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OA/ID Number: 13728
Folder ID Number: 13728-007

Folder Title:
Pete Wilson for Governor 9/11/90 [OA 8315] [2]

Stack:	Row:	Section:	Shelf:	Position:
G	26	20	7	2

Los Angeles, California

Pete Wilson for Governor.

Rick Davis - GOP
Susan Thompson - Dir. of PR for hotel
9/11/90

attendees:
tickets:
time: approx. 7:30
8-10 minute remarks

Advance -
Will there be
a POTUS
there? ~~rumor~~
in LA, CA

City/State: Los Angeles, CA

Event: Wilson for Governor Dinner

Date: 8/23/90

OFFICE OF PRESIDENTIAL ADVANCE

CONTACT SHEET

Name	Office	Phone Number
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Presidential Advance Fax Number		202/456-2820
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Susan Thompson	Westin Bonaventure	(213) 612-4756.

(over)

Fred Beteta	~~Helen~~ Wilson Advance Office	213/410-1990
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	PETE WILSON	

Cathy Hutchinson WH Political 202-456-6510

curity Council members), a reserve fund to finance peacekeeping operations, and the ability to send larger forces to keep hostile forces apart. Eventually, he said, international consensus might make it possible to pressure angry parties to settle their grievances and not resort to force.

Pérez de Cuéllar also wants the U.N. to play a bigger role in economic development and protection of the environment. He has appointed former Italian Prime Minister Bettino Craxi as a personal representative to investigate debt reduction, and hopes to narrow political differences between rich and poor countries at a World Conference on Environment and Debt in Brazil in 1992. He said last year that he detects "the birth of a new kind of loyalty, an Earth-patriotism, a looking at the planet and its atmosphere as an object for protection and not for aggression and pillage."

American officials say it will take more than eloquent statements and skilled diplomacy for the U.N. to fulfill even Pérez de Cuéllar's ambitions. They contend it will take managerial reorganization of a type that even Pérez de Cuéllar's admirers say is beyond him—a consolidation of duplicate subagencies (such as the three now supervising narcotics control, the dozens in economic development, and the increasing numbers for environmental affairs); the elimination of unnecessary programs (such as the $2 million decolonization program in a world now virtually without colonies); appointment of a deputy secretary general; and transfer of bureaucratic slots from economic oversight to peacekeeping.

The biggest challenge facing the U.N., though, is picking Pérez de Cuéllar's successor, and speculation is beginning in earnest about who it will be. Africans claim it is their turn to have a secretary general, and several candidates are being touted, including Senegal's president, Abdou Diouf; a former president of Nigeria, General Olusegun Obasanjo; former finance minister Bernard Chidzero of Zimbabwe; Tanzanian President Salim Salim; and Ugandan diplomat Olara Otunnu. But the Africans' lack of unity hurts, as does the fact that the continent trails the world in economic development.

Other potential candidates include Tommy Koh, Singapore's former ambassador to Washington; former Costa Rican President Oscar Arias; Finnish diplomat Martti Ahtisaari, who oversaw U.N. Namibia operations; former Norwegian Premier Gro Brundtland, who would be the U.N.'s first female secretary general; Sadruddin Aga Khan, former U.N. high commissioner for refugees; and Ali Alatas, Indonesia's foreign minister.

Pérez de Cuéllar asserts to everyone that it's time for him to quit, and there's every reason to believe he means it. He is aging, has suffered a heart attack and undergone bypass surgery, and reportedly has run down his personal fortune. He had to cut short a recent trip to Europe and Africa on doctor's orders. With a new era dawning when the U.N. might really become the world's peacemaking agency and problem-solving forum, it would seem to be time for a vigorous young person to take charge. On the other hand, if such a person cannot be agreed upon, the world body could do far worse than to make do a little longer with probably the best secretary general it's ever had. •

California exceptionalism, anointed in blood.

A WOMAN OF INDEPENDENT MEANS

By Sidney Blumenthal

Dianne Feinstein is quite calmly poised on the fault line of American politics. If she wins her race for governor of California, Republican hopes for gaining control of Congress over the next decade will be dashed and Democratic hopes for gaining the White House buoyed. After the reapportionment of the House of Representatives based on the 1990 census, the California delegation will constitute one-eighth of the Congress. If a Republican does not preside as governor in a state where the Democrats control the legislature, the GOP will play almost no role in the redistricting. At the same time, there can be no realistic plan by any presidential nominee of the Democratic Party to win the Electoral College without figuring in California. For a beaten party, a Feinstein victory will be taken as a tremor of great possibility.

For the candidate, this sweeping prospect has been achieved against a peculiar combination of odds. More than once she has ridden into the chaos of the void and come out the other side, her coiffure unruffled. She has faced nearly all manner of bedlam and mayhem: familial

insanity, divorce, illness, death, isolation, defeat, murder. More than ten years ago, she announced her retirement from politics; within hours she was kneeling on the floor of City Hall, literally covered with flowing blood, which anointed her mayor of San Francisco. "I've just had a lot of death," she told me with composure. "And I've found that it does two things. It can make you very bitter, turn you very much into yourself, or it can give you the strength to open up and be there for others. If there's one thing about politics, it's the life capsule sped up. You see much more of death, violence. You see the renewal of life. Whether you want it or not, you see it."

Feinstein gives the impression of a resolved personality. With audiences large and small, she conveys an unusual empathy, even when she has scant direct experience with what she is addressing. But she also maintains an appropriate distance. One always senses her discretion; nothing about her is out of place. Her fusing of empathy and self-control, warmth and coolness, reflects a mature equilibrium. In her heels she stands at nearly six feet tall, and in her conservative suits never appears less than dignified. When she greeted Queen Elizabeth upon Her Majesty's arrival in San Francisco, "it was hard to tell who was more regal," says a hostile politico with grudging admiration.

"Tough but caring" is her slogan, reflecting her political persona, which has unexpectedly acquired charisma. "It's a great mystery," says Sal Russo, a Republican political consultant, who has been conducting focus group research for the California GOP. Feinstein, after all, had hitherto inspired respect, not enthusiasm. "I was shocked by the intensity for Feinstein. Reagan did the same thing. People are not as ideological as political consultants or reporters. They want some leadership."

"What people don't want anymore in politics," says Feinstein, "is people who are pablum, who want to have it both ways, who don't stand up and take a position." As for her opponent, Senator Pete Wilson, the ever-positioning Republican, she says: "He is pablum. The politics he espouses are pablum."

The pablum factor, to be sure, has served him well in the past, making him the right dull man at the right time. Feinstein is banking on the moment now calling for the right woman. In the past, she had been frequently out of political sync, the moment out of her grasp. But now she is riding a slipstream that seems naturally to carry her along.

Time and again, Feinstein has faced mortality itself and had no choice but to start over. Her surmounting of fatal caprice, at least as much as her position in favor of, say, the Big Green environmental initiative, has had a profound appeal to women especially. Her personal saga is her greatest political asset, transcending her position on this or that issue. For Feinstein, the personal is the political. But her story has drawn a shock of recognition that translates into charisma partly because she has suddenly fit the movements of larger political forces.

Dianne Feinstein's life is more vivid than her restrained image. She was born fifty-six years ago in San Francisco to a prominent surgeon and professor, Leon Goldman, and a Catholic ex-fashion model and nurse, Betty. To the world beyond the front door, all in the Goldman family appeared to be going very well indeed. But Betty Goldman suffered from undiagnosed brain damage, masked by alcoholism, that manifested itself in unpredictable and violent behavior. Dianne and her two sisters were often beaten and threatened. She recalls several of her mother's suicide attempts, and her father, the physician, frantically trying to wake the comatose woman, making her vomit up sleeping pills. If Dianne Feinstein appears controlled, polished, even stiff, it may be because she was raised between the poles of decorum and derangement.

Her early introduction to politics came through her Uncle Morris, who took her on happy outings to City Hall, as if to a sporting event, to observe "the Board of Stupidvisors," as he put it. After graduating from Stanford, where she won the race for student body vice president, the coed's traditional top slot, she married a young lawyer and soon had a child. But the marriage quickly and bitterly failed, and at the age of twenty-four she was left alone with her nine-month-old daughter, living off alimony, without a profession.

Her interest, as it happened, was in criminal justice. She had spent a year studying the state system on a foundation fellowship after graduation. Now she wrote Governor Pat Brown, an acquaintance of her father's, inquiring about employment. She was offered a position on the Women's Board to Terms and Paroles. Over five years, she spent much of her time in the state's jails, passing judgment on more than 5,000 prisoners. She was acknowledged as an expert on criminal justice and appointed to several commissions. She also opposed capital punishment.

Dianne remarried, this time to Bertram Feinstein, nineteen years older and, in a startling asymmetry with her brain-damaged mother, a brain surgeon. In 1969 she won a seat on the Board of Supervisors, and because she was the top vote-getter became its president.

Twice she ran for mayor and was defeated. Her opponents taunted her as a rich bitch, "a Pacific Heights matron," out of touch with blue-collar whites and minorities alike, a cultural outcast in the countercultural capital. In San Francisco the dream of the Diggers' utopia had turned rancid; it was the age of Altamont, the Black Panther Party, and Patty "Tanya" Hearst: "It's just a shot away . . ."

Even in San Francisco, where nobody anybody knew voted for Richard Nixon in his landslide re-election, there was a resentful reaction of a Silent Majority. In 1975 George Moscone, the liberal, barely held off a conservative challenger for mayor; in office Moscone assiduously courted all the constituency groups, even to the extent of appointing Jim Jones, the cultish leader of the People's Temple, chairman of the city's housing commission.

Feinstein, for her part, was distracted from politics by private ordeals. Her father died of cancer, and her beloved husband contracted the disease as well; his death was a long and painful one. In the end, she was alone again, emotionally drained, seemingly with no will to carry on in public life.

Quietly, she told a few reporters she was quitting politics. Later that same day, November 27, 1978, she looked up from her desk to see a distraught former supervisor, Dan White, racing past her office with a pistol. Within seconds she heard a shot. She ran into the office of supervisor Harvey Milk, the leading gay politician in the city, and found him crumpled on the floor. She lifted his hand, trying to feel his pulse, and her finger slipped into a gaping bullet hole. Both Milk and Moscone, who had been shot minutes earlier, were dead. By the law of succession, Dianne Feinstein was mayor.

Her experience now began to serve her. While others fell apart, she was serene. "She was poised. She was eloquent. She was restrained. And she was reassuring and strong," editorialized *The San Francisco Chronicle*. She won re-election a year later.

And she remarried. Her husband, Richard Blum, a highly successful entrepreneur and economic adviser to the city, led a Pacific Rim lifestyle that extended beyond his far-flung investments. He was a long-distance runner, had scaled Mount Everest, befriended Sir Edmund Hillary and the Dalai Lama, and was made an honorary consul of Nepal. Blum would bankroll her future political career.

Though Mayor Feinstein prided herself on being at home on the streets of San Francisco, making herself very visible, her unfriendly critics labeled her "Snow White" and "Goody Two-Shoes." Soon after she took office she banished blue jeans and T-shirts from the City Hall work force. With her manners and wealth, she was not exactly the saloon queen of the Tenderloin, the majorette of Castro Street, the toast of the Barbary Coast. It was said that she didn't care who you went to bed with so long as you were in bed by eleven. She vetoed a resolution that would have granted full benefits to the live-ins of gay city employees, while she desperately attempted to close the bathhouses at the beginning of the AIDS epidemic. She also satisfied neither developers nor neighborhood activists by forging a compromise over downtown construction. Then a loony sectlet called the White Panthers managed to collect enough signatures to force a recall election. She took her victory by more than 80 percent as a personal vindication. For San Francisco, she had become a necessity: the straight man to play against, the moderating influence to make it all work, the stately symbol to lend the city legitimacy in the eyes of a country where "San Francisco Democrat" was about to become a Republican epithet loaded with sly innuendo.

In 1984, just before the Democratic convention rolled into town, Walter Mondale interviewed her at length about the vice presidency. He was impressed. His aides carefully checked her background and finances, finding her spotless. But, according to a former Mondale adviser, she carried too many inherent liabilities as a divorced Jewish woman. The candidate passed over her and, in a rush, selected Geraldine Ferraro. History seemed to have sidestepped Feinstein.

When she emerged last year as a candidate for governor, she appeared to have already been eclipsed. In a fit of pique, her longtime political consultant in effect fired her as a candidate, announcing his resignation from the campaign by fax to the press before he informed her. He claimed she lacked a "fire in the belly." She was widely dismissed as lazy, headstrong, and aimless. Then she had a hysterectomy. "I had a fire in the belly," said Feinstein, "and had it removed."

She was far down in the polls and little-known in Southern California. Her opponent was Attorney General John Van De Kamp, a decent and dull man, correct on every liberal issue, endorsed by virtually the entire political establishment in Los Angeles, and firing no one's imagination. The question on which they most sharply divided was capital punishment.

She had reversed her position, coming to believe it was somehow a deterrent, regardless of the overwhelming scholarly evidence to the contrary. Her conviction was apparently rooted in a visceral response to viewing the consequences of gory murders as mayor—she mentions "brain matter all over" a mom and pop store and a five-year-old machine-gunned on his front lawn. But her "toughness" was underscored by her presence at least as much as her revised position. In the television spot that advertised her death penalty stance, she appeared on grainy film announcing the assassination of Moscone. It was war footage, and she was battle-tested.

Van De Kamp countered by asserting his belief against capital punishment while saying he might carry out executions anyway. He was caught between a rock and a soft place. Thus, the gender roles in the primary were reversed. She dominated as the strong and masterful one. In the final tally she won by more than ten points.

She was now thrust in the race against Pete Wilson, another clash of bright primary colors and shades of beige. But the contest between her story and Wilson's lack of one is not merely the unfolding of their personalities.

In the gap between the California of dreams and the California of fact lies the strobe-like history of California politics. Cruel illusion is the greatest factor in these politics. The last thing Californians want is low-key reality; the California dream is to keep dreaming. Just around the corner from Disneyland, however, is the day of the locust—in fact, the Richard M. Nixon Library and Birthplace. California is in a constant state of flux, relentlessly growing bigger, its inherent instability unsettling any momentary balance. There is also a menace amid the palms, a Chinatown going down, unseen actors plotting to gain control of paradise.

Ever since 1910, when the Progressives dynamited

the smoke-filled room, whoever could lay claim to the franchise of California exceptionalism has had an electric connection to a mythic force that can be turned into political power. The state's important modern governors all rose on that claim: Earl Warren and Pat Brown, Ronald Reagan and Jerry Brown.

By contrast, the two leading figures of California politics in the 1980s—Governor George Deukmejian and Senator Pete Wilson—have been caretakers of the Republican advantage they had ridden into office. The Reagan years in Washington were an interregnum in California. During this period, Deukmejian presided in Sacramento as an ideological conservative who could never approach Reagan in his talent for dramatization.

Wilson's story has been told before. But it is necessarily not about him, because the tale of the Protestant ethic is so generic. It is the Nixon story without all the weird edges and paranoid subtext. Wilson, by all testimony, always wanted to be governor because it was a position he wanted to have. He came from a middle-class background, went to Yale and Boalt Hall, won a seat in the state Assembly, and was elected mayor of prospering San Diego. In 1976 he backed Gerald Ford over Ronald Reagan for the GOP presidential nomination. Two years later Wilson lost the Republican primary for governor. When he wanted to run again in 1982, he was persuaded by the Republican powers that be to run against a weakened Jerry Brown for the Senate. In the Senate, Wilson has been a cipher. He ran an empty re-election campaign against a lame candidate, Lieutenant Governor Leo McCarthy. Wilson's inoffensiveness has been the heart of his appeal.

Wilson was a Bush-type Republican before there was a Bush presidency, a movable Republican. He has a suburban strategy, trying to win over social liberals without significantly alienating the GOP base. Wilson has also edged further away from the conservative line on abortion and environmentalism than Bush. Simply by getting the Republican vote, Wilson may run a tight race. Democratic Party identification in California has dropped from 57 percent at the beginning of the 1980s to 49 percent today, while the Republican partisan attachment has risen from 32 to 40 percent.

