessible politician. It helped him build a lead over McCarthy in the polls. He has held onto that lead, but his level of support has never been overwhelming. One poll, conducted by his own staff and accidentally leaked, showed that only 39% of the voters wanted to reelect him.

Under 6 feet tall and blandly handsome, Wilson does not stick out in a crowd. He speaks in a gravelly monotone and can get lost in the winding corridors of his own locutions. "Pete can come to know a subject too well," said one of his aides.

His manner gets on some people's nerves.

"He comes across as though he's teaching you, as if he feels that if you could only understand you'd agree with him. It reveals a sense of self-importance that doesn't go down too well around here," said an aide to a Democrat who is on the Armed Services Committee with Wilson.

Members of his own staff agree that Wilson is not the most engaging speaker.

"He can be a little preachy, sort of a Boy Scout out there. I'd like him to be a little more of a heavy," said Bos, adding: "I've tried to say to Pete, 'Damn it, throw away those notes. Talk to the camera.' "

His most memorable moment in the Senate came at a time when he was barely able to talk. The day after undergoing an emergency appendectomy, Wilson was wheeled onto the Senate floor on a gurney, his arm still attached to an intravenous tube, in order to cast a tie-breaking vote on a deficit reduction bill.

Friends cite that incident as evidence of Wilson's dedication to public service. Others, however, point to a prickly side of Wilson's nature, which they say has hurt him.

"He's got a personal relations problem, and it makes it difficult sometimes for him to get help for his own district," said Rep. Les Aspin (D-Wis.), who chairs the House Armed Services Committee and who deals with Wilson on defense issues.

Aspin used the words "up-tight," "imperious" and "tightly coiled" to describe Wilson's manner. "His relations with colleagues are not terribly cordial. As a result, people don't always want to help him."

A former aide to Sen. Richard G. Lugar (R-Ind.) said Wilson "seems like he's got a chip on his shoulder about something. He seems kind of angry and sour."

But if Wilson is not everyone's idea of Mr. Congeniality, some of his off-putting qualities, particularly his stubbornness, have helped earn him a reputation as an exceptionally tenacious legislator.

Three years into his first term, Wilson went to the mat with one of his party's most respected members, Sen. Alan K. Simpson (R-Wyo.), over a major piece of legislation—immigration reform—that Simpson had been struggling for years to pass.

Wilson wanted a guest worker amendment that would allow California growers to continue to hire migrant laborers on a seasonal basis. Democrats accused him of trying to resurrect the old *bracero* program affording undocumented workers minimal rights and protection. Simpson said Wilson was jeopardizing a landmark bill for the sake of "greedy" growers.

Wilson lost on the first vote on his guest worker amendment, revised his proposal slightly and came back to win. Now, he shrugs off the criticism that he was willing to subordinate the national need for immigration reform in favor of a home state industry that gives him a lot of support. In fact, he regards his victory on the issue as his finest moment in the Senate.

"Most people on the floor at first did not appreciate what I was trying to do. But, in the end, I think they did because losing would have meant the death of a helluva lot of small growers, and most of them were in California."

Wilson has become known as quite a champion of California interests. While that image helps his reelection campaign, it gives rise to criticism that for a U.S. senator he can be rather narrowly focused.

"Where some senators are a bit nervous about appearing parochial, Wilson comes to work with a fairly long list of parochial interests," said a defense industry lobbyist who has worked in Washington for many years. "Some of the things he pushes for are more defensible than others. On the other hand, who hasn't pushed for a program of dubious merit?"

California Democrats like to talk about the shellacking Wilson received when he tried to secure a $50-million tax break for a home state oil company, Unocal, as the Senate was in the midst of negotiations over a tax reform bill intended to eliminate such loopholes.

With the chairman of the Senate Finance Committee, Bob Packwood (R-Ore.), leading the charge, Wilson lost badly, 60-33. Losing was especially painful because the previous week Sen. David L. Boren (D-Okla.), had easily won a $100-million tax break for Oklahoma-based Phillips Petroleum Corp.

But the story of Wilson's defeat, as told by the Democrats, tends to leave out a couple of ingredients. California's Democratic senator, Alan Cranston, also supported the Unocal tax break. Moreover, Wilson had taken up the Unocal fight shortly after opposing Packwood's controversial proposal to begin taxing income from the immensely popular investment retirement accounts.

First, he fought the powerful committee chairman, then he turned around and asked Packwood for a favor.

"Wilson just wouldn't give up," said Bill Diefenderfer, who was the Senate Finance Committee's chief of staff at the time. "He got stepped on, and most guys would have retreated from the field. But when we looked down, he was still hanging on to our leg.

"Wilson is like that," Diefenderfer said. "He's a pain. . . . But he won't take no for an answer. If I had an issue I was pushing, I'd want him on my side."

# Wilson: Get tough on crime

## Senator calls for stiffer penalties on pushers, rapists

By Norman Melnick
OF THE EXAMINER STAFF

Sen. Pete Wilson says he intends to make California's streets safer by seeking more severe penalties for criminals — including life sentences for rapists and drug dealers.

Speaking at a $1,000-a-head fund-raiser at the St. Francis Hotel Tuesday evening, the Republican gubernatorial candidate said all the other facets of the good life — a stable economy, educational opportunity, clean air and water — were nullified "where people fear to leave their homes."

"I will not have California under siege," the former San Diego mayor said.

Wilson said Gov. Deukmejian, who has maintained a strong law-and-order stance since he took office in 1983, had been frustrated by the Legislature in his efforts to fight crime.



1986 FILE PHOTO

**Sen. Pete Wilson,** *speaking in S.F., wants streets made safer in U.S.*

Wilson criticized state narcotics statutes as "too weak," rendering the impression that California is "not serious about the war on drugs." He said a drug dealer selling five grams of cocaine would get six months in jail in a state court but five years in a federal court.

The candidate also touched on a wide range of other subjects. He criticized the Senate for its rejection of the "superbly equipped" John Tower as Defense secretary in the wake of charges Tower is an alcoholic. He cited a need for protecting the environment "without shutting down the economy" and said the nation needed "all the child care we can find ... (but) in the hands of the consumer, not bureaucrats."

James Lee, Wilson's press officer, said the 541 people had attended the event, which reportedly collected $589,000.

Earlier Tuesday, standing at the gates to Chinatown and with a cluster of Chinese American elders looking on, Wilson spoke out on pro-democracy demonstrations in Beijing that have precipitated a crisis for the government of China.

He urged the Chinese government to stop jamming Voice of America radio transmissions, to lift a news blackout imposed on foreign news agencies and to heed the rising chorus seeking reform.

"China cannot shut out world opinion without forfeiting all credibility with its own people and with the civilized world," he said.

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# Wilson: Justice in state meted out too slowly

By JOE ROSATO
Bee staff writer

U.S. Sen. Pete Wilson, D-Calif., told a Law Day luncheon crowd in Fresno Friday that there was a crisis in the criminal justice system and that reform of the criminal law was needed.

"We have not done enough, not any of us," he said.

Trials are delayed for years, and there are big differences in sentences handed out by state and federal judges, Wilson told about 350 people at the annual luncheon at the Fresno Hilton.

Wilson, who has announced he will run for governor next year, called it "intolerable and incomprehensible to most Californians" that it had taken four years for the Southern California man accused in the "Night Stalker" killings to go to trial.

Friday evening, Wilson and his wife, Gayle, were honored at a reception at the Duncan Water Gardens. Money raised at the $25-per-person event went to the Fresno County and City Republican Women and the Fresno County Republican Central Committee.

While the senator was speaking at Law Day at the Hilton, his wife was at the Ramada Inn giving a speech to Fresno Republican Women.

The Republican senator's speech was sponsored by the Fresno County Bar Association, Fresno County Legal Secretaries Association, the Law League of Fresno County and the San Joaquin Association of Legal Assistants.

Law students are taught in a basic law class that justice delayed is justice denied. According to Wilson, that legal maxim was written presumably in the interest of the accused criminal. But, he said, justice delayed is also justice denied for victims of crime.



Fresno Bee

SEN. PETE WILSON
— Spoke in Fresno Friday

After one legal motion after another is made and trials are continued, "memories fade, witnesses are often intimidated and witnesses and evidence disappear," Wilson said.

That is the concern of "taxpaying citizens who do not understand how the criminal justice system can involve so little justice in so many cases as they perceive it," he said.

Judges who are criticized for being too lenient are entitled to complain that it is not they who are writing the laws, he said. Wilson cited differences in sentencing drug traffickers as an example.

A seller prosecuted under federal law faces five to 40 years in prison, with a five-year minimum. That same crime tried in Los Angeles Superior Court, he said, would result in a sentence averaging six months in jail, with release more likely at 60 days because of overcrowding. "That is not being serious about a war on drugs," Wilson said.

Wilson is the early front-runner for his party's nomination to be governor. The latest California Poll shows that Wilson is the runaway choice of Republicans, and former San Francisco Mayor Dianne Feinstein is the early favorite among Democrats, to be their parties' nominees for the 1990 governor's race.

If the general election were held today, the poll found, Wilson would be an easy winner over Feinstein or either of two other potential Democratic nominees — Attorney General John Van de Kamp and Controller Gray Davis.

Asked his assessment of the poll before his speech, Wilson told reporters that while he was pleased with his showing, "polls are a snapshot in time. They reflect the current state of affairs."

But more important, he said, they show that voters are happy with his performance as a U.S. Senator and as former mayor of San Diego. "That has generated some confidence in the voters, and I'm very pleased about it."

Wilson won re-election to a second Senate term in November. He was persuaded by Republican leaders three months later to run for governor after Gov. Deukmejian announced that he would not seek a third term.

# Execution sought for drug killing

## Case in Chicago could be first use of '88 federal law

Associated Press

CHICAGO — Federal prosecutors yesterday said they will seek the death penalty against two Chicago men in the first use of a 1988 U.S. law allowing execution for those convicted in a drug-related murder.

No civilian has been put to death for a federal crime since Julius and Ethel Rosenberg were electrocuted in 1953 after being convicted of selling atomic secrets to the Soviet Union.

U.S. Attorney General Dick Thornburgh approved the use of the "ultimate sanction" in the case of two men accused of murdering a federal witness to protect their $50,000-a-day drug ring. One of the suspects is still at large.

"You can be hard-pressed to find a case of greater federal interest or a case that would more cry out for utilization of this sanction than the case where a cooperating individual is murdered for his cooperation with a federal probe," Acting U.S. Attorney Ira Raphaelson said at a news conference.

Under federal drug law enacted in November 1988, drug kingpins and others who kill or order killings while committing drug-related felonies could be executed if convicted. But the constitutionality of that provision is in doubt and it is certain to face court challenges should federal officials attempt to use it.

Older federal law has allowed capital punishment for "gathering or delivering defense information to aid (a) foreign government." But the statute is widely considered unconstitutional.

Military death penalties can be imposed for violent crimes or spying, but no member of the U.S. military has been executed in peacetime since 1961.

"We think the statute is clearly constitutional and will pass constitutional muster," said Andrea L. Zopp, one of the prosecutors handling the case.

In a statement, Thornburgh said, "Street level distribution networks such as the one alleged in this indictment cannot be effectively dismantled without the cooperation of citizen-witnesses.

"When those witnesses are murdered because of their cooperation with law enforcement authorities, Congress has determined that this ultimate sanction should be available."

The 1988 law does not provide for automatic appeal, as do some state death penalty statutes. However, it does provide that appeals of federal death penalty cases would take precedence over other cases in the appeals court, Zopp said.

The alleged drug dealers, Alexander Cooper and Anthony Davis, had been named along with 20 others in two indictments issued Oct. 19, 1989, charging them with various federal drug charges.

The new charges of murder against Cooper, 29, and Davis, 39, were included in a superseding indictment announced yesterday, along with the notification that prosecutors will seek the death penalty for both men.

Federal authorities say Cooper ran an extensive street-level operation from 1982 to September 1989 that distributed up to six kilograms of heroin and two kilograms of cocaine a week.

Authorities say Cooper directed Davis to kill an associate, Robert Parker, because Parker was cooperating with police and giving federal authorities information about the drug operation.

Parker was shot in the head five times on Feb. 6.

# GOP is greener pasture now for Wilson, other environmentalists

## MARTIN SMITH



*SACRAMENTO*

U.S. Sen. Pete Wilson's split with California Gov. George Deukmejian over the need for oil drilling off the California coast is only part of the evidence that environmentalism continues to gain greater respectability within GOP ranks.

It's not that when Wilson favors a moratorium on offshore drilling, he does so as a Johnny-come-lately environmentalist. What's significant is that when he does speak up on environmentalist issues, he no longer is regarded as a Republican pariah the way he was a decade ago.

To be sure, environmentalism — or conservation, as it was labeled — first became a political issue when it was championed by such turn-of-the-century Republican Progressives as Theodore Roosevelt and Gifford Pinchot. They would have been upset by the events of recent years, when their party was more likely to be aligned against defenders of the environment and in favor of its exploiters.

This neglect of environmentalism caused the California party significant losses in the 1970s and 1980s in coastal communities, where economic affluence should have produced Republican strongholds. Instead, Democrats frequently displaced GOP members of Congress and the state Legislature by campaigning for environmental protections in these areas that have been especially sensitive to an issue that was being neglected by Republicans.

Clearly, there have been exceptions, and environmentalists have continued to find some Republicans willing to support them. Wilson has long been one such exception, although he doesn't go as far as environmentalist hard-liners would like.

A decade ago, however, even this moderate support for environmentalism contributed to his problems within the state party. Today that's changed, and he has the solid support of California GOP leaders — including Deukmejian — in his bid for the party's gubernatorial nomination next year.

Even Republicans who still lack much sympathy for environmentalism are eager to see Wilson nominated, considering him to be the party's strongest candidate. The state GOP desperately wants to elect a governor who can veto whatever gerrymandering plans that a Democratic-dominated Legislature devises in 1991. . .

Wilson hasn't tried to disguise his environmentalist differences with Deukmejian. Last month, in a question-and-answer session with The Sacramento Bee Capitol bureau, he was asked how a Wilson state administration might differ from the present administration. After giving a few obligatory bows in the governor's direction for Deukmejian's tough stands against tax increases and in support of harsher measures against criminals, Wilson said, "I'd be more of an active environmentalist."

But it's not just a matter of Wilson forcing hard-line pro-development Republicans to accept his views on the environment as the price for his candidacy for governor. The deteriorating quality of California's air and water have helped to heighten awareness of pollution problems among Republican voters and politicians.

Extensive television coverage of the effects of a recent ecological disaster has given even further impetus to pro-environmentalist sentiment among GOP voters.

A Republican political strategist — one who is not connected with Wilson's gubernatorial campaign — noted this in a private discussion recently in Sacramento, saying:

"The Alaskan oil spill moves Republicans even further in the direction of environmentalism. The longer the Exxon Valdez sits off the coast of San Diego and they don't let it in, the greater the awareness of it. So they ask, 'Why do we want to drill off the coast?' "

Shortly after this California GOP strategist made her observation, Houston-based pollster Lance Tarrance, a veteran of several California Republican campaigns saw the same trend developing nationally. He declared:

"This year 1989 may go down in American history as the year in which environmentalism moved toward the center of the political spectrum. The Exxon Valdez oil tragedy in Alaska, by itself, is more compelling than 90 percent of environmentalist oratory to date.

"The stark contrast between grand and gook, via television, has borne in the American public images far more eloquent than analyses of the greenhouse effect, no matter how scientifically presented."

He said that since voters perceive Republicans as better managers than Democrats, the GOP now has the opportunity to make environmentalism once again its own issue.

All of which suggests that, as far as the long-term interests of the Republican Party are concerned, Deukmejian may be retiring at just the right time.

*Martin Smith writes a column for the Sacramento Bee.*

# New Trolley Line for Downtown San Diego Boosts City Renewal

By KEVIN BRASS

The key to San Diego's Great American Plaza, a sprawling, 3-acre office tower and hotel complex under construction a block from the waterfront, is a 50-foot-high glass atrium that slices through the center of the project.

The $200-million complex wouldn't have been built without it, or something like it.

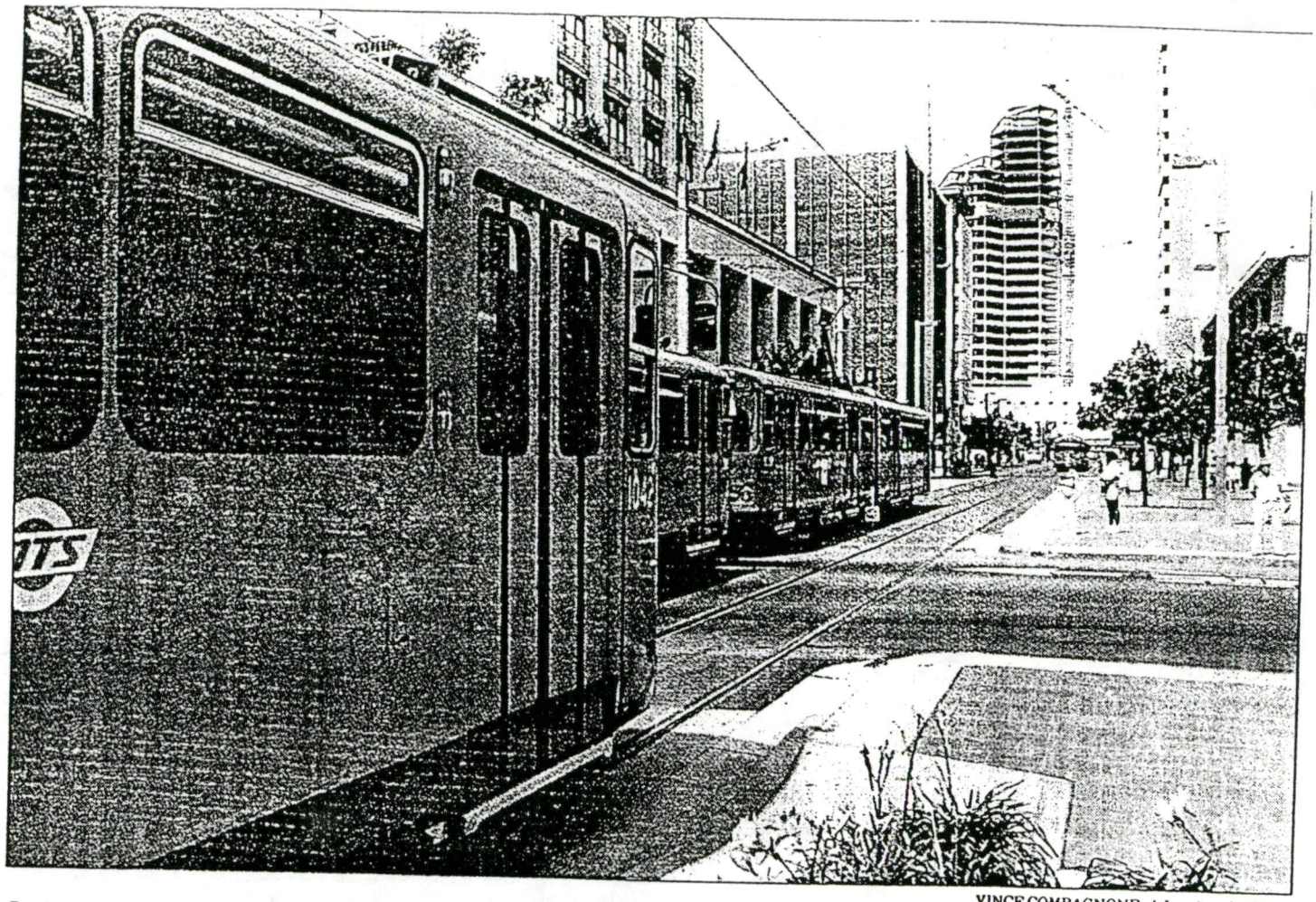
In the atrium, the new Bayside Line of the San Diego Trolley will connect with the existing trolley line, which links downtown and the Mexican border at Tijuana. The bay route will run between central downtown, the Seaport Village shopping center and the city's new convention center, due to be completed by the end of the year.

The Bayside Line is the next leg in a light-rail system that planners hope will someday include more than 100 miles of track throughout San Diego County. The Bayside route is scheduled to carry its first rider next June.

San Diego planners have lofty goals for the 8-year-old trolley, often cited as a model for urban light-rail systems. Besides providing transportation to San Diego's growing tourist population, they hope it will ease congestion in a downtown area in the midst of massive redevelopment.

"Los Angeles could learn from San Diego as to how to put an organization together" to develop a

**Please see TROLLEY, K11**




VINCE COMPAGNONE / Los Angeles Times

Red trolleys, part of what planners hope will be a 100-mile system in San Diego County, travel along C Street downtown.

# TROLLEY: New Line Will Boost City Renewal

**Continued from K1**

light-rail system, said G.J. (Pete) Fielding, professor of social science at UC Irvine and a specialist in transportation management.

The enclosed Great American station is the type of public-private development that may become commonplace in San Diego as the trolley operators seek to integrate the trolley directly into the office, hotel and commercial projects it hopes to serve.

"We have the potential of bringing people right to the doorstep of offices or retail outlets," said Jack Limber, general counsel for the Metropolitan Transit Development Board (MTDB), developers of the trolley.

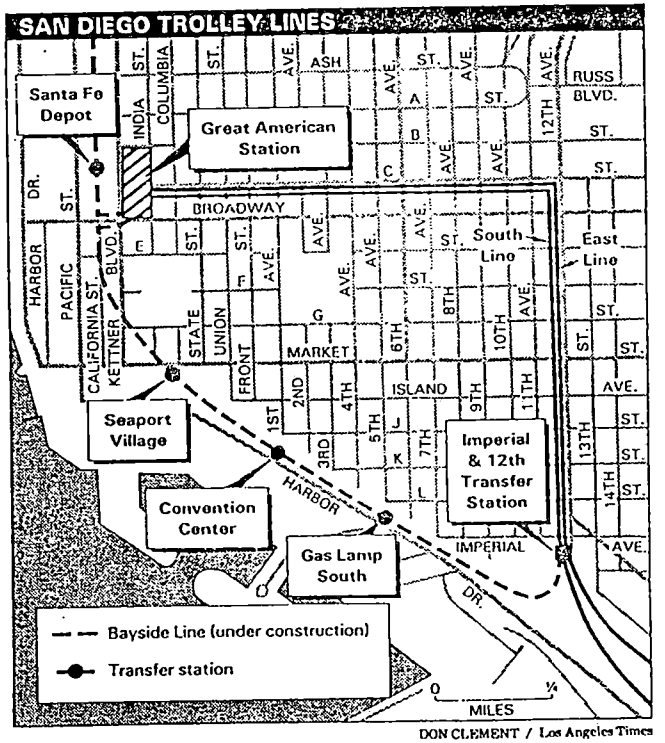
Designed by architect Helmut Jahn and curving through the two city blocks of the Great American complex, with small stores on both sides of the tracks, the 400-foot-long "Transportation Arcade" will be covered by a ceiling of three hues of glass.

The complex will also include San Diego's tallest—at 34-stories—building, also designed by Jahn, as well as a 15-story, 272-room all-suite hotel.

MTDB is supplying $1.2 million to the project's developers, Starboard Development Corp. and Great American Development Co., for construction of the trolley station. The developers are contributing $2.8 million.

The developers took on myriad design and bureaucratic challenges, such as arranging for railway protection insurance and designing the complex around the trolley's exposed 600-volt cables. The trolley had to curve through the complex, and MTDB wanted the station to accommodate four cars in the station simultaneously.

"The design was very tricky," said Pam Hamilton, executive vice president of the Centre City Development Corp. (CCDC), the city's redevelopment agency, noting that the whole design process was driven by the trolley. "We wish we had a little more elbow room."




DON CLEMENT / Los Angeles Times

Besides a few design compromises, the redevelopment agency offered developers little more than a promise to help bring the two blocks together—they were owned by several different entities—by using its power of eminent domain.

But Starboard knew what it was getting into, having already established a track record for public-private developments. In 1986, Starboard completed the $43.7-million San Diego police headquarters, and a year later teamed with MTDB to build a 10-story complex to house MTDB's headquarters. A ground-level trolley station was built beneath the offices.

Starboard believes the Great American project will get a boost in a very competitive market from the trolley, which will link the complex to the rest of San Diego, Starboard President G. Bradford Saunders said.

"The trolley gives the project the ability to be a seven-day a week center," Saunders said.

Great American is just one of several large high-rise developments under construction. More than 2.5 million square feet of office space is expected to open in downtown San Diego within the next two years, as well as 1,300 new hotel rooms.

Great American Plaza is scheduled to open late in 1991, but Starboard and Great American must complete the trolley connection by June, 1990, the expected completion date for the Bayside Line.

MTDB is using the Great American project and the construction of its headquarters as models for future development along trolley routes. It already has identified 17 sites along planned trolley routes for potential joint developments.

The latest segment in the 17-mile-long East Line, connecting downtown to El Cajon, opened in June. Future lines, still in the early planning stages, will connect downtown with the airport, Mission Valley and northern San Diego County.

"We hope to get some really good examples off the drawing board and up in brick and mortar so people will start believing in [joint projects]," MTDB's Limber said.

MTDB was created in 1975 to oversee development of the transit systems in San Diego. Its 15-member board of directors operates independently of city and county government, developing policy for, but not conducting, the day-to-day business of the San Diego trolley and various bus systems.

The board members are appointed by county and city governments. A representative is appointed by the governor.

"The organization is a point of real innovation," said UCI's Fielding.

Development of the trolley was aided by general support from the downtown business community, desperate for anything that would bring developers and customers back to the aging area, and and by the relative ease with which rights of way can be arranged for.

No federal funds were used for the initial $116.6-million trolley construction, allowing MTDB to avoid the bureaucratic hassles and long-term financial obligations often associated with such funding.

In addition to a variety of state and local financing, MTDB receives one-third of its funds from a 0.5% sales tax, approved by San Diego voters in 1987. It is expected to generate $750 million for San Diego County transit projects from 1988 to 2008.

Even transportation experts unenthusiastic about light-rail systems praise the San Diego trolley for delivering the most for the least investment. Almost every part of the trolley construction project has been finished ahead of schedule and under budget.

"To me, they didn't spend a whole lot and they did real well," said Scott Rutherford, director of the Washington State Transportation Center at the University of Washington in Seattle, echoing the comments of other transportation experts.

"San Diego is pointed out time and again as [an example of] how a city can be successful."

The trolley's success has more to do with civic pride and focusing attention on downtown than actually relieving traffic congestion. MTDB said the trolley carries an average of 31,000 riders a day, making a relatively small impact on the area's traffic volume.

The trolley may not be a primary commuter vehicle, Fielding said, but it can help ease freeway traffic during rush hours.

It also serves as a spark plug of sorts. Construction of the trolley was a signal to developers that San Diego was committed to revitalizing the downtown area, Fielding said, noting that it has a similar effect on property values and development wherever a line is built or planned.