Wilson's strategy is to hold his party, moderate his image to draw independents, and tarnish Feinstein's. Going negative is as essential to him as going positive. According to Otto Bos, his campaign director, Wilson will attack Feinstein for her "flip-flop" on the death penalty; for her "taxing and spending" record as the mayor of San Francisco; for the undisclosed investors in her husband's enterprises; for her "extreme" statement in favor of proportionate hiring goals for minorities and women; for her association with Willie Brown, the elegantly attired black Assembly Speaker who has been crucial in her political education. To produce his negative ads, Wilson has retained Larry McCarthy, *auteur* of the infamous Willie Horton spot. Feinstein says, "It will be a Republican campaign: nasty, demeaning, humiliating." Whether negative or positive, Wilson's campaign is all tactics.

The message of Feinstein's campaign is cohering into a classic restatement of California exceptionalism. It is framed by the growing feeling in the state that things are slipping out of control. She sees a fissure in the earth opening up, separating the 1990s from the past. "California," she says, "has grown twice as fast as America. It's due to grow another one-third in size in the next ten to fifteen years. Beginning with Reagan, the philosophy has been 'get government off the backs of people.' Then, with Jerry Brown, it was 'small is beautiful.' With Deukmejian, it was that the economy would take care of all things. The only thing that administration has concentrated on has been prison growth. So the educational system has gone down, the environmental cleanup has languished. . . . It's laissez-faire ideology, Republican ideology. . . . People are now beginning to see the failures. They see it in the lack of attention to the state's infrastructure to accommodate growth, whether that be freeways or transportation systems or schools. There is concern over drinking water, drought, medfly—and no policy. . . . The suburbs are where families get the worst air quality, the worst in America. You grow up down there you have 20 percent less air capacity. . . . People now want a more activist government, an advocacy government."

In the Feinstein campaign research, Wilson appears as too politically motivated. Four focus groups in heavily Republican Orange County had difficulty assigning a rationale to him besides ambition.

And he has another problem. He is the largest recipient of S&L campaign funds of any politician in the country. The fabled Charles Keating of the Lincoln S&L gave him $16,000, which he returned when the press exposed it. The S&L issue plays against a California backdrop. Deukmejian's chief fund-raiser, Karl Samuelian, happens to be Keating's lawyer. And, at his suggestion, Deukmejian appointed two of Samuelian's partners as the top regulators of the state S&L commission, which failed to deal with the massive, still spreading, scandals. Wilson may bear the burden of the GOP incumbency. "The S&L debacle," says Feinstein, "is a case in point of Republican philosophy." The California dream is not being undermined by impersonal forces, in her account, but by deliberate Republican policies. Connect the dots.

Pete Wilson has never before had a difficult opponent. Dianne Feinstein has never faced a situation that was easy. She has overcome all sorts of disorders, political and personal, to confront the disorder in California she charges has been fostered by a long period of Republican rule. The Democrats, however, have been a party on a gradual slide. And yet California is a place where even a party can renew itself. By redefining California exceptionalism, she may rearrange the coordinates of the state's politics. She has emerged in a wrinkle of time in which, despite a thousand variables, her victory may largely depend on her own efforts. •

Wilson

Bill Livingston - [redacted]
Crime, San Diego (619) 260-1990

Ask Ed to introduce me to Fred Nelson, rm. 115
re: Souter's view on quotas - civil rights bill

Crime Bill - Marianne McGettigan x2449
out of jud comm. House side
go to rules committee
- will call with lines we can use (from DOJ & Counsel)

Wilson's overview on crime
DiFi weak

1980 violent crime ↓ in San Fran
Reagan & Deuk tough on crime
& goes to cities

Federal level tough on crime
She - indeterminate sentencing
~~She~~ - labor in prisons (will not say)
1986 - Δ mind on death penalty

POTUS - tough on crime laws
Wilson is the one who can carry on in CA.

Blame dems - blocked reforms (death)

Wilson matches demands to a tee!

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

August 27, 1990

MEMORANDUM

TO: **CHRISS WINSTON**
RELEVANT SPEECHWRITERS
RELEVANT RESEARCHERS

FROM: **CAROL BLYMIRE** CMB

SUBJECT: PRE-ADVANCE

Florida

This will be a three-tiered event:

- President meets and greets Governor and Mrs. Martinez at the Governor's Mansion, Tallahassee. This will be closed press with no remarks. Depart for Governor's Club.

- President arrives Governor's Club for a Florida GOP photo op. This will take approximately 20-30 minutes with no remarks. President departs for Tom Brown Park.

- President arrives Tom Brown Park for a fundraiser for the Grant Campaign. There will be a VIP photo-op, followed by the President's remarks (8-10 minutes). This will take place at a barbecue site there. There will be approximately 1500-2000 attendees. The Tom Brown Park is a city park in Tallahassee.

Other info:

-- Teleprompter suggestion... NO!
-- Congressman Grant's wife's name is Janet.
-- As far as we know this is the only fundraiser the President is doing for a Congressman.
-- Your Political Affairs contact is Sally Salmon x6573.

Kansas, Kansas Expo Center, Topeka

This will be a two-tiered event:

- President arrives Kansas Expo Center for photo-op.
- Luncheon remarks for Hayden for Governor. Remarks should be 8-10 minutes in length. Ticket prices are $500 per person and $4000 per table. They are planning on at least 1,000 attendees.

Other info:

-- John Pinegar, Campaign Manager (913)234-6453
-- Kathy Peterson, Fundraising Coordinator (913)234-6453
-- Political Affairs Contact is Valerie Musgrove x6573
-- Teleprompter suggestion... YES!

Colorado, Denver Convention Center

This will be a two -tiered event:

- Photo-op
- Colorado GOP luncheon, brief remarks, 5-7 minutes. Ticket prices are $250 per person, or table prices range from $2,500 to $25,000. He will speak at approximately 12:25pm.

Other info:

-- Prompter suggestion... YES!
-- Political Affairs contact- Valerie Musgrove x6573
-- Convention Center contact- David Clough (303) 640-8026
-- Kristin French, Colorado GOP Communications (303) 893-1776
-- Rhonda Bentz, Hank Brown for Senate (303) 756-7690

San Francisco, The Fairmont Hotel

This will be a two-tiered event:

- Photo-op with VIPs
- Luncheon, remarks to be 5-7 minutes in length, ticket price is $10,000/table. They are expecting at least 1,000 attendees with 15 at the head table. POTUS will speak at approximately 12:15pm.

Other info:

-- The Fairmont Hotel is the hotel after which the television show, Arthur Hailey's "Hotel" is modeled. It's the hotel they show during the opening credits.
-- Senator Wilson will speak before the President.
-- This will be taking place in the Grand Ballroom.
-- Herman Wiener, Fairmont Hotel, General Manager, (415)772-5159
-- Marty Wilson, Wilson Campaign, (916)446-5140
-- Ken Deutsch, Catering Manager, (415)772-5186
-- Political Affairs contact, Cathy Hutchinson x6510
-- Teleprompter suggestion... YES!

Los Angeles, Westin Bonaventure

This will be a two-tiered event:

- Photo-op, San Diego Room, 20 minutes.

- Fundraising Dinner for Pete Wilson for Governor. POTUS will speak at approximately 7:30pm for 8-10 minutes. They have not sent out tickets yet, and do not have an expected number of attendees, although my guess is 1,500.

Other info:

-- Political Affairs Contact, Cathy Hutchinson x6510
-- Campaign Contact, Joyce Valdez, Dinner Chrmn. (213)624-1934
-- Teleprompter suggestion, YES!

Pete WILSON
GOVERNOR

READ MY RECORD:

TOUGH LAW ENFORCEMENT FOR A SAFER CALIFORNIA

REMARKS BY U.S. SENATOR PETE WILSON
BEFORE THE
CALIFORNIA SHERIFF'S ASSOCIATION

JUNE 11, 1990
SANTA ROSA, CALIFORNIA

revised

THANK YOU FOR THAT KIND INTRODUCTION.

THE PURPOSE OF THIS MEETING, AT LEAST IN PART, IS TO AFFORD YOU THE OPPORTUNITY TO COMPARE THE CANDIDATES FOR GOVERNOR SO THAT YOU, AS THE CHIEF LAW ENFORCEMENT OFFICERS OF CALIFORNIA'S COUNTIES, CAN HAVE A BASIS UPON WHICH TO MAKE AN ENDORSEMENT.

I NOT ONLY WELCOME THAT COMPARISON, I AM EAGER TO HAVE YOU MAKE IT. PAST PERFORMANCE IS THE MOST RELIABLE INDICATOR OF FUTURE PERFORMANCE. TALK IS CHEAP. BUT I URGE YOU RESPECTFULLY TO LOOK CAREFULLY AT THE RECORD AND SEE IF EACH CANDIDATE'S RHETORIC SQUARES WITH HIS OR HER RECORD.

I REPEAT: I WELCOME SUCH ANALYSIS. I INVITE YOUR CLOSE SCRUTINY.

BUT THERE ARE ALL TOO MANY WHO INSTEAD SUGGEST TO YOU THAT SUCH ATTENTION IS NEEDLESS. AND INDEED MOST WHO DO ARE LIBERAL COMMENTATORS WHO EAGERLY DECLARE THAT THE TWIN ISSUES OF CRIME AND DRUGS NEED NOT OCCUPY THE VOTERS MUCH IN THIS ELECTION. THEY WANT THESE ISSUES OFF OF THE POLITICAL AGENDA.

DIANNE FEINSTEIN, ACCORDING TO THESE LIBERAL PUNDITS, HAS MOOTED THE CRIME ISSUE BY DECLARING HERSELF IN FAVOR OF THE DEATH PENALTY. THAT DECLARATION WILL DOUBTLESS SATISFY MANY WHO DO NOT FAVOR THE DEATH PENALTY, BUT ARE PREPARED TO FORGIVE DIANNE FEINSTEIN HER POSITION IF IT SERVES TO REMOVE CRIME AS AN ISSUE.

THEY ARE POLITICAL REALISTS, THESE LIBERALS, AND EVEN THOUGH THEY MAY IN FACT SHARE THE VIEWS OF THE DEFEATED JOHN VAN DE KAMP, THEY RECOGNIZE IN HIM THE POTENTIAL MICHAEL DUKAKIS OF THIS RACE. THEY ARE EXCITED AT THE PROSPECT OF CO-OPTING WHAT HAS BEEN A TRADITIONAL VULNERABILITY OF DEMOCRATIC CANDIDATES.

IN HER CAMPAIGN AGAINST JOHN VAN DE KAMP, DIANNE FEINSTEIN DID INDEED MAKE MUCH OF HER SUPPORT FOR THE DEATH PENALTY, AND EVEN MORE OF HER OPPONENT'S OPPOSITION. SHE EXPRESSED "OUTRAGE" AT HIS OPPOSITION.

BUT WHERE WAS DIANNE FEINSTEIN'S SENSE OF OUTRAGE DURING ALL THE YEARS THAT YOU AND I AND GOVERNOR DEUKMEJIAN WERE STRUGGLING TO OVERCOME THE ROADBLOCKS PLACED BY ROSE BIRD IN THE PATH OF ACHIEVING THE PROTECTION OF THE DEATH PENALTY? APART FROM A LONE VOTE CAST AS PART OF A UNANIMOUS RESOLUTION BY THE SAN FRANCISCO BOARD OF SUPERVISORS IN 1973, SUPPORTING OF A VERY LIMITED APPLICATION OF THE DEATH PENALTY, FEINSTEIN HAS MADE NO OTHER EXPRESSIONS OF SUPPORT THAT I AM AWARE OF.

AND THAT VOTE HARDLY QUALIFIED AS AN EXPRESSION OF OUTRAGE AT OPPONENTS -- OR EVEN OF UNQUALIFIED SUPPORT -- OF THE DEATH PENALTY. TO THE CONTRARY, MS. FEINSTEIN FELT COMPELLED TO EXPRESSLY QUALIFY HER VOTE ENDORSING ASSEMBLY BILL 90, WHICH PROVIDED FOR THE DEATH PENALTY ONLY IN CASES OF FIRST DEGREE MURDER OF POLICE OFFICERS, FIRE FIGHTERS, OR PRISONERS IN STATE PRISON BY OTHER PRISONERS. AS REPORTED IN THE SAN FRANCISCO CHRONICLE OF AUGUST 15, 1973, FEINSTEIN SAID, "I DON'T BELIEVE IN THE DEATH PENALTY GENERALLY, BUT FOR THIS EXCEPTION."

HAVING SEARCHED THE PUBLIC RECORD SINCE SHE MADE THIS STATEMENT, WE CAN FIND NO OTHER EVIDENCE -- UNTIL HER USE OF THE DEATH PENALTY AS A POLITICAL WEAPON AGAINST JOHN VAN DE KAMP MORE THAN 16 YEARS LATER -- THAT DIANNE FEINSTEIN WAS CONCERNED ENOUGH ABOUT THE NEED FOR THE DEATH PENALTY TO DO ANYTHING TO HELP ACHIEVE IT.

AND AGAIN, IF MY CAMPAIGN RESEARCH HAS MISSED SUCH EVIDENCE, I INVITE MS. FEINSTEIN TO CORRECT THE RECORD. BUT WE HAVE BEEN UNABLE TO FIND ANYTHING TO SUGGEST THAT SHE EVER URGED SPEAKER WILLIE BROWN OR DAVID ROBERTI OR OTHER FRIENDS IN THE LEGISLATURE TO SUPPORT THE DEATH PENALTY.

WE HAVE FOUND NO EVIDENCE THAT SHE VOLUNTEERED HER SERVICES TO ASSIST GEORGE DEUKMEJIAN, OR MADE SPEECHES OR WROTE OP-ED ARTICLES ARGUING FOR ENACTMENT OF THE DEATH PENALTY, AS DID I AND SO MANY OTHERS.

SO IT IS IMPOSSIBLE TO TELL WHEN DIANNE FEINSTEIN MOVED -- OR WHAT MOVED HER -- FROM HER VERY LIMITED, CAREFULLY QUALIFIED SUPPORT NOT "FOR THE DEATH PENALTY GENERALLY, BUT FOR THIS EXCEPTION," TO HER RECENT VEHEMENCE IN ATTACKING VAN DE KAMP AS AN OPPONENT.

WHAT IS MORE, SHE DECLINED TO SUPPORT THE VICTIMS' BILL OF RIGHTS INITIATIVE IN 1982, WHEN I SERVED AS SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA CHAIRMAN OF THAT IMPORTANT AND SUCCESSFUL INITIATIVE THAT SO MANY OF YOU SUPPORTED SO ACTIVELY.

ON PRIMARY ELECTION NIGHT LAST TUESDAY, THE SAME COALITION OF CRIME VICTIMS, PROSECUTORS, AND PEACE OFFICERS WHO GAVE THE PEOPLE OF CALIFORNIA THE VICTIMS' BILL OF RIGHTS IN 1982, AND LED THE REMOVAL OF ROSE BIRD FROM THE SUPREME COURT IN 1986, AGAIN RESTORED PUBLIC CONFIDENCE IN THE CRIMINAL JUSTICE SYSTEM OF THIS STATE WITH THE PASSAGE OF PROPOSITION 115.

ONCE AGAIN, WE WERE REQUIRED TO CURE THE DEFAULT OF THE LIBERAL DEMOCRATIC LEGISLATURE, WHICH CONTINUES TO DO THE BIDDING OF THE CRIMINAL DEFENSE LAWYERS RATHER THAN PROVIDING THE LAWS NEEDED BY LAW ENFORCEMENT TO PROTECT THE PEOPLE FROM CRIME.

ONCE AGAIN, YOU IN THIS ROOM PROVIDED VITAL LEADERSHIP TO PASS THE MUCH NEEDED REFORMS CONTAINED IN PROP 115, FOR WHICH I THANK YOU WITH ALL MY HEART. I WAS PRIVILEGED TO SERVE AS THE HONORARY CHAIRMAN OF PROP 115, SO ONCE AGAIN I WAS PRIVILEGED TO WORK WITH YOU TO BRING ABOUT FUNDAMENTAL AND DESPERATELY NEEDED CRIMINAL JUSTICE REFORM. I THINK WE CAN BOTH BE PROUD AND GRATEFUL OF OUR ACCOMPLISHMENT.

I WAS A WORKING CHAIRMAN. I TRAVELLED UP AND DOWN THE STATE FOR MONTHS, MAKING APPEARANCES WITH MANY OF YOU AND YOUR COLLEAGUES IN LAW ENFORCEMENT AND THOSE WONDERFUL, COURAGEOUS CRIME VICTIM REPRESENTATIVES.

WE COLLECTED SIGNATURES AND MONEY, AND WE TOLD OUR STORY AGAIN AND AGAIN. I WOUND UP BEING THE LARGEST SINGLE DONOR TO PROP 115.

DIANNE FEINSTEIN, IN CONTRAST TO ~~1982 AND~~ 1986, DID LEND HER NAME AS AN ENDORSER, AFTER SOME FALTERING FOR A TIME WHEN VAN DE KAMP ADVANCED THE FALSE CHARGE THAT THE INITIATIVE WOULD THREATEN THE CIVIL RIGHT OF REPRODUCTIVE CHOICE, WHICH IS, OF COURSE, GUARANTEED BY THE CALIFORNIA STATE CONSTITUTIONAL RIGHT TO PRIVACY.

BUT FEINSTEIN DECLINED TO MAKE APPEARANCES ON BEHALF OF PROP 115. SHE DECLINED TO GIVE MONEY, OR EVEN TO RAISE MONEY, TO HELP QUALIFY OR PASS IT. SHE EVEN DECLINED TO SIGN HER NAME TO THE BALLOT ARGUMENT IN FAVOR OF IT.

THERE IS ANOTHER FACT WHICH IS DISCONCERTINGLY INCONSISTENT WITH FORMER MAYOR FEINSTEIN'S RECENTLY DECLARED FAVOR FOR THE DEATH PENALTY. IT IS A FACT WHICH FOCUSES ON THE LINKAGE BETWEEN THE TWO INDICATORS OF A GOVERNOR'S COMMITMENT TO LAW ENFORCEMENT AND PUBLIC SAFETY, THE DEATH PENALTY, AND THE APPOINTMENT OF JUDGES.

IF FORMER CHIEF JUSTICE ROSE BIRD STANDS FOR ANYTHING IN THE MINDS OF THE PEOPLE OF CALIFORNIA, IT IS AN UNYIELDING AND IMPLACABLE OPPOSITION TO CAPITAL PUNISHMENT. INDEED, SHE HAS BECOME VIRTUALLY A SYMBOL OF HOSTILITY TO THE VERY CONCEPT. THERE ARE NO ADJECTIVES WHICH CAN ADEQUATELY DESCRIBE THE ZEAL AND ENERGY OF HER OPPOSITION.

WHETHER IN THE MAJORITY OR IN THE DISSENT, BIRD LITERALLY DID NOT ONCE FAIL TO VOTE AGAINST IMPOSITION OF THE DEATH PENALTY -- BE IT THE SPECIFIC ISSUE, THE ISSUE OF CRUEL AND UNUSUAL PUNISHMENT, ADMISSIBILITY OF EVIDENCE, UNEQUAL PROTECTIONS OF THE LAW, OR WHATEVER. THE CONSISTENCY OF HER OPPOSITION WAS COMPLETE, ABSOLUTE.

THAT IS WHAT MAKES DIANNE FEINSTEIN'S VIEW OF ROSE BIRD SO EXTRAORDINARILY INCONSISTENT.

JOHN VAN DE KAMP, THOUGH HE DECIDED TO REMAIN "NEUTRAL" AND NOT DEFEND ROSE BIRD IN THE CAMPAIGN TO REMOVE HER FROM THE COURT, CLEARLY ADMIRED THE CHIEF JUSTICE. HE TOLD THE SACRAMENTO BEE THAT HE SAW HER AS "...ALMOST A JOAN OF ARC...BEING BURNED AT THE STAKE..." FOR HER PRINCIPLES IN OPPOSING THE DEATH PENALTY.

GIVEN HIS HYPERBOLIC ADMIRATION FOR BIRD, IT IS NOT SURPRISING, BUT RATHER CONSISTENT WITH HIS OWN DEEP-SEEDED OPPOSITION TO THE DEATH PENALTY, THAT JOHN VAN DE KAMP TWICE ASKED ROSE BIRD TO SWEAR HIM INTO OFFICE.

BUT GIVEN DIANNE FEINSTEIN'S MUCH ADVERTISED SUPPORT FOR THE DEATH PENALTY, IT IS DOWNRIGHT INCONGRUOUS THAT AS MAYOR, SHE WAS SWORN IN BY ROSE BIRD ON THREE OCCASIONS.

WHAT IS EVEN MORE DIFFICULT TO RECONCILE IS THAT AT THE VERY MOMENT IN 1986 WHEN SHERIFFS, POLICE CHIEFS, PROSECUTORS, AND CRIME VICTIMS WERE SEEKING TO REMOVE ROSE BIRD FROM THE BENCH IN LARGE PART BECAUSE OF HER INTENSE HOSTILITY TO CAPITAL PUNISHMENT, DIANNE FEINSTEIN PROUDLY SERVED AS THE CHAIRMAN OF A FUNDRAISER FOR THE CAMPAIGN TO KEEP BIRD ON THE COURT!

HOW COULD DIANNE FEINSTEIN, HOLDING SO PASSIONATELY HER PRESENT PRO-DEATH PENALTY VIEW, SO RECENTLY BE A LEADER IN SUPPORT OF RETAINING ROSE BIRD, WHO WAS THEN AND FOREVER AFTER SO PASSIONATELY OPPOSED TO THE DEATH PENALTY?

WHERE WAS THAT SAME LEADERSHIP ON BEHALF OF ENACTMENT OF THE DEATH PENALTY THAT FEINSTEIN PROUDLY DISPLAYS TODAY? WHY DID IT LIE DORMANT FOR 16 YEARS? HOW COULD DIANNE FEINSTEIN BE SO VOCAL AND VISIBLE ON BEHALF OF ROSE BIRD, CALIFORNIA'S CHIEF CRITIC OF THE DEATH PENALTY, AND YET BE SO SILENT AND INVISIBLE IN SUPPORT OF THE DEATH PENALTY UNTIL HER CAMPAIGN FOR GOVERNOR?

A CHAMPION OF ROSE BIRD AND THE DEATH PENALTY? THAT'S A LIVING OXYMORON.

WELL, APART FROM ROSE, WHAT KIND OF JUDGES WOULD DIANNE FEINSTEIN APPOINT?

MAYOR FEINSTEIN HAS PROMISED TO APPOINT JUDGES BY NUMERICAL QUOTAS. SPECIFICALLY, SHE WAS QUOTED IN THE LOS ANGELES TIMES OF SUNDAY, JUNE 27, 1990, AS PLEDGING TO APPOINT WOMEN AS AT LEAST HALF OF ALL JUDGES AND STATE ADMINISTRATORS, AND TO APPOINT MEMBERS OF ETHNIC GROUPS IN NUMBERS REFLECTING THEIR PERCENTAGE OF CALIFORNIA'S POPULATION.

LET ME OFFER YOU SEVERAL CONTRASTS -- BOTH IN ATTITUDE AND IN RECORD OF PERFORMANCE.

I WAS AN EARLY ADVOCATE OF REPLACING THE BIRD COURT WITH ONE DEVOTED TO THE RULE OF LAW, AND TO PROTECTING CALIFORNIANS FROM BECOMING CRIME VICTIMS.

AS EARLY AS 1982, I WAS EVEN CENSURED BY THE STATE BAR ASSOCIATION DELEGATES FOR HAVING HAD THE TEMERITY TO CRITICIZE BIRD AND HER RULINGS AS HAVING MADE CALIFORNIA NEEDLESSLY DANGEROUS.

MUCH EARLIER THAN THAT, IN FACT FOR ALL OF MY PUBLIC LIFE, I HAVE BEEN A STRONG SUPPORTER OF THE DEATH PENALTY.

IN THE U.S. SENATE, ALONG WITH REPUBLICAN COLLEAGUE ALFONSE D'AMATO, I PUT INTO THE FEDERAL CRIMINAL CODE A DEATH PENALTY FOR THE SLAYING OF A FEDERAL, STATE, OR LOCAL PEACE OFFICER IN THE COURSE OF A DRUG-RELATED INCIDENT.

SIMPLY DECLARING SUPPORT FOR THE DEATH PENALTY IS NOT ENOUGH.

KNOWING THAT THERE CAN BE NO DETERRENT EFFECT FROM A DEATH PENALTY THAT IS NOT ENFORCED, I HAVE -- WITH LEAD SPONSOR SENATOR STROM THURMOND -- OFFERED THE AMENDMENT TO THE CRIME BILL, NOW PENDING IN THE U.S. SENATE, TO SET A DEADLINE FOR THE FILING OF HABEAS CORPUS PETITIONS AFTER FINAL REVIEW OF TRIAL ERROR.

AS GOVERNOR, I WILL INSIST UPON A PARALLEL STATE PROCEDURE TO PUT AN END TO LIMITLESS APPEALS THAT MAKE A MOCKERY OF JUSTICE IN CALIFORNIA, AND OF THE VOTERS OF CALIFORNIA WHO HAVE TWICE CALLED FOR THE PROTECTION OF THE DEATH PENALTY.

CASES LIKE THAT OF ROBERT ALTON HARRIS ARE MORE THAN AN OUTRAGE; THEY DEMORALIZE LAW ENFORCEMENT OFFICERS AND DESTROY THE CONFIDENCE OF THE PEOPLE THAT THE CRIMINAL JUSTICE SYSTEM CAN, IN FACT, PROTECT THEM.

MY PHILOSOPHY AND PRACTICE OF JUDICIAL APPOINTMENTS OFFER FURTHER VIVID CONTRAST TO THE JERRY BROWN--DIANNE FEINSTEIN SCHOOL OF JUDICIAL SELECTION BY GENDER AND ETHNIC QUOTAS.

YOU NEEDN'T TAKE IT ON FAITH. AS GOVERNOR, YOU CAN EXPECT ME TO CONTINUE THE KIND OF JUDICIAL SELECTION I HAVE BEEN PROUD OF AS U.S. SENATOR. I WILL APPOINT MEN AND WOMEN OF THE SAME QUALITY AND CALIBRE AS THOSE WHOM MY RECOMMENDATIONS HAVE PLACED UPON THE FEDERAL BENCH.

I BELIEVE IN MERIT, NOT IN QUOTAS.

WE SHOULD PICK -- AND I HAVE -- THE BEST AND BRIGHTEST TALENT FOR APPOINTMENT TO THE BENCH, STRICT CONSTRUCTIONISTS, SCHOLARS WHO APPLY THE LAW WITH FAIRNESS AND INTEGRITY, AND WITH A DECENT CONCERN FOR THE RIGHTS OF VICTIMS AS WELL AS THOSE OF THE ACCUSED.

I HAVE SELECTED WOMEN, HISPANIC, ASIAN, AND BLACK CANDIDATES FOR THE FEDERAL BENCH...BUT ON MERIT, NOT BECAUSE OF THEIR GENDER OR RACE. EACH RECEIVED THE HIGHEST RATING GIVEN BY MY JUDICIAL SELECTION SCREENING COMMITTEE: EXTREMELY WELL-QUALIFIED.

IN ADDITION, I AM PROPOSING LEGISLATION TO CLOSE A LOOPHOLE IN FEDERAL LAW THAT SOME FEDERAL JUDGES HAVE USED TO AVOID IMPOSING MANDATORY SENTENCES. THEY HAVE DONE THIS BY INSTRUCTING THE JURY TO TAKE SENTENCING INTO ACCOUNT WHEN DETERMINING GUILT OR INNOCENCE, THEREBY INVITING JURY NULLIFICATION. MY PROPOSAL WOULD PERMIT THIS FROM HAPPENING.

ALONG WITH APPOINTING MEN AND WOMEN AS JUDGES WHO WILL FAITHFULLY APPLY THE LAW AS WRITTEN, AS GOVERNOR I WILL INSIST UPON LAWS THAT WILL MAKE CALIFORNIA JUST AS SAFE AND DRUG-FREE AS POSSIBLE.

THE SALE OF DRUGS IS THE MAJOR THREAT TO OUR CHILDREN, AND TO THE FUTURE OF OUR STATE AND NATION.

THE SALE OF DRUGS IS NOT A CRIME OF PASSION. IT IS A CRIME OF REASON AND PROFIT, IN WHICH THE ODDS FAVOR THE DEALER GIVEN THE LOW RISKS POSED BY THE STATE CRIMINAL JUSTICE SYSTEM AS COMPARED TO THE FEDERAL.

AS GOVERNOR, I WILL INSIST THAT THERE BE A "DARE/SANE" DRUG RESISTANCE EDUCATION PROGRAM IN EVERY SCHOOL IN CALIFORNIA, SO THAT VERY EARLY IN THEIR LIVES, OUR KIDS LEARN TO VALUE THEMSELVES ABOVE THE FLEETING BUT DESTRUCTIVE HIGH OF DRUGS.

I WILL INSIST THAT BAIL BE DENIED TO THOSE WHO CONSTITUTE A SOCIETY, AS MAJOR TRAFFICKERS WILL BE PRESUMED TO BE.

I WILL INSIST THAT THE DEATH PENALTY BE EXTENDED TO THOSE WHOSE EXTENSIVE DRUG DEALING ACHIEVES A MAGNITUDE THAT MEETS THE FEDERAL DEFINITION OF A MAJOR TRAFFICKER.

I WILL INSIST, I REPEAT, UPON A DEADLINE FOR HABEAS CORPUS AND OTHER POST-APPEAL PETITIONS TO PUT AN END TO DELAYS WHICH HAVE PREVENTED ENFORCEMENT OF THE DEATH PENALTY.

I WILL INSIST UPON MANDATORY MINIMUM SENTENCES PARALLEL TO THOSE IMPOSED BY THE FEDERAL LAW FOR LESSER OFFENSES.

AND I WILL INSIST UPON AN END TO THE PRACTICE OF ALLOWING CONVICTED FELONS TO SERVE ONLY HALF THE TIME TO WHICH THEY ARE SENTENCED.

AND WHEN I SAY "I WILL INSIST," I MEAN THAT I WILL GIVE THE LEGISLATURE THE CHANCE TO ENACT THIS LEGISLATIVE PROGRAM. AND IF THEY REFUSE, I WILL TAKE MY CASE TO THE PEOPLE OF CALIFORNIA ON THE BALLOT, AND I WILL WIN...AGAIN.

IN MY CASE, AN INITIATIVE TO FINISH THE JOB WE BEGAN WITH THE VICTIMS' BILL OF RIGHTS AND PROP 115 IS NO IDLE THREAT.

IF NEED BE, I WILL ASK YOUR HELP ONCE AGAIN.

IT IS ONE THING TO SPEAK, AS MS. FEINSTEIN HAS, OF HOUNDING DRUG DEALERS INTO THE PACIFIC.

IT IS QUITE ANOTHER TO KNOW HOW TO DO IT...HOW TO INCREASE THEIR RISKS SO THAT THE ODDS NO LONGER FAVOR DEALING...AND INSTEAD FAVOR COPS AND THE KIDS THEY ARE SWORN TO PROTECT.

I WILL NOT HAVE CALIFORNIA UNDER SIEGE TO THUGS OR RAPISTS OR SELLERS OF CRACK.

I PLEDGE TO YOU TO CHANGE THE ODDS TO PRODUCE A CALIFORNIA WHERE WOMEN WILL NO LONGER FEAR THE NIGHT, BECAUSE WE HAVE MADE THE DEALERS AND CRIMINALS FEAR THE LAW.

THANK YOU.

# # # #

Pete WILSON
GOVERNOR

SHERIFF'S ENDORSING PETE WILSON FOR GOVERNOR

William Amis -- Merced County
Fred Garrison --Calaveras County
Mike Blanusa --Tehama County
Tom Clark -- Kings County
Robert Coane -- Tuolumne County
D.B. "Bud" Cook -- Monterey County
Robert Day -- Yuba County
Brad Gates -- Orange County
William L. Heafey -- Nevada County
Dick Michaelsen -- Sonoma County
Alfred Noren -- Santa Cruz
Richard Rainey -- Contra Costa
Mike Ross -- Del Norte
Gary Simpson -- Napa County
Floyd Tidwell -- San Bernardino County
Jim Trevena -- Stanislaus County
Edward Williams -- San Luis Obispo County

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Pete WILSON
GOVERNOR

LAW ENFORCEMENT ORGANIZATIONS ENDORSING PETE WILSON FOR GOVERNOR

Peace Officers Research Association of California (PORAC)

California Police Chiefs Association

National Latino Peace Officers Association

California Council of Police and Sheriffs

California State Police Association

California Criminal Investigators Association

San Diego Police Officers Association

Los Angeles County Police Chiefs Association

Sacramento County Deputy Sheriffs' Association

Association of Orange County Deputy Sheriffs

San Diego Deputy District Attorneys Association

Citizens for Law and Order

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Pete WILSON GOVERNOR

WILSON VISITS ST. AGNOS ELEMENTARY SCHOOL & OVERFELT HIGH SCHOOL; OUTLINES DRUG BILL, TEACHES DARE ANTI-DRUG CLASS

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE
May 29, 1990

CONTACT: Bill Livingstone
(619) 260-1990

CONCORD -- California Senator Pete Wilson today visited the St. Agnos School, where he outlined legislation to require random drug testing for first time drivers license applicants as a means to prevent students from using illegal drugs.