"They've had a renewal effect on these areas of San Diego," Fielding said. "It gives an area a face lift, something so an individual entrepreneur who is building a business can say: 'Something is happening here.' Not only does [the trolley] increase property values, it gives an area a positive image."

*Brass is a San Diego-based freelance writer.*

# Wilson unveils proposal to assist pregnant addicts

By Ray Huard
*Tribune Politics Writer*

Using an El Cajon drug treatment center for pregnant women as a backdrop, U.S. Sen. Pete Wilson unveiled proposals yesterday for dramatically increasing federal funding of such programs.

"We have failed to find funding for treatment," Wilson said as he stood outside a pilot residential treatment center that is financed with state, county and private money.

"The federal government has done an abysmal job," said Wilson, a Republican candidate for governor and former San Diego mayor.

Wilson said legislation he's filed would provide $200 million in 1991 for outpatient and residential treatment of pregnant drug and alcohol abusers, up from $30 million.

Wilson's legislation would also provide $25 million to train health-care workers to identify women who need such help, $40 million to find foster homes for infants born addicted to drugs or alcohol and $40 million to help coordinate services among agencies serving addicted pregnant women and their children.

"If anybody is not moved by compassion, they ought to at least be moved by reason," Wilson said in calling for the increased funding.

If trends continue, Wilson said, 720,000 drug- and alcohol-addicted children will be born in California by the year 2000. He said it will cost $1.6 trillion to care for those children.

"This is not exaggerated when we describe it as an epidemic," Wilson said. "What people have to realize is prevention is the answer, the prevention of recurrence."

He cited Options for Recovery, a county drug treatment program of which the El Cajon center is a part, as an example of an effective response to the problem.

Options for Recovery is "the kind of rehabilitation that offers, in my judgment, the best hope of recovery," Wilson said. "This facility is a godsend to these women and their babies."

Located in a six-bedroom leased house, the center offers a nine- to 18-month treatment program for up to 18 pregnant women and their children, said senior counselor Tori Foster.

The center opened in January, but already there is a waiting list, Foster said.

Most of the women are referred to the center by someone else. Some come voluntarily. Others are required to come by state social service agencies or as a condition of parole.

"We provide a message of hope," said Rebecca Ashby, project coordinator of a program that refers pregnant women in jail to the center.

Part of the problem is that many pregnant addicts don't seek help because they're afraid their babies will be taken from them, Foster said.

"We had a woman in here who had her baby on her couch because she knew she was using (drugs) and she was terrified," Foster said.

Judi Leone said she was told by state authorities that she would have to either go through the program or put her 2½-month-old baby, Cassandra, in foster care.

"My mother said maybe this baby is my salvation and I believe that," Leone said.

Said center resident Andrea Davis: "We lost control along the way."

Through the center's programs, "We get some of our control back and our responsibility," said Davis, who is waiting to be reunited with her 3-month-old son when she finishes the center program. Davis said her son is living with her mother and visits on weekends.

# Crack babies: Child abuse through the umbilical cord

By Pete Wilson

If there remain any who persist in the delusion that use of illegal drugs is a victimless crime, let them walk through a neo-natal intensive care ward full of babies innocently addicted to crack or PCP or alcohol.

Let them listen to the especially piercing, incessant crying of crack babies, and let them watch these pathetic infants writhing so violently in their cribs in withdrawal they must be swaddled to avoid doing themselves injury.

These babies are victims. They are victims of child abuse through the umbilical cord.

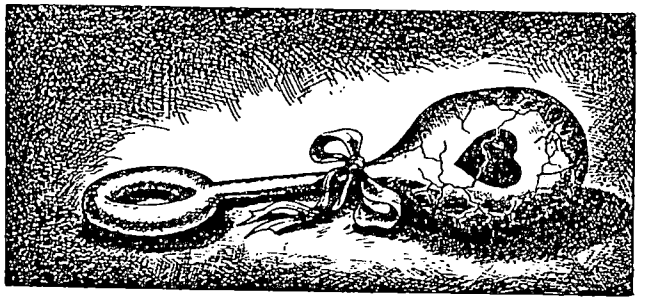
We are seeing only the tip of the iceberg, but already America is paying a terrible price for our failure to prevent a tragedy of truly epidemic dimensions — substance abuse by pregnant women. The use of illegal drugs or abuse of alcohol during pregnancy causes cruel suffering and lasting impairment and damage to the hundreds of babies being born each day innocently addicted to drugs and alcohol.

The emotional and physical suffering of these children is something a civilized society cannot tolerate. Our failure to address this problem results in incredible costs both in human misery and tax dollars.

According to the National Association for Perinatal Addiction, Research and Education, at least 375,000 babies were born in the United States last year to mothers who abused alcohol or used illegal drugs during pregnancy. That amounts to 10 percent of all live births in the nation and marks a growth rate which is, to understate it substantially, dramatically increasing. We are experiencing a crack baby explosion.

The initial cost of hospital care for these infants totals more than $13 billion a year, now. Use of cocaine or serious abuse of alcohol during pregnancy produces severe and irreversible injury to the child. Low birthweight, prematurity, deformities, retardation, other severe developmental disabilities, stroke — all are among the conditions which experts have determined to be caused by substance abuse during pregnancy.

The pathetic "Cheryl," whose unhappy history was reported in *The Wall Street Journal*'s front-page story on July 18 on crack babies, had given birth to seven addicted infants! Cheryl is an aggravated but not isolated case: At the Martin Luther King Medical Center in Los Angeles, the average mother whose child is in the neonatal intensive care unit has given birth to two addicted babies. The experience is much the same in Milwaukee or Philadelphia or Washington, D.C.



The Cheryls of the world must be got clean — both for their sakes, and certainly to prevent the recurrence of the avoidable tragedy of the addiction of and damage to the children they bring into the world.

It is a tragedy impossible to measure fully, but thank God, it is preventable. While expensive, we have to provide widely available, quality preventive outreach and treatment that will allow mothers capable of turning away from the substance abuse to do so early enough in their pregnancy to prevent even greater injury to their babies.

That is why I introduced legislation in the Senate, S 1444, the Child Abuse During Pregnancy Prevention Act, to create five $10 million grants to states to set up comprehensive programs for the prevention of illegal drug use and alcohol abuse by women during pregnancy. It is a desperately needed beginning.

The Act would offer grants to states that:

- Offer a comprehensive approach to the prevention of illegal drug use by pregnant mothers, including preventive outreach, education and treatment;
- Provide mandatory rehabilitation to substance-abusing mothers who give birth to a baby who is addicted or otherwise injured or impaired by the mother's substance abuse during pregnancy;
- Condition probation on abstinence from substance abuse and from association with known drug users, and offer to mothers who have successfully completed probation the opportunity to have their records expunged;
- Afford to a mother undergoing mandatory rehabilitation the opportunity to keep her baby with her if the mother is competent to function in a maternal capacity.

The purpose of The Child Abuse During Pregnancy Prevention Act is not to imprison or punish substance-abusing mothers. It is to protect the infants. The custodial setting for their mandatory rehabilitation is not prison. Instead it is the kind of round-the-clock residential environment provided to recovering addicts that I have seen at California's Phoenix Houses or Oakland's Mandela House.

My own view was forcibly expressed by Harvard Law Professor Alan Dershowitz, a celebrated civil libertarian. Dershowitz declared that though he is "pro-choice" — as I am — he feels strongly that the women who chooses to carry her pregnancy to term is morally obliged to refrain from substance abuse or conduct during her pregnancy that will injure the health of her child ... and that the state has an entirely legitimate interest in seeking to secure the health of the child she has chosen to bear.

Our response must be more than shaking our heads in dismay. The time has come to prevent substance abuse during pregnancy and the epidemic of human tragedy it is causing.

*Wilson is U.S. Senator, R-California.*

★ ★ ★ ★ Sunday, December 10, 1989 B-1

San Francisco Examiner

METRO

A 16-year-old Santa Cruz girl, honored for heroism in the Oct. 17 earthquake, faces hard times this Christmas season [*B-3*]

Gift of Love

# Wilson proposes novel plan for kids

## Radical reforms would link schools with social services

By George Raine
OF THE EXAMINER STAFF

Sen. Pete Wilson has reached into the theoretical world of the social sciences and education, snatched a number of ideas that have been percolating about the rearing of children and proposed reform so sweeping that even his political opposites are stunned and elated.

In the first major policy proposal in his campaign for governor, the Republican has called for the integration of social welfare services with California's public schools.

Young people, coming of age in times far more complex than a generation ago, would have easy access to medical and mental health services — and even be given attention in the womb, as a $1,200 prenatal care stipend would become a

[*See WILSON, B-4*]

◆ *WILSON from B-1*

# Pete Wilson unveils radical plan for kids

state guarantee.

Funding sources are undefined, but Wilson, in a tone that crosses traditional Republican boundaries, says, "What is spent is spent on prevention, so you avoid the hellish costs that result when problems go undetected and prevent learning."

Wilson, unchallenged in the 1990 GOP gubernatorial primary, outlined the ideas last week in a talk to the California School Boards Association in San Jose. The theory of coordinating social services for children is an increasingly popular one, but no state has linked them with education.

### Coordinated services

"I think it is a major breakthrough in conceptual leadership in where education ought to be going," said Michael Kirst, professor of education at Stanford University. "I did not expect anything this bold, am surprised at its comprehensiveness, and everyone I know in this business is elated," said Kirst.

New York, Oregon, Florida and a handful of cities have begun efforts to coordinate services for children, with varying degrees of success, but educators consider the addition of education to the mix revolutionary — a kind of supermarket of services in and around state-supported schools to improve chances for success in learning.

In California, there are 160 state programs for children administered by 45 agencies.

Specifically, Wilson proposes that each county name someone to integrate the agencies "with the schools as a focal point of preventive service delivery." He says he would establish a cabinet-level secretary of child development services if he were governor.

There are many seeds in Wilson's concept, including the prodding of his wife, Gayle, a former mental health worker. In an interview he said he had imagined it as federal legislation until he entered the gubernatorial race.

### Teen falls through the cracks

Wilson illustrates the plan with the story of a teen-ager who fell through the cracks in California's welfare system — a Vietnamese immigrant and honors student who was arrested when she gave birth to a 6-pound boy in a high school restroom toilet and the infant drowned.

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

Independently, Democrat Bill Honig, the state superintendent of public instruction, Assemblyman John Vasconcellos, D-San Jose, and other lawmakers have been designing similar plans. "If we were a business," said Honig, "we would be looking for strategic investment, for leverage points for higher return. It's bad policy (not to spend on children's development) and by neglecting it for five years we have cost the state a bundle."

Wilson's county-based "preventive service delivery councils" would coordinate a "health watch" on the young.

Additionally, he proposes recruiting volunteers as mentors and supplementary teachers; merit pay for outstanding teachers; flexibility in selecting schools, with safeguards to avoid segregation; possibly enrolling 4-year-olds in preschool classes taught by retired teachers; and identifying alternatives to test scores in assessing performance.

### Education's future

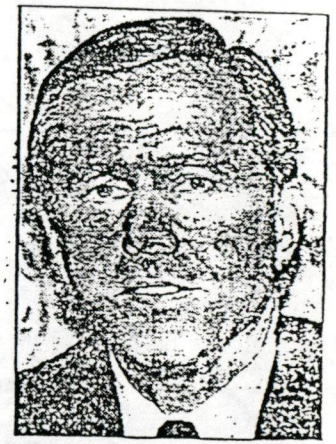
Educators such as Maureen DiMarco, a Garden Grove Democrat and the president of the California School Boards Association, says Wilson's child development plan foreshadows education's future, and if it blurs traditional political boundaries, "I say hooray."

"I give Wilson points for courage in bringing out a dramatic plan that is a very well meaning, heartfelt attempt to have the public focus on our children," she said.

There may be land mines: Conservatives may interpret the scheme as unwarranted state intervention. DiMarco warns about the potential for "another monstrous bureaucracy" while linking services.

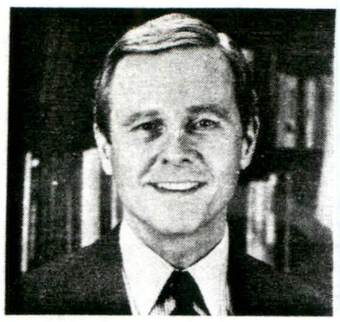
But Wilson, says ally Roberta Weintraub, a member of the Los Angeles Unified School Board, has but one option: "If you want to survive today you have to get real, about what kinds of kids you are educating."

Says Kirst: "We're operating with institutions that are based on the Ozzie and Harriet family of the '50s and we have an entirely new situation in terms of how children go through their lives. We've got to reorganize child services with the new experiences of children."



1988 FILE PHOTO

**Sen. Pete Wilson** *is running unchallenged in the 1990 state GOP gubernatorial primary.*



# Pete Wilson

U.S. SENATOR FOR CALIFORNIA

*In 1982, Pete Wilson won the U.S. Senate seat earlier held by such giants of California history as John Fremont, Hiram Johnson and William F. Knowland.*

*In 1988, Wilson did something no occupant of that seat had done in 36 years. Making history himself, Wilson became the first Senator to re-capture the "jinxed" seat since Knowland won re-election in 1952.*

## AN OPPORTUNITY TO SERVE

Pete Wilson was born August 23, 1933, in suburban Chicago. He attended Yale University on an ROTC scholarship, and was graduated with a bachelor's degree in 1955. From 1955 to 1958, Wilson served as a Marine Corps infantry officer, then went on to earn a law degree from the University of California, Berkeley, Boalt Hall, in 1962.

Given an opportunity to serve, Pete Wilson has never hesitated. His public service career began in 1966, when he was elected to represent San Diego in the California Assembly, taking a seat in Sacramento alongside newly-elected State Senator George Deukmejian and Governor Ronald Reagan. Wilson immediately won the recognition of his Republican colleagues, who chose the freshman to hold the post of Minority Whip.

Opportunity knocked unexpectedly in 1971. Pete Wilson's election as Mayor of San Diego that year presented him with a unique chance to steer the city through unparalleled growth and change along a course combining fiscal restraint and no-nonsense crime fighting with thoughtful land management and significant political reforms.

In 1982, after 11 years as Mayor, Wilson went on to win his first term in the U.S. Senate, sweeping all but five of the state's 58 counties in a hard-fought victory over Governor Jerry Brown. Californians returned him to that office in 1988, giving him a 900,000 vote margin of victory, the largest recorded in the nation that fall.

## A COMPASSIONATE CONSERVATIVE

As columnist George Will wrote in 1982, Wilson is "a valuable rarity: a conservative who understands the discriminating, but vigorous use of government power for conservative purposes." Wilson labels himself a "compassionate conservative."

In this time of record budget and trade deficits, Pete Wilson has been a leading voice for fiscal restraint at home and more aggressive action in the global marketplace. His record is clearly one of fiscal conservatism, paving the way to a leaner, more efficient government. When it comes to trade, he espouses "Wilson's Golden Rule" -- "I'll let you into my market if you let me into yours."




Pete Wilson is "a valuable rarity: A conservative who understands the discriminating, but vigorous use of government power for conservative purposes." Wilson supports a constitutional amendment to balance the budget and the adoption of a Presidential line item veto. Wilson's Senate term has been marked by fiscal conservatism, including not only spending restraint but also opposition to tax increases.



Gayle Wilson takes an active role in her husband's work. Among the many community and charitable organizations she is involved in are the John Douglas French Alzheimer's Foundation, the American Council for the Arts,and the Center for Excellence for Education. Above, Mrs. Wilson visits a Head Start program in Los Angeles.



The grandson of a Chicago police officer killed in the line of duty, Pete Wilson is a leader in the war on crime and drugs. He's authored provisions to step up military anti-drug efforts, to provide more resources to local law enforcement agencies, and to allow the death penalty in drug-related murders. Above, Wilson participates in a raid on marijuana fields in Northern California.

U..S. Senator for California

Promoting trade and holding the line on taxes and spending keeps the economy growing and creates jobs, and Wilson has always said, "the best social program is a job."

Fiscal reform has to begin at home, Wilson believes, including within the houses of Congress. He wants to curb mailing privileges for Congressional newsletters, which cost taxpayers millions annually, and he objected to Congressional pay raises, donating his additional income to charity for purposes ranging from AIDS to Alzeheimer's.

Among his proudest accomplishments in the Senate, Wilson counts his contributions to the war on drugs, including provisions he authored to increase the military's role in drug interdiction, restrict illegal trade of chemicals used to make "meth" and PCP, and make murder of a police officer in a drug-related crime punishable by death. Even though he's a hard-liner on crime, Wilson also is committed to building a drug-free society through better prevention and treatment, including early drug education.

Since introducing the first California coastal protection bill in the Assembly in 1967 to forging the historic California wilderness compromise in the Senate in 1986, Wilson has blazed a trail of environmental accomplishment. In his Senate service, he's won funds for new parklands and toxic waste clean-up, earned wilderness designations for California rivers, and improved pesticide inspection of imported foods.

## AN ADVOCATE FOR CALIFORNIA

Wilson's committee assignments on the Armed Services, Agriculture and Government Affairs committees afford him an unparalleled opportunity to advocate California's interests. He also serves on the Special Committee on Aging and the Joint Economic Committee.

An advocate of peace through strength, Wilson is considered a leading Senate expert on arms control and strategic force modernization. He supports the MX missile, but opposes the unaffordable Midgetman missile; for while Wilson advocates defense spending equal to the task of keeping America secure, he also demands the money be well spent. His efforts improved management of the military's $160 billion inventory.

Agriculture is California's biggest single industry. Wilson has taken a leading role in writing legislation to promote the export of crops. while helping farmers compete against a flood of foreign imports at home. The Targeted Export Assistance (TEA) program is among the many achievements that earned Wilson the California Farm Bureau's "Man of the Year" award in 1986.

Wilson's assignment in 1989 to the Government Affairs Committee caps the reputation he has earned from groups like the League of California Cities, who named him "Legislator of the Year" in 1985 for his advocacy of state and local concerns.



California is the seventh largest economy in the world. Pete Wilson is a leader in efforts to keep our economy growing and providing jobs,expecially through his work to promote international trade. He was a founder of the Semiconductor Working Group to pressure Japan to drop its unfair trade practices, and his amendment to give export assistance to produce growers was called the "star of the 1985 Farm Bill." Above, Wilson tours a Los Angeles manufacturing plant.



Californians should be able to make a living in a state worth living in, and Pete Wilson has been a leader in protecting the environment, from co-authoring the California Wilderness Act to fighting offshore oil drilling. He's pushed for clean air and won funds for parkland acquisition. Above, Wilson speaks at a ceremony in the Santa Monica Mountains in Southern California where more parklands were purchased through Wilson's support.



Pete Wilson has been a leader on health care, from sponsoring the Dole/Wilson AIDS bill to proposing an innovative strategy to bring down the costs of long-term health insurance. He's pushed a wide variety of causes, from sponsoring National Burn Awareness Week to donating his time in the fight against birth defects. Above, Wilson meets with March of Dimes Ambassadors Gretchen Rosenkranz and Tony Volyles.

**CRIME VICTIMS PRESS CONFERENCE**

February 5, 1990

JUSTICE DELAYED IS JUSTICE DENIED

SENATOR PETE WILSON

Thank you Collene

Thank you ladies and gentlemen

Those of you who have followed this story, through the qualification of this initiative, know what it's all about.

You know that the people who are standing behind me here represent a coalition of crime victims, those who have survived, who suffered twice, first a loved one or when they themselves experienced a vicious crime, and second during the long days, weeks, months and in some cases years, as you've just heard from Collene in her case, seven years nine months and nine days before justice was done.

That's not only a trauma to the people who are involved directly as the victims. It does something very corrosive to public confidence and what I've found and what many in law enforcement have found, is that the people of this state are frightened.

There's an irony, a bitter irony that California, blessed with the most professional and dedicated law enforcement officials to be found anywhere in the world, from the prosecutors who drafted this measure, down to the beat cops who are sworn to protect the citizens of this state. We have the finest law enforcement anywhere and yet our streets are needlessly dangerous.

It's because the criminal law in this system is needlessly dangerous. It's because the criminal law in this system is needlessly lenient.

The procedures permit defense counsel for the accused to bring about endless delay. And anyone who's been in a first year law school class in criminal law has heard the old bromide, that justice delayed is justice denied. It is indeed. But a lot more often for the victims of crime than for those that actually perpetrate the crime.

In 1982, this same coalition decided that they simply were not going to passively accept their lot. And they said if we cannot get the Legislators in Sacramento to change the law - if year after year a graveyard legislative committee will kill the legislative agenda requested by the District Attorneys' Association then we

will do it the hard way, by initiative with all the effort and all the time and the money that is required to bring a change in the law. And they did. They brought about the Crime Victims Bill of Rights, Proposition 8 on the 1982 ballot. The same coalition decided that justice was not being done by the high court of this state that decisions were being made, far more favoring the rights of the accused and of those actually convicted of crimes than of those who had suffered the crimes.

They used again their rights under the election code to vote out of office, Chief Justice Rose Bird, other members of the Supreme Court and now once again because California is in a tiny minority of jurisdictions that unlike the others and unlike the federal system give adequate protection to their citizens.

We in California are compelled to live with much too lenient laws. They attract those who are in crime for profit not crimes for passion and we are not going to accept that.

We are in fact going to change the law in order to change the odds to favor decent citizens who have a fundamental right not to become victims, that is what this initiative is all about. It is not about the right of privacy.

It in no way prejudices the right of a woman in California to choose whether or not she will take her pregnancy to term and those who believe that, I will just remind them that in the early 70's, the people of this state put into the state constitution the guaranteed civil right of privacy. That right is not a matter of discretion with any governor or with any legislator. The people have spoken. The matter is settled.

If Roe vs. Wade were flatly repealed tomorrow, in California it wouldn't matter. It would not affect the right of a woman to exercise her right of choice. And those who are seeking to confuse and mislead the public -- I think are guilty of great cynicism and I hope people who are concerned with that issue will not allow themselves to be manipulated and used by people who are opposed to this legislation because they like the status-quo as it relates to criminal trials.

And if you are in any doubt about who it is, who is for this initiative and who it is who is opposed -- I have in my hand two pieces of paper, one of them is a news story - the headline is attorneys to oppose initiative. Well, it is not all attorneys. It's criminal defense lawyers and if there's any doubt about their true feelings, their spokesman, in this case an attorney named Elizabeth Simal makes reference to the fact that they were defeated by this coalition in 1982 because of passage of Proposition 8.

And they were defeated again when Chief Justice Rose Bird was removed from office by the actions of this coalition reaching out to the people of California and telling the story, telling it straight, and according to Ms. Simal the defense lawyers once again are threatened.

Their way of life, the ease with which they have been able to obtain continuances. The lack of reciprocity and discovery so they can gain full knowledge of the prosecutions case and never show their hand. The ability to endlessly delay trials just in selecting a jury.

Those are the things that they don't want to change. And those are the things that make it possible for the defense lawyers to delay to the point where it took four years to bring the "Nightstalker" to trial. Where on average it takes two years to bring an alleged felon to trial in California -- where across the land the average is six months. Justice delayed is indeed justice denied.

And the people behind me have the courage to relive once again the trauma that they have suffered as victims. Their lives, they will tell you will never be the same again. They are here today because of their determination to see to it that others do not needlessly become victimized by the criminal law of the state of California. They intend to change the future for others they intend to change the law, they intend to see that we have a criminal justice system worthy of the name.

####

PETE WILSON FOR GOVERNOR - 1990
AN EVENING WITH PRESIDENT GEORGE BUSH
BONAVENTURE HOTEL
SEPTEMBER 11, 1990
6:30 P.M. RECEPTION, 7:30 DINNER

## HEAD TABLE

**PRESIDENT GEORGE BUSH**

**SENATOR PETE AND GAYLE WILSON**

~~**GOVERNOR AND MRS. GEORGE DEUKMEJIAN**~~ (NOT CONFIRMED) no!

**ASSEMBLYMAN ROSS AND DIANE JOHNSON**
MINORITY LEADER STATE ASSEMBLY

**SENATOR MARIAN AND GARTH BERGESON**
CANDIDATE FOR LT. GOVERNOR

**COUNCILWOMAN JOAN MILKE FLORES**
CANDIDATE FOR SECRETARY OF STATE

**MATTHEW AND PAULA FONG**
CANDIDATE FOR STATE CONTROLLER

**HON. THOMAS AND MARY HAYES**
TREASURER AND CANDIDATE FOR RE-ELECTION

**DANIEL AND BOBBI LUNGREN** (NOT CONFIRMED)
CANDIDATE FOR ATTORNEY GENERAL AND FORMER CONGRESSMAN

**JOHNNY GRANT**
MASTER OF CEREMONIES

**INVOCATION** - NOT YET DETERMINED

**PLEDGE OF ALLEGIANCE** - NOT YET DETERMINED

**NATIONAL ANTHEM - ROBBIE BRITT**
A young black man who has sung the National Anthem previously at California events for the President.

Nat'l Anthem
before POTUS
speaks?

Staffed for 9/13
4pm - 5pm

**Davis/Blymire**
**Sept. 13, 1990**
**Title: Pete**
**Draft: Two**

**PRESIDENTIAL ADDRESS: PETE WILSON FUNDRAISER, ((Place)), 7:30 p.m., Tuesday, Sept. 18, 1990** Bonaventure Hotel LA, CA

Gayle →

((Acknowledgements)) It's a pleasure to be here.

((Let me convey the apologies of a very close member of my family who couldn't make it tonight.\\\ But, as it turns out, Millie is on the road promoting her new book.))\\\

((Always impressive to have an author in the family.))\\\

((On my way over here, I saw a billboard advertising a movie, which I mistakenly thought was about the new liberal vision for America.\\ It's called, "Postcards from the Edge."))\\\

But it's great to be back in the Golden State, with so many long-time friends. This is, in fact, the fourth FIFTH time this year I've been back to California. According to the U.S. Census, you already have the largest Congressional delegation in America, and should receive seven more seats in the U.S. House: Seven more reasons why California is leading America into the future. **And I can't think of anyone better qualified to lead California into that future than <u>your next governor</u> -- <u>Pete Wilson</u>.**

Advance x7565

Am. Pol. Almanac 1990

Franz

Amy Albright

I will have a lot to say tonight about Pete Wilson and the Republican future in California. But first, I would like to speak of a two matters critical to the future of America and the world.

A week ago tonight, I went before the Congress and the American people to discuss two urgent and interrelated matters -- the federal budget deficit, and aggression in the Middle East.

Even before the Persian Gulf crisis, we were already more economically vulnerable than we should ever be, especially with a projected federal deficit of $232 billion. So I told the Congress, (and I know that Pete Wilson agrees) that we must address our budget deficit -- **not in 1991, or 1992, but <u>now</u>.**

((And we **did** act. Not [[hours]] after the Joint Session, Administration and Congressional negotiators reached a budget agreement that meets four basic tests.

*** Our agreement includes measures to increase economic growth, and cut our national dependence on foreign oil.

*** It is fair. **Everyone will be called upon to make a sacrifice, but no one will bear the burden alone.**

*** It addresses the growth of the government's hidden liabilities.

*** Our agreement reforms the budget process.

And one thing more: We can cut this budget without hurting the economy.\\\ Without **another phoney-baloney plan.** And we can do this because we have an agreement that is **credible, real and will save America half a trillion dollars.**))

I also told the Congress if America is strong at home, America can continue to lead abroad. But another component of American leadership is priceless -- **our servicemen and women in the Persian Gulf.**

America is a mighty nation. But we are a **great** nation only because of those who are ready to leave the comfort of their homes\\ in Oceanside or San Bernadino\\ to serve on the front-line halfway around the world. **America is great because their courage is great.**

We all wish their job was done. But we know that it's not.

Certain objectives must be met. Iraq must **withdraw** from Kuwait, **without condition.** Kuwait's legitimate government must be restored. The security and stability of the Persian Gulf must be assured. **And American citizens abroad must be protected.**

These goals are not ours alone. They've been endorsed by the United Nations Security Council five times in five weeks. **It is truly Iraq against the world.**

And as the world unites to prevent aggression, it opens the way to our final objective -- **to create a new partnership of nations.** A new world order -- freer from the threat of terror, stronger in the pursuit of justice, more secure in the quest for peace.

The international community has already taken a giant step toward that day. Together with our friends and allies, ships of the United States Navy are patrolling Mideast waters. They've already intercepted more than 700 ships to enforce these sanctions. The world is simply telling Iraq: **We will not give in into bullies.**

On matters like these, we are called upon to put country before self, and patriotism before party. But I am sure every

Democrat agrees -- we won't allow our political life to be held hostage to a crisis. Politics **should** stop at the waters edge; but that still leaves a lot of America in between. From Long Beach to Long Island, we will vigorously campaign right up to the November election. For those of us at home, we can serve our country by being the best candidates, the best citizens, and yes, the best Republicans and the Democrats we can be.\\\

**And here in California, the best candidate for governor is Pete Wilson.**\\\

Just a few minutes ago, I spoke of an international bully. Well, it does Americans no good to stop aggression abroad, if bullies take over the streets at home. Pete Wilson, as a former United States Marine, as a Senate foreign policy and defense leader, understands the need to repel aggression abroad.

But he also understands the need to repel aggression at home. Let me tell you a story that means a lot to him, about a policeman named Michael Callahan, an immigrant from Ireland who came to these shores to find peace and prosperity. Michael Callahan moved to Chicago, started a family, worked hard, and rose to the rank of detective sergeant on the city force. And then one evening, while on duty, Sergeant Callahan tried to arrest two cocaine dealers. They drew their guns first. Although Callahan managed to shoot one of the dealers, the other one shot him. And so Sergeant Callahan died in Chicago, at the age of 30, fighting the first wave of cocaine to sweep America.\\

But that was not in 1990, or 1980. He died fighting cocaine in 1908.\\ **And his grandson, Pete Wilson, is with us tonight.**\\\

So when your Senator says we need to protect the public and the police from cop killers and kingpins; when he says that those who deal in death should reap what they sow; you can be sure -- **Pete Wilson means business.**\\\

I share his sense of mission. In May, 1989, surrounded by hundreds of law-enforcement officers braving rainy weather, I called on Congress to pass a tough crime bill.

Sixteen months have now passed. And despite the leadership of Pete Wilson and others, the Democratic leadership has managed to pass only half a bill. Even worse, several measures receiving serious consideration in the House last week would actually weaken law enforcement; would actually **make our cities and streets <u>less</u> safe than they are today.**\\\ **<u>Such a bill will stop at my desk</u>.**\\\

Pete Wilson and I want a crime bill that will stop the endless abuse of habeas corpus. A bill that **guarantees** that criminals who use **serious weapons** will face **serious weapons charges** and **serious time.** A bill that **guarantees** that evidence gathered by **good** cops acting in **good** faith isn't barred by technicalities that let **bad** people go free.

Of course, Congress may go ahead and send me a bill that overturns Supreme Court decisions limiting frivolous habeas corpus petitions. Congress can send me a bill that expands the coverage of the exclusionary bill. Congress can send me a bill

that weakens capital punishment. **But such a bill would only handcuff the police. And that is a bill I will not sign.**\\\\

But if some in the House have been an obstacle to tougher laws, Pete Wilson has been an advantage in the Senate. He was an author of the only constitutionally sound federal death penalty; one that allows capital punishment for the murder of a law enforcement officer working on a drug-related case.

I also know I can count on this Senator's support for **a tough, fair-minded and brilliant judge as my first nominee to the United States Supreme Court -- David Souter.**\\\ And in California, I look first to Pete's advice in choosing **strong** judges for the federal bench -- judges who care deeply for the rights of victims.

Pete Wilson says, "I will not have California under siege to rapists and thugs and drug dealers." He wants to change the odds, to govern a California where women need no longer fear the night, because drug dealers and criminals will fear the law. And he would start by extending capital punishment in California to major drug traffickers, the same as under pending federal law.

So I have to ask: Is it any wonder that the endorsement of a dozen law enforcement organizations has gone to the grandson of Michael Callahan?

Tomorrow, in San Francisco, I will speak of Pete Wilson's fiscal philosophy and, especially, of his long-standing environmental leadership. He is, and always has been, a conservative. But Pete Wilson also is, and always has been, an

activist who wants to use government creatively, to improve our quality of life.

This balanced approach is the key to his success as a legislator in Washington and Sacramento, and as Mayor of San Diego. It as was as Mayor that Pete Wilson first showed a flair for executive leadership. Now he seeks the largest executive job in America, second only to my own.

He faces a California skeptical of all rhetoric, impressed only by action. But he has faced the voters before, retaining a Senate seat that six predecessors lost. Pete Wilson broke the jinx, and made history because he delivers on his promises.

Now Pete says, "If the voters think I'll be more useful as a governor than as a member of the U.S. Senate, then that's what I'll be." Ladies and gentlemen, that is what he should be -- that is what he must be -- **Governor Pete Wilson of California.**\\\

Thank you all, may God bless you and the United States of America.

# # #

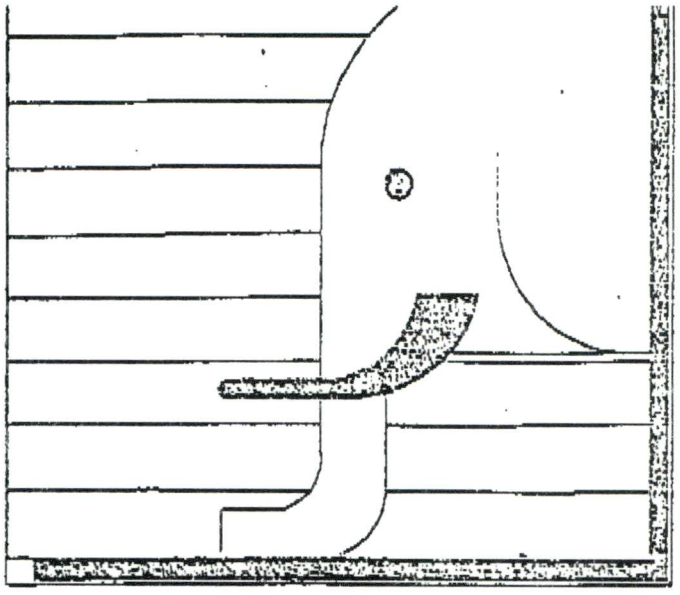
From Cathy Hutchinson/John Daly

LA - ~~1st pg. para. 3~~

→ mention Congressional target candidates
- Bob Hammock, 36th Dist.
- Randy Cunningham, 44th Dist.

Pete Wilson Head Table Ack.

# FAX COVER SHEET



DATE: 9/13

TIME: 11:45

TO: Carol Blymire

COMPANY/DEPARTMENT:

TELEPHONE: _____ FAX: 202·456·6218

FROM: Susan

TELEPHONE: (213) 624-1934 FAX: (213) 624-6515

NUMBER OF PAGES: 2

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PETE WILSON FOR GOVERNOR - 1990
AN EVENING WITH PRESIDENT GEORGE BUSH
BONAVENTURE HOTEL
SEPTEMBER 11, 1990
6:30 P.M. RECEPTION, 7:30 DINNER

## HEAD TABLE

**PRESIDENT GEORGE BUSH**

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**DIRECTOR WILLIAM BENNETT**
NATIONAL DIRECTOR OF DRUG POLICY AND CONTROL

**JOHNNY GRANT**
MASTER OF CEREMONIES

**FRANK AND SHARON VISCO**
CALIFORNIA REPUBLICAN PARTY CHAIRMAN

**RABBI ISAIAH ZELDIN AND WIFE**
INVOCATION

**CHARLTON HESTON**
PLEDGE OF ALLEGIANCE

**NATIONAL ANTHEM - ROBBIE BRITT**
A young black man who has sung the National Anthem previously at California events for the President.

Joyce Valdez

Susan, her asst. for head table

(213)
624-1934

will fax 9/13

Dinner Chairman

# GAYLE WILSON

If you had to pick a label to characterize Gayle Wilson's active life, it might be "Career Volunteer." But you would be hard pressed to find a single label for her interests.

Born in Phoenix, Arizona, Gayle earned early recognition in high school from the Elks Club as the country's "Most Outstanding Student," and from The Westinghouse Science Talent Search as one of the top 40 national winners. Also a talented dramatic performer, Gayle was active in both amateur and professional theater in the Phoenix area.

After graduating as class valedictorian, Gayle enrolled at Stanford, where she attended Stanford-in-Germany, earned her Phi Beta Kappa Key and a degree in biology.

Gayle moved to San Diego following college and marriage, where she became involved in a variety of volunteer activities and raised her children. Over a period of two decades, Gayle served in capacities ranging from ward clerk at a mental hospital to moderator of a weekly public radio show on educational issues. Throughout the 1970's, Gayle was an active member of Junior League of San Diego, rising to the Presidency in 1978.

Her community service work included serving as a consumer advisor to San Diego Gas Electric, and as a member of the city's Park and Recreation Board.

At the same time, Gayle was launching a small business, earning her real estate license, working as an employment coordinator for a university paralegal program, and studying for a masters degree in business administration.

Gayle brought her boundless energy to Washington, D.C. in May of 1983, with her marriage to California Senator Pete Wilson.

A constant among Gayle's varied interests has been her love of the performing arts. An accomplished singer and actress, Gayle performed frequently at San Diego charity events. Her involvement with San Diego's Old Globe Theatre led to her serving as a member of the Executive Committee of the Capitol city's Shakespeare Theater at the Folger, where she has chaired a number of special events, including a performance of Romeo and Juliet benefitting the Teen National Suicide Center. Her work on behalf of the arts earned the attention of the American Council for the Arts and a place on its board.

Gayle's long-time interest and aptitude in mathematics and the biological sciences resulted in her being named to the board of the Center for Excellence in Education, which sponsors the nationally-renowned Rickover Science Institute. In San Diego, Gayle helped found the local chapter of ARCS, an achievement rewards program for college scientists, and became the chapter's first honorary member.

Gayle has been conducting in-depth studies on two health care issues: Alzheimer's disease and Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome (AIDS). She has visited the Gerontology Center at the University of Southern California and met with researchers at the University of California campuses in San Diego and Los Angeles. Her AIDS studies have taken her to the National Institutes of Health and the University of California, San Francisco, and to a number of AIDS hospice programs.

Volunteer groups and charitable organizations throughout the state have turned to Gayle for help and advice with their legislative concerns and financial needs. She has been able to successfully identify both public and private financial resources for their vital programs.

Gayle's concern with abused and neglected children has taken her to McClaren Center Hall; the Los Angeles County Children's Home; Orangewood an Orange County facility for runaways; and to Children of the Night, a shelter for child prostitutes seeking a safe haven from the streets. She also serves on the boards of the Phoenix House Foundation's Adolescent Drug Treatment Program in San Diego, and the Children's Institute International.

Gayle is an energetic and effective Republican. She is the current program chair of the Republican Congressional Wives, the past co-chair of the Republican Women's Federated Forum, and serves as vice president of the non-partisan Ladies of the Senate.

Gayle's two sons, Todd and Philip, attend the University of Southern California in Los Angeles.

# U.S. SENATOR PETE WILSON
# UNITED STATES SENATE
# WASHINGTON, D.C. 20510

U.S. SENATOR PETE WILSON

*FAX TRANSMITTAL FORM*

TO: Carol Blymire

FAX NUMBER: 456-6218

FROM: Amy Albright

PHONE NUMBER: (202) 224-9652

NUMBER OF PAGES TO FOLLOW: 3

DATE SENT: 8/31

TIME SENT: 5:25

COMMENT:

# Navy Reservists Check In, Begin Adjustments

LA Times 8-30-90

By PAUL FELDMAN
TIMES STAFF WRITER

Kimberly Graftenreed, 23, was forced to give up her Hermosa Beach apartment to cope with the pay cut. San Diego anesthesiologist Winnie Varley-Maneclang, 49, moved in with her daughter in Orange County to lighten the daily commute. And Mohan Vallabhapurapu, 35, missed his chance to serve as a line judge in the U.S. Open tennis tournament, now under way in New York.

They were but three of the 80 Navy Reservists who streamed into the Long Beach Naval Hospital Wednesday morning, duffel bags dangling from their shoulders and uncertainty etched on their faces. Dressed in gleaming white uniforms, they had assembled in orderly fashion to help replace 150 doctors, nurses and technicians who have been deployed in the Persian Gulf crisis.

It was a scene that is being repeated in communities across the nation this week as thousands trade civilian lives for active duty in the largest mobilization of the selective reserve since the 1961 Berlin crisis. Almost 50,000 military reservists could be called up by Oct. 1, putting their everyday lives on hold for at least 90 days as the Middle East crisis plays itself out.

The Long Beach reservists, like those elsewhere in the nation, are a diverse lot. Some will earn as little as $895-a-month base pay; a handful will get more than $4,000 a month. They range in age from 19

Please see **RESERVISTS, A34**

# RESERVISTS: Call-Up Puts Many Civilian Lives on Hold

Continued from A1

to 55 and come from all walks of life: a Los Angeles police officer, a real estate agent, a housewife, a nursing college student, a mail carrier, even an embalming assistant from the Los Angeles County coroner's office.

"To say that your appearance here this morning has been greatly anticipated and much appreciated is the height of understatement," said the hospital's commanding officer, Capt. F.G. Sanford, as he greeted the erstwhile "weekend warriors" who assembled in an auditorium at 7:30 a.m.

Most agree that the mobilization will have a dramatic impact on their lives, forcing them to make sacrifices in finances, short-term goals, and in some cases, housing or hairstyles. But they add that these are adjustments that they are prepared—in most cases, quite willingly—to make.

Graftenreed, a pharmaceuticals buyer for the Thrifty Corp., said she had been planning to spend last weekend watching a pro volleyball championship on the shores of the Pacific, within walking distance of her apartment. After receiving a 4 a.m. call-up telephone call last Saturday, she spent her time scurrying for cheaper housing, settling finally for an inland apartment that she will share with a fellow reservist.

"The base pay doesn't even cover my rent in Hermosa," explained Graftenreed, who flipped through a copy of Cosmopolitan magazine during slow moments of the orientation. "But patriotically speaking, I feel real good."

Wednesday's session began with a long round of bureaucratic form-filling. Laughter permeated the auditorium only once—when a young ensign asked the new charges to check off a box indicating whether they had been activated for duty or shown up on their own.

Next, the reservists received mixed news from Master Chief Phillip Dozier, whose responsibilities include morale and welfare.

Addressing "the quality of life issue," Dozier announced that tickets will be made available to Disneyland and Dodgers games. But, he added, "eccentric haircuts" are out.

Brian Stringer, 23, a Cal State Long Beach nursing student with a modified pompadour, cringed at the latter announcement. "I guess that means I am going to be going to the barber," he said later. "It's just one of those things."

In the modern day, equal-opportunity Navy, Kellie Hosch was facing a similar problem. Last week, she had gone to a Beverly Hills salon for a spiky hairdo. "I have a faddish hair-style. Now I'll have to comb it out like a geek," she laughed.

Other concerns centered on substance rather than style.

During a brief question-and-answer session, Los Angeles Police Officer Lanita Elias, 23, asked Navy officials whether she can temporarily defer paying bills because of the large pay cut she is facing. "That, unfortunately, will be the lending institutions' call," came the unsettling reply.

For the next three months, the reservists, most of whom are members of the Long Beach-based Navy Hospital Reserve Unit 119, will assist in the hospital's operating room, orthopedics unit and out-patient clinics, Sanford said. In recent days, non-emergency services have been scaled back as seven physicians and more than 140 nurses and technicians have departed to participate in Operation Desert Shield.

Thus far, Varley-Maneclang is the only doctor among those activated to serve at the Long Beach hospital.

"This creates a lot of disturbance and disruption of your regular life," she said. "But this is what we're trained for."

A former Navy officer, the Filipino-born physician is currently a staff anesthesiologist at Kaiser Medical Center in San Diego, where she says she earns $10,000 a month. As a reservist, she will earn less than half that amount.

But Varley-Maneclang seemed less concerned Wednesday about her pay cut than about her new living arrangements—having temporarily traded life with her husband in San Diego for life
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For a lucky few, including David Bookrum, the call-up will result in little disruption.

Bookrum, the senior enlisted adviser of Reserve Unit 119, already works at Long Beach Naval, as a civilian risk manager.

"It will be pretty much the same," he said. "Except, now when I get up, I will be putting on a uniform rather than a shirt and tie."

LA Times
8-30-90

# In Long Beach, Navy Reservists Begin Coping

By PAUL FELDMAN
TIMES STAFF WRITER

Kimberly Graftenreed, 23, was forced to give up her Hermosa Beach apartment to cope with the pay cut. San Diego anesthesiologist Winnie Varley-Maneclang, 49, moved in with her daughter in Orange County to lighten the daily commute. And Mohan Vallabhapurapu, 35, missed his chance to serve as a line judge in the U.S. Open tennis tournament, now under way in New York.

They were but three of the 80 Navy reservists who streamed into the Long Beach Naval Hospital Wednesday morning, duffel bags dangling from their shoulders and uncertainty etched on their faces. Dressed in gleaming white uniforms, they had assembled in orderly fashion to help replace 150 doctors, nurses and technicians who have been deployed in the Persian Gulf crisis.

It was a scene that is being repeated in communities across the nation this week as thousands trade civilian lives for active duty in the largest mobilization of the selective reserve since the 1961 Berlin crisis. Almost 50,000 military reservists could be called up by Oct. 1, putting their everyday lives on hold for at least 90 days as the Persian Gulf crisis plays itself out.

The Long Beach reservists, like those elsewhere in the nation, are a diverse lot. Some will earn as little as $895-a-month base pay; a handful will get more than $4,000 a month. They range in age from 19 to 55 and come from all walks of life: a Los Angeles police officer, a real estate agent, a housewife, a nursing college student, a mail carrier, even an embalming assistant from the Los Angeles County coroner's office.

"To say that your appearance here this morning has been greatly anticipated and much appreciated is the height of understatement," said the hospital's commanding officer, Capt. F.G. Sanford, as he greeted the erstwhile "weekend warriors" who assembled in an auditorium at 7:30 a.m.

Most agree that the mobilization will have a dramatic impact on their lives, forcing them to make sacrifices in finances, short-term goals, and in some cases, housing or hairstyles. But they add that these are adjustments that they are prepared—in most cases, quite willingly—to make.

Graftenreed, a pharmaceuticals buyer for the Thrifty Corp., said she had been planning to spend last weekend watching a pro volleyball championship on the shores of the Pacific, within walking distance of her apartment. After receiving a 4 a.m. call-up telephone call last Saturday, she spent her time scurrying for cheaper housing, settling finally for an inland apartment that she will share with a fellow reservist.

"The base pay doesn't even cover my rent in Hermosa," explained Graftenreed, who flipped through a copy of Cosmopolitan magazine during slow moments of the orientation. "But patriotically speaking, I feel real good."

Wednesday's session began with a long round of bureaucratic form-filling. Laughter permeated the auditorium only once—when a young ensign asked the new charges to check off a box indicating whether they had been activated for duty or shown up on their own.

Next, the reservists received mixed news from Master Chief Phillip Dozier, whose responsibilities include morale and welfare.

Addressing "the quality of life issue," Dozier announced that tickets will be made available to Disneyland and Dodgers games. But, he added, "eccentric haircuts" are out.

Brian Stringer, 23, a Cal State Long Beach nursing student with a modified pompadour, cringed at the latter announcement. "I guess that means I am going to be going to the barber," he said later. "It's just one of those things."

In the modern day, equal-opportunity Navy, Kellie Hosch was facing a similar problem. Last week, she had gone to a Beverly Hills salon for a spiky hairdo. "I have a faddish hairstyle. Now I'll have to comb it out like a geek," she laughed.

Other concerns centered on substance rather than style.

During a brief question-and-answer session, Los Angeles Police Officer Lanita Elias, 23, asked Navy officials whether she can temporarily defer paying bills because of the large pay cut she is facing.

"That, unfortunately, will be the lending institutions' call," came the unsettling reply.

For the next three months, the reservists, most of whom are members of the Long Beach-based Navy Hospital Reserve Unit 119, will assist in the hospital's operating room, orthopedics unit and outpatient clinics, Sanford said. In recent days, non-emergency services have been scaled back as seven physicians and more than 140 nurses and technicians have departed to participate in Operation Desert Shield.

Thus far, Varley-Maneclang is the only doctor among those activated to serve at Long Beach.

"This creates a lot of disturbance and disruption of your regular life," she said. "But this is what we're trained for."

A former Navy officer, the Filipino-born physician is currently a staff anesthesiologist at Kaiser Medical Center in San Diego, where she says she earns $10,000 a month. As a reservist, she will earn less than half that amount.

But Varley-Maneclang seemed less concerned Wednesday about her pay cut than about her new living arrangements—having temporarily traded life with her husband in San Diego for life with her 23-year-old daughter, who lives in La Palma.

"My daughter doesn't like the idea of my being her roommate," Varley-Maneclang smiled. "That's because I have rules."

A handful of reservists who are reporting to Long Beach from Sacramento, Dallas and Memphis will need temporary housing in barracks, Sanford said. But members of the Long Beach unit—at least those who can afford to—will continue living in their homes, and certain cases may even receive permission to moonlight to help make ends meet.

For a lucky few, including Dave Bookrum, the call-up will result in little disruption.

Bookrum, the senior enlisted adviser of Reserve Unit 119, already works at Long Beach Naval Hospital as a civilian risk manager.

"It will be pretty much the same," he said. "Except now when I get up, I will be putting on a uniform rather than a shirt and tie.

SAN DIEGO COUNTY

# Los Angeles Times

SUNDAY, FEBRUARY 11, 1990
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# WILSON: Gubernatorial Bid to Have S.D. Flavor




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."

Los Angeles Times

# 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.

By RALPH FRAMMOLINO
TIMES STAFF WRITER

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 second is 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.

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

**Please see WILSON, B4**

## HIGHLIGHTS

**GOVERNOR'S RACE:** U.S. Sen. Pete Wilson's bid to become California's governor will take on a San Diego theme, as the former mayor plans to tout his local accomplishments and mobilize local leaders to stump on his behalf during the 1990 campaign. **B1**



# WILSON: Bid to Have a San Diego Flavor

**Continued from B1**

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 grâce*, 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.

"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."



VINCE COMPAGNONE / Los Angeles Times

Sen. Pete Wilson: "Most people in California have been to San Diego, perhaps spent some time there. They have an impression of the city that's positive."

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.

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.

**Please see WILSON, B5**

**Continued from B4**

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," 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."

## ON THE RECORD

**"San Diego is the easiest thing to point to and say, 'Don't just trust what I say, but look what I've done.' I think politics is as much symbolism as action, and by doing that he paints a fantastic symbol with which people can identify."**

**—Larry Thomas, a former Pete Wilson staffer, on Wilson's plans to promote his ties to San Diego in his bid to become governor.**

**B1**

Pete WILSON
GOVERNOR

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*CAMPAIGN UPDATE* *AUGUST 1, 1990*

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## *POLLING DATA*

- *In a Republican National Committee "likely–to–vote" survey completed after the June primary, Pete Wilson maintained his lead over Dianne Feinstein by a 46–41% margin.*
- *Arnold Steinberg's mid–June poll showed Wilson with a 2% edge statewide, but a 10% edge in the pivotal Los Angeles area.*
- *The Times–Mirror/Gallup "likely–to–vote" Poll in early July reported Wilson with a 48–42% edge in the general election.*

*The California Eye (July 2, 1990) reported that many political observers are surprised that Feinstein, after so much flattering press attention, "does not begin the general election with at least a several point lead in the polls."*

## *DI–FI DOUBLE TALK*

*At the California Republican Party convention July 20–22 in San Diego, Pete Wilson blasted Dianne Feinstein for being "the candidate of change –– of changed positions." The Wilson campaign has caught a number of issues on which Feinstein has changed her position in an effort to "pander to specific blocks of voters," said Otto Bos, Campaign Director. Some of Feinstein's flip–flop issues include:*

- *CAPITAL PUNISHMENT. Feinstein claims she has been pro–death penalty for 30 years. Yet in 1984 she had a very calculated and reserved support for the death penalty, and she supported Rose Bird's re–election campaign in 1986.*

- *MALATHION SPRAYING. On February 25, Feinstein told the L.A. Times that the new governor ought to "explain the realities" and "not ignore the Medfly or our agriculture will be badly hurt." But on July 27, Feinstein warned the agriculture community that "if this woman is elected governor, she is going to end urban malathion spraying. Period. The End."*

- *MATERNITY LEAVE. Feinstein blasted President Bush in May for opposing Congress' family leave bill. Yet she told the New York Times on March 22, 1984, "I don't think the work market has to accommodate itself to women having children."*

Pete Wilson for Governor • 1990
2251 San Diego Avenue, Suite B-200, San Diego, CA 92110 (619) 260-1990
1900 "K" Street, Suite 110, Sacramento, CA 95814 (916) 446-5140
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o *ETHICS REFORM. San Francisco voters approved a ballot initiative in 1986 over Mayor Feinstein's objections to prohibit city officials from representing clients before City boards and commissions. Yet in her much ballyhooed 1990 plan, intended to make her look like the "outsider" attacking the "political establishment," Feinstein called for legislation to ban elected officials from lobbying government agencies.*

## *BROWN SPEAKS*

*California Assembly Speaker Willie Brown told The Los Angeles Times (July 5, 1990) that he is savoring the victory of "his close friend and political ally" Feinstein in the Democratic primary election. Brown acknowledges a Feinstein victory, in combination with control of both houses of the Legislature, would give him "an increased level of influence on public policy." The newspaper account quoted one veteran legislative aide as saying that Brown will wield more power than ever in a Feinstein administration. "He'll be in the catbird seat. He'll be the vice governor."*

## *QUOTA QUESTIONS*

*Dianne Feinstein's pledge to institute a quota system of appointments should she be elected governor continues to generate considerable controversy. Just before the primary, she pledged to "gender balance" all state appointments as well as make appointments in proportion to an ethnic groups percent of the state population. Pete Wilson said that women and minorities should gain more positions in government, but on the basis of merit, not quotas. The Los Angeles Daily News, among others, called the Feinstein plan "intellectually dishonest." It said that Californians would side with Wilson on this issue, as did San Francisco voters earlier this month when they rejected a ballot measure that would have required such "gender balance" on that city's boards and commissions. "San Franciscans seem old-fashioned enough to believe that people should be hired on merit and most Californians would undoubtedly agree with them." The Daily News said (6-12).*

## *FEINSTEIN AD*

***Feinstein is trying to rewrite history by saying she never called for a quota system. According to the Los Angeles Times (August 3, 1990): "While Feinstein did not use the term, 'quota,' it was widely interpreted as a quota-like system and Wilson seized on the issue." About San Diego's affirmative action plan, Wilson as mayor wrote in 1979, it is "intended to reinforce the merit principle in public employment...[and] should not be interpreted as granting preferential treatment to specialized population groups."***

Pete WILSON
GOVERNOR

WILSON CALLS ON FEINSTEIN TO WITHDRAW SCURRILOUS S&L AD

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE
August 9, 1990

CONTACT: Bill Livingstone
(619) 260-1990

SAN DIEGO -- Charging that it is premeditated malice, gubernatorial candidate U.S. Senator Pete Wilson today called on Ms. Feinstein to immediately pull a 30-second ad that relies on false charges and innuendo to soil his reputation.