"You cannot dull your young minds with illegal substances and hope to compete in the world of tomorrow," Wilson told the young students. "You must take charge of your future by making the right decisions, by turning away from the lure of drugs."

Wilson said he would seek to enact the legislation if he were elected governor. First time drivers license applicants who failed a random test would forfeit the right to receive a license for at least a year.

"Young students will have to choose between illegal drugs and the legal privilege of driving," Wilson said.

According to the National Highway Traffic Safety Administration (NHTSA), up to 22 percent of all drivers involved in an accident have drugs in their system. The Los Angeles Police Department estimates that 20 percent of the drivers arrested for driving while impaired are under the influence of drugs other than alcohol.

Wilson's legislation would be patterned after the federal law he authored in 1988, which authorized spending $5 million to set up voluntary pilot programs in four different regions of the country to randomly test first-time drivers license applicants.

Last year the Senate passed funding for the legislation, but the House of Representatives failed to give its approval.

Before addressing the student body at St. Agnos, Wilson stopped by a sixth grade classroom that is participating in the Drug Abuse Resistance Education (DARE) program.

"This program instills feelings of self-worth in students and teaches them good habits before bad ones can be learned," Wilson said.

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Last year Wilson authored legislation to provide $10 million to school districts to help fund DARE programs throughout the United States.

Overfelt High School

After visiting St. Agnos School, Wilson traveled to Overfelt High School in San Jose, where he taught a civics class, toured a computer classroom, and met with teachers, administrators and parents about his educational platform.

"The ultimate weapon in the fight against drugs is the education of youngsters," Wilson said. "The interdiction of drugs before they enter our cities and streets will help with the problem. But education can greatly reduce demand, which is the only way we'll get ahead in the drug war."

Wilson praised Overfelt's tutor program with IBM to help prevent students from dropping out, and its student peer tutoring program.

Overfelt is currently negotiating a contract with Digital Corporation to install new computer equipment to more efficiently administer school programs.

Last December, as part of his gubernatorial platform, Wilson called for the integration of county and other local social service agencies with school-based health program to help kids overcome personal problems that can impair their ability to learn.

"Early counseling of the very young can make the difference between a successful education and falling behind and dropping out of school in later years," Wilson said.

Wilson also proposed that all California women receive adequate prenatal care, calling it perhaps the best investment we can make.

"The first step in creating the optimum environment for child development is to create a healthy child," Wilson said.

As governor, Wilson said he also would encourage mentor programs as a valuable adjunct outside the classroom.

Finally, to coordinate the many proposals, Wilson said he would appoint a cabinet-level secretary of child development and services.

# # # #

Pete WILSON
GOVERNOR

WILSON CALLS FOR TOUGHER PENALTIES FOR SELLING DRUGS NEAR SCHOOLS AND RECREATIONAL AREAS; ENDORSED BY LA COUNTY POLICE CHIEFS

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE
July 9, 1990

CONTACT: Bill Livingstone
(619) 260-1990

LOS ANGELES -- After teaching an anti-drug abuse class (DARE) at the Hoover Street Elementary School, gubernatorial candidate U.S. Senator Pete Wilson today called for much stiffer penalties for selling dangerous drugs on or near a school or recreation area.

"Penalties for selling drugs at schools and parks, where children congregate, are too lenient and fail to offset in any way the enormous profits that can be made by traffickers," Wilson said.

Under current law, an adult, who is at least five years older, selling crack to a minor on or near a school, during school hours can be sentenced up to 15 years in prison.

But if it's not crack, not during school hours, and the adult is less than five years older than the minor, the sentence can be as little as three years. With time off for good behavior, a dealer may serve as few as 18 months.

"It shouldn't make any difference what time of day or how much older a dealer is or if it is crack or PCP," Wilson said. "An adult selling any major drug to a minor, any time of the day on or near a school or recreation area, should receive the same harsh punishment."

Specifically, Wilson proposed:

** Eliminating penalties based on how much older an adult is than a minor, when an adult sells drugs to a minor;

** Expanding the additional penalty for selling drugs on or near a school or playground to other areas where minors congregate, such as video arcades, public swimming pools, and parks;

- MORE -

** Applying the additional penalty for selling crack on or near a school or playground to include all narcotics;

** Applying the additional penalty for selling drugs on or near schools or recreational areas 24 hours a day, not just during school hours.

** Increasing the maximum penalty by five years, to a total of 20 years, for selling narcotics on or near a school or recreational area.

Wilson said selling drugs is not a crime of passion, but a crime for profit.

"It's time we take the profit out of selling drugs, not by legalizing drugs, as some have suggested, but by changing the odds to increase the risks to traffickers," Wilson said.

Wilson Wins Police Chiefs Endorsement

At the press conference, Wilson also received the formal endorsement of the Los Angeles Police Chiefs Association.

According to the Association's President, Azusa Chief of Police Lloyd J. Wood, who attended the press conference:

> "Many have talked a good game about their law enforcement credentials, but none have produced the way you [Wilson] have. You have been on our side for over 20 years, and we are proud to endorse your candidacy and to be on your side during this campaign."

Last Thursday (7/5/90), Wilson received the formal endorsement of the San Diego County Police Chiefs' & Sheriff's Association, and the San Diego County Deputy District Attorneys Association.

Also attending the press conference were Bell Chief of Police Manuel Ortega, Signal Hill Chief of Police Michael McCrary, South Pasadena Chief of Police William Reese, and Covina Chief of Police John Lentz.

# # # #

Pete WILSON GOVERNOR

WILSON ANNOUNCES LEGISLATIVE PROPOSAL TO INCREASE PENALTIES FOR RAPE AND DOMESTIC VIOLENCE

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE
June 25, 1990

CONTACT: Bill Livingstone
(619) 260-1990

LOS ANGELES -- In front of the Los Angeles County Central Jail, gubernatorial candidate U.S. Senator Pete Wilson today called for stiffer penalties to protect women from rape and domestic violence.

"California's laws must be reformed to deliver swift, just, and lasting punishment to the perpetrators of violent crime against women," Wilson said.

In Los Angeles alone, 2,000 women will be raped in 1990. In California today, law enforcement will receive 500 reports of domestic violence. Close to 200,000 domestic violence reports will be made before year's end, of which only 16,000 will result in arrest.

Wilson's proposal -- called the California Act for the Prevention of Sex Crimes and Domestic Violence -- would triple penalties for violent sex crimes, require convicted sex offenders to pay restitution to their victims, increase prosecution in domestic violence cases, and expand domestic violence shelters and treatment programs.

"This is an important step toward ending the pain and agony suffered by nearly 12,000 rape victims and hundreds of thousands of sexual abuse and battery victims in California every year," Wilson said.

Specifically, Wilson's proposal would eliminate "first-tier" penalties that currently allow convicted sex offenders to serve as little as three years in prison.

It would triple second- and third-tier penalties for rape, sodomy and other sex crimes, increasing minimum sentences to 18 and 24 years respectively.

"The practical effect of these reforms is that if you are convicted of rape you will face a minimum sentence of 18 years," Wilson said.

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The proposal also would require convicted sex offenders to pay restitution to their victims for medical costs, therapy and rehabilitation, and other losses incurred by the victim as a result of the offense.

"Although monetary relief cannot remove the scars of violent assault, in addition to a long prison term, we must insist sex offenders atone for their actions by paying restitution to their victims," Wilson said.

Wilson's proposal would address domestic violence by authorizing a demonstration program that would require arrest in certain cases of domestic violence, increase penalties for spousal abuse, and expand domestic violence shelter and treatment programs.

"As a nation, we historically have turned the other cheek to domestic violence, considering it a matter best left to the family," Wilson said. "We must bring this violent crime out of the bedroom and into the courtroom."

Research strongly suggests that mandatory arrest has a strong deterrent value to ending repeated abuse, Wilson explained.

Wilson noted that domestic violence shelters in California turn away two women for every one they accept. (There are 60 shelters statewide.)

"Current facilities are inadequate. We can and must do better," Wilson said. "Once a women has taken the courageous step of leaving her abusive partner, we must provide her with a safe, supportive environment."

Wilson cosponsored legislation introduced last week in the U.S. Senate to toughen federal penalties for rape and create new penalties for repeat sex offenders. He said similar legislation is needed at the state level.

Joining Wilson at the press conference today included Los Angeles Deputy District Attorney Sterling Norris, rape victim Tamra Wimler, Deputy District Attorney Gloria Michaels (representing Women Prosecutors of California), Los Angeles County Deputy District Attorney Carol Rose (Chair, Long Beach Council on Sexual Assaults), Azusa Chief of Police and President of Los Angeles County Chiefs of Police Lloyd Wood, San Diego County Deputy District Attorney Gloria Michaels, crime victim Colleen Campbell, Bell Chief of Police Manuel Ortega, Glendale Chief of Police David Thompson, and Deputy District Attorney Larry Donoghue (Head of Sexual Assault and Child Abuse Unit, Comption office of the L.A. District Attorneys Office).

# # # #

Pete WILSON
GOVERNOR

WILSON CHARGES DEMOCRATS WITH BURYING ANTI-CRIME LEGISLATION; ENDORSES REPUBLICAN LEGISLATIVE PACKAGE TO FIGHT CRIME

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE
August 20, 1990

CONTACT: Bill Livingstone
(619) 260-1990

SACRAMENTO -- Saying that Democrats are to blame for systematically blocking important anti-crime legislation, gubernatorial candidate U.S. Senator Pete Wilson today joined Republican members of the Senate and Assembly to endorse an all-out effort to pass bills before the end of the session to reform our judicial system and toughen penalties for violent crime.

"For more more than twenty years, Democrats in our State Legislature have refused to give California the kind of criminal law our district attorneys, police officers and sheriffs have begged for," Wilson said. "As a consequence, our laws are toothless and our streets are made more dangerous."

Wilson said it's wrong when women and children fear to walk at night. Instead, criminals should fear the law.

To make California as safe as it can be, Wilson said the State needs to make its laws more in-line with federal laws, which are much stricter.

As governor, Wilson said he would support anti-crime legislation, as proposed by Republican members of the Senate and Assembly, which would:

** Prevent unlimited delay in capital punishment cases by reforming Habeas Corpus procedures;
** Allow for the death penalty during an unlawful drug transaction murder;
** Increase the minimum penalty for murder;
** Increase the penalty for the murder of children under seven;
** Deny probation and prohibit suspension of a sentence for drug offenses involving methamphetamine and other controlled substances.

If Democrats continue to abdicate their responsibility to pass needed anti-crime legislation, Wilson said, as governor, he would resort to the initiative process, which he predicted would be successful.

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The public, by voting overwhelmingly in support of the Speedy Trial initiative last June, demonstrated they want reforms in our criminal justice system and they want get tough on criminals, Wilson explained.

"The public is at patience's-end with Democrats bottling-up legislation in Sacramento," Wilson said. "If they continue to delay, we will act. We can't afford to have California at the mercy of thugs and rapists."

Among the measures, as governor, Wilson would propose to the legislature for enactment include:

** DRUG BAIL -- Authorize judges to deny bail to drug traffickers who constitute a major threat to society;

** RAPE AND DOMESTIC VIOLENCE -- Require a minimum sentence of 18 years for rape, and require sex offenders to pay restitution to their victims;

** TRUTH IN SENTENCING -- End the current practice of allowing convicted felons to serve only half the time to which they are sentenced;

** DEATH PENALTY -- Extend capital punishment to major drug traffickers.

At the press conference were Lt. Governor candidate Senator Marian Bergeson, Assembly Republican Leader Ross Johnson, Assemblywomen Carol Bentley, Assemblyman Tim Leslie, Assemblyman Curt Pringle, Assemblyman Jeff Marston, Assemblyman Pat Nolan, and Detective Steve Baker, father of two boys murdered by Robert Alton Harris over 11 years ago.

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REMARKS OF U.S. SENATOR PETE WILSON
BEFORE THE CALIFORNIA PEACE OFFICERS ASSOCIATION
MAY 7, 1990

Thank you for the very kind introduction.

As I appear here today, I am wearing two hats in a sense: As your Senator and as a candidate for Governor. So, I thought that I would start my remarks today with a brief update on what is on -- and not on -- the Senate's agenda in the area of law enforcement, and then talk at some greater length about the campaign.

The Senate's Democratic leadership believes that there is no need to consider crime legislation anytime soon. Indeed, while it was first scheduled for late last year, it has been put off and put off and put off.

And what is it that the Democrat's feel is unnecessary: Well, there is habeas corpus reform -- which if it were on the books would likely have prevented Robert Alton Harris from obtaining one more delay.

Another issue the Democrat's do not want to address is restoration of the general federal death penalty -- for killing the President, or murdering a federal law enforcement officer, or killing someone during a skyjacking. For the Democrats, this is not a pressing issue.

And there is a proposal to authorize the death penalty for major drug dealers -- the kingpins. For the Democrats, this is not a pressing issue.

Another issue is reform of the exclusionary rule. We cannot expect police officers to go out day after day, busting their humps, when the law presumes that they are intentionally trying to subvert the constitution.

When a cop makes a search, we should give him or her the benefit of the doubt: If it was an otherwise reasonable search but no warrant was sought, we should allow a good faith exception to the exclusionary rule.

The present rule presumes that the cop wanted to break the law and invade someone's privacy. That's not fair to society -- because the criminal goes free -- and it is not fair to the cop, who sees his case go down the tubes because of a technical mistake.

For the Democrats, this is not a pressing issue.

What's pressing for Democrats? On what has the Democratic leadership focused its attention? Hatch Act changes to allow federal employee unions to engage in politics on the job, and using taxpayer money to finance congressional campaigns.

These are not my priorities, and they certainly are not the priorities of the American people.

This is an election year -- as some of you may have guessed.

As the campaigns have gotten into gear, the focus has been on the records of the candidates -- as it should be. After all, the past is the prologue to the future.

I am proud of my record of performance: 24 years of a pro-law enforcement record that has earned me a large number of endorsements from California law enforcement groups -- indeed, the lion's share of endorsements.

I am proud of these endorsements, as I would be proud of yours.

My opponents, too, have been talking about their records, and frankly, I am eager to have you compare our records.

Let's focus today on two key elements of our records that tell a lot about what kind of governors we would be. One, the death penalty, which has received the bulk of attention, and the other, of equal significance, judicial selection.

First, the death penalty.

John VandeKamp has at least been candid that he does not believe in the death penalty and therefore could not and would not, as a matter of conscience, have voted for it as a legislator.

Does that mean that as governor, he could not and would not, as a matter of conscience, sign into law needed new protections that would extend the death penalty to the murder of children under certain circumstances?

Evidently, because last year he refused to support the enactment of that very law.

In testimony to the Congress, VandeKamp has termed capital punishment a "barbaric notion."

And yet the John VandeKamp of the moment is suddenly and astonishingly positively strident in his demand for the immediate execution of Robert Alton Harris without further delay.

Are we to believe that this new found zeal will survive his candidacy? After all, we are entitled to ask -- those of us who believe that the death penalty is not a "barbaric notion" but a needed deterrent -- because, while attorneys general cannot commute sentences, governors can.

A governor who believes in the death penalty may in a particular case find extenuating or mitigating circumstances that would warrant commuting a sentence of capital punishment.

But can a governor who does not as a matter of conscience believe in the deaht penalty -- who in fact believes it to be barbaric -- can such a governor ever in good conscience impose the death penalty? How can he?

If John VandeKamp has indeed undergone conversion, he should tell us. Let him announce to the world that he, too, has joined Dianne Feinstein in the ranks of the converted, so that she can no longer advertise that she is "the only Democrat for Governor who supports the death penalty."