"You said to the media that there is no evidence that I did anything wrong, yet now you are using McCarthyism tactics to impugn my character," Wilson said. "This is premeditated malice, making false charges, engaging in character assassination, and I call on you to immediately withdraw your ad."

In response to her S&L mudslinging, Feinstein told the media in Los Angeles on July 27, 1990: "'I don't have any evidence that he [Wilson] has done anything' wrong." Yet Feinstein's ad clearly implies wrong-doing, and indeed, has no other purpose.

"Feinstein, knowing of the falsity of the vicious charges and innuendo, not only persists in making them, but now seeks to tell the ultimate big lie by using the all pervasive medium of TV to deliberately deceive the public," Wilson said.

"What Feinstein is attempting is defamation, or would be if a private citizen rather than a public figure were the target of the malicious lies," Wilson said.

The facts:

** Wilson was not a member of the U.S. Senate when the S&L industry was deregulated. Sacramento Bee columnist Martin Smith wrote (8/5/90): "He [Wilson] served as mayor of San Diego until January, 1983, and did not play a role in either state or federal deregulation of the industry."

** Wilson cosponsored legislation in 1985 to ban S&Ls from investing in junk bonds;

** Wilson opposed the S&L industry's position on the two key legislative bills bailing them out.

- MORE -

*Pete Wilson for Governor • 1990*
*2251 San Diego Avenue, Suite B-200, San Diego, CA 92110 (619) 260-1990*
*1900 "K" Street, Suite 110, Sacramento, CA 95814 (916) 446-5140*
*Post Office Box 91097, Los Angeles, CA 90009 (213) 410-1990*

S&L REGULATORS

In July, Wilson voted for an amendment to step up the government's investigation of savings and loan fraud. The amendment would provide additional money to the Department of Justice and other agencies, and would establish a Financial Institutions of Justice to provide for recovery of taxpayer funds. It would also facilitate investigation and prosecution of criminal, civil and administrative claims against those responsible for bank and thrift fraud.

DEMOCRATS DELAY LEGISLATION

Wilson said it was the House of Representatives -- led by Speaker Jim Wright and Majority Whip Tony Coelho -- that delayed legislative action on the S&L industry.

As reported by The Washington Post (6/13/87):

> "In a spectacularly dangerous example of misguided sympathy, Congress is hard at work on legislation to make S&L regulation weaker than ever. It has nothing to do with Reaganite enthusiasm for deregulation. The impetus is coming from Democrats, and mainly from Texas.
>
> "The House has passed a bill that would make it harder for an S&L to foreclose on delinquent loans, of which there are many in Texas, and very much harder for federal regulators to close an S&L that is insolvent.
>
> "The chief regulator says that the bill, if enacted, 'will shut down effective enforcement.'"

Wilson recalled that Feinstein said she wanted to discuss the issues and wanted to keep this campaign on a high road. But she has failed miserably. The only way she can make amends it to immediately take the ad off the air.

* * * *

EDITORIALS of THE TIMES

CAMPAIGN WATCH

# A Good Issue, but the Wrong Man

Because Dianne Feinstein and Pete Wilson both are instinctual political moderates, few genuine differences over issues have emerged in their gubernatorial campaign.

However, as she demonstrated in the Democratic primary, Feinstein has a shrewd sense of the electorate's anxieties and an ability to make her opponent their focus. In that race, she managed to link women's apprehension about reproductive rights to John Van de Kamp's personal reservations about abortion. Now, she has sensed the voters' anger over the savings and loan debacle. As a result, her campaign is attempting to imply that Wilson is particularly culpable in the matter because he received unusually large contributions from S&L interests.

Neither point is supported by facts. A recent Common Cause report said that Wilson had received more money, $243,000, from thrift-related contributors than any other senator. It did not point out that during the period analyzed, Wilson ran for office twice, while many of his colleagues had run only once. Moreover, his funds were reported as direct contributions, while S&L gifts to his colleagues often were disguised. For example, Alan Cranston, who ran only once during the period, is listed by Common Cause has having received only $143,700. No mention is made of the $1 million he got for a voter registration drive.

Finally, there is no evidence that Wilson, whose S&L contributions account for less than 1% of his total campaign funding, ever intervened on behalf of the thrifts.

# THE TRUTH ABOUT S&L'S AND PETE WILSON

"There is no evidence that Wilson did anything improper in exchange for those contributions. He most likely is, as he asserts, a victim of reckless guilt by association." (Emphasis added)

Doug Willis, Associated Press
Monday, July 23, 1990

* Pete Wilson did not take office as a U.S. Senator until January, 1983, and had no role in federal legislation to deregulate the S&L industry.

  Congress acted in 1980 upon the Carter Task Force recommendations made in 1979 by passing "The Depository Institutions Deregulation Act," which both granted much too broad investment powers to federal thrifts, and increased the level of federally insured deposits from $40,000 to $100,000.

* Pete Wilson was Mayor of San Diego and had no role in state legislation to deregulate the S&L industry.

  The State of California acted to grant power to state-chartered S&L's to make unsafe and unwise investments that led to widespread insolvency and the need for the federal deposit insurance agency, FSLIC, to act to safeguard the savings of depositors.

* Pete Wilson is not a member of the Banking Committee, which drafted the legislation to bail out the S&L industry.

* Pete Wilson was one of a handful of Senators who were original cosponsors of legislation (S. 975, "The Securities, Safety, and Soundness Act of 1985") introduced in 1985 to prohibit banks and S&L's from investing in junk bonds.

* Pete Wilson refused to intervene with regulators on behalf of Charles Keating and has never asked to meet with regulators on the S & L industry's behalf, whether the institution's PAC or its owners have contributed to his campaign or not.

* Pete Wilson opposed positions of the savings and loan industry, during deliberations on the two key pieces of legislation -- both in 1987 and in 1989 -- bailing out the industry;

SAN JOSE MERCURY NEWS 8-10-90 A-1

# Feinstein's unspoken S&L ties

## Ads criticize thrift fiasco as husband profits from bailout

By Carl M. Cannon
Mercury News Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON — Dianne Feinstein fired a new salvo Thursday in her campaign to blame gubernatorial opponent Sen. Pete Wilson for the nation's savings and loan crisis.

But as the political ad hit the airwaves, a review of federal records shows that Feinstein has benefited financially from that crisis: Her husband, San Francisco investment banker Richard C. Blum, and some of Blum's clients bought one of the ailing thrifts at fire-sale prices — then received huge subsidies from the government, as did a number of other purchasers of troubled S&Ls.

Blum confirmed Thursday that he and his partners and clients put up less than $8 million to buy the debt-plagued Jackson County Federal Savings and Loan of Medford, Ore. In return, he acknowledged, federal banking officials pumped in $23.3 million in cash, guaranteed another $35.3 million to cover loans that were presumed to be bad and also to pay the expenses of servicing the non-performing loans, government documents show.



Blum

Blum's firm, Richard C. Blum & Associates, also was paid a $325,000 consulting fee for putting the deal together, federal regulators said Thursday.

Federal regulators say the Jackson County deal saved the taxpayers money. But some members of Congress say they believe the deals were done too hastily and may not have been in the taxpayers' interest.

No one claims that Blum has done anything improper. In fact, Blum argues: "If people like Pete Wilson, who were accepting contributions from the savings and loan industry, had been exercising the leadership they were supposed to, then there wouldn't have been the need for investment types like us to go in and do these bailouts."

Nonetheless, disclosure of Blum's involvement in a savings and loan bailout has obvious political ramifications for Feinstein.

Blum is, in effect, Feinstein's chief political backer — the couple loaned $3 million to her campaign

*See BLUM, Back Page*

American Banker

Daily Financial Services Newspaper

Wednesday, January 11, 1989 154th Year

# Congressmen Put Bank Board On Hot Seat

## Hearing Unleashes Anger Over Yearend Bailouts

By ROBERT M. GARSSON
Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON — Angry House Banking Committee members told the nation's top thrift regulators on Tuesday that private investors had "robbed you blind" in a series of yearend deals in which billions of dollars in tax benefits were passed out to purchasers of insolvent thrifts.

The chairman and members of the Federal Home Loan Bank Board heard testy Banking Committee members recite a long litany of complaints, ranging from the lack of minority acquirers of insolvent thrifts to the amount of money the agency committed to assist acquirers of bankrupt savings and loans.

"Not even the President of the United States — nor members of his cabinet — can commit the federal government to billions of dollars of expenditures without prior authorization, prior appropriation, and prior approval of Congress," said Rep. Henry B. Gonzalez, D-Tex., the committee's new chairman.

Bank Board Chairman M. Danny Wall told the committee that the present value of the deals completed by the agency in December amounts to $16.6 billion. Present value is the amount that would be needed today to fund the obligations incurred. The actual cost, assuming all those obligations were paid out over a period of time, would be more.

However, it was the use of tax benefits — tax revenues forgone by the federal government — that aroused the

Please see HOUSE: Page 2 ▸

## Tax Breaks in FSLIC Deals

Assisted transactions in December 1988 (dollar amounts in millions)

| Acquiror | Tax Benefit | Share (%) to FSLIC | Amount to FSLIC | Amount to Acquiror |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| South East Holding, Miami | $0.0 | 0% | $0.0 | $0.0 |
| Ryan Financial, McLean, Va. | 8.4 | 25 | 2.1 | 6.3 |
| Golden West Financial, Oakland, Calif. | 195.7 | 60 | 117.4 | 78.3 |
| CalFed Inc., Los Angeles | 22.5 | 37 | 8.3 | 14.2 |
| Golden West Financial, Oakland, Calif. | 8.2 | * | 6.5 | 1.7 |
| First Nationwide/Ford, San Francisco | 25.0 | 0 | 0.0 | 25.0 |
| Citicorp Mortgage Inc., Chicago | 1.4 | 0 | 0.0 | 1.4 |
| Citizens Federal Savings Bank, Miami | 7.1 | 25 | 1.8 | 5.3 |
| Coast to Coast Financial Corp., New York | 52.2 | 0 | * | 52.2 |
| Home Federal S&L of Sioux Falls, S.D. | 0.8 | 0 | 0.0 | 0.8 |
| Earley Investment Group, Waterloo, Iowa | 0.2 | 0 | 0.0 | 0.2 |
| Metropolitan FB, Mason City, Iowa | 7.8 | 0 | 0.0 | 7.8 |
| Community Holdings | 7.4 | * | 1.1 | 6.3 |
| First Federal S&L of Lincoln, Neb. | 2.1 | * | 0.3 | 1.8 |
| First Nationwide/Ford, San Francisco | 650.6 | 71 | 463.8 | 186.8 |
| Northwest Federal, Oklahoma City | 8.5 | 30 | 2.6 | 6.0 |
| Local Federal S&L, Oklahoma City | 9.7 | 50 | 4.9 | 4.9 |
| Home Federal S&L, San Diego | 35.8 | 65 | 23.3 | 12.5 |
| Michigan National Corp., Farmington Hills | 159.1 | 45 | 71.6 | 87.5 |
| Robert M. Bass Group, Fort Worth | 870.0 | 75 | 652.5 | 217.5 |
| First Network Savings Bank, Los Angeles | 9.6 | 50 | 4.8 | 4.8 |
| Pacific First Federal, Tacoma, Wash. | 36.9 | 50 | 18.4 | 18.4 |
| Equimark Corp., Pittsburgh | 20.2 | 75 | 15.2 | 5.1 |
| Barnett Banks Inc., Jacksonville, Fla. | 0.0 | 80 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| MNC Financial Inc., Baltimore | 0.0 | 0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| River Valley Savings Bank, Peoria, Ill. | 1.8 | 100 | 1.8 | 0.0 |
| First Western, Las Vegas | 0.0 | 100 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| Western Federal S&L, Missoula, Mont. | 0.3 | 100 | 0.3 | 0.0 |
| CFSB Corp, Phoenix | 311.9 | 25 | 78.0 | 234.0 |
| Utley/Ford (including Ronald O. Perelman) | 1,275.4 | 30 | 378.1 | 897.3 |
| Pacific USA (Taiwan-owned company) | 100.4 | 50 | 50.2 | 50.2 |
| Centex Corp., Dallas | 98.7 | 50 | 49.4 | 49.4 |
| Hyperion Partners/Ranieri Wilson & Co. | 48.8 | 33 | 16.3 | 32.5 |
| Jackson County | 9.3 | 80 | 7.4 | 1.9 |
| TOTAL | $3,985.8 | 49.6% | 1,975.9 | 2,009.8 |

* Dollar benefits to the FSLIC are contractually guaranteed.
** In lieu of tax benefits, the FSLIC is to receive 22.5% of GAAP income of resulting thrift, before income taxes, for the term of the agreement.

Source: Federal Home Loan Bank Board

CAROL, WOULD YOU PLEASE

1) MAKE WRITTEN CHANGES ON PAGES 4+5

2) FOUND OUT ABOUT DESERT RATS" — ARE THEY ARMOURED DIVISION —?- PRECISE NAME — WE WILL ADD in # WHERE NOTED —

SAVE + DISCUSS w/ ME

MARK

"Desert Rats" — Armored Division

Mil Office ; Dave Bonwit x1747

British regiment
6000 men
250 tanks
deployed to join mult-nat'l force

Got name from WWII exploits
movie - The Desert Rats

British Em. 462-1340
# of tanks →
Francis Cornish

120

7th Armoured Brigade

* Benjamin Franklin... *

"There was never a good war or a bad peace."

~? Sept. 11, 1773

Sept. 11, 1990 (217 years later) is the day of the speech.

Perhaps this quote could be worked into a section about Iraq, if that is being used.

TAKING CHARGE OF
CALIFORNIA'S FUTURE

# PETE WILSON

A RECORD OF
PERFORMANCE, COURAGE AND VISION

# Pete Wilson

## Taking Charge of California's Future

PAID FOR AND AUTHORIZED BY PETE WILSON FOR GOVERNOR 1990
I.D. No. 89-0351

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Appendix I

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# Pete Wilson
# Biography

*In 1982, Pete Wilson won the U.S. Senate seat earlier held by such giants of California history as John Fremont, Hiram Johnson and William F. Knowland.*

*In 1988, Wilson did something no occupant of that seat had done in 36 years. Making history himself, Wilson became the first Senator to re-capture the "jinxed" seat since Knowland won re-election in 1952.*

## An Opportunity to Serve

Pete Wilson was born August 23, 1933, in suburban Chicago. He attended Yale University on an ROTC scholarship, and was graduated with a bachelor's degree in 1955. From 1955 to 1958, Wilson served as a Marine Corps infantry officer, then went on to earn a law degree from the University of California, Berkeley, Boalt Hall, in 1962.

Given an opportunity to serve, Pete Wilson has never hesitated. His public service career began in 1966, when he was elected to represent San Diego in the California Assembly, taking a seat in Sacramento alongside newly-elected Governor Ronald Reagan and State Senator George Deukmejian. Wilson immediately won the recognition of his Republican colleagues, who chose the freshman to hold the second-ranking legislative leadership post of Minority Whip.

Opportunity knocked unexpectedly in 1970. Pete's election as Mayor of San Diego that year presented him with a unique chance to steer the city through unparalleled growth and change along a course combining fiscal restraint and no-nonsense crime fighting with thoughtful land management and significant political reforms.

## From San Diego to the Senate

In 1982, after 11 years as Mayor, Wilson went on to win his first term in the U.S. Senate, sweeping all but five of the state's 58 counties in a hard-fought victory over Governor Jerry Brown. Californians returned him to that office in 1988, giving him a 900,000 vote margin of victory, the largest recorded in the nation that fall.

Along his way from Sacramento to San Diego to the Senate, Californians have come to know Pete as a man who addresses problems with intellect, not rhetoric; a man who seeks solutions through innovation, not imitation; a man of principle who wants government to be practical.

## A Compassionate Conservative

As columnist George Will wrote in 1982, Wilson is "a valuable rarity: a conservative who understands the discriminating, but vigorous use of government power for conservative purposes." Wilson labels himself a "compassionate conservative."

In this time of record budget and trade deficits, Pete has been a leading voice for fiscal restraint at home and more agressive action in the global marketplace. His record is clearly one of fiscal conservatism, paving the way to a leaner, more efficient government, rather than taking the path of least resistance, inevitably leading to new taxes. When it comes to trade, he espouses "Wilson's Golden Rule" -- "I'll let you into my market if you let me into yours."

Fiscal reform has to begin at home, Wilson believes, including in the houses of Congress. He wants to curb mailing privileges for Congressional newsletters, which cost taxpayers millions annually, and he objected to Congressional pay raises, donating his additional income to charity, for purposes ranging from AIDS to Alzheimer's.

Among his proudest accomplishments in the Senate, Wilson counts his contributions to the war on drugs, including provisions he authored to increase the military role in drug interdiction, restrict illegal trade of chemicals used to make "meth" and PCP, and make murder of a police officer in a drug-related crime punishable by death.

Even though he's hard-line on crime, Wilson also is committed to building a drug-free society through better prevention and treatment, including early drug education. He is the sponsor of legislation to expand the availability of drug and alcohol treatment for pregnant and postartum women.

## An Advocate for California

Since introducing the first California coastal protection bill in the Assembly in 1967 to forging the historic California wilderness compromise in the Senate in 1986, Wilson has forged a trail of environmental accomplishment. In his Senate service, he's won funds for new parklands and toxic waste clean-up, earned wilderness designations for California rivers, and improved pesticide inspection of imported foods.

Pete's committee assignments on the Armed Services, Agriculture and Government Affairs committees afford him an unparalleled opportunity to advocate California's interests. He also serves on the Special Committee on Aging and the Joint Economic Committee.

An advocate of peace through strength, Wilson is considered a leading Senate expert on arms control and strategic force modernization. He supports the MX missile, but opposes the unaffordable Midgetman missile; for while Wilson advocates defense spending equal to the task of keeping America secure, he also demands the money be well spent. His efforts improved management of the military's $160 billion inventory.

Agriculture is California's biggest single industry. Wilson has taken a leading role in writing legislation to promote the export of crops, while helping farmers compete against a flood of foreign imports at home. The Targeted Export Assistance (TEA) program is among the many achievements that earned Wilson the California Farm Bureau's "Man of the Year" award in 1986.

Wilson's assignment in 1989 to the Government Affairs Commitee caps his reputation as a strong advocate for state and local governments, already recognized by groups like the League of California Cities, who named him "Legislator of the Year" in 1985.

# I. Quality of Life

It is the California dream and Pete Wilson's challenge: "To make a living in a state worth living in."

In the Golden State, unparalleled scenic beauty and abundant natural resources create employment in tourism and agriculture. Here, preserving the environment and providing jobs go hand-in-hand.

Pete Wilson has built a reputation as the "pro-business legislator with the conservationist bent," from his early days in the State Assembly, when he wrote the first coastal protection plan, to his years as Mayor of San Diego, where he pioneered "managed growth" planning.

In the U.S. Senate, Wilson legislated the "California Wilderness Act," an offshore drilling ban, and the "Safe Foods Import Act," to name a few of his environmental credits.

The daily beauty of our lives is the sum not only of nature's works but also of man's; safe roads, affordable housing and clean water are essential to a liveable world.

As Mayor, Pete Wilson made San Diego "America's Finest City." As Senator, he's fought to keep California America's finest State, whether it's budging the bureaucracy to build housing for the elderly or bucking the tide to override the veto of the 1987 "Highway and Mass Transit Bill."

Finally, when it comes to the quality of each of our lives, the bottom line is economic opportunity. Pete Wilson always emphasizes: "The best social program is a job."

The American economic resurgence led by President Reagan found a willing partner in Pete Wilson. In California, farm exports are up, thanks to Wilson's "Targeted Export Act," and foreign copyright violations are down, due to his "Anti-Piracy and Market Access Act," just to name a few of his California economic initiatives.

To live securely and comfortably, in harmony with nature and each other, is the dream that brings us to California.

It has been and is Pete Wilson's challenge to help fulfill that dream for millions of Californians.

## A. Protecting the Environment

Since Pete Wilson came to the U.S. Senate, more California land has been set aside as wilderness than in any single term of any previous Senator. When Wilson took office, the debate over how many and which acres to declare federal wilderness areas had been raging for 20 years.

Within two years after taking office, Wilson ironed out a compromise bill with Sen. Alan Cranston that included not only 1.8 million acres of wilderness but also -- at Wilson's insistence -- protection for the Tuolumne River and National Scenic Area status for Mono Lake.

Wilson's arrival in Washington, D.C. also turned the tide against Administration plans to open California's coastal waters for oil exploration and production. With a vigorous new Senator opposed to reckless, random offshore drilling, the California delegation mustered a successful bipartisan effort to keep a moratorium on new lease sales throughout the 1980s.

Wilson's support for parks and rivers has helped save scenic California treasures like Portola's Sweeney Ridge and Tahoe's Hope Valley and to restore unique ecosystems like the Trinity River Basin, as well as the vital fish and wildlife habitat they provide.

***WHAT THEY'RE SAYING ABOUT PETE WILSON....***

***Continuing the Teddy Roosevelt Tradition***

> *"Environmentalism...first became a political issue when it was championed by such turn-of-the century Republican Progressives as Theodore Roosevelt and Gifford Pinchot....and environmentalists have continued to find some Republicans willing to support them. Wilson has long been one...."* -- **Martin Smith, Political Columnist, SACRAMENTO BEE** 7/25/89

### *Setting an Example for Republicans*

*"If you want an example of someone who can work for a better environment without abandoning conservative principles, look no further than Senator Pete Wilson....Pete is not embarrassed, as we should not be, to side with those who have no voice in politics -- the Blue Whale, the Pacific Seal and the Bald Eagle. We...must not be afraid to proudly follow the leadership of the Pete Wilsons of our party."* -- **Frank Fahrenkopf, Chairman, REPUBLICAN NATIONAL COMMITTEE** 1/1/88

### *Passing the Wilderness Bill*

*"Passage of the California wilderness legislation in the U.S. Senate is cause for jubilation on the part of all Californians....the California bill represents an effective compromise worked out by Alan Cranston and Pete Wilson."* -- **LOS ANGELES TIMES** 8/13/84

### *Protecting Coastal Waters*

*"We at the Sierra Club greatly appreciate the effort the Senator and his staff have given in the fight to protect our fragile coastal waters. Once again, many thanks."* -- **Robert Hattoy, SIERRA CLUB** 2/1/86

### *Keeping Wild Rivers Running Free*

*"With Sen. Pete Wilson's endorsement this week, a bill granting wild and scenic river status for the Kern River is almost assured passage in the U.S. Senate this year...."* -- **RIDGECREST DAILY INDEPENDENT** 1/23/87

### *Adding to the Parklands Inventory*

*"Wilson has earned the accolades of conservationists by stepping into the controversy over adding Sweeney Ridge to the Golden Gate NRA....Our thanks...for his efforts on behalf of the generations who will enjoy Sweeney Ridge."* -- **OAKLAND YODELER** 1984

## 1. CALIFORNIA WILDERNESS BILL

The decades-long effort to preserve California's wilderness for the enjoyment and inspiration of generations yet to come culminated in the "California Wilderness Bill" of 1984.

The bill, written by Senator Pete Wilson and Senator Alan Cranston, set aside 1.8 million acres of unique and irreplaceable wilderness areas, at the same time it freed up for development other areas that had been under a court moratorium.

At Wilson's insistence, the bill designated an 83-mile stretch of the Tuolumne River as a Wild and Scenic River. Not since 1978 had a California river been added to the wild and scenic rivers inventory.

The landmark wilderness bill, which was signed into law in 1984, also designated the Mono Lake National Scenic Area.

> *"Reconciling the need for jobs and economic growth with concern for the environment is one of the great challenges of our time....The compromise on the terms of the California wilderness bill is a fine example of constructive statesmanship on the part of Senator Pete Wilson and Senator Alan Cranston."* -- **Ontario Daily Report** 7/5/84

> *"In the gutsiest call of his tenure so far, he bucked business interests in California to back a landmark wilderness bill...."* -- **Golden State Report** 12/86

> *"The Tuolumne will now be rescued....For that, Senator Wilson deserves profound appreciation. His decision was difficult but wise, and...new generations...will remember the freshman Senator who tipped the balance in favor of a national treasure."* -- **Santa Rosa News Herald** 2/14/84

> *"Wilson's bill is a reasonable compromise. Environmental protection should be a bipartisan cause. As a Republican, Wilson is helping make it so."* -- **San Diego Tribune** 2/84

## 2. COASTLINE PROTECTION

Pete Wilson has been a consistent, effective proponent of coastal protection throughout his career in public office, as independent observers have noted:

> *"...as a state assemblyman, [Wilson] strongly backed the original legislation that later became the 1972 Coastal Initiative....as mayor of San Diego...he fought...an oil drilling plan almost as ambitious as Hodel's. And he's consistently sided with the...fight to stop Hodel's proposed lease sale."* -- **Syndicated Columnist Tom Elias** 12/87

> *"James Watt's determined effort to start off-shore drilling next year appears to have been scuttled because of a bipartisan effor...led by Senator Pete Wilson...."* -- **California Eye** 10/3/83

> *"Wilson has lent a consistent, credible voice to the bipartisan collection of Californians in Congress that has blocked the administration from expanding oil drilling off the state's coast."* -- **California Journal**

With Wilson's arrival in the Senate in 1983, the tide was turned against Administration plans to open California's coastal waters to widespread random offshore drilling.

With Wilson's vigorous support, the California delegation has maintained a moratorium on lease sales ever since.