Dianne is a convert. Like John, she at one time felt bound by moral and religious principles to oppose the death penalty with rhetoric which quite emphatically forbade the rest of us to support it:

"There is no moral or religious ground that gives you the right to terminate the life of another human being."

Just how long it was after she issued that ringing preachment that she underwent conversion is unknown. We know only that the first public declaration of her support was that made in the now-celebrated TV ad which ran in February, announcing her candidacy for Governor to television viewers just three short months ago.

The Mayor has said that much earlier, a conversation with a parole candidate convinced her that capital punishment is indeed a deterrent to the taking of life by criminals.

But nonetheless she maintained an uncharacteristic public silence on this highly controversial subject all through the '70s when embattled advocates for the death penalty would have welcomed public support from her.

She did not urge Speaker Willie Brown, or President Pro Tempore David Roberti or any other legislative friends to support the death penalty.

She did not volunteer her services to death penalty authors John Briggs or George Deukmejian.

She did not make speeches or write op-ed articles arguing for its enactment, as I did.

She did not even express disagreement with her party's platform until a few weeks ago, after the running of the TV spot.

Where has Dianne Feinstein been -- so quietly on this vital question until so recently. Telling someone after the fight is over that you were really on their side all the time is rather cold comfort. It is certainly not remotely the bold leadership which the Mayor promises on tough issues, and this is one which, as of February, she professes to feel passionately about.

There is one fact more that is disconcertingly inconsistent with the Mayor's recently announced fervor for the death penalty. It is a fact which focuses on the linkage between these two indicators of a governor's commitment to law enforcement and public safety, the death penalty and the appointment of judges.

If former Chief Justice Rose Bird stands for anything in the minds of the people of California it is unyielding and implacable opposition to capital punishment. Indeed she has become virtually a symbol of hostility to the very concept. There are no adjectives which can adequately describe the zeal and energy of her opposition. Whether in the majority or the dissent, she literally did not once fail to vote against imposition of the death penalty -- be the specific issue, admissibility of evidence, unequal protection of the law, or whatever. The consistency of her opposition, I believe, was complete, absolute.

That is what makes Dianne Feinstein's view of Rose Bird so extraordinarily inconsistent.

John VandeKamp, though he decided to remain "neutral" and not defend Rose Bird in the campaign to remove her from the court, clearly admired the Chief Justice. He told the Sacramento Bee that he saw her a "...almost a Joan of Arc...being burned at the stake..." for her principles in opposing the death penalty.

Given his hyperbolic admiration for her, it is not surprising but consistent with his own deep-seated opposition to the death penalty that John VandeKamp twice asked Rose Bird to swear him into office.

But given Dianne Feinstein's much advertised support for the death penalty, it seems downright incongruous that the Mayor was sworn in by Rose Bird on <u>three</u> occasions.

What is even more difficult to reconcile is that at the very moment when Rose Bird's removal was being sought in largest part because of her intense hostility to capital punishment, Dianne Feinstein proudly served as a co-chair and fund-raiser for the campaign to keep Bird on the court!

How could Dianne Feinstein, holding passionately a present pro-death penalty view, so recently be a leader in support of retaining Rose Bird who was then and forever after so passionately opposed to the death penalty?

Where was that same leadership on behalf of enactment of the death penalty? How could Dianne Feinstein be so vocal and visible on behalf of Rose Bird, California Chief Critic of the Death Penalty, and be as silent and invisible in support of the death penalty? A champion of Rose Bird and the death penalty? -- that's a living oxymoron.

Well, apart from Rose, what kind of judges would John and Dianne appoint.

Mr. VandeKamp thought well enough of Jerry Brown's judicial selections to give them sold "B to B plus" ratings. Beware of easy graders.

Mayor Feinstein, ignoring the ethical duty to appoint without condition judges who will discharge their oath to apply the law as written fairly and impartially, has instead pledged never to appoint judges who do not share her personal pro-choice view.

I have been pro-choice all of my public life since my vote for the California Therapeutic Abortion Act. But it is the law -- specifically the right of privacy contained in the California constitution -- which should and does guarantee California women the right of reproductive choice, not the personal views of the Governor or of judges appointed by the Governor.

Further Mayor Feinstein has promised to appoint judges by quotas.

Let me offer you several contrasts -- in attitude and in record of performance.

I was an early advocate of replacing the Bird court with one devoted to the rule of law, and to protecting Californians from becoming crime victims.

As early as 1982, I was even censured by the State Bar delegates for having had the temerity to criticize Bird and her rulings as having made California needlessly dangerous.

Much earlier than that, in fact for all my public life, I have been a strong supporter of the death penalty.

In the U.S. Senate, with Sen. Alfonse D'Amato, I put into the federal criminal code a death penalty for the slaying of a federal, state or local peace officer in the course of a drug-related incident.

And knowing that there can be no deterrent effect from a death penalty that is not enforced, I will -- with lead sponsor Sen. Strom Thurmond -- offer the amendment required to set a deadline for the filing of habeas corpus petitions to six months after final review of trial error.

There must be an end to limitless appeals that make a mockery of justice and of the vote of the people of California twice for the protection of the death penalty. Cases like that of Harris are more than an outrage; they demoralize police officers and destroy the confidence of the people that the criminal justice system can in fact protect them.

My philosophy and practice of judicial appointments offer further vivid contrast to the Jerry Brown--John VandeKamp--Dianne Feinstein school of judicial selection.

You needn't take it on faith. As governor you can expect me to continue the kind of judicial selection I am proud of as a U.S. Senator. I will appoint men and women of the same quality and calibre those whom my recommendations have placed upon the federal bench.

I believe in merit, not quotas. We should pick -- and I have -- the best and brightest talent for appointment to the bench, strict constructionists, scholars who apply the law with fairness and integrity and with a decent concern for the rights of victims as well as those of the accused.

I am proposing legislation to close a loophole in federal law that some federal judges have used to avoid imposing mandatory sentences. They have done this by instructing the jury to take sentencing into account when determining guilt or innocence, thereby inviting jury nullification. My proposal would prevent this from happening.

I have proposed a state truth-in-sentencing law that would make criminals serve their real time of sentence instead of automatically gaining half-time off.

On the federal level, legislation I cosponsored eliminated parole and established determinate, uniform sentencing. This prevents convicted criminals from escaping doing hard time for tough crime, and we need the same reform on the state level.

Similarly, I propose California follow the realistic federal reform of denying bail to drug kingpins.

I could go on about my record on other issues I know you care deeply about: the doubling of federal benefits for survivors of slain law enforcement officers, a rescuing and expansion of the federal asset forfeiture program that has provided millions of dollars to local law enforcement agencies, the securing of a national set-aside of radio frequencies for law enforcement and other emergency service agencies.

But, what I wanted to speak to directly are the fundamentals. In other words, my respect for the law. And for that, I am not only proud of the positions I espouse, but also the record of achievement I have compiled.

Thank you.

S.F. EXAMINER MAY 28, 1992

Wilson blends fiscal caution, commitment

By George Raine
OF THE EXAMINER STAFF

Q&A: WILSON

If Sen. Pete Wilson becomes governor of California, look for a kind of governmental bouillabaisse, a place where spending is restrained and yet prenatal care joins the list of inalienable rights.

This is the agenda of a Republican proud of his annual "Golden Bulldog Award," from a group called Watchdogs of the Treasury, who moves easily among both the guardians of the environment and of premature infants born addicted to cocaine.

Wilson, for whom the primary election field was cleared of serious competition by the Republican Party, will face as his Democratic opponent either former San Francisco Mayor Dianne Feinstein or Attorney General John Van de Kamp. In a 90-minute interview with Examiner editors and writers, he laid out a varied program:

- California needs a mandatory spending control, exactly like the Gramm-Rudman device on the federal level, as a mechanism to meet the constitutional requirement to balance the budget.
- Every uninsured California woman of childbearing age would get prenatal care, conservatively valued at $1,700. Funding might come from the cigarette tax monies, Proposition 99, and this plan "is a hell of a lot

Blending caution with commitment

cheaper than failing to do it," so explosive is the number of damaged infants born to drug-addicted mothers, said Wilson.

- He would be reluctant to raise taxes and he opposes the income tax boost that his two Democratic opponents favor — from 9.3 to 11 percent for people earning $100,000 or more. But he adds, "I will not say that I would forever foreclose the possibility of new revenue."
- If additional taxes became necessary, public safety would be a certain beneficiary, for Wilson has made crime the centerpiece of his campaign.

Wilson, who earned the enmity of conservatives by declaring himself in favor of reproductive choice, proposes another social reform that interests moderates: the integration of social services and education. This would be a kind of health-watch in the schools, with county health-care workers required to devote more attention to children.

"We need to find that little girl who is sitting there in the corner for no apparent reason unable to learn ... we need to know if it is because she is suffering depression, and we shouldn't wait to find that out when she is 16. We have to find it out when she is 6 or 5 or 4," said Wilson.

Q: *The state faces a $3.6 billion deficit starting July 1. What do you do with a deficit of that size?*

A: You have the kind of a fiscal planning process that allows you sufficient early warning so that you can make revisions in spending, or, if you come to the conclusion that you need more revenues, in time to do that.

The state's fiscal system is by and large much better than the federal system. It could scarcely be worse, except in one respect: (The federal system) has achieved a mechanism for mandatory spending reductions. Gramm-Rudman, for all of the criticism, has worked. It has required a significant decrease in spending.

Q: *You don't need Gramm-Rudman in California, right?*

A: I think you do.

Q: *But what would you do now, assuming you were in office now and you were faced with this deficit? What is a prudent course?*

A: A prudent course is one that would make the cuts with a minimum of pain to the most needy of recipients. I think there is a significant difference between COLAs (cost-of-living adjustments) for programs and COLAs for people. What we have now are not just entitlements for people, which we should honor to the maximum extent we can, but as well we've got entitlements for programs. We have program growth that benefits the public, but not necessarily the people who would fall, for example, in the category of the needy, aged, blind and disabled. That's a very obvious, special category.

Q: *Does that include, if necessary, a tax increase of the kind Van de Kamp or Feinstein are talking about? Moving the income tax from 9 to 11 percent for people earning $100,000 or more a year?*

A: I would not favor that. As you know, I have said I will never say never. While I have a long history of being reluctant to tax people at all levels ... you can't responsibly at this point say that you will take a no-tax pledge.

Q: *What are your priorities and how would you fund them?*

A: First, to change the climate in this state from one of needlessly dangerous streets and parks, homes and school yards to one of much great safety, to a much more drug-free society.

Parts of it have definite cost implications. If you are going to bring truth in sentencing, if you are going to have mandatory minimum sentences, if you are going to knock out the 50-50 good time-work time, very clearly that prolongs the time served (and means) more prisons, which is why I support the $900 million bond issue for new prison construction.... The rest has to come out of the general fund.

Q: *Does something else get cut?*

A: If we were left to that, I would have to say yes, but I'm not sure that we are left to that.

I think that it is possible that in the initial period you would not need a specific increase in a separate revenue source for that purpose. However, over time, conceivably you could.

Q: *Other than crime, what are your priorities?*

A: Prenatal care. Conservatively, it's $1,700 (for every woman).... I think that women who are not presently covered by some other program should be (covered) by reallocation of Prop. 99 (cigarette tax) funds.

Instead of waiting for women who have not had prenatal care to come into an emergency room and have a baby very likely to need some neonatal intensive care, spend the money in a preventive fashion and you'll have healthier mothers, much healthier babies and you can never do more than estimate what the savings will be. I'm convinced they will be immense.

Q: *What would your plan for the integration of social services and education look like?*

A: In every county, you've got services being provided for which you are already paying taxes.... In many cases they're not reaching what I think is the audience most in need — young children. That is because people who're supposed to provide these services sit in an office somewhere, a county office, and they never get to where the kids are, which is in the schools.

So, what I have provided for is the creation of a cabinet-level position, a secretary of child development.... What I've spoken of is a health watch in each school. What you are doing is better integrating the delivery of service by compelling a coordination between the school principal and whoever is directing mental health services.

We have all heard countless stories about the wonderful school nurse that has saved some child from being thought retarded, just by discovering the kid had a hearing problem or vision problem. Well, I am convinced that we need to go a step beyond that and find that the little girl who is sitting there in the corner for no apparent reason unable to learn is just in some sort of a funk. We need to know if it's because she is suffering depression and we shouldn't wait to find that out when she is 16, we have to find it out when she is 6 or 5 or 4.

Q: *Could these services be delivered with existing taxes?*

A: I think they are going to cost some money but I don't think they are going to cost a great deal.

Q: *How might you provide health care for the uninsured?*

A: I do not want to see a so-called single-payer system by order of the U.K. or the Canadian system. Instead, we should continue with a system that relies primarily upon the mechanism of employment-based health insurance. So that you make use of the apparatus that you have. You've got employers as a means by which insurance carriers can provide coverage, and you've got a private health-care system that can be involved.

The next question and the critical one is how you pay for it.... The millions of new jobs that were created in this state and across the country (in the past decade) were created by small businesses — and in some cases very small. If you are going to use the small-business man or woman as your vehicle, you can't expect them to pay for it.

One of the more reasonable propositions that I have seen ... would require some payment by businesses of a certain size. It would require that those not able to afford it would be subsidized by ... general fund revenue sources.

Q: *Surveys done recently regarding the Deukmejian administration show that people want activism. They want vitality in California government. What are you going to deliver?*

A: That has been my history in the role of chief executive.... I am attracted to the executive role because it does afford you the opportunity to be the policy leader, to implement the policy. It is a role for an activist.

... I think the challenges the state faces are going to require an activist governor. The priorities that I have — crime and drugs ... Education is an area in which there is going to have to be a great deal of activism.... We have an intolerable dropout rate, and obviously it is aggravated in certain ethnic groups. It is unfair to the kids. It is unfair to society, to employers.

You can't realistically talk about California or America being competitive in the international marketplace if you've got kids who are dropping out of school. We will not reverse that by a welter of programs that are directed at high school students. You have to start very, very early, with prenatal care, then with preschool.

I noted that Dianne (Feinstein) has picked up on that as well. You've got to make sure you've got kids entering the classroom who are healthy enough to concentrate and motivated enough to learn. And if they are, they will stay.... As it is, we've got an awful lot of kids whose horizons go no further than dropping out of school and becoming a pregnant teen-age mother or a drug-gang member.

Q: *All three of you look at the state and see a fairly similar analysis of what the problems are — the horrendous dropout rates, environmental problems, growth control, crime. . . . And you have different ideas about how to attack those problems. But some people who have thought about the future of the state say none of you has really come close to . . .*

A: I've been reading about those people, those pundits pontificating. They aren't reading what any of us are saying.

I read what some of these people are saying, saying we are not addressing the problems of the black and the poor and they are concentrating on the white middle class. It isn't the white middle class, for the most part, that's dropping out. It is not the white middle class who are predominantly the victims of crime. It is the not the white middle class, for the most part, who are becoming teen mothers. If they are going to make the criticism, they ought to at least read the speeches.

I think many of the commentators are not focusing very realistically on what's wrong with the state. By God, if they are obsessed with a statistic that three times as many young black men will be murdered as enter the UC system, then they ought to ask why. And how you change that.

The answer is you change it in a couple of ways. It is obviously much better to engage in prevention than in the kind of remedial action that is necessarily less cost effective and less humane. I'd much rather finance physics labs than build prisons. But you have to take the world as you find it.

And what you've got to do is two things. There is a generation in which some of the older brothers will be in prison and we need to generate a hope that the baby brother will be one of the UC admissions. The reason you've got three times as many black kids murdered in largest measure is because of the drug trafficking.

Now you'd have to be a much-less-than-casual observer not to pick up on that fact. And yet these same people making these comments absolutely tune out if anyone starts talking about things they think are tough law and order. They find that for some reason unresponsive in the real world.

But go into the ghetto and by God, it's very responsive. That's where the crime victims are. I think they need to understand you have to both build prisons, change sentencing, start denying bail to traffickers. You have to do all these things at the same time that you're offering preschool to 4-year-olds, that you are having early mental health counseling to identify problems with kindergartners.

Q: *It's expensive. How do you exercise the leadership to get that money or convince people?*

A: Part of it is leadership. You just put your finger on it. The most deeply disturbing aspect of drug trafficking has been the explosion of crack use among young women of childbearing age — specifically, the epidemic of addiction among newborns. . . . We can't simply shrug it off when a woman has an addicted child. You have to see to it that she does not have another. What that means is you have to afford treatment, to get her clean.