Among his long list of achievements are:

** Wilson's 1987 amendment halted action to decertify the California Coastal Commission;

** Wilson persuaded George Bush in 1988 to indefinitely delay any action on offshore oil leasing along California's northern coast;

** Wilson amended a bill in 1989 to cap liability for oil spills at $100 million, maintaining unlimited liability on cleanup costs of oil disasters.

## 3. PARKS AND RIVERS

Early in his Senate term, Wilson convinced the Interior Department to acquire the Sweeney Ridge, a 1063 acre historical site near Pacifica, for the Golden Gate National Recreation Area (GGNRA).

In the years since, Wilson has won funding for buying more parkland in the Santa Monica Mountains, the Giant Sequoia Redwoods in the Sequoia-Kings Canyon National Park, the Martinelli ranch in the GGNRA and Tahoe's Hope Valley, to name just a few key acquisitions made with Wilson's support.

Wilson's successful bid to win protection for the Tuolumne River in the 1984 Wilderness Act won him the 1984 Golden Trout Award from Caltrout, Inc. Wilson went on to sponsor bills to declare California's Kings, Kern and Merced Rivers as Wild and Scenic.

> "*Although the Secretary [of Interior James Watt] rigidly opposes new parkland purchases this year, Wilson succeeded in adding...$15 million for land acquisitions in the Santa Monica Mountains.*"
> -- **The Los Angeles Times** 10/83

> "*Observers credit Senator Pete Wilson with decisive leadership in finally bringing the Interior Department into good faith negotiations [on purchase of Sweeney Ridge.]*"
> -- **Not Man Apart**, Friends of the Earth 4/84

> "*We also appreciate your active support [for] Upper Franklin Canyon Reservoir....Your active support...meant the difference in getting this bill passed...*" -- *Joseph T. Edmiston*, **Santa Monica Mountains Conservancy** 10/84

> "*Sen. Pete Wilson's backing of a congressional appropriation to buy West Marin Ranchland for the Golden Gate National Recreation Area is good news....Wilson is a powerful ally,*" -- **Marin Independent Journal** 8/21/86

> "*Thank you for your leadership and support in protecting the Merced and Kern Rivers....We are very grateful to you.*" -- **American Rivers** 11/4/87

## 4. FISH AND WILDLIFE

Preserving wild rivers is only half the battle for fish and wildlife habitat. Many of California's riverways and wetlands are seriously degraded and require restoration.

In 1984, Wilson was among supporters of a bill that authorized $57 million to restore the Trinity River Basin.

> "*Thank you for the tireless effort put forth to see this legislative milestone come to pass....The economy of this county...is closely linked with the fishery this bill is designed to restore.*" -- **Trinity County Board of Supervisors** Chairman Donald A. Straw 10/8/84

In 1986, Wilson sponsored legislation with Congressman Doug Bosco to authorize $41 million for restoration of fish stocks in the Klamath River.

The Upper Sacramento River is the target of a similar legislative effort, the Wilson/Bosco Upper Sacramento River Fishery Resources Restoration Act, begun in 1989.

> "*Rep. Doug Bosco and Sen. Pete Wilson are sponsoring legislation to provide $185 million for long-term improvements in the sadly depleted fisheries of the Sacramento River....an important step...in the long and difficult task of restoring the river to environmental good health.*" -- **The Sacramento Bee** 11/9/89

Wilson has also worked for legislation to help protect endangered species like the California Condor and the California Sea Otter, to study the effect of commercial gill net fishing on endangered species, and to establish a preserve for the endangered fringe-toed lizard.

> "*...this project is an excellent example of cooperation between the public and private sectors...and [it will] make an important commitment to endangered species preservation.*" -- **The Nature Conservancy** 10/17/84

Wilson's efforts have also won funds for habitat acquisition, including wetlands near Modesto, waterfowl habitat in the Sacramento Wildlife Refuge, and others.

## B. Cleaning Our Environment

What we eat, drink and breathe can poison us. Safe food and clean air and water have all been subjects of Pete Wilson's legislative efforts.

Wilson's "Safe Food Imports Act" and his "Global Ban on Dangerous Pesticides Act" are aimed at reducing the potential for toxic contamination of food. Wilson has also been instrumental in Agriculture Committee legislation updating U.S. pesticide law.

Clean air, according to the American Lung Association, would save the nation $40 to $50 billion in annual health care costs and spare as many as 120,000 lives.

As an amendment to the Clean Air Act, Wilson authored legislation to require offshore oil drilling operations to meet the same air quality standards as industrial plants onshore.

The greatest hope for cleaner air is alternative fuels, and to that end, Wilson was an original cosponsor of a bill to induce automakers to produce more "flexible fuel" cars.

Three major clean water bills bore Wilson's stamp. He spared California massive cuts in sewer grants in the "Clean Water Act." His vote to override vetoes of both that bill and the "Safe Drinking Water Act" were keys to their enactment. The Coordinated Operating Agreement, which Wilson cosponsored, will increase both water quality and availability.

***WHAT THEY'RE SAYING ABOUT PETE WILSON....***

***Working for Food Safety***

*"Senator Pete Wilson, R-Calif., unveiled a bill yesterday to outlaw U.S. exports of hazardous pesticides that have been banned or taken off the market in this country."* -- **SAN FRANCISCO CHRONICLE** 11/28/89

### *Ending Dangerous Pesticide Exports*

*"Sen. Pete Wilson has unveiled a promising two-pronged strategy. He would end U.S. chemical companies' current practice of exporting pesticides that have been banned here [and] organize a conference of major agricultural nations aimed at writing and...enforcing international pesticide rules....Wilson's initiative deserves serious attention from Congress."* -- **CONTRA COSTA TIMES** 12/4/89

### *Monitoring Imported Produce*

*"Sen. Wilson is absolutely right that tougher pesticide monitoring is required for fruits and vegetables imported into the United States...."* -- **GILROY DISPATCH** 12/5/86

### *Reducing Air Pollution*

*"Smog is smog, whether it's hovering over Los Angeles or out at sea....Legislation proposed by Senator Pete Wilson would...extend the federal Clean Air Act to include the Outer Continental Shelf [and] it would shift regulatory power over off-shore emissions to the Environmental Protection Agency ....KNX urges Congress to pass the Wilson legislation."* -- **KNX RADIO EDITORIAL** 2/12/87

### *Encouring Alternative Fuel Use*

*"Aready abuzz with ideas about using alcohol fuels to fight the state's smog problem, California received word recently that 14 U.S. senators have launched an effort to encourage automakers to increase production of methanol-fueled cars....We commend Pete Wilson...for co-sponsoring the Senate bill...."* -- **NAPA REGISTER** 8/11/87

### *Taking a Stand for Clean Water*

*"Thank you for your strong support for the Clean Water Act....Your leadership and courage in support of the veto override reaffirms our confidence."* --**LEAGUE OF CALIFORNIA CITIES** 2/25/87

## 1. TOXICS

In our food and water, in the ground beneath our feet and the skies overhead, the toxic threat pervades our lives. Pete Wilson has been a leader in the effort to diminish the toxic threat.

Wilson's 1989 "Global Ban on Dangerous Pesticides" Act would bar exporting pesticides currently banned in the U.S.

> "*Senator Pete Wilson's bill to prohibit the export of dangerous pesticides...is long overdue. It is plainly immoral to sell...insecticides regarded as too hazardous for use in this country.*" -- **San Diego Union** 12/3/89

In 1988, Wilson's leadership in the Agriculture Committee stopped a move to preempt California's authority over pesticide safety.

> "*Pete Wilson recently led a successful fight in the Agriculture Committee to prevent the feds from overriding the state's management of pesticides, which generally is more stringent than the E.P.A...*" -- **Sacramento Newsletter** 5/30/88

Wilson's "Safe Food Imports Act," which was adopted in 1988, stepped up FDA inspection of imported foods and required more consistent application of penalties.

> "*Sen. Pete Wilson's [bill to] beef up inspection of the 20 million tons of produce that come into the country every year...is getting rave reviews.*" -- **Visalia Times Delta** 12/18/86

During the consideration of the Superfund bill in 1985:

** Wilson's amendments to improve military toxic waste cleanup were adopted by the Senate;

** Wilson backed the "Bhopal Amendment" to require listing and public notice of hazardous substances.

Also in 1985, Wilson's protests reversed the Food and Drug Administration's plan to shut down its San Francisco laboratory, the same lab that detected contamination in Austrian wine, French brie, and watermelon.

## 2. AIR QUALITY

"Smog" is as much a California hallmark as Hollywood or the Golden Gate -- but smoggy skies aren't scenic, they're sickening. Smog's high levels of ozone and carbon monoxide are dangerous to human health, not to mention downright ugly.

Alternative fuels are one of the greatest hopes for reducing air pollution, and Wilson has been extremely active in their promotion.

Wilson was among the original sponsors of the "Methanol and Alternative Fuels Promotion Act" of 1987, authored by Sen. Jay Rockefeller (D-WV) to give automakers incentives to produce "flexible fuel" cars -- autos that will burn either alternative fuels or gasoline.

The Rockefeller/Wilson methanol bill swept through Congress and was signed by the President in spring of 1988.

The "Offshore Oil Pollution Reduction Act" Wilson introduced in 1987 to transfer the authority for policing emissions from offshore oil operations from the Interior Department to the Environmental Protection Agency was included in the Clean Air Act.

> "*...Wilson's legislation may mean a difference in the vital struggle to protect U.S. coastal waters and inland areas from pollution.*" -- **San Diego Tribune** 12/1/86

> "*If the move in Congress...succeeds, air quality in Southern California could actually decline...California's sizeable congressional delegation should join ranks to amend this gaping flaw in the clean air package. Sen. Pete Wilson already has pledged to lead the campaign in the Senate.*" -- **Paso Robles Press** 10/23/89

> "*...if Sen. Pete Wilson is successful....Authority to control air quality would rest solely with the Environmental Protection Agency....Wilson announced his solution at a special federal hearing in Santa Barbara Monday ....Wilson's idea was the only concrete solution presented at the hearing.*" -- **Santa Maria Times** 11/25/86

## 3. WATER QUALITY

California's legendary "water wars" have faded into the past as conservation of the state's precious supply of water has become the foremost priority.

Pete Wilson cosponsored the "Clean Water Act" of 1987 and voted to override the President's veto of the measure. Wilson pushed for inclusion of a $12 million San Francisco Bay cleanup program and a study of Santa Monica Bay pollution.

Wilson defeated an attempt to revise the sewer grant allocation formula that would have cut California's share of the $2.4 billion fund by 15 percent.

> "*Please accept our appreciation for your substantial efforts on the...Clean Water legislation. I recognize how difficult it was for you to oppose the administration...and we are most grateful.*" -- **San Mateo Mayor Florence Rhoads** 2/17/87

Other provisions of the Clean Water Act benefitted the San Diego Wastewater Reclamation Agency, the Los Angeles County Sanitation Districts, the East Bay Municipal Utility District, and Lake Merritt.

Improving water supply and water quality through intergovernmental cooperation was the key to ratification in 1986 of the "Coordinated Operating Agreement."

With Wilson's sponsorship, this federal/state pact increased the amount of water available to the south at the same time it insured the quality of water in the north.

> "*Sen. Pete Wilson, who understands California water conflicts...deserves credit for shepherding this landmark legislation through Congress.*" -- **San Diego Tribune** 10/13/86

Wilson has also been very active in the effort to control the salinity of the Colorado River. His efforts helped pass the Colorado River Salinity Control Act of 1984 to help improve water quality for Southern California users. In the years since, Wilson has successfully won continued funding for the program.

## C. Improving Our Infrastructure

*"We need not suffer change. We need to shape it."*

**Pete Wilson**

A 17-year record in state and local government -- six years in the California Assembly and eleven years as Mayor of San Diego -- earned Pete Wilson a reputation as one of America's foremost leaders in implementing innovative infrastructure solutions to the problems of managing explosive growth.

California's natural beauty and bounteous natural resources continue to attract literally millions of new residents. Ironically, the same qualities that attract people to California could be destroyed if rapid growth overwhelms the capacity of services including transportation, sewer and water, and housing.

In the Senate, Wilson has championed state and local governments. He was named "Legislator of the Year" in 1985 by the California League of Cities, the only federal official ever to win the award.

Examples abound in the pages to follow of Wilon's succesful efforts to obtain federal assistance for California, from housing to disaster assistance to mass transit -- temporary housing for residents of a fire-damaged senior citizens apartment complex in Redwood City, federal damage assistance to help rebuild the Bay Area's earthquake-racked cities, a new air traffic control tower for the San Fernando Valley.

State and local government -- and state and local taxpayers -- couldn't find a better friend than Pete Wilson.

### *WHAT THEY'RE SAYING ABOUT PETE WILSON....*

#### *"Dramatic Leadership" for Cities*

*"...[The League] commends you on your dramatic leadership [for cities] in Washington. It gives me great pleasure to inform you that the League Board of Directors voted to name you `Legislator of the Year.'"* -- **CALIFORNIA LEAGUE OF CITIES** 8/18/85

### *Improving Low-Income Housing*

*"You are to be commended for the...attention you have shown in improving the housing conditions for the City's low income tenants."* -- **Mayor Peg Gunn, Menlo Park** 6/5/84

### *Encouragement for Housing Bill*

*"As a resident of California as well as the President-Elect of NAHB, I thank you for your efforts to encourage enactment of the Housing and Community Development Act of 1987."* -- **Dale Stuard, National Association of Homebuilders** 1987

### *Helping Build Senior Citizen Housing*

*"Thank you very much for your help...gaining loan approval for funds to construct new senior housing...for the 400+ seniors on the waiting list."* -- **Ramona Senior Center** 8/1/85

### *Funding for Highways and Transit*

*"I would like to thank you for your efforts on H.R. 2, reauthorizing the federal transportation programs. In particular, your vote...has ensured continued federal funding for highway and transit programs throughout California."* -- **Mayor Tom Bradley, CITY OF LOS ANGELES** 4/14/87

### *Keeping Transportation Rolling*

*"...thanks for your leadership role....your actions...mean important transit and interstate transfer projects here...will not be unnecessarily delayed."* -- **Mayor Dianne Feinstein, CITY OF SAN FRANCISCO** 5/22/87

### *Recovering from Earthquake Disasters*

*"...we would like to express our sincere gratitude for the support you gave to the community after the earthquake of October 17....we could not have begun to recover as quickly as we were able to without your help and assistance."* -- **Mayor Thomas J. Ferrito, TOWN OF LOS GATOS** 12/11/89

## 1. HOUSING AND COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT

Pete Wilson's policies to promote affordable housing and liveable communities earned Wilson the 1985 "Legislator of the Year" by the **California League of Cities**, the only federal official ever chosen.

At the federal level, Wilson has given strong support to housing and community development legislation and helped localities win federal assistance for their efforts.

> *"Anni Chung, executive director of Self-Help for the Elderly, credited Wilson with making the Pineview senior housing project possible."* -- **Asian Week** 8/21/87

> *"Thank you for the support you gave our project...a downtown community center has been a dream for many years. Thank you very much for helping Modesto realize its dream."* -- **Mayor Peggy Mensinger**, 8/16/85

> *"Thank you for your repeated efforts on behalf of the City's program to improve living conditions in the Buena-Clinton neighborhood."* -- **Mayor Jonathan H. Cannon, Garden Grove** 12/18/85

It is, however, at the state and local level where decisions are made that determine to a large extent where Californians will live and how well, and Wilson's experience as San Diego Mayor won very high marks in that category.

Wilson's passion for "managed growth" was ignited as Mayor of San Diego, where his innovative leadership won him national recognition.

> *"Pete Wilson, San Diego's young and aggressive mayor...has attracted national attention with his efforts to manage growth and check sprawl."* -- **Planning Magazine** 1977

> *"...the City agreed to create the San Diego Housing Commission....[to] as then-mayor Pete Wilson put it, `hustle for housing'....A decade later, the Housing Commission can point to tangible accomplishments."* -- **San Diego Tribune** 12/13/89

## 2. TRANSPORTATION

Delays and detours not only dispirit Californians, but also diminish productivity. If left unmanaged, growth breeds gridlock.

In early 1987, with California on the verge of running out of federal highway funds, Senator Wilson cast the crucial vote to override the President's veto of the Highway and Mass Transit Act.

> *"...the Senator is willing to stand up for his state when needed."* -- **The Political Report** 5/1/87

The bill released billions in federal gas taxes from the Highway Trust Fund, including over $1 billion for California highways and millions more for mass transit projects like the San Diego Trolley and BART.

The bill also raised the speed limit in rural areas to 65 mph, a policy Wilson strongly supported.

Wilson's also won federal support for airport projects, like an air traffic control tower at Whiteman Air Park and upgraded radar equipment at Buchanan Field.

> *"I would like to...express my gratitude to you for your time and effort in holding the Air Safety Control hearings...the information gleaned...will be extremely beneficial...to help insure the safety of our airways."* -- **Supervisor Deane Dana, County of Los Angeles** 12/9/86

> *"Thank you for the assistance....to obtain a grant for 15 buses. I would also like to thank you for the personal effort that you have taken in communicating your support of our project to UMTA Administrator Ralph Stanley."* -- **Santa Cruz Metropolitan Transportation District** 12/12/85

> *"With your support the Appropriations Committee included report language highlighting the need for...funding for the BART Daly City turnback zone project and for new rail cars."* -- **General Manager Keith Barnard, Bay Area Rapid Transit** 10/85

## 3. WATER AND SEWER

The high costs of water and sewer systems are among the greatest fiscal concerns with which the states and localities must grapple. Federal funds for such projects are diminishing, yet Pete Wilson continues to fight for California's fair share of these funds.

Senator Wilson was an original cosponsor of the "Water Resources Act" of 1986, the first bill in more than ten years to authorize new federally-assisted water projects. The bill authorized numerous water projects crucical to California.

The largest of all the projects authorized by the bill was the Santa Ana River Main Stem Project, a $1.09 billion Corps of Engineers project to provide flood control for millions of Orange and Riverside County residents.

> "*Thank you so much for the part you played in passage of H.R. 6. This is really good news for Orange County.*" -- **Tustin Mayor Donald J. Saltarelli** 12/17/86

> "*Sen. Pete Wilson, R-Calif., also went to bat for the project before a Senate Appropriations subcomittee. Wilson asked for $20 million....*" -- **The Daily Report** 4/6/89

Sewage overflows from Mexico have threatened the water supply of border communities including San Diego and Calexico for many years. Pete Wilson has been a partner in reaching a binational solution to the problem:

> "*Thank you very much for your attention to the Tijuana sewage problem....The agreement signed recently with the Republic of Mexico is...due to your personal involvement and commitment.*" -- **San Diego County Supervisor Brian Bilbray** 10/24/89

> "*Together with Sen. Pete Wilson, Rep. Hunter takes much of the credit for the $1.2 million joint U.S.-Mexican project...[to] expand the...Mexicali sewage system.*" -- **Imperial Valley Press** 1/31/89

Wilson's efforts have also helped win federal funds for projects ranging from drainage studies in Los Angeles to reclamation operations in the Central Valley.

## 4. HARBORS

California ports are critical to the state's economy, with 18 percent of the nation's ship traffic recorded at the ports of Los Angeles and Long Beach alone. In addition to being centers of commerce, California's harbors are havens for recreation, including boating and fishing.

Among the harbor projects Wilson's championed include:

** Project 2000, to expand the Ports of L.A. and Long Beach, was among six California port and harbor improvements Wilson worked to include in the 1987 water bill. Wilson had helped the project win an interim appropriation in 1986.

"*Your effort...in obtaining a commitment from the Corps of Engineers on continued funding...is greatly appreciated*," **Executive Director Ezunial Burts, Worldport L.A.** 10/29/86

** Wilson was working to improve the breakwater at King Harbor when storms in 1986 and 1987 caused serious damage along the shore. Later, storm-damaged electrical wiring ignited a fire that destroyed the pier. Wilson helped win federal aid to rebild.

"*The words `Thank you' seem inadequate to express the City's gratitude for your help....your efforts made a significant difference....the Community will long remember your help.*" -- **City of Redondo Beach**

** Wilson's amendment in 1983 authorized a $19 million breakwater to protect San Francisco's Fisherman's Wharf, for which Mayor Dianne Feinstein presented to him an Award of Merit.

** Wilson helped win authorization for the sale of Navy land to Port Hueneme to allow for its expansion.

"*The Navy agreed -- after threats by Sen. Wilson to cut off funding for a wharf in Iceland if a deal wasn't reached.*" -- **Ventura Star Free Press** 12/11/84

## 5. DISASTERS

Whether obtaining emergency assistance to rebuild Whittier's earthquake-ravaged business district or providing temporary housing for Redwood City residents of a fire-damaged senior citizens apartment complex, Senator Wilson has quickly responded to help communities recover from natural disasters.

> *"According to Whittier City Manager Thomas G. Mauk, the grant [for earthquake relief] was approved largely because of...Sen. Pete Wilson. Mauk praised the senator...and recounted how Wilson 'didn't wait for us to call. He came here to see the damage then asked how he could help.'"* -- **SAN GABRIEL VALLEY TRIBUNE** 4/24/88

When the Loma Prieta earthquake hit in 1989, Wilson's on-the-spot assistance in coordinating federal aid proved invaluable, as a bipartisan partner in appropriating $3.5 billion in disaster aid and a leader in winning the full support of the Bush Administration for the recovery effort.

> *"Wilson was an architect of the $3.45 billion U.S. emergency relief package President Bush signed Thursday."* -- **Santa Rosa Press Democrat** 10/29/89

> *"The Traffic Authority wishes to commend you ...on behalf of the Bay Area region in securing Federal disaster relief aid...The amount of Federal aid forthcoming would not have been possible without the concerted effort of you and your colleagues."* -- **Chairperson Brian O'Toole, Santa Clara County Traffic Authority** 11/20/89

In addition to earthquakes, Wilson has helped expedite federal disaster declarations as well as overseen the federal disaster response to devastation from fires, floods, and winter storms.

In particular, Wilson has been instrumental in gaining federal cooperation for California firefighting efforts. Wilson's legislation to make available twelve Air Force helicopters was critical to firefighting efforts during the summer of 1985, and in 1987, Wilson arranged with the Air Force to transfer airdrop fire fighting equipment to the California National Guard.

## D. Promoting Prosperity

Trade supports one out of ten jobs in California. One-fifth of the state's agricultural harvest is exported, and California manufactured goods like machinery and aircraft are heavily marketed abroad.

In the future, not only the traditionally-exported goods, but also products of cutting-edge fields like robotics and biotechnology and services like insurance and engineering will yield dramatic growth in exports, providing jobs.

While Pete Wilson's dogged work to open foreign doors to California goods and services may always make today's headlines, it is making a big difference in the state's ability to compete abroad, now and in the decade ahead.

Californians are proud of our historically prominent role in the nation's defense. Pacific-theatre fighting during World War II, Korea and Vietnam built up the military presence in California that continues to this day.

Today, California is home to over 100,000 civilian Defense Department employees, and thousands more civilian employees serve the needs of the more than 200,000 active duty military personnel, their families, and a growing number of military retirees.

Furthermore, California's preeminence in the aerospace and electronics industries make it the number one recipient of defense contracts, U.S. and foreign.

The entertainment industry is not only an important employer but also a unique asset to California's economy and culture. Senator Wilson has earned tremendous support in the entertainment community for his efforts in their behalf.

***WHAT THEY'RE SAYING ABOUT PETE WILSON...***

***"Adept at Covering the State"***

> *"The Senator and his sharp staff have been adept at covering the state....He has been extremely visible on trade and defense matters, both of major concern to California."* -- **GOLDEN STATE REPORT** 1985

### *Getting Tough on Trade*

*"Wilson has generally opposed protectionist trade policies, but at the same time has criticized the Reagan administration for not working aggressively enough to get Japan and other countries to eliminate barriers to American exports."* -- **SAN DIEGO UNION** 12/5/86

### *"The Fighter Farmers Deserve"*

*"Although California's No. 1 industry is agriculture, it has been many, many years since California has had a U.S. Senator like Pete Wilson to give farmers the support they deserve....Wilson is a fighter."* -- **CALIFORNIA GRAPE GROWER** 10/20/83

### *Safeguarding America*

*"Wilson is the first California Senator in 16 years to serve on the Armed Services Committee. Not withstanding its importance to national security, the assignment also is a relatively unknown but powerful instrument of job creation for the state."* -- **CALIFORNIA VIEWPOINT** 1/28/87

### *Sinking Trade Pirates*

*"Intellectual piracy costs American businesses...as much as $20 billion a year [and] hits California's entertainment and computer industries particularly hard. And it has prompted Sen. Pete Wilson to introduced a measure that would require stiff penalties against nations winking at or aiding intellectual property theft."* -- **SAN DIEGO UNION** 5/22/86

### *Taking Care of Business*

*"U.S. Senator Pete Wilson...takes care of California's key industries. In the latest case, Wilson says he will introduce legislation to stop Canadian cablecasters from stealing signals from U.S. television stations."* -- **CALPEEK** 1/87

## 1. TRADE

California's perch on the rim of the Pacific gives the Golden State a golden opportunity to tap the burgeoning markets of Asia's industrialized nations.

"*Wilson...has made international trade issues a focus.*" -- **San Diego Union** 12/5/86

An ardent foe of protectionism, Pete Wilson nevertheless believes firmly that when foreign governments act unfairly, the U.S. must retaliate. Wilson's made many contributions to tougher U.S. trade laws, including:

** The "Targeted Export Assistance Act" of 1985 was the first program to offer farm export assistance to counter unfair trade barriers.

** The "Fair Access to Foreign Markets Act" in 1985 directed the U.S. to resolve promptly all pending agricultural trade complaints against the European Community.

"*Thank you...regarding the canned fruit case with the EEC. Knowing that you supported a strong stand...[we] were able to...eliminate...an unfair trade practice.*" -- **Ronald A. Schuler, President, California Canning Peach Assn.** 3/18/87

** Wilson's resolution urging retaliation for Japanese violations of the trade agreement on semiconductors passed unanimously in 1987, prompting action.

"*Unanimous passage of your resolution...sent a strong message that dumping...must end and the Japanese semiconductor market must open.*" -- **Semiconductor Industry Association** 3/20/87

** The "Anti-Piracy and Market Access Act" beefed up copyright, patent and trademark laws on "intellectual property" like movies, books, and computer software. It became law in 1988.

"*Wilson's bill would provide the strongest legislative remedy,*" -- **San Diego Union** 5/19/86

## 2. AGRICULTURE

With California farmers increasingly dependent on foreign markets for sales, Pete Wilson's tenure on the Agriculture Committee has been marked by his tenacious pursuit of fair treatment for U.S. farm products.

For his efforts, the **California Farm Bureau** named Wilson "Man of the Year" in 1986.

Wilson's "Targeted Export Assistance" program, known as TEA, was enacted in 1985. Since then, exports of many California crops have boomed. In the first year of the program, kiwifruit exports to Japan jumped 270 percent, pistachio exports rose 180 percent, and avocado exports increased by 257 percent.

> "*It has been a tremendously successful program in stimulating sales,*" -- **U.S. Secretary of Agriculture Richard Lyng** 3/22/88

> "*It was Sen. Wilson who went to bat for TEA.*" -- **Washington Post** 6/86

> "*Such significant export assistance should be of incalculable benefit to...sales of California wines.*" -- **The Christian Brothers** 5/6/86

The "Wilson amendment" to the 1985 immigration reform bill -- a "political coup" according to the **Golden State Report** -- assures California growers a continuing supply of legal workers to harvest crops.

> "*The Senator's legislation is humane, realistic and essential to maintaining the West's agricultural output.*" -- **Sacramento Union** 1/10/86

> "*This prospective happy ending to what has been a long and difficult legislative struggle stems from the stubborn refusal of California's Senator Pete Wilson to admit defeat.*" -- **San Francisco Chronicle** 11/12/85

Wilson's advocacy for California farmers and ranchers also includes sponsorship of the "Perishable Agricultural Commodities Act," the "Fair Access to Foreign Markets Act," and the "Wine Equity Act."

## 3. DEFENSE

In 1983, Senator Wilson became the first Californian to serve on the Armed Services Committee in twelve years. An advocate of the doctrine of peace through strength, Wilson fought to restore a tattered U.S. defense posture, while assuring California received its "fair share" of funds.

By the estimates of the California Labor Council, Wilson's first term efforts yielded California over 600,000 jobs.

Typical of the hundreds of examples of Senator Wilson's work on behalf of California are the following:

** Wilson and Mayor Dianne Feinstein waged a successful campaign to convince the Navy to name San Francisco as the homeport for the U.S.S. Missouri.

*"The Navy's decision to base the battleship Missouri in San Francisco will mean an increase in jobs and a substantial boost to the sagging ship repair industry here....Pete Wilson's vigorous espousal of San Francisco's cause was of critical importance."* -- **San Francisco Chronicle** 6/2/85

** At Wilson's insistence, the Pentagon ordered a head-on competition between the F-16 and the California-built F-20 fighter plane. The "fly-off" saved taxpayers millions of dollars when the F-16's manufacturer dropped its price to become more competitive. It also netted California aerospace companies the opportunity to develop a prototype for the advanced tactical fighter (ATF) plane.

** Wilson's leadership as Chairman of the Subcommittee on Manpower and Personnel to improve the quality of health care for the military led to the creation of CHAMPUS, a new health care system. A Sacramento-based group subsequently won a three billion dollar contract to provide outpatient services to military dependents in California and Hawaii, a contract that will provide high quality health care while saving taxpayers $300 million.

## 4. ENTERTAINMENT

The entertainment industry is not only one of California's biggest employers, but also a source of cultural pride for Californians. The impact on the nation, and the world, of the movies, television programs and sound recordings produced in California is tremendous.

Senator Wilson has earned the respect and appreciation of the entertainment community in California, primarily for his leading role in strengthening laws to protect U.S. copyrights from foreign "pirates."

Wilson's "Anti-Piracy and Market Access Act" cracked down on foreign governments sanctioning pirating. It was included in the 1988 trade bill. The bill was hailed as a tough response to increasing rip-offs of U.S. films, records, and TV programs.

Wilson has also been an active participant in entertainment industry efforts to fight unfair foreign trade barriers, as well as to promote the industry's positions domestically.

> *"He earned the support of the motion picture industry as their Senate champion....I think he did a superb job."* -- **Congressman Henry Waxman** (R-CA) 3/15/85
>
> *"I thank you, heartily, jubilantly for your steady support of our determination to open up the Korean marketplace for acces to the U.S. film and television industry."* -- *Jack Valenti, President,* **Motion Picture Association of America** 12/18/85
>
> *"U.S. Sen. Pete Wilson...spearheaded a conference committee rescue effort to restore job-seeking deductions eliminated in the Senate tax reform bill. He focused on entertainment industry talent as the principal victims of the proposed repeal."* -- **Variety** 6/24/86
>
> *"The new requirement...presents a serious problem to struggling songwriters....We appreciate all of your support."* -- **Burt Bacharach and Carole Bayer Sager** 12/87

## E. Celebrating Diversity

*"We ought not to tolerate diversity. We ought to celebrate it."* --

**Pete Wilson**

Native Americans and Spaniards, the first Californians, have been joined by waves of settlers from Europe, Asia, Africa and Mexico.

Today, new immigrants continue to come to California: we grow each year by a number roughly equal to the entire population of the State of South Dakota.

In the Senate, Wilson has worked diligently to serve California's diverse racial and ethnic population, and to see that all Californians are given the opportunity to participate fully in California's economic miracle.

In his early years, as Mayor of San Diego, Wilson's vision brought new vigor and jobs to neighborhoods thought hopelessly blighted.

When other cities were "clearing slums," Wilson's innovative leadership in economic redevelopment showed the way to reverse decline, provide jobs and at the same time preserve the unique heritage of neighborhoods.

In the Senate, Wilson continues to carry the banner for urban revitalization, protecting important fiscal tools such as tax-exempt Industrial Bond financing, winning urban redevelopment aid for many California projects, and promoting minority business development.

### *WHAT THEY'RE SAYING ABOUT PETE WILSON...*

#### *The Roots of Redevelopment*

*"Reflecting a progressive brand of Republican politics in California's predominantly Democratic structure, Pete Wilson...has required developers to pay the cost of public facilities. He has sought to limit slums and shoddy development through tax penalties...and has led an effort to redevelop the ailing center city."* -- **Planning Magazine** 1977

### *Among San Diego's "Founding Fathers"*

*"Sen. Pete Wilson, mayor of San Diego from 1971 to 1983, was the recipient of the Founding Father Award. Wilson...was instrumental in getting private developers to build Horton Plaza shopping center, housing projects and new office buildings downtown. He also spurred plans to build a new convention center."* -- **SAN DIEGO UNION** 10/22/89

### *"Great Credit" from "Grateful County"*

*"The County's UDAG application, which provides $1,000,000 to help finance the Slauson Square Shopping Center in the City of Maywood...would not have been [approved] without...your interest in the project....We are confident this project will reflect great credit on you as the Senator. This is only the second UDAG grant the County has received. It is most important to us, and we are extremely grateful for your support."* -- **Executive Director David Lund, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT COMMISION, COUNTY OF LOS ANGELES** 1/29/88

### *Working for Latino-Americans*

*"We are extremely impressed with your record...on behalf of the Latino-American community. We share your concern about the high illiteracy rate...and we applaud your efforts in seeking a solution..., your encouragement of entrepreneurial and economic development, your commitment to equal opportunity and protection under the law, and your work to establish an immigrant law that is fair to all peoples...."* -- **George Ruiz, Political Action Chairman, LATINO PEACE OFFICERS ASSOCIATION** 10/31/89

### *Supporting Civil Rights*

*"We want to express our deepest appreciation for your support of...one of the most important civil rights measures ever to come before the Congress....Again, we thank you for your leadership on this historic legislation."* -- **Chairperson Benjamin L. Hooks, LEADERSHIP CONFERENCE ON CIVIL RIGHTS** 10/4/89

## 1. ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

Diversity is the key to California's economic strength. But with diversity comes the responsibility to keep the boundaries of democracy wide enough for all to pass.

California's minority population has helped fuel the engine of economic growth, and many minority entrepreneurs have availed themselves of assistance from the Minority Business Development Agency (MBDA).

The coauthor of S. 1848, "Minority Business Development Act" of 1987, Wilson has twice earned the Minority Business Development Centers' Advocate of the Year Award from Southern California MBDCs, as well as the Western Region's Legislator of the Year Award in 1987.

> "*This 'Award of Recognition' is presented to you for your long and continued suport and your active role in expanding economic opportunities for minority business enterprise....*" **-- Minority Business Development Center, San Bernardino** 10/11/88

Depressed communities with high unemployment do exist in California. Reversing their decline is just as important in the Golden State as it is in the Rust Belt, and Pete Wilson has championed local economic redevelopment efforts.

** Wilson amended a 1984 tax bill to exempt Industrial Development Bond (IDB) projects already underway from the new law limiting the tax benefits of IDBs.

** Wilson blocked a 1986 bid to severely restrict tax increment financing, a widely used tool for urban redevelopment. As Mayor, Wilson launched downtown projects like Horton Plaza using tax increments.

** Wilson has been pivotal in obtaining Urban Development Action Grants for local development projects, like the South Gate Plaza:

> "*This project should create thousands of badly needed new jobs in this area and we are deeply appreciative of your successful efforts in our behalf.*" **South Gate Mayor John F. Sheehy** 3/31/87

## 2. EQUALITY OF OPPORTUNITY

Californians take pride in the state's diverse ethnic mix, the largest and most diverse melting pot in the nation. Pete Wilson is a fighter for economic opportunity for all.

Senator Wilson supported the "Civil Rights Restoration Act," opposed curtailment of the fifth preference immmigration category, and voted to establish a national holiday in honor of the Rev. Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr.

> "*Sen. Pete Wilson voted to override President Reagan's veto of the so-called Grove City civil rights restoration bill.*" -- **San Diego Union** 3/23/88

Wilson has pushed for jobs for disadvantaged youth, including a minimum wage differential. He's also supported a myriad of public-private partnerships for job training, such as the East Oakland Youth Development Center.

> "*A distinct air of pride in their accomplishment was on the faces of people at the East Oakland Youth Development Center on Tuesday when U.S. Sen. Pete Wilson visited the job training facility to deliver a $25,000 federal grant.*" -- **Oakland Tribune**, 1/18/84

Wilson cosponsored legislation to provide $200 million for adult literacy education focusing on adults who lack sufficient language skills to gain productive employment, with $50 million earmarked for "Workplace Literacy Partnership Grants."

Wilson won funds from the Department of Education to promote literacy, like the SER-Jobs for Progress grant approved in 1988 to expand the network of Literacy Family Learning Centers among Hispanics.

Wilson has also supported economic opportunity for those trapped in poverty, voting for the 1988 "Family Security Act" to help train and employ welfare-dependent individuals.

The Family Security Act was patterned after California's GAIN program, a workfare-based effort to reduce welfare dependency that had its roots in a San Diego demonstration project during Pete Wilson's years as Mayor.

## II. Crime and the Courts

In January of 1908, police sergeant Michael Callahan died in the line of duty, the shooting victim of a cocaine-related crime wave sweeping through Chicago.

Seventy-five years later, in January of 1983, Callahan's grandson, Pete Wilson, was sworn into the Senate, the victor of an election highlighting his dedication to law and order.

Pete Wilson's record fighting crime and drugs is befitting of the memory of his grandfather Callahan.

As a California Assemblyman, he and then-Senator George Deukmejian fought to reinstate the death penalty. As Mayor, he kept San Diego one of America's safest big cities.

As a Senator, Wilson applies his "tough on crime" philosophy to fighting the war on drugs, assisting local law enforcement, and reforming the courts through recommending "tough but fair" judges and pushing for victims' rights.

Wilson's leadership in the drug war includes moves to sanction Mexico and Panama for laxity toward drug trafficking and to enroll the military in drug interdiction.

Preventing drug use and providing access to affordable treatment are keys to reducing demand for drugs. To achieve a drug-free society, Wilson believes in providing help when sought and enforcing compliance as necessary, such as random drug testing for transportation workers.

His support of local law enforcement includes enacting a federal law to allow capital punishment in drug-related murders of peace officers and saving a program allowing local agencies to share in drug profits seized in joint anti-drug operations with federal agencies.

A review of Wilson's record on public safety would not be complete without mention of "The Wilson Judges." Described as tough and fair, they have won plaudits from the legal community as extremely well qualified.

Finally, Wilson has been a leader in the "Victims Rights" movement, serving as Southern California Chairman of the 1982 initiative and as honorary chairman of the Speedy Trial Initiative that has qualified for the 1990 ballot.

## A. Fighting Drugs

According to a Justice Department study in 1987, and subsequent updates, over 70 percent of individuals arrested for street crimes like burglary, grand larceny, and assault in Los Angeles and San Diego tested positive for drugs.

Fighting crime in California means fighting the drugs that feed crime and gang violence.

Senator Wilson has pushed policies to crack down on international drug peddlers as well as to reduce domestic demand for drugs through prevention and treatment.

The military's vast resources were finally brought to bear in the war on drugs after Congressional prodding by the Wilson/Hunter amendment, which became law in 1988.

Keeping kids off drugs from the start is the goal of innovative California programs like DARE, for which Wilson won $10 million in an amendment to the 1989 education bill.

For those already addicted to drugs, treatment is essential. When a drug-using or alcohol-abusing woman chooses to carry a child, treatment may save not only the mother's life but spare the child a lifetime of suffering.

The "crack baby" bill Wilson introduced in 1989 would help provide treatment for addicted pregnant and post-partum women and their babies. Wilson's work to help these women has pushed funding from $4.5 million to over $100 million.

***WHAT THEY'RE SAYING ABOUT PETE WILSON....***

***Lighting a Candle***

*"California's Pete Wilson put in an amendment [to] eliminate the franked junk-mailings by members of Congress and direct the saved $45 million to the drug war....Rather than curse the darkness, Congress should light a candle: $45 million would rehabilitate more than a few addicts."* -- **William Safire, N.Y. TIMES NEWS SERVICE** 9/11/89

### *Saving "Cocaine Babies"...*

*"The surprise proposal by Senator Pete Wilson would use an estimated $45 million in franking savings this year to finance treatment programs for coke-addicted women and infants."* -- **LOS ANGELES HERALD EXAMINER** 9/12/89

### *...Without Raising Taxes*

*"Democratic critics on Capitol Hill have flailed President George Bush for not raising taxes and spending more to combat drug abuse. Now, Senator Pete Wilson has given lawmakers a chance to spend more without raising taxes."* -- **UKIAH DAILY JOURNAL** 9/19/89

### *Giving Smugglers the Blues*

*"Pete Wilson has been a fighter for more drug interdiction resources for the southwest border; better use of our military assets to combat the drug smuggler; and tougher laws to keep the narcotics smuggler off our streets."* -- **SENATOR DENNIS DECONCINI** (D-AZ) 2/6/87

### *"A Soldier in the War on Drugs"*

*"Because you publicly rode to the rescue of the Border Patrol, our most beleaguered law enforcement agency; and because you became a soldier in the war to stem the flow of illegal drugs....you, Pete Wilson, have been selected as our Legislator of the Year."* -- **STAMP OUT CRIME COUNCIL OF SAN DIEGO** 12/86

### *Preventing Drug Use*

*"One more small step in the march against drug use was taken recently when legislation was introduced by California Sen. Pete Wilson...to ban the mail-order and catalog sales of drug paraphernalia....We think Sen. Wilson did a good job."* -- **OROVILLE MERCURY-REGISTER** 4/3/85

## 1. DRUG INTERDICTION

Policing U.S. borders for incoming drug shipments is a primary federal responsibility, which has required tremendous resources and changing attitudes toward foreign policy and the military.

Among Pete Wilson's numerous efforts to step up border drug interdiction efforts, he led the Congressional fight in 1988 to sanction Mexico for not doing enough to fight drug traffickers.

> "*...as its chief sponsor, Sen. Pete Wilson (R-Calif.), put it,...the United States is demanding better cooperation in narcotics eradication and interdiction efforts....Wilson cited Mexico for providing `safe havens' for drug traffickers, refusing to cooperate on narcotics-related financial information and turning down...hot pursuit of suspected drug-carrying aircraft...,*" -- **The Washington Post** 4/15/88

In May of 1988, the Senate overwhelmingly approved Wilson's amendment to the defense authorization bill stipulating that it is a mission of the military to assist local authorities in the interdiction of illegal drugs.

> "*Sen. Pete Wilson's...call to arms helped rally the U.S. Senate behind needed legislation throwing the armed forces into the war on drugs....Sen. Wilson's argument as a chief proponent of the Senate legislation is convincing.*" -- **Glendale Daily News Press** 5/23/88

Also in 1988, Wilson was named to a special task force to assist in writing a new omnibus bill anti-drug bill to increase funds for the DEA, FBI, and other federal drug-fighting agencies, as well as local law enforcement.

> "*Senator Pete Wilson should be applauded for his leadership in gearing up the federal bureaucracy for the war on drugs....Wilson has been supportive of local law enforcement's efforts to fight major drug traffickers.*" -- **Orange County Sheriff Brad Gates** 4/21/88

## 2. PREVENTION

Senator Pete Wilson has worked to provide federal funding for programs to help reduce the demand for drugs through education and treatment programs, as well as to enforce stricter rules to help achieve a drug-free society.

Wilson is the chief Senate sponsor of the "Drug War Bond Act" of 1989 sell bonds to raise money and public support for the war on drugs.

> *"The proposal sounds appealing. Prevention is the key, and bond money...,combined with effective government programs and grassroots efforts to keep communities drug-free, just might make a difference. It certainly did in World War II,"* -- **Santa Maria Times** 8/4/89

A model drug prevention program, Drug Abuse Resistance Education (DARE), was pioneered by the Los Angeles Police Department and has spread throughout the country. The Senate approved a bill by Wilson in 1989 to provide $10 million to fund more DARE programs.

Wilson's Drug Paraphernalia Act to stop the mail-order sale of pipes, "bongs," and drug devices plugged a major loophole in community efforts to prevent drug use when it was adopted in the 1986 drug bill.

> *"I am writing to express my strong support for legislation you have sponsored which would prohibit the interstate sale and shipment of drug paraphernalia....I commend you for your foresight in introducing this important legislation,"* **New York Governor Mario Cuomo** 12/10/85

Wilson also supports drug testing of national security and public safety workers. In 1988, Wilson authored a provision of the drug bill to encourage states to require random drug testing of first-time drivers license applicants.

> *"A driver's license is not a right....I want that driver in the sedan going 60 miles an hour to be...in possession of his full faculties. Anything the law can do to assure that is so is fine with me,"* **Contra Costa Times Columnist Mary Bachmann-Hartman** 12/20/88

## 3. TREATMENT

Drug treatment, while expensive, does work for many addicts. Pete Wilson believes the government does have a role in promoting accessible, affordable treatment, such as the programs offered at California's Mandela House and Phoenix Houses -- highly regarded residential facilities for treating recovering addicts and alcoholics.

Wilson believes treatment should be mandatory for women who give birth to drug or alcohol addicted or impaired children.

To this end, Wilson authored S. 1444, "The Child Abuse During Pregnancy Prevention Act of 1989," to encourage states to establish programs to meet the need for treatment of pregnant drug and alcohol addicts.

Wilson has led efforts in Congress and encouraged the Administration to multiply the amount of money available for treatment for pregnant mothers from $4.5 million to over $100 million.

> *"Regardless of how it is funded, the Wilson bill deserves to be enacted....The Wilson measure provides for mandatory treatment of mothers in rehabilitation centers rather than jails. This is a balanced approach that recognizes society's responsibility to protect vulnerable infants from the ravages of illicit narcotics."* -- **Torrance Daily Breeze** 9/15/89

> *"For Joan, the drug treatment center is a last-ditch attempt to become drug-free....She said she supports Republican Senator Pete Wilson's recent proposal for mandatory rehabilitation of pregnant drug-users and would even like the measure to include enforced drug treatment for the entire family."* -- *"What To Do With Crack Mothers"* **San Francisco Chronicle** 9/11/89

> *"Last Thursday, the Senate passed a worthy measure, proposed by Senator Pete Wilson, to transfer $45 million from the Senate's mass-mailing fund [to] drug-treatment programs to help addicted women, mothers and infants."* -- **Los Angeles Daily News** 9/10/89

## B. Cops and Courts

While state and local governments are primarily responsible for law enforcement, a federal legislator can -- and Pete Wilson does -- have a big impact on public safety.

Wilson is a dependable friend of local law enforcement. He was the champion of local police and sheriff's agencies seeking a fair share of the proceeds of drug profits seized in joint operations with federal agencies, a program that has earned millions for California law enforcement.

He authored the 1988 law to allow the death penalty in cses of murder of law enforcement officers -- federal, state and local -- in drug-related crimes.

Not only has he helped fill the law books with tough-on-crime statutes, but he's also been filling the legal bench with tough, fair judges.

Wilson has recommended nearly 20 individuals -- qualified, representative, tough and fair -- to serve on the federal bench, and his choices have been unanimously approved by the President and the Senate.

And finally, Pete Wilson has promoted victims rights. Criminals get their "day in court," but too often victims and their families must endure years in court before justice is done. Wilson was Southern California Chairman of the 1982 Victims Bill of Rights and is honorary chairman of the 1990 "Speedy Trial Initiative."

***WHAT THEY'RE SAYING ABOUT PETE WILSON...***

***Going to Bat for Local Law Enforcement***

> *"We strongly agree with you, that this is one of the most wrong-headed proposals in the law enforcement area ever passed by the House, and we are pleased to know that you will do everything possible to restore full funding."* -- **Chief Conrad Aponte, Jr., President, MONTEREY COUNTY CHIEF LAW ENFORCEMENT OFFICER'S ASSOCIATION** 10/6/87

### *Standing Up for Law Officers*

*"During your seven years in the United States Senate you have stood for...dedication to the law enforcment community and a commitment to Latino-Americans. In law enforcement, you have led the battle for better drug resources of the military. We also appreciate your efforts to keep the Federal asset forfeiture program intact...."* **-- George Ruiz, Political Action Chairman, LATINO PEACE OFFICERS ASSOCIATION** 10/31/89

### *Winning Praise for Judicial Choices*

*"Sen. Pete Wilson, quietly taking advantage of a chance to influence the federal judiciary perhaps more than any other senator, has proved to be a willing partner with President Reagan in moving the courts away from liberal activism....The underlying philosophy that Wilson looks for in recommending judges is the same thing the White House looks for: judicial restraint, not activism....Wilson's choices to date have generally won warm, bipartisan praise from the California legal community."* **-- SAN DIEGO UNION** 10/20/85

### *Earning High Marks for High Quality Judges*

*"The lawyers credited Pete Wilson, California's Republican senator, for the high quality of Reagan's appointments to the federal district courts in the state."* **-- SACRAMENTO BEE** 11/86

### *Promoting Victims Rights*

*"If passed by the voters, this new initiative will greatly enhance and streamline our criminal court system. Valuable court time and taxpayer dollars will be saved through several reforms, and all crime victims and citizens will be given a right to a speedy trial....For example, under present laws, if four men raped and robbed a woman, that victim might have to testify in four separate trials. Now she would only have to testify in one." -- Mike Spence, Columnist,* **DAILY BRUIN** 10/11/89

## 1. LOCAL LAW ENFORCEMENT

Ironically, one of the richest sources of anti-drug funds for local law enforcement comes from cash and other assets seized from drug dealers. Known as the "asset forfeiture" program, it has been in existence since 1981.

In 1986, Wilson authored legislation to allow for more assets to be used to support anti-drug efforts, increase the dollars going to local law enforcement, and step up distribution of the funds.

In 1987, when the House tried to freeze the asset forfeiture fund, Wilson, working with California law enforcement agencies, successfully mobilized a nationwide effort to restore the funds.

Congress again tampered with the program in 1988, voting to end local sharing of assets seized in so-called "adoptive cases," in which the bulk of the investigative effort is made locally, yet the forfeiture is processed under federal law.

Wilson's "Law Enforcement Cooperation Act" was adopted in 1989, preventing the ban on asset sharing in adoptive cases from going into effect.

Since its inception, in California alone, more than $60 million has been forfeited and distributed to state and local law enforcement agencies under the equitable sharing program.

> "*...our sincere thanks for your all-out, successful efforts toward restoring the funds for state and local law enforcement agencies.*" -- **Watsonville Chief of Police Ray Belgard** 10/14/87

> "*...thank you for your outstanding efforts in restoring over $120 million in asset forfeiture funds, which we seize annually from drug dealers.*" -- **Sonoma County Sheriff Dick Michaelsen** 10/16/87

In another effort, Wilson twice convinced the Federal Communications Commission to set aside part of the radio frequency band for public safety. For example, the LA County Sheriff must coordinate police, fire, and rescue activities of hundreds of municipalities and outlying counties. As new technologies require more and more band space, this set-aside will be literally "a lifesaver."

## 2. COP KILLERS

Pete Wilson emphathizes with the personal risk taken by law enforcement officers to keep our streets safe.

Michael Callahan, Pete's grandfather, came from Ireland to Chicago, where he rose to become a detective sergeant in the police force. He was gunned down in the line of duty in 1908, at the age of 30, leaving Pete's grandmother to raise Meg, Pete's mother, alone.

Among Wilson's most strongly-held beliefs is his conviction that a constitutionally-sound death penalty protects innocent lives. Wilson believes the deterrent force of capital punishment helps safeguard American citizens, especially peace officers on the frontlines against crime.

The murder of two DEA agents involved in a joint operation with the Monterey Park police in early 1988 prompted Wilson's to introduce the "Law Enforcement Officers Protection Act."

This bill established a federal death penalty for anyone convicted of drug-related murder of a federal, state or local law enforcement officer, officer of the court, or prison guard.

Wilson's bill also doubled the death benefit for survivors of officers felled in the line of duty.

The provision of Wilson's legislation covering the killing of police officers in drug-related crimes was included in a related death penalty bill adopted by the Senate in the summer of 1988.

> *"The bill...supported by California Sen. Pete Wilson, would...allow the death penalty for drug kingpins [and]...anyone who kills a law enforcement officer in an incident related to drugs. The bill would...send a loud and clear message to those who are keeping our nation in violent turmoil that we have had enough,"* **-- Pleasanton Valley Times** 6/16/88

Wilson also voted to ban cop killer bullets, an issue of extreme importance to law enforcement.

## 3. THE WILSON JUDGES

Presidents traditionally turn to Senators of their own party to recommend individuals for the federal bench. Wilson has had the opportunity to recommend numerous candidates for judicial posts, as well as for U.S. Marshals and U.S. Attorneys, every one of which has been nominated by the President and confirmed by the Senate.

Twelve judges in California's Central District, two in the Southern District, three in the Northern District and one in the Eastern District have taken seats on the bench at Wilson's recommendation.

Wilson is a firm believer in the concept of judicial restraint, and while he opposes "litmus tests" for judicial candidates, he has consistently recommended judicial candidates who reject an activist approach.

At the same time, Wilson has made a special effort to seek out qualified candidates for the bench who belong to minority groups.

> *"We applaud Wilson for the commitment toward making the federal judicial selection process more open and accessible to all well qualified members of our society."* **-- William Lew Tan, Chairman of the Board, Leadership Education for Asian Pacifics**

> *"Sen. Pete Wilson's recommendation of Superior Judge Lourdes G. Baird as U.S. Attorney in Los Angeles is an imaginative and constructive move....it suggests a serious commitment by Wilson to less partisan leadership that is more open to women...."* **-- Los Angeles Times** 12/4/89

> *"[The] new conservative majority in the Federal Courthouse in Los Angeles [has]...lived up to a reputation for toughness in sentencing, but...the legal community no longer sees them merely as tough, but some of the most experienced and qualified federal judges ever selected....most have been named by Sen. Pete Wilson [who] is given most of the credit for the highly praised judges."* **-- Los Angeles Times** 2/21/86

## 4. CRIME VICTIMS

The Speedy Trial Initiative is supported by all 58 elected D.A.s in California, every police chief and law enforcement group and a large bipartisan group of lawmakers. Pete Wilson, who served as the Southern California Chairman of the 1982 Victims' Bill of Rights, agreed to chair the group seeking to quality the initiative as a logical extension of the effort begun in 1982.