Q: *But that's expensive.*

A: Yeah, it is. But it's a hell of a lot cheaper than failing to do it, because for every addicted newborn in a neonatal intensive-care unit, you could put four drug-using pregnant women through drug rehabilitation.

Q: *How do you convince Pat Nolan or a generation of Republican assemblymen who don't want to spend a cent on anything?*

A: What convinces everyone are the inescapable numbers.

I had a letter a year ago, I guess, from a young woman doctor, chief of OB/GYN at Harbor-UCLA. She said the increase in the incidence of addicted newborns is occurring at a logarithmic rate — that in 1985 in L.A. County, there were about 500 addicted newborns, and the next year there were over a thousand and the next year, over 1,500 and the next year over 2,500 and the projection was that early in the '90s, L.A. alone would be producing 10,000. Well, that isn't just L.A. and it isn't just Harbor-UCLA and it isn't just the inner city. It's St. Francis, Alta Bates in Oakland . . . in Fresno at Valley Medical Center you see newborns addicted at the rate of 25 percent.

PETE WILSON

▸ **Born:** Aug. 23, 1933, Lake Forest, Ill.
▸ **College:** Yale University, B.A., 1955; UC-Berkeley, Boalt Hall, J.D., 1962.
▸ **Home:** Washington, D.C., and San Diego
▸ **Career:** U.S. Marine Corps, 1955-58; private law practice, San Diego, 1963-66; California Assembly, 1966-71 (Assembly minority whip, 1967-69); mayor of San Diego, 1971-83; U.S. Senator, 1983-present.
▸ **Career highlights and interests:** A fiscal conservative, he has opposed a number of congressional privileges. He has endeavored to curb mailing privileges for members' newsletters, and he has objected to congressional pay raises, donating his additional income to chairity. He wrote legislation increasing the military's role in drug interdiction, and a federal capital punishment statute covering drug-related murders. He introduced the first California Coastal Commission bill in the Assembly.
▸ **Awards:** Named Legislator of the Year in 1985 by the California League of Cities, the first federal official to earn the distinction. Regular recipient of the "Golden Bulldog Award" from a national business and chamber of commerce group, Watchdogs of the Treasury.
▸ **Family:** Married to Gayle Wilson, who has two sons, Todd and Philip.

EXAMINER GRAPHICS

We have found the estimated cost of state and local agencies, foster care, welfare, compensatory (education) costs — not the real long-term health costs, which are much greater, but just the predictable special added costs for an addicted child — run about $130,000 a year on through adolescence, and that's why suddenly it begins to make sense.... What you're talking about is prevention. The costs of failing to do it are that you have this explosion.

There may very well be people who say, why in the name of God should we be spending this kind of money when we are unable to provide health care to those who are uninsured? And it's a very good question. The answer is, you're not going to shoot those drug babies and you're not going to simply ignore them. And they are going to cost a fortune, and the way to prevent there being more of them is to rehabilitate their mothers. And if it's against your will, and it has to be, it's not punishment; it's preventive, and it's an essential if we are not to see utter chaos.

Q: *You feel pretty passionately about that. You also feel passionately about the environment, but do not support "Big Green." I'm wondering why. Can you still be an environmental governor...*

A: When Big Green had first been effectively written — and we ought to give credit where credit is due and call it Hayden-Van de Kamp — Tom Hayden largely wrote it with the Sierra Club and the League of Conservation Voters, and when they finished it, they afforded an opportunity for participation of a kind, which included financial participation.

Q: *$100,000?*

A: Yeah. And they said they'd like me to be involved. We said, let us take a look at it. It was pretty much a take-it-or-leave-it proposition, though. We said, look there are parts of this that are bad, parts that are innocuous, but one thing that I find absolutely unacceptable. It is obnoxious to me and it's just bad government. And that, it turned out, was a provision that was nearest and dearest to Hayden's heart. His effort to create his next job.

Q: *The environmental czar?*

A: Yeah, I agree he needs a new job but not that one. The reason is very simple. The governor ought to be the environmental czar, and I intend to be.

No. 2, the creation of a new bureaucracy with little responsibility other than bringing lawsuits, with $40 million to spend on that, is anathema to me.

What is necessary... is to bring together under one roof all the different agencies having responsibilities for environmental protection and require that they be answerable to and accountable to a cabinet-level officer. We're going to have a California EPA and transfer to that the functions of all the different agencies.

Q: *The question, really, is who are you politically?*

A: There is a stereotype understandably and widely projected by Democrats that Republicans are uncaring. The fact of the matter is they care passionately and have been pioneers in many areas...

I am a conservative Republican and certainly I have been very tight with people's tax dollars.... But, No. 1, I am moved by compassion and concern....

But even if you are not moved by compassion, and you should be, then you ought to be moved by the sheer irresistible requirements of financing a problem if you don't deal with it and reverse it.

L.A. Times
8.7.90

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 apprehensions 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.

LA TIMES - July 18, '90

Wilson Uses Quota Issue in New TV Ad Attacking Feinstein

By CATHLEEN DECKER
TIMES POLITICAL WRITER

The gubernatorial campaign squabble over appointing women and minorities to government jobs—and whether that constitutes a quota system—spills onto California's airwaves today when Republican Pete Wilson accuses Democrat Dianne Feinstein in a television commercial of planning to put "quotas over qualifications" if she is elected governor.

The new 30-second ad hammering on an area where Republicans hope Feinstein will be vulnerable was expected to be aired on some small stations Tuesday night, and will expand to television markets across the state by today.

Wilson, who is in Washington while the U.S. Senate is in session, had no direct comment on the ad, but his campaign spokesman accused Feinstein of "pandering" to voting groups by promising to appoint women and minorities in proportion to their share of the state's population.

"She made those promises to get more

Please see QUOTAS, A17

QUOTAS: Wilson Attacks Feinstein in Ad

Continued from A3

votes," said Bill Livingstone, Wilson's spokesman. " . . . Other women would find it very distasteful to have been given a job [because of] a quota system."

Feinstein's campaign immediately accused Wilson of "distorting the issue."

"She voted against quotas when she was mayor," said Feinstein's spokeswoman, Dee Dee Myers, citing her 1980 opposition to a San Francisco City Charter revision that contained appointment quotas.

Feinstein also could not be reached for comment. She traveled Tuesday to Washington, where she has scheduled a series of fund-raisers.

In her absence, Feinstein's campaign staff also accused Wilson of doing precisely what he accuses the former San Francisco mayor of doing—supporting proportional representation of women and minorities in government.

They circulated copies of an affirmative action plan used in San Diego during Wilson's tenure as mayor. The program's objective, as set out in city documents, was to "make city employment . . . consistent with the minority composition of the city of San Diego."

Livingstone said that plan, even though its objective is almost exactly that espoused by Feinstein, was not a quota system. "That is a goal, not something that would happen immediately," he said of the San Diego plan. "Wilson didn't go to black groups and promise them 7% of the jobs."

The candidates have been bickering for weeks over whether Feinstein's pledge represents a quota system or is more akin to traditional affirmative action programs, which emphasize goals and objectives over specific numbers.

At the root of the dispute is each candidate's desire to appeal to diverse segments of the voting public—and particularly to women, who constitute more than half of the electorate.

The Wilson ad, notably, is being launched at the same time that Republicans statewide begin to emphasize the role of women and the party's opposition to quotas. At the state GOP convention this week in Wilson's hometown of San Diego, prominent Republican women such as Secretary of Labor Elizabeth Dole are expected to blast quota systems as demeaning.

The issue was first raised in the closing days of the primary campaign, when Feinstein explained how she would handle appointments at all levels of government, from her office staff to judges and department heads.

"Fairness is part of the dream," she told black audiences in Los Angeles on Memorial Day weekend. "That is one of the reasons we have pledged an open and accessible administration. That is one of the reasons we have pledged to appoint women in proportion to their parity of the population—50%.

"To appoint people of color in proportion to their parity of the population. To see that the administration is open. . . . That is the agenda."

When the proposal came under fire from Wilson late last month, Feinstein said she did not consider her proposal to be a quota system, which she defined as one excluding certain groups of people.

"Mr. Wilson has never known a quota. I know what a quota is," she said. Her campaign staff later said Feinstein was referring to her exclusion from private school as a youngster. The exclusion occurred because Feinstein is Jewish.

Wilson, in previous public comments, has suggested that by promising a certain proportion of jobs to certain groups, Feinstein was de-emphasizing the individual merits of job-seekers. His campaign ad underscores that sentiment, asking in its punch line whether California can "afford a governor who puts quotas over qualifications and promises over performance."

Wilson aides refused to disclose how much they intend to spend on the advertisement, except to describe the cost as substantial.

The strategy represents a calculated gamble. Summer is generally thought to be a season in which voters are not paying attention. But Wilson is apparently hoping that he can do what Democrat Edmund G. Brown Jr. did in 1978 against Republican Evelle Younger—hit his opponent early and hard. Brown won that election.

Another candidate in recent months launched a commercial that delivered a lead in the polls that held until Election Day. That was Feinstein, who won the primary largely on the strength of a February commercial touting her leadership in the aftermath of the assassination of San Francisco Mayor George Moscone.

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Feinstein's quota problem

Dianne Feinstein played gender politics and got away with it in the Democratic primary. She told fellow party members to choose her because she was a woman, and, evidently, that's why a lot of them did. But now she's getting some of the criticism she deserves for her scheme to guarantee women and minorities a certain number of jobs in her administration.

Her Republican rival, Sen. Pete Wilson, says he would choose the most qualified people rather than order that women or people of a particular race fill a certain number of positions. And he has quickly spotted the potential of Feinstein's proposal as a campaign issue. On Saturday, he lambasted Feinstein for pledging last month to reserve half the jobs in her administration for women and to appoint minorities in direct measure to the percentage of the state's population.

As Wilson said Saturday, Feinstein's plan would potentially insult the women and minorities selected for important state positions. A quota system makes it appear that the people filling the jobs aren't necessarily the ones most qualified for them, whether or not the perception is true. And it would overly complicate the job of filling top state jobs — an effort that should have the simple, race-blind and gender-blind goal of getting the best people.

Feinstein's plan also is intellectually dishonest. She makes it seem as if her by-the-numbers approach would blaze new trails for women and minorities: "an example of openness, of fairness, of justice and of economic opportunity," she called it last month.

But her proposal would apply only to a small elite among women and minorities — those who have reached a position of influence or visibility that would make them likely candidates for a gubernatorial appointment. For the great majority of people who have not reached this high plateau of influence and who may indeed be struggling against discrimination in hiring and promotions, Feinstein's plan offers only symbolic relief, and not much of that.

It's likely that Wilson has the majority of voters with him on this issue. Even in San Francisco, Feinstein's hometown and a city with a solidly liberal reputation, preferential treatment for women and minorities is not a popular idea: Last week, voters there rejected a ballot measure for gender balance on city boards and commissions by an overwhelming margin. San Franciscans seem old-fashioned enough to believe that people should be hired on merit, and most Californians would undoubtedly agree with them.

EDITORIAL

KNX Newsradio • 6121 Sunset Boulevard, Los Angeles, California 90028 • (213) 460-3336 / CBS Owned

Quotas
June 25, 1990
90-115

During the primary, Dianne Feinstein promised to give women half of the jobs in her administration and to hire members of ethnic minority groups in direct proportion to their representation in the population. There's a word for that kind of rigid, numerical hiring -- "quotas."

KNX has another word for it -- offensive.

Given the firestorm of controversy her campaign pledge has generated, the Democratic gubernatorial nominee may regret that she ever uttered the "Q" word. We at KNX certainly do.

Feinstein's promise has emboldened other well-intentioned liberals to mount similar proposals in the Legislature; both the Assembly and the state Senate are now debating variations on the quota theme.

The problem is that, while quotas sound good, they don't work. Under a quota system, a job applicant's gender or the color of his skin become just as important as his or her qualifications -- maybe more so. And that's the antithesis of the color-blind merit system which should be the goal of a truly non-discriminatory society.

Quotas insult the very people they purport to assist, by giving the impression that those workers owe their jobs to the quota, not their own talent and initiative. They breed resentment, and tokenism and mediocrity.

If she's elected, KNX hopes Feinstein will mount the most aggressive affirmative action effort ever seen, interviewing candidates of every race, creed and color. Then we hope she'll hire only the most qualified.

That's what equal opportunity is all about, Dianne. Quotas are for parking tickets, not people.

KNX Radio welcomes editorial replies by qualified persons to maintain fairness and balance in the presentation of public issues.
George Nicholaw, Vice President, CBS Radio Division, and General Manager, KNX Radio

KNX 1070

CALIFORNIA ELECTIONS: THE AD CAMPAIGN

The race: Governor. **Whose ad?** Republican candidate Pete Wilson.

A new 30-second commercial airing statewide criticizes Dianne Feinstein's pledge during the primary campaign to appoint women and minorities in direct proportion to their numbers in the state's population. In making the criticism, Wilson makes use of newspaper coverage of Feinstein's remarks.

Elements of the ad, with analysis by Times political writer Cathleen Decker.

Ad: As a Los Angeles Times headline reading "Feinstein Vows Hiring Quotas by Race, Sex" is flashed on the screen, an announcer says, "Dianne Feinstein has promised as governor to fill state jobs on the basis of strict numerical quotas. Not experience, not qualifications, not ability . . . but quotas."

Analysis: Feinstein's pledge was to appoint proportionally; for example, she would give 50% of her appointments to women and 25% to Latinos. In repeating the vow, she has insisted that the appointees would be women and minorities who had the experience, qualifications and the ability to fill the jobs. She has also accused Wilson of implying that there are not enough qualified women and minorities to serve in state government.

□

Ad: An Asian Week headline, which says "Feinstein Compares White Male Political Dominance to Apartheid," is raised on the screen. The announcer says, "It's unfair, it's extreme and it's wrong."

Analysis: During her speeches, Feinstein regularly notes that by the year 2000, minorities will be the majority in California. And, she argues, it would not be fair to have the existing state government bureaucracy—mostly white males—preside over a vastly different population. She has not directly compared sitting politicians to those who rule South Africa's apartheid system.

□

Ad: "Feinstein Quota Problem," the headline of a Los Angeles Daily News editorial, is placed on the screen as the announcer says, "The L.A. Daily News called it 'intellectually dishonest.' " The ads next shows a summation of appointments before and after Feinstein's tenure as mayor of San Francisco. According to the summation, women held 33% of the appointments before Feinstein and 34% after she took over as mayor. The announcer implies that her campaign promise is particularly dishonest when compared to her record as mayor.

Analysis: Feinstein's campaign spokeswoman, Dee Dee Myers, said she cannot refute or confirm the numbers, which were accumulated by Wilson's staff. Myers noted that Feinstein did appoint the first woman treasurer and city attorney in San Francisco history, and appointed two women to the city's Board of Supervisors.

□

Ad: The ad concludes: "Can we afford a governor who puts quotas over qualifications and promises over performance?"

Analysis: Again, Feinstein has stressed that she believes she can accomplish both goals—appointing women and minorities in unprecedented numbers while also filling the government with qualified people. Wilson has said he would look at merit alone, while encouraging more women and minorities to apply for government jobs.

FEINSTEIN'S SUPPORT FOR GENDER BALANCING AND QUOTAS

The record is clear. Dianne Feinstein has repeatedly vowed to make appointments as governor based on race and gender.

Feinstein may not call such a plan a quota, but it's doublespeak, just as she said the $172 million deficit she left San Francisco was a "revenue shortfall."

* * *

Feinstein's call for quotas is clearly documented going back to April 6, 1990, when Asian Week wrote the article, "Feinstein Meets With 40 LA Asian Leaders."

> "As governor, she [Feinstein] said, she will make appointments of Asian Americans and other minorities in proportion to their numbers in the population to achieve parity."

* * *

According to the San Francisco Examiner (7/8/90), on April 22 Feinstein appeared in San Jose before the Mexican American Political Association, saying:

> "This means that 25 percent of all judgeships will be Hispanic, that 25 percent of boards and commissions and department heads and staff positions will be Hispanic."

* * *

The San Jose Mercury News (4/22/90) reported on Feinstein's speech before the Mexican American Political Association as follows:

> "It was to even louder applause that Feinstein vowed, if elected governor, to appoint Hispanics to 25 percent of all judgeships, commissions, department posts and staff positions, mirroring their numbers in the state."