The initiative, sometimes known as the "Nightstalker Initiative" would limit the rights of criminal defendants to those recognized by the U.S. Supreme Court, thus rolling back earlier actions of the California Supreme Court under Chief Justice Rose Bird to vastly expand the rights of the accused.

> "*Senator Pete Wilson...was hailed as the initiative's angel. Two previous attempts to qualify the initiative had failed....this time, however, Wilson's support and fundraising clout would put it over the top.*" -- **Los Angeles Magazine**

> "*Speedier trials are essential.*" -- **Pleasanton Valley Times** 8/31/89

> "*Pete Wilson, now serving as a U.S. Senator, is the most prominent public figure associated with the effort. Senator Wilson says he has lent his name to the movement in order to "...change the odds in favor of the citizen and not the criminal.'*" -- **San Gabriel Valley Tribune** 6/2/89

A challenge to the initiative by California Attorney General John Van de Kamp that it would take away women's abortion rights was discarded by the state's district attorneys and an independent legislative counsel.

> "*District attorneys from throughout California yesterday declared Attorney General John Van de Kamp dead wrong in claiming a proposed crime initiative could jeopardize the state's abortion rights....the California District Attorneys Association...by unanimous vote late Monday, reaffirmed its endorsement of the crime initiative.*" -- **Los Angeles Herald Examiner** 8/2/89

## III. California's Future: Our Children

*"Let California's children be the best nourished in body and spirit, the best cared for, the best educated, and the best prepared to give America the confident leadership she will require in the new century."*

**Pete Wilson**

From prenatal care to pre-school for four-year-olds, Pete Wilson believes California's children deserve the best.

In early childhood, from cradle to kindergarten, is the time when many potentially serious developmental problems can be most successfully addressed. It is in the early years Wilson believes California must make a greater investment.

Prevention of birth defects through anti-drug and alcohol programs, early detection of mental and emotional difficulties, and integration of health and welfare services into the educational system -- Wilson has advocated all these steps and more in the creation of a comprehensive child development program for the State of California.

Wilson wants to invest in prenatal care -- a minimum of $1200 for every pregnant woman -- to save tax dollars that would otherwise be spent later on remedial services and, most importantly, to spare our children needless suffering.

Wilson is the acknowledged leader in Congress of efforts to improve drug and alcochol prevention and treatment for pregnant and post partum women and their children.

Wilson also believes the government should act to expand affordable, high quality child care. To that end, Wilson authored the Kids in Day Care Services Act, offering tax credits or refunds to parents with children in day care.

Wilson's proposal to integrate social and educational services into a Cabinet-level Department of Child Development and Services is undoubtedly his most ambitious attempt to change the lives of California's children for the better.

Choice and responsibility -- on the part of local school districts and parents alike -- lie at the basis of all Wilson's proposals. The hand that rocks the cradle, not the hand of government, guides our children best.

## A. Education

To the three "R"s, Pete Wilson adds a fourth: readiness.

For in order to learn, children must be ready -- healthy in mind and body, safe in classrooms and on playgrounds, motivated and stimulated by parents, mentors and teachers, and reassured of the rewards of learning.

It is said that schools are society in microcosm. To the halls of education, Wilson's reform proposals would bring the tools of a healthy society -- the social services to insure the physical, emotional, and developmental readiness of our children for learning.

While education is largely a state and local responsibility, Wilson, in addition to spelling out his educational reform plan for California, has been a solid supporter of California's educational needs in Congress.

He has been an advocate for immigrant education, impact aid, education for disadvantaged children, and bilingual education.

Wilson's contributions to education earned him the Special Recognition Award for Congressional service fromm the National School Boards Association in 1989.

***WHAT THEY'RE SAYING ABOUT PETE WILSON...***

***"Sweeping Reform"***

*"Sen. Pete Wilson has reached into the theoretical world of the social sciences and education...and proposed reform so sweeping that even his political opposites are stunned and elated...."* -- **SAN FRANCISCO EXAMINER** 12/10/89

***"Imaginative Solutions"***

*"Pete Wilson understands that the serious problems confronting California's schools require imaginative solutions that cut across ideological lines."* -- **SAN DIEGO UNION** 12/17/89

### *Reaching Out to Children At Risk*

*"Wilson laid out an ambitious, perhaps even a bit radical, program...including integration of social services with education for children most at risk of educational, economic and social failure."* **-- Columnist Dan Walters, L.A. DAILY NEWS** 12/19/89

### *"Refreshing, Positive" Proposals*

*"It's hard to recall the last Californian who has sounded as gubernatorial -- or as positive -- as...Pete Wilson. Wilson's proposals go beyond the doctrine of either party, which is one of the things that make them refreshing."* **-- SACRAMENTO BEE** 12/6/89

### *"Ahead of the Curve"*

*"Sen. Wilson...is ahead of the curve in spotting a critical social dilemma...[He] declared education is not only a school burden but an overriding human care problem."* **-- Herb Fredman, Columnist, SAN DIEGO TRIBUNE** 12/20/89

### *"Tireless Efforts"*

*"Thank you for your advocacy and tireless efforts on behalf of the educational needs of California's young people."* **-- Linda Lanterman, FREMONT UNION HIGH SCHOOL DISTRICT** 10/2/89

### *Restoring Vital Funds*

*"[Irvine has]...used available Emergency Immigrant Education Assistance Act funds...I wish to commend you for your efforts to restore funding to this vital program...."* **-- A. Stanley Corey, Superintendent, IRVINE UNIFIED SCHOOL DISTRICT** 11/5/86

### *Supporting Immigrant Education*

*"I wish to...express our sincere appreciation for your efforts on behalf of immigrant education,"* **-- Richard M. Firpo, ADMINISTRATOR OF STATE AND FEDERAL PROGRAMS, FRESNO** 10/22/86

## 1. INTEGRATED SERVICES

Pete Wilson's proposal for universal reform of California's educational system integrates social welfare programs currently provided by a myriad of state agencies into the school system.

Wilson is convinced that for children to learn, the home life stress causing many of their problems -- substance abuse, mental illness, physical abuse -- must be addressed. His conviction is widely shared:

> *"Wilson called for a systematic integration of social welfare services and the...school system. Wilson...was interrupted several times by applause. The new president of the California School Boards Assn. said Wilson's platform..."seems to be a dramatic proposal for addressing the needs of children."* -- **Los Angeles Times** 12/4/89

> *"Sen. Pete Wilson has served notice that he intends to be California's education governor. His common-sense educational blueprint ought to command bipartisan support."* -- **San Diego Union** 12/17/89

> *"Sen. Pete Wilson...offered thoughtful and innovative suggestions...to coordinate and integrate...social services available to children...."* -- **San Diego Tribune** 12/12/89

Wilson would establish County Child Councils and a state Cabinet-level Department of Child Development and Services to oversee and assist in carrying out these reforms.

Wilson's far-reaching plan to reform California education also embraces:

** "alternative credentialing" to help attract specialists in other fields into the classroom;

** "mentor programs" to provide adult role models;

** "merit pay" and volunteer aides for teachers;

** thorough testing of "open enrollment" as a means to provide improved services and greater parental choice.

## 2. FEDERAL AID

California has by far the largest and most diverse school-age population in the nation. Helping California schools win their "fair share" of federal funds is important to Senator Wilson.

> "*Your recognition of education as a funding priority affirms the vital role it must play in building a solution to the nation's economic problems...*" -- **H. David Fish, Legislative Program Director, San Diego City Schools** 11/23/87

Wilson is the Senate champion of "impact aid" for local school districts, winning the Special Recognition Award from the National School Boards Association in 1989 for his efforts.

Wilson's support has helped protect federal impact aid to school districts where many students' parents work or live on federal property, which includes the vast population of California military families.

> "*Quite frankly because of your leadership..., the program has withstood what could have been a major disaster....*" -- **John B. Forkenbrock, Nat. Assn. of Federally Impacted Schools** 10/25/89

> "*The 100 member school districts...join in extending to you our sincere appreciation for your support....*" -- **Steven F. Speech, California Impact Aid Association** 7/6/87

Wilson has also been a leading proponent of immigrant education and education for disadvantaged students.

> "*Your work was the determining factor in restoring the $30 million of immigration education funding...you understand the importance in educating immigrant children.*" -- **Superintendent Thomas W. Payzant** 11/4/86

> "*Thank you so much for your effort to restore...[to] California $27 million in services for disadvantaged children.*" -- **Superintendent of Schools Bill Honig, State of California** 12/16/87

## B. Caring for Our Children

Childhood specialists tell us that the early years, from birth to age three or four, are the most critical to a child's development.

From providing the best possible prenatal health care to addressing developmental disabilities at the earliest possible stages, Pete Wilson contends California can do more to improve the health and welfare of our children.

Wilson believes a comprehensive program of caring for our children must include adequate prenatal, neonatal and infant health care, as well as quality day care for preschoolers. He has proposed four-year old kindergarten for children whose parents are unable to afford private preschool.

Healthy babies are the aim of Wilson's efforts to prevent drug and alcohol abuse by pregnant women. He supports funding for prenatal and infant nutrition programs, cosponsoring the Child Nutrition Act of 1986.

Wilson has been a leader in gaining additional funding for preventing and treating pediatric AIDS. He supported the Child Abuse Amendments of 1984, including $5 million to assist in the care of severely handicapped infants.

"KIDS" the Kids in Day Care Services Act, is Wilson's bill to expand the availability of affordable, quality child care. The bill is among a number of child care proposals currently before Congress.

### WHAT THEY'RE SAYING ABOUT PETE WILSON....

***"A Good Plan"***

*"Sen. Wilson's plan is a good one....We can hardly afford to ignore this legislation. If the babies of the world could speak, we wouldn't have waited this long."* -- **SANTA PAULA CHRONICLE** 9/6/89

### *Promoting Prenatal Care*

*"His call for a $1,200-per-mother investment for adequate prenatal care could save California millions of dollars in the long run. Better to overcome learning disorders early than to spend a fortune on remedial education..."* -- **SAN DIEGO UNION** 12/17/89

### *Caring for Abandoned Babies*

*"In Congress last week, Sen. Pete Wilson (R-Calif.) won approval for an amendment to the D.C. appropriations bill that would create a task force to coordinate and improve the care of babies abandoned at hospitals by their drug-addicted mothers."* -- **THE WASHINGTON POST** 9/17/89

### *Dealing With Parental Substance Abuse*

*"The National District Attorneys Association applauds your leadership....The lack of adequate resources to respond to growing numbers of children whose safety and lives are at risk because of parental substance abuse has produced a crisis....Prosecutors support the expansion of treatment facilities and improved child abuse interventions, and we urge your continued leadership in addressing these critical needs."* -- **NATIONAL DISTRICT ATTORNEYS ASSOCIATION** 12/7/89

### *Help for Missing Children*

*"We want to take the opportunity to once again applaud your efforts on behalf of missing children...."* -- *Ann and David Collins, Co-Presidents,* **KEVIN COLLINS FOUNDATION FOR MISSING CHILDREN** 5/21/86

### *"Dedication to Improving Child Health"*

*"Your efforts...show your recognition of the health benefits and cost-effectiveness of this important program [Women, Infants, and Children nutrition program] and your dedication to improving maternal and child health."* -- **MARCH OF DIMES** 11/86

## 1. HEALTH CARE

Healthy children -- in mind, body, and spirit -- become responsible adults. Our educational system cannot do it all, however, for teachers are teachers, not psychologists or social workers or physical therapists.

Too often, by the time children reach school age, it is too late. Opportunities to discover and defuse disabling difficulties have already been lost.

That is why Pete Wilson believes child health care must begin with prenatal care, for which he has proposed a $1200 per mother investment, and include neonatal and infant care.

> *"Wilson has proposed a $1,200 prenatal-care stipend for every poor pregnant woman in the state....His proposal...is designed to catch medical, emotional and financial problems in the young before they poison their adult lives."* -- **The Washington Post** 1/2/90

His ardent support of the war on drugs is fueled by Wilson's knowledge that parental drug and alcohol abuse can harm innocent infants and drug-related neglect and physical abuse can jeopardize child safety.

> *"U.S. Sen. Pete Wilson on Monday dedicated himself to stemming the increasing number of babies born addicted to drugs. Wilson said he has proposed legislation that would make five $10 million grants available to states that create programs to prevent pregnant women from using drugs."* -- **Torrance Daily Breeze** 9/12/89

From a long-time involvement with the March of Dimes to his current campaign to provide treatment for pregnant drug and alcohol users, Wilson has stood up for combatting birth defects as among the wisest investments our society can make.

> *"He's one politician who's doing more than just kissing babies -- he's helping to assure that all babies start life healthy."* -- **March On, San Diego/Imperial Chapter of March of Dimes**

## 2. DAY CARE

As in so many areas, California is a leader in providing innovative approaches to child care, and Pete Wilson is an innovative leader for California in child care.

> *"Pete Wilson [helped] the hospital celebrate the start of construction on a...child care center. Wilson said he wanted California's children to be `the best educated, cared for, and nourished.'"* -- **SOUTH GATE PRESS** 8/10/89

Wilson is the author of the "Kids in Day Care Services Act" (KIDS) to give states the flexibility to set their own child care standards and provide federal tax credits and incentives to private business for child care.

"KIDS" would expand access to affordable, quality child care for all American families by establishing refundable tax credits worth up to $1500 per year for low income families.

> *"Sen. Pete Wilson recently introduced the `Kids in Day Care Services Act' to expand child care services through private sector initiatives and federal grants to states to improve...quality of service."* -- **Del Norte Triplicate** 4/5/89

> *"Wilson's KIDS...bill would, for the most part, leave [choice] up to the parent. The ABC bill permits the funds to go where the government determines."* -- **Santa Monica News** 5/26/89

Wilson firmly opposes federal legislation that would give up local control and parental choice, and cost Californians more to boot.

> *"California parents could wind up paying an additional $400 a year for child care if legislation...in Congress is approved, Sen. Pete Wilson recently told a Senate panel."* -- **Hanford Sentinel** 5/24/89

> *"Following a tour today of the St. Lawrence The Martyr Child Care Center, Senator Pete Wilson warned parents [a] bill now under consideration by Congress would severely restrict their choice of child care."* -- **Atascadero News** 6/7/89

## IV. The Business of Government

Administrative ability and ethical responsibility are at the core of good government. Governing well requires both efficiency and integrity.

Throughout his career, Pete Wilson has earned a reputation as a top-drawer administrator and public servant of the highest caliber.

Conducting the business of government requires the application of standards and practices that are above average and beyond reproach.

Throughout a twenty-year career, Pete Wilson has gained renown as an honest and capable public servant.

As Mayor of San Diego, Wilson kept a tight fist on government spending. Wilson won approval for a City Charter amendment limiting city spending, and during his tenure in City Hall, spending increased only 18 percent. Spending per capita actually decreased 11 percent.

As Mayor, he also authored and led adoption of one of the toughest campaign spending measures in the nation. He was widely regarded as the man who restored integrity to the scandal-tarnished reputation of San Diego city government.

Wilson has continued his conservative, conscientious ways as a U.S. Senator, and they have proven to be winning ways.

In battle after battle, Wilson has fought waste and fraud in federal government. He has won many, including his campaign to restore order to the grossly mismanaged military inventory system -- a victory that saved taxpayers millions of dollars annually.

His tenacious opposition to spending on Congressional newsletters is not only an anti-waste campaign, but also an effort to kill one of Congress' most notorious "perks."

Wilson does not send newsletters himself, nor does he accept Congressional pay raises. He has striven in every respect to earn the trust of Californians and to hold inviolate the faith they have come to place in him.

## A. Government Efficiency

Tackling waste, fraud and inefficiency in government has been a Pete Wilson hallmark.

Wilson's dogged pursuit of waste in the military budget led Sen. Barry Goldwater to name him to head a special task force on mismanagement of the military's $180 billion inventory system.

Wilson is also credited with substantially scaling back spending for the Midgetman missile, which Wilson considers too expensive for the limited deterrent benefit it offers the nation's defense.

For local governments, Wilson has been a long-time leader for efficiency. In the California Assembly, he was an ardent supporter of the "mandate" bill to put a stop to the State passing along costly new regulations to localities.

In the U.S. Senate, Wilson fights costly mandates and wins funds to help implement new laws, such as the 1985 immigration bill. Wilson added millions to the bill to help localities cover the costs of the amnesty program.

The Wilson/Nickles bill of 1985 saved local governments millions annually by effectively reversing a Supreme Court decision forcing states and cities to pay premium overtime rather than to offer compensatory time off.

Wilson's ongoing investigations of federal grants for earthquake engineering research by the National Science Foundation has revealed serious flaws in the process.

It's no wonder Wilson has repeatedly won the "Golden Bulldog Award" from the "Watchdogs of the Treasury."

***WHAT THEY'RE SAYING ABOUT PETE WILSON...***

***"Budgetary Toughness"***

*"Wilson, who endeared himself to many fiscal conservatives...as San Diego's mayor, has lost none of his budgetary toughness in the U.S. Senate."*
-- **SCRIPPS RANCH STAR NEWS** 3/6/86

### *Implementing Grace Commission Ideas*

*"Thanks to your interest -- and support -- a number of bills were introduced...to implement many of the recommendations of the Grace Commission."* -- **CITIZENS AGAINST GOVERNMENT WASTE** 10/30/86

### *"A Rose to Wilson"*

*"A rose...to Sen. Pete Wilson for showing up on the Senate floor to vote on the deficit-reduction package just hours after he had surgery to remove a ruptured appendix."* -- **ESCONDIDO TIMES ADVOCATE** 5/16/85

### *Investigating Pentagon Waste*

*"The armed forces are confronting...the loss of hundreds of millions of dollars in arms, ammunition and explosives....Congressional scrutiny began...when Senator Pete Wilson...asked the GAO to investigate."* -- **NEW YORK TIMES** 2/12/87

### *Looking for Savings*

*"A leading critic, Senator Pete Wilson, contends that a system of 1,000 of these [Midgetman] missiles would cost up to 100 billion dollars -- more than four times the price of the MX program."* -- **U.S. NEWS & WORLD REPORT** 9/23/85

### *"Heroic Efforts"*

*"Your efforts...were heroic. As Fire Chief of the City of Riverside I can say for my department alone its passage avoided the expenditure of approximately $450,000."* -- **Richard Bosted, CA FIRE CHIEFS ASSOCIATION** 12/4/85

### *Oversight Reveals Problems*

*"Scientists nationwide were stunned when the NSF chose Buffalo, not Berkeley, [for] a proposed Earthquake Engineering Research Center....thanks to inquiries by Sen. Pete Wilson..., it has been discovered that the selection process was compromised."* -- **SAN PEDRO NEWS PILOT** 12/2/86

## 1. DEFICIT REDUCTION

America continues to experience the longest sustained period of economic growth since World War II, as inflation and interest rates have been brought under control and new job formation has reached record highs. But with economic recovery has come an evil twin -- the federal debt.

Wilson takes a hard line against federal spending, voting consistently to cut costs without raising taxes.

> *"U.S. Senator Pete Wilson is a man after everyone's heart. He wants to cut federal expenses."* -- **Merced Sun Star** 6/18/86

Wilson is among the most fiscally conservative members of the Senate. His annual Congressional voting record has been consistently lauded by the National Taxpayers Union, and has repeatedly earned him the following distinctions:

** The "Golden Bulldog Award" from the Watchdogs of the Treasury, a taxpayer group;

** The "Spirit of Enterprise Award" from the U.S. Chamber of Commerce;

** The "Guardian of Small Business Award" from the National Federation of Independent Businesses

Touting unpopular budget cuts takes guts, but never more so than in Wilson's case in 1985, when he left the hospital 32 hours after an emergency appendectomy to cast the crucial vote for a landmark deficit-cutting measure.

> *"This was real budget statesmanship."* -- **San Jose Mercury News** 5/12/85

> *"Somebody in Washington finally bit the bullet."* -- **Peninsula Times Tribune** 5/13/85

> *"Wilson's midnight ride saved the package...."* -- **Santa Ana Register** 5/16/85

Wilson has repeatedly voted in favor of a constitutional amendment to require a balanced budget, and to grant the President line-item veto power for spending bills.

## 2. MILITARY INVENTORY MISMANAGEMENT

In 1985, Pete Wilson requested a General Accounting Office (GAO) report on the Navy's inventory practices, launching what has become an unprecedented individual campaign to eliminate waste and mismanagement in the military's inventory system.

Mishandling of the military's billion-dollar inventory system not only costs taxpayers tens of millions of dollars annually, but also creates the opportunity for dangerous weaponry to fall into the hands of criminals and terrorists due to lax security.

Armed Services Committee Chairman Barry Goldwater in early 1986 named a special task force headed by Wilson to launch a world-wide investigation into the problem.

Following a comprehensive analysis of the issue, Wilson drafted a bill to reform the military inventory system. "The Defense Supplies Security and Control Reform Act" adopted in 1988 requires the military to modernize facilities, tighten security, and upgrade controls over ammunition and explosives.

> *"I look forward to working with Senator Wilson on this task force. He is the right person for the job of trying to find the source of these problems....The taxpayers of this country...are very much in his debt for this initiative."* -- **Sen. Carl Levin (D-Michigan), Task Force on Military Inventory Management** 7/22/86

> *"...theft...of weapons, ammunition and explosives...is virtually out of control....We agree with California Sen. Pete Wilson, chairman of the Senate panel studying the problem, that all the armed services must institute more strict and effective control and accounting procedures...."* -- **San Mateo Times** 8/8/86

> *"Pilfering Army supplies is so common, motorcycle gangs buy...grenades for `$50 a pop.' Anti-tank weapons go for $1,000 each....it's impossible to say how much of the military's $160 billion inventory is missing, said Sen. Pete Wilson...."* -- **USA Today** 11/13/86

## 3. MIDGETMAN

Senator Wilson's was the lone voice raised in early 1985 on the cost and effectiveness of the Small Intercontinental Ballistic Missile (SICBM), better known as the Midgetman.

Wilson not only argued against the huge cost ($40-60 billion) of the small missile program, but also maintained that the strategic reasoning behind the missile was flawed.

A rail-mobile MX, Wilson asserted, would offer a more affordable, equally survivable land-based missile force at the same time it provided a greater deterrent to attack than the single-warhead Midgetman.

With letters to the President and Congressional leaders, articles in scholarly journals like "Strategic Review," Wilson's anti-Midgetman campaign got results.

> "*A leading critic, Senator Pete Wilson, contends that a system of...these [Midgetman] missiles would cost up to... four times the price of the MX program.*" -- **U.S. News and World Report** 9/23/85

> "*Sen. Pete Wilson [is] the leader of a more conservative group that has increasing doubts about the Midgetman program.*" -- **Wall Street Journal** 3/4/86

> "*Wilson argues that the huge cost of the small Midgetman...threatens to delay the new missile or prevent it from ever being built.*" -- **Issues in Science and Technology, National Academy of Sciences**

> "*Congress should be listening to Sen. Pete Wilson. Wilson's idea...could reduce the cost of the Midgetman....*" -- **San Gabriel Valley Tribune** 3/8/86

In 1987, Wilson the Senate to eliminate funds for the missile, "zeroing" the Midgetman budget. Then, the Air Force openly announced its opposition to building the missile. While the Midgetman still has its supporters, Wilson's position has won widespread support and it appears the missile will never be built.

## 4. FAIR LABOR STANDARDS ACT

The 1985 Wilson/Nickles bill saved state and local taxpayers throughout the country millions of dollars annually by mitigating the financial burden on state and local governments resulting from the Supreme Court's Garcia v. San Antonio Transit Authority decision.

Wilson initiated legislation early in 1985 to restore to states, cities, and counties the opportunity to continue to offer "compensatory time" to employees for overtime hours, rather than mandatory premium overtime pay, as ordered by the Garcia decision.

Subcommittee Chairman Don Nickles of Oklahoma and Wilson steered the bill through Congress and the Wilson/Nickles bill was signed by the President in December of 1985.

For his legislative efforts, as well as his work on behalf of California local government in general, the California League of Cities named Wilson "1985 Legislator of the Year," the first federal official to earn the distinction.

> *"Your efforts on behalf of state and local governments to ameliorate the impact of the 1938 Fair Labor Standards Act (FLSA) are greatly appreciated by the City of Los Angeles....I feel strongly that local people can identify their problems and develop workable solutions more skillfully than people in Washington who do not have the background in state and local government which you and I share,"* **-- Mayor Tom Bradley, City of Los Angeles** 1/7/86

> *"Citing your help in such areas as the FLSA exemptions,...efforts to procure reimbursement to cities for federally mandated programs,...Mayor Lionel Wilson nominated you for [Legislator of the Year] and you received unanimous support. Thank you very much for your continuing recognition of California cities' needs and for your dramatic leadership in Washington,"* **-- Don Benninghoven, Executive Director of the League of California Cities** 10/18/85

## 5. MANDATES

In the California Assembly, Pete Wilson sponsored SB 90, a bill to stop the state from passing along the costs of newly-mandated programs to local government.

As Mayor, Wilson coped with costly federal "mandates" that passed along the cost and enforcement of new federal laws to the city government.

In the Senate, Wilson, has doggedly supported the "Intergovernmental Regulatory Relief Act," which has been reintroduced three times in an attempt to require federal reimbursement of the costs of new federal mandates.

> "*We think [Wilson] is correct and the proposed bill is worthy of serious consideration.*" -- **Crescent City Triplicate** 5/17/86

Wilson amended the 1985 Senate immigration bill to require an additional $50 million annually to cover increased costs expected to accrue due to the amnesty program.

> "*We appreciate that you went out of your way on a very difficult piece of legislation.*" -- **Ron Diridon, Chairperson of the Santa Clara County Board of Supervisors** 12/19/85

In 1987, Wilson managed to forestall the Reagan Administration's move to accelerate the schedule for including local employees under Medicare.

> "*You are correct... that local governments are in no position to shoulder yet another financial burden as contemplated under mandating Medicare coverage for all state and local government programs. Your sensitivity and understanding of local government must be applauded,*" **Buena Park Mayor Rhonda J. McCune** 11/20/87

> "*...thank you for taking an active role in the discussion of mandatory Medicare coverage...we must oppose it unless and until it is fully funded through the federal budget. CSBA appreciates your dedication.*" -- **California School Boards Association** 12/2/87

## 6. EARTHQUAKE ENGINEERING

"Next, the government will put a hurricane center out in Kansas," **The Wall Street Journal** wrote of the National Science Foundation's decision to locate a new national earthquake engineering center in Buffalo, New York.