* * *

The California Assembly on April 23, 1990 passed legislation to make it official state policy that women should receive at least half of all seats on government boards and commissions.

Observed The San Diego Union in its article, "Assembly Passes Bill Mandating Women on State Panel," April 24, 1990:

> "Democrat Feinstein has vowed to ensure that half of her appointments as governor would go to women."

Feinstein's press secretary, Dee Dee Myers welcomed passage of both the less restrictive state Senate Bill of Senator Diane Watson was quoted in the Los Angeles Times, June 15, 1990, welcoming passage of both the less restrictive state Senate bill of Sen. Diane Watson (D-LA) as well as that of Maxine Waters:

> "But Myers welcomed the passage of the two bills in the Legislature. 'It reflects support for Dianne's position,' she said. 'This is a substantial, serious and workable proposal. It lends credibility to the notion that this is an idea whose time has come....'"

* * *

Feinstein's firm commitment to gender balancing and quotas was reported by the San Francisco Examiner in the article, "Feinstein Makes a Pitch for the 'Gender Gap' Vote," (April 28, 1990):

> "The former San Francisco mayor, who said there would be gender balance and proportionate ethnic representation in her administration, told an audience of women in San Francisco Friday that the tide of women would rise with her 'in every executive pursuit.'"

* * *

Bill Mandel, in a San Francisco Examiner column on May 7, 1990 said:

> "Dianne Feinstein and her rival in the Democratic gubernatorial race, John Van de Kamp, recently promised a Hispanic political group they'd make appointments that reflect the state's Hispanic population."

* * *

In San Francisco during the first debate between Feinstein and Attorney General John Van de Kamp on May 13, 1990, Feinstein was asked if simply being a woman was sufficient reason for people to vote for her. Feinstein responded:

"I have pledged to gender balance....I think that there is good reason why the women of the State are supporting my candidacy."

* * *

The San Francisco Chronicle article "Some Feminists Question Feinstein's Commitment to the Cause," May 26, 1990 reiterates Feinstein's support for gender balancing:

"But even as Feinstein casts herself as a champion of pro-choice rights, pay equity and 'gender balancing' in appointments, some women who have worked with her in local politics say they believe Van de Kamp would be more protective of feminist interests."

* * *

Before the National Council of Negro Women in Los Angeles, Feinstein called for quota as reported in the Los Angeles Times article, "Feinstein Vows Hiring Quotas by Race, Sex," May 27, 1990:

"'That is one of the reasons we have pledged to appoint women in proportion to their parity of the population -- 50%. To appoint people of color in proportion to their parity of the population.'"

"In the past, Feinstein has spoken in broad terms about 'gender balance' in her administration and 'opportunity' and 'fairness' for minorities. However, her plan for direct quotas based on population has not previously attracted wide attention."

* * *

The San Francisco Chronicle article "Gubernatorial Primary Enters the Final Stretch," of May 28, 1990 reports on Feinstein's visits to four black churches:

"For months, Feinstein has pledged to 'gender balance' all her appointments from her personal staff to agency bureaucrats and judges, so that at least half of her appointees are women.

"On Saturday, she told a black women's luncheon that she would appoint 'people of color in proportion to their parity of the population,' a pledge she repeated in speaking to reporters yesterday."

* * *

The San Jose Mercury News in the article "Crusade Invades Foe's Stronghold," of May 28, 1990 reported on her visit to the First African Methodist Episcopal Church:

> "She later told reporters that one reason she has pledged to use strict race and gender quotas in making appointments as governor is that she dreads the prospect of California becoming 'a kind of an apartheid society' with only white men controlling the government."

* * *

In the Los Angeles Times article "Ratings Provide Opportunity for Environmental Offensive," Feinstein is again quoted as supporting quotas:

> "Also on Saturday, Feinstein vowed in her strongest terms to date that she would deliver to women half the appointive jobs in her Administration -- from judgeships to commissions.
>
> She also pledged to give those jobs to minorities in the same proportions as they appear in society; for example, at current percentages. 62% would go to whites. 25% to Latinos and 7% to blacks."

* * *

The San Diego Tribune on May 31, 1990 reported on Feinstein's speech before students at Chula Vista's Southwestern College the previous day:

> "Feinstein, who is vying to become the state's first woman governor, has not been subtle in the use of her gender. Again yesterday she defended her promise to put men, women and minorities into her administration in proportions at least equivalent to their percentage of the state's population."

* * *

The Asian Weekly article "Feinstein Compares White Male Political Dominance to 'Apartheid'" of June 1, 1990, reports again Feinstein's support for quotas:

"We don't want apartheid -- we cannot have a white minority ruling over a majority of people of color," Feinstein emphasized to a crowd of about 100 at the $200 per plate event. To prevent that from happening, it is essential to practice 'sharing of government.' and include Asians, Latinos and blacks, etc., proportionately at all levels of government."

"And along the vein of 'sharing of governments,' it is also important to have equal numbers of men and women represented in government for gender balance,' Feinstein pointed out."

* * *

The San Francisco Examiner also reported on Feinstein's reference to apartheid in its June 3, 1990 article, "Feinstein warns of 'Apartheid'":

"Parity representation of minorities in state government has been one of Feinstein's recurrent themes in the long campaign for the Democratic gubernatorial nomination, now in its final days, but she returned to it with her toughest talk to date."

* * *

Clearly the Los Angeles Daily News believes Feinstein is calling for quotas when it penned an editorial of June 12, 1990 titled, "Feinstein's Quota Problem." About her proposal, the paper wrote:

"But now she's [Feinstein] getting some of the criticism she deserves for her scheme to guarantee women and minorities a certain number of jobs in her administration."

* * *

Even NOW believes Feinstein is calling for gender balance, according to a San Francisco Chronicle article of June 14, 1990, titled "NOW to Hear Women Running for Governor":

"Candidates for executive offices also are asked to commit themselves to making 'gender balanced' appointments. Feinstein has promised to make 50 percent of her appointments to state government women, a position that Republican rival Pete Wilson has assailed as a quota system."

* * *

In a legislative summary, California NOW considers its top priority passage of Assemblywoman Maxine Water's bill AB 2677, which "requires gender parity on state appointed boards and commissions."

* * *

The California Democratic Party also believes in gender balancing, which is included in their platform:

> "We believe in the importance of women and minorities being represented at all levels of government and support legislation to require that all appointments to government positions, boards and commissions be balanced with respect to gender, race and ethnicity."

# # # #

Sac. Union 7/16

Promise them anything...

Feinstein's quota system would be bad policy

Listening to Democratic gubernatorial hopeful Dianne Feinstein campaign for the state's top job, one can easily get the impression that there is hardly anyone left in California to whom she hasn't offered a job should she be elected.

She has been running around the state promising jobs to this group and that group and probably raising a lot of false expectations in her effort to secure votes to provide her with a job.

Take note:

- "As governor, she said she will make appointments of Asian Americans and other minorities in proportion to their numbers in the population to achieve parity." Asian Week, April 6, 1990.
- "Democrat Feinstein has vowed to ensure that half of her appointments as governor would go to women." San Diego Union, April 24, 1990.
- "Feinstein vowed in her strongest terms to date that she would deliver to women half the appointive jobs in her administration — from judgeships to commissions. She also pledged to give those jobs to minorities in the same proportions as they appear in society; for example, at current percentages, 62 percent would go to whites, 25 percent to Latinos and 7 percent to blacks." Los Angeles Times, May 30, 1990.

Setting employment quotas has always been an ill-considered activity by government, and despite her denials that she is calling for quotas, Mrs. Feinstein is engaging in that dangerous practice.

As Sen. Pete Wilson, the Republican nominee for governor, put it, Mrs. Feinstein may call what she is doing "gender balance" or "proportional appointments." However, as Sen. Wilson noted, "in truth it is a quota."

Such quotas are insulting to women and ethnic groups and others who are supposedly the people who will benefit from them. The quotas imply that they will be hired because of who they are and not what they know. Quotas reduce people to tokens.

"Quotas are unfair to the best qualified applicant or candidate who deserves to be selected for a post on merit and qualifications — without regard to race or gender," Sen. Wilson said in a recent letter to Mrs. Feinstein. "More importantly, the people of California are entitled to expect from a governor that he or she will appoint the most capable person to be found — without regard to race or gender."

Quotas are an artificial way of attempting to place people in jobs. And in California, they are an unnecessary method of job placement.

Studies show that in the coming years, increased numbers of women and minority groups will be entering the workforce at a time when there will be an overall shortage of job candidates because of lower birthrates in the 1970s.

Changing demographics and free market principles are a much better way of shaping the workforce than would be the artificial quota system Mrs. Feinstein would attempt to force on us as governor.

AFFIRMATIVE ACTION vs. QUOTAS

During the primary, Dianne Feinstein went before a black group and pledged to appoint blacks, before an Asian group and pledged to appoint Asians, before a Hispanic group and pledged to appoint Hispanics, and before a women's group and pledged to appoint women -- and in each case pledged to appoint in proportion to their share of the population.

In short, Dianne vowed to gender balance her entire administration, as well as make all appointments -- including judgeships -- based on the percentage of an ethnic group's proportion of the population. This is unmistakably a quota formula.

The affirmative action plan supported by Pete Wilson while mayor of San Diego clearly does not establish any quota, but instead was an effort to "provide equal opportunity to all San Diegans who seek employment and promotions with the city."

It was the goal of San Diego to increase over time the employment of minorities and women in certain occupational groups, who were underrepresented in the city's workforce.

To achieve this goal, the affirmative action plans included special educational training, establishing recruitment programs, removing artificial barriers, and counseling employees on promotional opportunities.

Importantly, as explained in the plan, "the affirmative action goals set forth in this plan are entirely consistent with the merit principle upon which the City's employment is based. Nothing in this Plan should be interpreted as requiring an appointing authority to hire, transfer, or promote a person who is not qualified on the basis of objective job-related criteria."

Pete Wilson's Support for Affirmative Action

Random House Dictionary:

Affirmative Action: encouraging increased representation of women and minorities, especially in employment.

Dianne Feinstein's Support for Quotas

Random House Dictionary:

Quotas: the proportional part of a fixed total that is due a particular group; the number of persons of a specific kind permitted to join an organization, etc.

- MORE -

Pete Wilson's Support for Affirmative Action

In 1972, the San Diego City Council adopted ordinances to create an affirmative action program for municipal employment. It did NOT set quotas or numerical formulas.

The San Diego affirmative action plan was created to ensure equal opportunity in employment by improving the participation of women and minorities who were underrepresented in the workforce.

The plan included training programs so individuals could develop needed skills, the development of upward and lateral "mobility programs," job counselling, and the removal of artificial barriers.

About the affirmative action plans, Wilson said in 1979: "The Affirmative Action Plans in this document are intended to reinforce the merit principle in public emloyment. They should not be interpreted as granting 'preferential treatment' to specialized population groups.

Dianne Feinstein's Support for Quotas

During the primary, Feinstein appeared before Hispanic groups and promised them 25 percent of all government jobs, appeared before black groups and promised them 7 percent of all government jobs, and before women groups and promised to "gender balance" or reserve for them 50 percent of all jobs.

Feinstein made no mention to the need for affirmative action plans to enhance the participation of minority groups or women. The California civil service already has programs to ensure equal opportunity. Blacks comprise 11.7 percent of the civil service, yet are about 7 percent of the population. Asians have 5.4 percent of all civil service jobs, but are 3.2 percent of the workforce.

As reported by the San Francisco Examiner, (7/8/90) before the Mexican American Political Association, Feinstein said, "This means that 25 percent of all judgeships will be Hispanic, that 25 percent of boards and commissions and department heads and staff positions will be Hispanic."

Pete Wilson's Support for Affirmative Action

On June 28, 1990, Wilson said: "Quotas are unfair to the best qualified applicant or candidate who deserves to be selected for a post on merit and qualifications -- without regard to race or gender."

Quotas are unfair, extreme, and wrong. They are divisive because jobs are awarded not on experience, ability, and qualifications.

Dianne Feinstein's Support for Quotas

Before the National Council of Negro Women in Los Angeles on May 26, Feinstein said according to the Los Angeles Times (5/27/90): "'That is one of the reasons we have pledged to appoint women in proportion to their parity of the population -- 50%. To appoint people of color in proportion to their parity of the population."

# # # #

Pete WILSON GOVERNOR

"QUOTAS" -- 30 SECOND TV SPOT

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE
July 17, 1990

CONTACT: Bill Livingstone
(619) 260-1990

SAN DIEGO -- Gubernatorial candidate U.S. Senator Pete Wilson today unveiled a 30-second campaign commercial titled "Quotas," the transcript of which follows:

VIDEO	ANNOUNCER
L.A. Times headline: "Feinstein Vows Hiring Quotas by Race, Sex" (5/27/90)	Dianne Feinstein has promised as Governor to fill state jobs on the basis of strict numerical quotas.
Video effect on copy	Not experience, not qualifications, not ability... but quotas.
Asian Week headline: "Feinstein Compares White Male Political Dominance To Apartheid" (6/1/90)	It's unfair, it's extreme and it's wrong.
L.A. Daily News editorial: "Feinstein Quota Problem" (6/12/90)	The L.A. Daily News called it "intellectually dishonest."
"San Francisco Appointments" Before Feinstein / After Feinstein Women 33% / 34% "Increase of only 1%"	Especially when you consider that in nine years as mayor of San Francisco, the number of women appointed by Feinstein increased by only 1 percent.
DIANNE FEINSTEIN "Quotas over Qualifications" "Promises over Performance"	Can we afford a governor who puts quotas over qualifications and promises before performance?

# # # #

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

Pete WILSON GOVERNOR

FEINSTEIN'S APPOINTMENTS OF WOMEN WHILE MAYOR OF SAN FRANCISCO

Dianne Feinstein served as mayor of San Francisco from December 4, 1978, to January 8, 1988.

In 1978, there were 23 separate boards and commissions with 180 members. In addition, the mayor's staff and the top city managers were appointed by the mayor, for a total of 192 appointments.

While in office, the number of positions on some boards and commissions were increased, and seven new boards and commissions were created, for a total of 238 positions appointed by the mayor.

In nine years as mayor, Feinstein increased the percentage of women serving in her administration -- in the mayor's office, in senior city management, and on boards and commissions -- by only 1 percent.

While mayor, Feinstein made 291 appointments, of which 180 were men (61.9%) and 111 were women (38.1%).*

According to the Directory of City and County Officers for San Francisco, following are the number of appointed positions in city government, together with the gender breakdown and the percentage of the overall number of appointments.

Last Report Before Feinstein Takes Office (July, 1978)

		Men	Women
Total Appointed Positions	192**	126	64
Percentage	100%	65.6%	33.3%

Last Report While Feinstein is Mayor (December, 1987)

		Men	Women
Total Appointed Positions	238***	155	82
Percentage	100%	65.1%	34.4%

* As best could be determined by examining all the names on the published directory of the mayor's office and other senior officials, and on commissions and boards.

** Based on the names alone, could not determine for certain if two individuals were men or women.

*** Based on the names alone, could not determine for certain if one person was a man or a woman.

# # # #

Pete WILSON GOVERNOR

RECORD SHOWS FEINSTEIN'S PAST PERFORMANCE FALLS SHORT OF 1990 CAMPAIGN PROMISES

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE
July 18, 1990

CONTACT: Bill Livingstone
(619) 260-1990

SAN DIEGO -- An examination of the record reveals that Dianne Feinstein's history of appointments falls far short of her gubernatorial promise to appoint women to 50 percent of the state's boards and commissions.

"Dianne Feinstein promised as governor to open the door to women," Wilson Campaign Manager George Gorton said. "But as mayor the door was more open to men , especially on the more powerful boards and commissions."

On seven new boards and commissions created during her tenure as mayor, women had 50 percent or more representation on only the "Street Artists and Craftsmen Examiners Board" and the "Landmarks Preservation Advisory Board." On the five other boards and commissions -- considered more substantive -- women were not once in the majority.

The addition of these newly created posts represented a 30 percent increase in the overall number of positions in government to which she was able to make appointments.

They offered Feinstein the opportunity to appoint men and women, unincumbered from carry-over appointments due to previous administrations.

Yet an analysis of Feinstein's record shows that she increased the number of women on all boards and commissions while mayor by only 1 percent!

"Her overall record of appointments of women to boards and commissions -- 34 percent -- was even lower than the state average for cities, which was 35.5 percent," Gorton said.