When the NSF bypassed California to award the $50 million center to Buffalo, Senator Wilson called for an investigation of the NSF decision, noting numerous problems in the NSF's decision-making process.

> "*Sen. Wilson is on the right track in trying to find out why the [NSF] wants to establish a $50 million federal earthquake research center in Buffalo....*" -- **Contra Costa Times** 9/25/86

> "*Sen. Pete Wilson and some California scientists think a federal grant for earthquake studies went to New York rather than California on very shaky grounds. After looking over their evidence, we agree.*" -- **Los Angeles Times** 10/2/86

> "*Wilson is on solid ground....Californians should join Wilson in sending protest tremors.*" -- **San Francisco Examiner** 7/12/87

> "*Wilson wants the General Accounting Office to investigate....Our government has made many colossal blunders over its two centuries of bureaucratic bungling, but few of this magnitude.*" -- **Antelope Valley Press** 10/10/86

As the Buffalo center siphoned away limited funding for earthquake research from California universities, Wilson sought more funding. When the Loma Prieta earthquake struck, Wilson redoubled his efforts to bolster federal support for earthquake engineering in California.

> "*Wilson will push for more funds for western research in light of the Bay Area disaster. Wilson noted that earthquake engineering funds at UC Berkeley had dropped..., UCLA had to stop seismic testing of bridges and bridge components and [other universities] also experienced cutbacks,*" -- **The Washington Post** 10/26/89

## B. Government Integrity

In the tradition of the great California reformer Hiram Johnson, Pete Wilson has stood on the front lines of ethics in government for over two decades.

As Mayor of San Diego, Pete Wilson drafted and won City Council passage of one of the toughest campaign reform ordinances in the nation.

Wilson's personal finances are an open book. He has upheld complete financial disclosure, going above and beyond the legal requirement by releasing annually his income tax returns. Furthermore, so as to avoid any possibility or appearance of a conflict of interest, Wilson and his wife Gayle have placed their assets in a blind trust.

Wilson has declined to accept the pay raises Congress has voted itself. Instead, he has donated tens of thousands of dollars in additional pay to California charities. In addition, Wilson has donated thousands of dollars in speaking fees to charities.

Wilson's decision not to send Congressional newsletters, which he believes to be thinly-veiled campaign mailings, has saved taxpayers millions annually.

***WHAT THEY'RE SAYING ABOUT PETE WILSON...***

***Restoring Integrity to City Hall***

*"Wilson has done an outstanding job....He restored honor and integrity to the mayor's office and to a city government that had been battered by scandal."* **-- Tom Goff, Columnist, L.A. Times** 11/15/82

***Lawmakers Should "Follow Wilson's Lead"***

*"Until other lawmakers begin to follow Wilson's lead, the crying need for institutional reform on Capitol Hill will continue."* **-- GRASS VALLEY UNION** 6/29/89

***"More Power to Wilson"***

*"Wilson's call for an amendment blocking a proposed congressional pay hike....deserves at least a few whistles and cheers from taxpayers....More power to Wilson if he can throw a monkey wrench into the pay raise process."* -- **THE VALLEY TIMES** 1/16/87

***Leading the Anti-Pay Raise Lobby***

*"Wilson...had been a ringleader among the senators who lobbied for a vote to cancel the pay raise....Wilson denounced the House's `bald-faced and hypocritical action' in casting a fake vote against the pay raise one day after the deadline to block it."* -- **SAN FRANCISCO CHRONICLE** 2/12/87

***"Wilson Deserves Bouquets"***

*"Sen. Pete Wilson and Sacramento congressmen Wally Herger and Norman Shumway deserve bouquets for...opposition to the proposed 16 percent congressional pay increase."* -- **SACRAMENTO UNION**

***Wilson "Has Set An Example"***

*"California's Sen. Pete Wilson has introduced legislation to restrict the franking privilege. And he has set an example by declining to send out mass mailings."* -- **CHICO ENTERPRISE RECORD** 7/5/89

***Fighting Millions for Mailings***

*"...the mailings, which cost approximately $125 million a year, could be in serious trouble. On Sept. 7, the Senate approved, 83-8, an amendment by Pete Wilson that would eliminate the newsletters and invest the savings in programs designed to help drug-addicted mothers....Wilson has long fought against newsletters."* -- **NATIONAL JOURNAL** 9/23/89

***"Wilson Is On the Right Track"***

*"California Sen. Pete Wilson is on the right track in taking on congressional mail practices."* -- **CONTRA COSTA TIMES** 5/1/86

## 1. CONGRESSIONAL PAY

In this time of fiscal irresponsibility and massive deficits, Pete Wilson believes Congressional pay raises are unwarranted, and he has opposed every pay raise to come before Congress.

** In 1989, he voted no on the pay raise.

** In 1987, he was among the Senate leaders of an attempt to stop a $12,000 a year pay raise.

** In 1984, he voted with the majority to repeal a proposed $2,553-a-year pay hike.

** He also voted against a pay raise in 1983.

Furthermore, in accord with his consistent voting record against Congressional pay raises, Wilson has donated his increased pay from 1987 on to charity.

Wilson's made donations to charities throughout California, including: French Foundation for Alzheimer's Disease, Mothers Against Drunk Driving, AIDS Project LA, Phoenix House, United Negro College Fund, Armenian Relief Fund, and the California Vietnam Veterans Memorial Fund.

> *"Sen. Pete Wilson voted against the pay raise....`unconscionable' was the word he used -- for Congress to vote itself more money when its primary job should be getting the deficit under control....Wilson put his money where his mouth is and has donated the raise to various charities..."* -- **Pasadena Star News** 12/30/87
>
> *"[Congres] recently started receiving the pay raises they allowed themselves earlier this year....Pete is donating his extra money to charity. Good for you, Pete. [Others] should follow Pete's lead."* -- **Tahoe Tribune** 4/17/87
>
> *"Bravo Pete Wilson! Senator Wilson, R-Calif., who vehemently opposed the congressional pay raises, is giving his $12,000 plus increase ot charity."* -- *J.S. Wiegand,* **Orange County Business Journal** 4/27/87

## 2. NEWSLETTERS

Since passage of the Gramm-Rudman-Hollings Balanced Budget Act in 1985, Wilson has been leading a campaign to ban Congressional newsletters, which cost taxpayers over $100 million annually in postage alone.

Wilson's decision not to send newsletters himself, and his legislative progress toward reforming franking rules has saved taxpayers tens of millions of dollars.

Accolades for Wilson's anti-junk mail campaign have been overwhelming:

> *"Since 1971, lawmakers have flooded us with 6.1 billion pieces of mail for which we have paid $1.1 billion....Senator Wilson has done us all a big favor by giving this continuing abuse the spotlight it deserves."* -- **Sonora Union Democrat** 9/1/9/89
>
> *"Wilson can proudly boast of not dispatching a statewide newsletter since 1985."* -- **San Pedro News Pilot** 3/13/89
>
> *"Sen. Pete Wilson, California Republican, has argued repeatedly that unsolicited mailings should be banned altogether. He has also been a fervent supporter of mailing cost disclosure."* -- **Washington Times** 11/3/89
>
> *"...Senator Pete Wilson, something of a general in the war against political postal abuse,...plans to come back again next year with another effort to stop this shameless campaign subsidy, and KNX applauds his persistence."* -- **KNX Radio Editorial** 11/25/89
>
> *"Sen. Pete Wilson...stopped sending mass mailings last year. He proposed legislation to prohibit such expenditures."* -- **Riverside Press-Enterprise** 6/5/87
>
> *"Sen. Wilson is right to try and put an end to these tax-supported political mailings."* -- **Marysville Appeal-Democrat** 5/3/86

## V. Human Resources

California is blessed with bountiful natural resources, to be certain. However, it is not the rich soil or abundant sunshine but the rich heritage and abundant talent of Californians themselves that make California "The Golden State."

If a child with AIDS is denied AZT because his parents can't afford to buy the drug, or an elderly woman is left penniless after paying her husband's nursing home bills, or a widow's children go unfed because she lacks the training to find a good job, it hurts all Californians.

The suffering or death of one Californian diminishes us all.

Pete Wilson has consistently extended a helping hand for Californians in need. He believes government and the private sector, working together, can and must satisfy the human needs of all our people.

Wilson has pushed for improved health care services, from allowing innovative preventive health care approaches by Medicare beneficiaries, to expanding availability of long-term health care insurance for Americans concerned about the high costs of nursing home care.

Wilson's support for elderly citizens includes not only advocating improved health care delivery but also protecting Social Security benefits.

Senior citizens should have the right to keep working and keep earning income without losing their Social Security benefits, Wilson believes. He's supported legislation to phase out the earnings cap imposed on working seniors.

For working women, too, Wilson has been a proponent of equal opportunity. He first endorsed the Equal Rights Amendment as Mayor of San Diego and has cosponsored the ERA every year it has been introduced in the Senate.

Wilson has been an advocate of women's rights not only in the workplace but also in the control of their own bodies. Wilson supports women's reproductive rights. He is a sponsor of the Freedom of Choice Act of 1989, and he is a long-time proponent of funding for family planning programs.

## A. Health Care

Senator Wilson has been a leader in health care issues, particularly in proposing and promoting innovative, affordable approaches to providing quality health care.

Wilson's bill, S. 38, would allow federal employees to convert their life insurance to long-term health insurance -- at no additional cost to the taxpayer. The large new market would spur competition among insurance companies to sell more policies, and in turn, to offer coverage to the general public at competitive rates.

In its Spring 1988 issue, "Who's Who in Senior Citizen Health Care Policy," the California Medical Review identified Senator Wilson as one of the "key Congressmen involved in health care," noting his long-term care legislation.

Wilson is also a leader in the war on AIDS: he called for a Presidential Commission on AIDS; he co-authored the Dole/Wilson AIDS bill; he convinced the Army to turn over a vacant San Francisco hospital for AIDS care, and he fought for funding for AZT for low-income AIDS patients.

His advocacy of health care concerns has also included promoting burn prevention and treatment, easing shortages of health care providers, lowering the incidence of adverse drug reactions, and numerous other efforts.

***WHAT THEY'RE SAYING ABOUT PETE WILSON...***

***Long-Term Care Bill Earns Attention...***

*"Wilson's bill is the only game in town -- With the House defeat of Pepper's costly long-term care bill, a budget-neutral version by Sen. Pete Wilson (R-CA) is gaining attention."* -- **The California Report** 6/27/88

***...and Appreciation***

*"I sincerely appreciate your interests in developing a beneficial and affordable long-term care policy."* -- **Congressman Fortney H. (Pete) Stark** (D-CA) 7/8/88

### "Meaningful and Humane" AIDS Policies

*"We would like to thank you....for your efforts and contribution to the first public hearings on AIDS/ARC discrimination in the nation. Your testimony will go a long way toward bringing an end to AIDS/ARC based discrimination and working toward meaningful and humane solutions to the difficult tasks ahead." -- Human Rights Commission,* **San Francisco** 3/7/86

### Coping With The Nursing Shortage

*"Thank you for your recent efforts to assist California hospitals to better cope with the current nursing shortage problem. Your active support and involvement helped convince the INS to grant a one-year blanket extension to all foreign nurses....[including] almost 1,000 in California."* **-- California Assn. of Hospitals and Health Systems** 6/7/88

### Finding Health Professionals for Rural Areas

*"Thank you for all your help in the recent designation of...Tehama County as a Health Manpower Shortage Area....the medically indigent of the county will now have continuous ready access to primary health care services."* **-- Richard Blohm, M.D.** 9/7/86 Sacramento

### Support for Trauma Care

*"Thank you for the time and effort you have expended recently on behalf of the trauma system in San Diego county [and] in helping relieve the financial problems plaguing our hospitals."* **-- David W. Cloyd, M.D., Chairman, Dept. of Trauma, Palomar Medical Center** 12/30/87

### Bolstering Burn Units

*"Your letter...weighed heavily in the Committee's decision to mandate immediate financial relief to Burn Center Hospitals."* **-- M. Marc Goldberg, CEO, Sherman Oaks Community Hospital**

## 1. LONG-TERM HEALTH CARE

At an average cost of over $22,000 a year, few Americans can afford insurance premiums for long-term health care.

In 1988, Congress balked at adopting a bill to finance long-term care at a cost of $30 billion. The 1989 Catastrophic Health Care Act (which has since been repealed) did not address long-term care coverage.

Pete Wilson has a better approach. In 1987, Wilson introduced a plan to allow federal employees to convert their life insurance equity to purchase long-term care policies.

Wilson's bill, S. 1738, would cost the taxpayers nothing and create a huge pool of potential policyholders to which insurance companies would be induced to sell. As more companies enter the market, competition would expand the availability of coverage and reduce premiums.

A hearing has been held on Wilson's legislation and support continues to build. Fifty-five of his Senate colleagues have cosponsored the bill.

> *"Sen. Pete Wilson introduced legislation last fall to provide low-cost, long-term nursing home/home health care insurance....The beauty of Wilson's plan is that it wouldn't deprive the government of income....It deserves a push." -- Peter J. Hayes,* **Sacramento Union** 1/15/88

> *"Republican U.S. Sen. Pete Wilson is proposing 'an old idea with a new twist' to expand life-insurance policies for federal workers to include coverage for nursing home costs or other long-term care." --* **UPI** 8/28/87

The lack of coverage for long-term care was one of the concerns that led Wilson to vote to repeal parts of the catastrophic care bill and the Medicare surtax in 1989. When Congress revisits the catastrophic care issue in 1990, Wilson will push for a comprehensive look at long-term care as well.

> *"Wilson's action is significant because he... now feels that Congress can do better." --* **Frank McPeak, "We Seniors," Senior Spectrum Weekly, Sacramento** 3/15/89

## 2. AIDS

Pete Wilson was the co-author, with Sen. Bob Dole, of the 1986 AIDS bill that served as the blueprint for the Administration's 1987 AIDS budget and was incorporated into the AIDS bill passed later that year in Congress.

The Dole/Wilson AIDS bill stressed education, research and counselling, with emphasis on outreach to ethnic and racial minority groups such as Hispanics and blacks.

Wilson's long involvement in AIDS issues includes:

** Wilson was the first Republican to call for a national panel on AIDS, asking President Reagan to create a Presidential Commission on AIDS.

"*...federal legislation to form a `medical war cabinet' on AIDS has been proposed by Sen. Pete Wilson...we urge passage of this badly needed federal legislation.*" -- **San Francisco Examiner**

"*Wilson's several-months battle to convince the Reagan administration it should take a tougher approach to the deadly disease by creating a National AIDS Commission is about to reach its goal,*" -- **Los Angeles Herald Examiner** 4/20/87

** It was Wilson who convinced the Army to transfer its old hospital building in San Francisco to the City to serve as a model AIDS patient care facility.

"*...a notable victory for the city and Wilson.*" -- **Sacramento Bee** 9/30/87

** Wilson supported the No on 64 forces against the Lyndon LaRouche-inspired quarantine initiative.

"*We would like to express our gratitude to you for...attending the No on 64 Dinner...[and] your...commitment to the defeat of the measure,*" -- **Board of Directors, MECLA** 10/24/86

** Wilson is an original cosponsor of legislation to help low-income patients pay for AZT, and has been a leader in the bipartisan effort to make AZT available to all, regardless of cost.

## B. The Elderly

Social Security and Medicare are the twin towers supporting the entire span of services the government makes available to the elderly. Pete Wilson regards these two programs as sacred obligations made by this country to the elderly.

Wilson has cosponsored legislation to insulate the Social Security Trust Fund from budget politics, and he voted to exempt Social Security from budget cuts mandated under the Gramm-Rudman-Hollings bill to require a balanced budget.

He's also cosponsored legislation to increase the Social Security earnings limit to allow working seniors to keep their jobs and their dignity.

Wilson has been a leader in health care for the elderly, too, working to expand health care options for Medicare beneficiaries through the use of Health Maintenance Organizations (HMOs) and other innovative approaches to cost-efficient, quality care.

### *WHAT THEY'RE SAYING ABOUT PETE WILSON...*

#### *"Good to Know Someone Gives a Darn"*

*"Thank you very much for taking the time and effort to clear up the misunderstanding with Social Security for me. It is good to know there is someone like you in the Senate who does give a darn about the `little' people and follows through with action not just empty talk. I am very impressed."*
**-- Karin I. Reynolds, Westminster** 4/22/85

#### *Caring for Alzheimer's Patients*

*"Your letter of support was invaluable in securing this grant, and on behalf of the estimated 10,000 Alzheimer's families residing in San Diego County, I wish to sincerely thank you, our partner in easing the burden while finding the cure."* --
**Alzheimer's Family Center of San Diego** 2/86

***"You Got Action"***

*"I don't know why it takes you to intervene to get my Pacemaker checks paid by Medicare, but it seems to. I hate to bother you but you got action. I feel sorry for those who don't have your help."* -- **William Rosser,** San Diego 2/7/86

***"What a Big Relief"***

*"For many months I have been trying to get my Medicare straightened out....I was ready to give up when my son said,`Mom, call Pete Wilson's office, they will help you.' I finally did....That was Jan. 17, and on the 24th I received a call informing me the error had been corrected....What a big relief to have such an efficient man...working for people who need help so desperately."* -- **Thelma D. Pearson,** Chula Vista 2/18/86

***Helping Medicare Patients***

*"On behalf of the 5,000 Medicare patients that we serve..., I would like to thank you....This, obviously, could not have been completed without your understanding and assistance."* -- **Family Health Foundation of Alviso, Inc.** 11/27/89

***Assuring Vital Services***

*"The comprehensive outpatient services provided to low income seniors at the funded clinics are vital....The waiver program helps to assure that these seniors will take a prevention approach...rather than allowing their health to deteriorate....thank you for your interest in and support of our senior population."* -- **Marilou Cristina, Director of Aging Services, Catholic Charities, Santa Clara** 12/4/89

***"Our Deep Appreciation"***

*"The Ventura County Council on Aging [extends] to Senator Pete Wilson our deep appreciation [for his] valuable active concern...for Senior problems...."* -- *Resolution of the* **Ventura County Council on Aging** 1/23/86

## 1. INCOME

Social Security helps provide financial security to our nation's elderly, and Pete Wilson has steadfastly supported this sacred obligation to America's senior population.

Since he came to the Senate in 1983 and voted for the landmark Commission-drafted plan to save the near-bankrupt system, Wilson has called for reforms to protect the system.

Wilson sponsored legislation to take the Social Security Trust Fund "off-budget," because there is always pressure to play budget politics by cutting benefits to make the deficit appear smaller or borrowing from the fund to make up for shortfalls in general revenues.

Wilson voted to exempt Social Security from Gramm-Rudman spending cuts, maintaining that Social Security is a self-supporting system funded solely through the Trust Fund and not by general revenues.

** Wilson's 1986 legislation exempted the costs of mailing Social Security checks from Gramm-Rudman limits, ensuring prompt mailing of checks.

*"The Senate has approved a bill authored by California Senator Pete Wilson to prevent any disruption in the mailing of Social Security checks...."* -- **Desert Star** 8/20/86

** Wilson introduced legislation in 1987 to expose illegitimate sales schemes for supplemental Medicare insurance, raising consumer awareness of abuses.

*"Many of the gullible elderly are particularly prone to sales pitches that prey on their vulnerability. They deserve the protection that is afforded in Senator Wilson's measure."* -- **San Francisco Chronicle** 4/8/87

** Wilson's bill to allow homeowners confined to nursing homes or hospitals to take advantage of a one-time senior citizen capital gains break became law in 1988.

** Wilson also cosponsored legislation to increase the earnings limit to allow seniors to keep their jobs.

## 2. PREVENTIVE HEALTH CARE

An ounce of prevention is worth a pound of cure.

Preventive health care spares suffering and saves money. That conviction underlies Pete Wilson's efforts to adopt preventive federal approaches to providing health care.

Wilson's successful fight to gain a four-year extension on the Medicare Waiver demonstration program in 1989 prevented the closure of outpatient care clinics for low-income elderly.

Wilson also ensured the continued provision of needed health care services to roughly 15,000 elderly residents of Los Angeles and Orange Counties by securing a legislative waiver.

> *"Thank you for your...assistance with the waiver for the Watts Health Foundation...[to] enable Watts to continue to provide quality health care....to the population of south central Los Angeles."* -- **Michael R. Pollard, Attorney** 12/1/89

> *"We were delighted to hear of your hard work and support to extend the Medicare Waiver another four years. Thank you for your commitment to the elderly of our community."* -- **Mexican American Community Services Agency, Inc., San Jose** 12/4/89

** Wilson has been the key supporter of demonstration projects to allow Medicare beneficiares to enroll in Health Maintenance Organizations (HMOs).

** When the government cut off service by five California HMOs to seniors in 1986, Wilson made sure they had access to interim coverage.

** Wilson amended a bill in 1984 to implement a demonstration program for Social Health Maintenance Organizations (SHMOs) to provide medical and other health-related benefits like meals and day care.

** Wilson's "Drug Utilization Review Act" would help pharmacists prevent dangerous drug interactions by creating a national computer network.

## C. Women's Rights

Pete Wilson has been unwavering in his support of equal rights for all, regardless of race, color -- or gender.

Wilson came out early in support of the Equal Rights Amendment, during his tenure as Mayor of San Diego, and he has cosponsored the ERA in every session of Congress since his election to the U.S. Senate.

Wilson's is among those names sure to be counted on the list of public officials in support of equal opportunity for women, be it educational or economic.

He supported the "Grove City" bill to retore civil rights to women in higher education under Title X, and he voted for landmark legislation to enforce child support laws.

For those women on the lower rungs of the economic ladder, Wilson was among the sponsors of the 1988 "Family Security Act" to help train and employ welfare-dependent women collecting Aid to Families with Dependent Children, a bill modeled on California's pioneering "workfare" program.

Wilson is also a consistent voice in favor of reproductive rights for women.

He has voted against a constitutional amendment to make abortion illegal and to cut off funding for various family planning programs.

In 1989, in the wake of the Supreme Court's "Webster" decision, Wilson among the first to sign onto a bill to restrict states from abridging a woman's right to terminate a pregnancy.

***WHAT THEY'RE SAYING ABOUT PETE WILSON....***

***Consistent Support***

*"Wilson consistently has favored abortion rights,...and opposed [the] recent decision to cut funds for family planning clinics."* -- **WASHINGTON POST** 1/2/90

### *For Reproductive Freedom*

*"We at Planned Parenthood of Santa Clara County want to express our gratitude for your staunch support of family planning. Thank you for your consistent votes for reproductive freedom last term and for your co-sponsorship of the Freedom of Choice Act....we look forward to your continued championship of family planning funding and accessibility...."* **-- Linda Williams, Executive Director, PLANNED PARENTHOOD ASSOC. OF SANTA CLARA COUNTY** 12/28/89

### *Sponsoring Pro-Choice Law*

*"Pro-choice members of Congress turned up the heat yesterday on the abortion debate, introducing a bill that would prevent states from interfering with a woman's decision to have an abortion....Sen. Pete Wilson, R-Calif...is a cosponsor of the bill."* **-- SAN FRANCISCO CHRONICLE** 11/18/89

### *Guaranteeing the Right to Choose*

*"We...wish to thank you for...sponsoring legislation to guarantee a woman's right to reproductive choice....Your decision...is welcome news."* **-- Gloria J. Potvin, Co-Chair, PLUMAS COUNTY PRO-CHOICE COALITION** 12/16/89

### *An "Extraordinarily Important Decision"*

*"Thank you for signing the brief...in Turnock v. Ragsdale. Your decision to...urge the Supreme Court not to erode a woman's right to reproductive choice nor to undermine the fundamental right to privacy is extraordinarily important."* **-- Faye Wattleton, President, PLANNED PARENTHOOD** 11/30/89

### *A "Serious Commitment" to Women*

*"Sen. Pete Wilson's recommendation of Superior Judge Lourdes G. Baird as U.S. Attorney in Los Angeles is an imaginative and constructive move....it suggests a serious commitment by Wilson to less partisan leadership that is more open to women...."* **-- LOS ANGELES TIMES** 12/4/89

## 1. EQUAL RIGHTS

Pete Wilson was an early supporter of the Equal Rights Amendment, publicly announcing his support for the ERA as Mayor of San Diego, and as a U.S. Senator he has cosponsored the ERA every year it has been introduced.

As Mayor of San Diego, Wilson created the first Commission on the Status of Women and implemented the consent decree signed in 1977 to increase the City's hiring of women.

In addition to his support of the Equal Rights Amendment, Senator Wilson has supported numerous other pivotal legislation supporting women's rights.

In 1985, Wilson was an original sponsor of a bill to overturn the "Grove City" case and restore civil rights protection to women in higher education under Title IX.

When President Reagan vetoed the "Grove City" bill -- formally known as the "Civil Rights Restoration Act" -- Wilson voted to override the veto in 1988.

In 1984 and 1988, Wilson supported landmark legislation to require states to attach salaries and wages of parents defaulting on child support payments and to withhold state income taxes to enforce court-ordered child support.

> "*Thank you for your continuing support of the Equal Rights Amendment. We have appreciated your proclamations for Women's Equality Day....On behalf of the women of San Diego, we thank you.*" -- **Sue Punjack, President, San Diego County Chapter, NOW** 2/4/82

> "*Sincerest thanks for your support of California Women Business Owners....*" -- **U.S. Small Business Administration** 8/2/84

> "*President Reagan has decided to nominate Orange County attorney Alicemarie Stotler for a federal judgeship..., She would become the fourth woman among federal judges in the district. Stotler's nomination...was recommended by Sen. Pete Wilson....*" -- **The Los Angeles Times** 4/4/84

## 2. REPRODUCTIVE RIGHTS

> *"Government does nothing wise or good if it enacts laws that force otherwise law-abiding citizens to resort to illegal and dangerous acts."*
>
> **Pete Wilson**

For over twenty years in public office, Pete Wilson has supported a woman's right to choose.

In 1967, as a member of the California State Assembly, Wilson supported the Therapeutic Abortion Act, which made abortion legal in California.

> *"...Wilson consistently supported the 'pro-choice' position on abortion as a California assemblyman, as San Diego mayor and even during his statewide campaigns..."* -- **San Diego Union** 6/29/83

In 1989, as a Senator, Wilson joined in a Supreme Court case and sponsored legislation to help protect the right to choose -- signing a legal brief in the Turnock v. Ragsdale case and introducing the "Freedom of Choice Act" in Congress.

> *"Thank you for your decision to join...in the Ragsdale case. It is a significant and vital statement that Roe v. Wade should stand."* -- **National Abortion Rights Action League** 11/8/89

> *"...our deepest thanks for your sponsorship of the Freedom of Choice Act....[to] assure states could not undermine reproductive rights of women."* -- **Planned Parenthood, Shasta-Diablo** 12/7/89

In the Senate, Wilson has also:

** voted against a constitutional amendment to criminalize abortion;

** opposed bans on the distribution of contraceptive devices to minors, and voted against cuts in funding for school-based health clinics;

** cosponsored reauthorization of Title X family planning legislation, and supported continuing aid to international family planning efforts.

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