Following is a list of the boards and commissions created during her tenure, as well as the representation of men and women:

Boards & Commissions	Men	Women
Residential Rent Stabilization and Arbitration Board (created 8/80)	6 (66.7%)	3 (33.3%)

Committee on Elections (created 11/81)	9 (81.8%)	2 (18.2%)
Street Artists and Craftsmen Examiners Board (created 7/82)	0 (0%)	5 (100%)
Industrial Development Authority (created 7/84)	3 (75%)	1 (25%)
Landmarks Preservation Advisory Board (created 2/85)	4 (44.4%)	5 (55.6%)
Health Commission (created 2/85)	5 (71.4%)	2 (28.6%)
Small Business Advisory Commission (created 3/86)	7 (63.6%)	4 (36.4%)

Feinstein's record is further diminished when considering that appointments to the Commission on the Status of Women -- where there was a high rate of turnover -- accounted for 22.7 percent of all her appointments of women.

While Feinstein was mayor, there were 25 vacancies in this one commission only. (This compares to only 4 vacancies for the War Memorial Board of Trustees, which also has 11 members.)

Appointments to the Street Artists and Craftsmen Examiners Board, the Landmarks Preservation Advisory Board, and the Commission on the Status of Women accounted for 32 percent of Feinstein's overall appointments of women as mayor.

WHAT THE MEDIA SAID

About Feinstein's record of appointments, the San Francisco Chronicle (May 26, 1990) said: "As mayor, Feinstein's top advisors were men and she had few women on her staff, although she did appoint a few women department heads and named women as city attorney and treasurer."

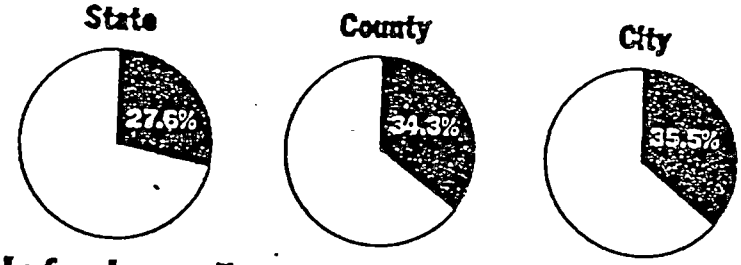
Warren Hinckle of the San Francisco Examiner (7/30/85) said: "Despite her feminist cant, the mayor tends to surround herself with compliant, if competent, men and has never appointed a woman to any major City Hall position -- an abundance of which are open for filling."

# # # #

San Francisco Examiner, 7/8/90

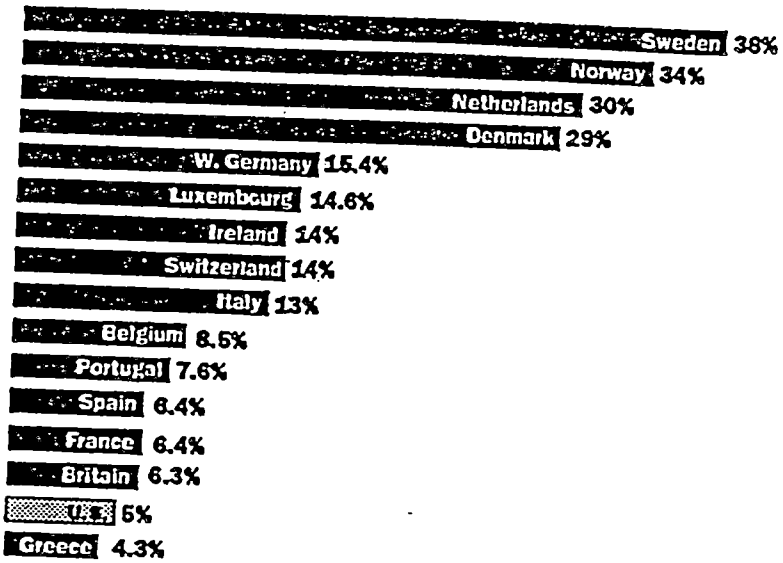
WOMEN IN GOVERNMENT

In appointed positions in California, 1988



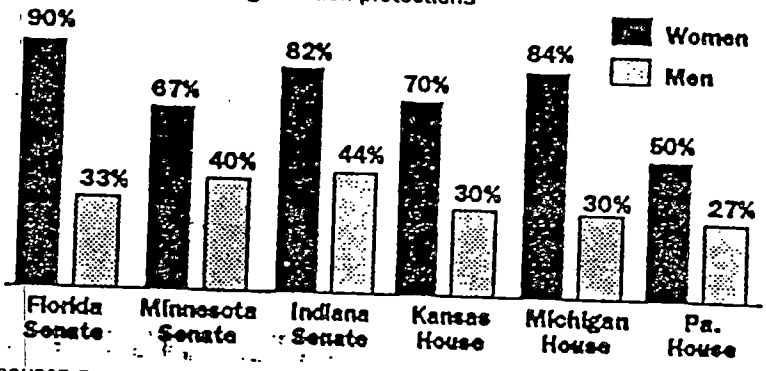
In foreign parliaments and Congress

1989, in percent



Voting on abortion rights

Legislators who supported abortion rights since the Supreme Court's Webster ruling limiting abortion protections



SOURCE: Fund for the Feminist Majority

SF CHRONICLE FRIDAY, AUGUST 3, 1990

Feinstein Answers Back To Wilson's Quota Ads

Her new commercial says his is deceiving

By Susan Yoachum
Chronicle Political Writer

Firing back at Senator Pete Wilson for the first time on television, Dianne Feinstein yesterday released an ad script in which she accuses Wilson of "deliberately deceiving" voters about quotas.

The advertisement, which is in response to a Wilson commercial that attacks Feinstein for supporting quotas in hiring, charges that Wilson supports the quotas that Feinstein abhors.

Feinstein, the Democrat, and Wilson, the Republican, have been sparring over quotas since the gubernatorial primaries. Both deny that they have used the emotionally loaded word "quota" to describe their plans to hire women and minorities.

George Gorton, Wilson's campaign manager, responded to Feinstein's first general election ad with predictable skepticism.

"Obviously, she is trying to back out from what she did in the primary," Gorton said. "She has obviously done enough polling to know that people don't like quotas."

Gorton scoffed at the idea that Wilson favors quotas, as Feinstein charges.

"Pete's record for affirmative action is, of course, a good record," Gorton said.

At issue in the long-playing version of Feinstein's and Wilson's debate over "quotas" is just what constitutes a quota. Neither has used the word quota, and both have described their goals for hiring women and minorities in similar terms.

Here is what they say, along with the background of each statement:

Ad: "Dianne Feinstein opposes hiring quotas. She's always opposed quotas. And Pete Wilson knows it."

Background: Feinstein has never used the word "quotas" to describe her promise to appoint women and minorities to government jobs in parity with their numbers in the population. News stories and headlines have used the word "quota" to label Feinstein's plan. When Wilson was mayor of San Diego in the 1970s, he approved a hiring plan to give jobs to women and minorities "in parity with the population."

Ad: "So why is Pete Wilson deliberately deceiving you? Because by Pete Wilson's own definition, he has a record in favor of quotas. That's right, as senator, Pete Wilson votes for government contract quotas, and, as mayor of San Diego, Pete Wilson signed a plan to enforce rigid hiring percentages based only on sex and race and not merit."

Background: Feinstein cannot have it both ways. If her statements about hiring women and minorities — which are similar to Wilson's — are not quotas, then neither are his. Wilson has voted as a senator for legislation that calls for hiring certain percentages of minorities, and the city of San Diego's affirmative action plan also calls for hiring certain percentages of women and minorities. In a statement as mayor, Wilson said, "The affirmative action plans in this document are intended to reinforce the merit principle in public employment. They should not be interpreted as granting preferential treatment to specialized population groups."

Feinstein campaign to strike back at Wilson

Aug. 3, '90 50 unim

TV commercial to launch attack on quota charges

By Gerry Braun
Staff Writer

For two months, Dianne Feinstein has accused gubernatorial rival Pete Wilson of purposely distorting her views on affirmative action in hiring.

For the past two weeks, she has watched Wilson pour an estimated $1 million into a statewide advertising blitz claiming that Feinstein "has promised as governor to fill state jobs on the basis of strict numerical quotas."

Today, though unsure of the impact that Wilson's attack has had, Feinstein finally will strike back.

In her first television ad of the general campaign, the Democratic nominee makes the same charge against Wilson that he makes against her, of favoring "rigid hiring percentages based only on sex and race and not merit."

Not surprisingly, Wilson claims that his record is now being distorted.

What remains to be seen is whether the voting public has been paying attention to this sharp debate between two candidates who generally share the same views on hiring.

Both Wilson and Feinstein say they favor long-range hiring goals designed to bring the public work force into conformity with the percentage of minorities and women in the job market.

Both candidates also say they oppose fixed quota systems, which, by their definition, would require proportionate hiring to commence immediately. In fact, neither utters the word "quota" except to attribute it to the opposition.

Nevertheless, quotas have become a burning political issue in the governor's race, at least by dint of the amount of money and time it is accorded by the candidates.

One reason is that surveys show that quotas are extremely unpopular with voters, and particularly with the middle-class white voters who dominate the California electorate.

This debate actually began late in the Democratic primary campaign when Feinstein, attempting to shore up her support within the black community in Los Angeles, pledged in a speech "to appoint women (and) to appoint people of color in proportion to their parity of the population."

Newspaper reports the next day said that Feinstein had pledged to abide by strict hiring quotas. Feinstein soon objected to that term, claiming that she was discussing long-term objectives to be achieved over many years. "These are goals, not quotas," she said, noting that she opposed a strict quota program while she was mayor of San Francisco.

Yet even before Feinstein defeated Attorney General John Van de Kamp in the June primary, Republican Wilson was accusing her of favoring strict quotas, and he has not changed his tune despite repeated denials. By contrast, Wilson speaks out for hiring by merit and qualifications.

In mid-July, Wilson began airing his television commercial, which attacks Feinstein for favoring a quota system that is "unfair ... extreme and ... wrong," and for having done little to improve the number of women in government while she was mayor.

The Feinstein commercial responds directly to that commercial, stating, "Dianne Feinstein opposes hiring quotas. She has always opposed quotas."

It then refers to a 1972 affirmative action plan that then-Mayor Wilson signed for the city of San Diego.

According to a copy of the five-year program, it was designed to bring "city employment at all salary levels and in all job classifications" into conformance with "the minority composition of the population of the city of San Diego and with the availability of women within the city of San Diego job market."

The ad then claims that "by Pete Wilson's own definition, he is in favor of quotas."

Wilson spokesman Bill Livingstone disagreed, contending that the key distinction between an affirmative action plan and a quota system is the period of time it takes to be implemented. Livingstone said that no five-year plan could be called a quota system.

Feinstein campaign manager William Carrick disputed that reading. "If you look at the original 1972 plan, nowhere are merit or qualifications mentioned," he said.

Pete WILSON
GOVERNOR

We are proud to present Pete Wilson's record of commitment and accomplishments on environmental issues. We are confident that it is not only the longest, but clearly the strongest of the three gubernatorial candidates.

Pete Wilson's discovery of the environment did not come from reading polls. Pete Wilson was an active leader on environmental issues even before the first Earthday twenty years ago.

With almost everyone now embracing the cause of environmentalism, it is prudent to be skeptical of politicians wrapping themselves in the green flag. You need to read their records, not just their lips. As Pete Wilson has publicly noted:

"There are some advantages to growing older: If you have used the time wisely, you don't have to ask people to take what you say on faith. No, instead you can confidently ask them to check your record. And to compare it with that of your opponents. I challenge my opponents to match my performance. Let them present their credentials in terms of accomplishments -- and not just simple promises nor simple sounding solutions for the future."

The enclosed papers highlight Pete Wilson's past record and vision for the future on issues including air quality, coastal, energy, land use, pesticides and hazardous substances, public lands and forestry, solid waste, transportation, water issues, and environmental ballot measures.

In looking to the future, what will make the difference in resolving our environmental problems is capable and committed leadership. A subject as broad and as complex as the environment cannot be done justice in simple campaign slogans or quick-fix initiatives.

Pete Wilson works to understand the legitimate needs on a particular issue. His fair-minded, hard-working approach to difficult environmental issues has overcome polarized viewpoints and consistently yielded positive results.

We would welcome the opportunity to discuss any of these issues with you. We would be happy to provide you additional information or clarification on any of these issues.

Most cordially,

Otto Bos
Campaign Director

John Amodio
Environmental Staff

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

PETE WILSON'S RECORD ON THE ENVIRONMENT

In 23 years of public service as a state assemblyman, mayor of San Diego, and two-term United States senator, Pete Wilson has distinguished himself by providing effective leadership on many environmental issues:

- As a state assemblyman in 1970, he wrote the first coastal protection plan for California. While the legislature rejected his initial bill by one vote, he helped forge a stronger one the following year. When the legislature failed to pass this bill as well, it became the model for the succesful coastal protection initiative, Proposition 20.

- As mayor of San Diego, Pete Wilson developed the first growth management plan for any big city in America, while doubling the city's parklands and open spaces. Wilson won an award from the American Institute of Architects for his pioneering work in developing this growth management plan.

- He built the San Diego trolley, which stands as a model for other urban transit systems, on time, under budget, and initially without federal funds. Former state Senate leader Jim Mills has said, "If not for Pete Wilson's leadership as chairman of the San Diego Transit Development Board, the San Diego Trolley would not have been built."

- Wilson was the chief steward of San Diego during a critical period when it could have become a sprawling urban embarrassment. Instead, it became America's most livable city.

- Wilson saved the largest estuary in Southern California by implementing an innovative flood-control plan for the Tijuana River, rather than sacrificing it to conventional concrete lining.

- As U.S. senator, Wilson broke the long congressional deadlock and, in collaboration with Senator Alan Cranston and Rep. John Seiberling, steered the landmark 1984 California Wilderness Protection Bill through Congress, setting aside 1.8 million acres of California wilderness and protecting half again as much wilderness as recommended by the Carter Administration. This legislation was declared by Seiberling as the "conservation vote of the 98th Congress."

- Pete Wilson signed the ballot argument in support of Proposition 70, quite properly regarded by the Planning and Conservation League as the most important and far-reaching effort yet undertaken in California for the acquisition and protection of parkland and wildlife habitat.

- Senator Wilson ended a five-year Congressional drought on National Wild & Scenic River designation by protecting the Tuolumne River, then the most threatened river in the country. Subsequently, he helped secure wild and scenic river protection for the Kern, Merced, and King Rivers. He has now proposed protection for the Upper Klamath River and Sespe Creek.

- Wilson took the lead in protecting the California coast against secretaries of the Interior in three federal administrations by successfully fighting for a ban on offshore drilling. He was also the only gubernatorial candidate to publicly campaign in 1988 against the proposal by Occidental Oil Company to slant drill under Santa Monica Bay. John Van de Kamp refused to take a position on this issue, which involved drilling right next to a state beach.

- As U.S. senator, Pete Wilson has strengthened, supported, or written key federal legislation in the areas of clean air, clean water, and toxic cleanup, including Superfund re-authorization and expansion, re-authorization of both the Clean Water and Clean Air Acts, authorship of the Safe Foods Imports Act and the Global Ban on Dangerous Pesticides Act, as well as legislation to accelerate toxic clean-up on federal military installations. Pete Wilson has fought for keeping California's tougher standards, for clean air, pesticides, and coastal protection.

- In the area of clean air, Senator Wilson has taken the lead to require emissions from offshore drilling and stationary sources to meet California's more stringent standards, to clean up cars and fuels, and to promote alternative fuels, and has co-sponsored legislation to eliminate ozone-depleting chemicals and reduce greenhouse gases. In what the Sierra Club called the most important environmental vote of the year, Wilson and Senator Tim Wirth rallied 46 Senate votes for the Wirth-Wilson Clean Cars Amendment to the 1990 Clean Air Act.

- As Pete Wilson has often said, a clean environment and a strong economy are not mutually exclusive. The words "conservative" and "conservation" share the same root. As a Teddy Roosevelt Republican, Wilson broadens the environmental channel and brings many conservatives into the conservation mainstream. For example, he was instrumental in obtaining the endorsement of the National Federation of Independent Business, the nation's leading small business advocacy group, for the Wirth-Wilson Amendment

- Wilson helped secure $12 million for the EPA to develop a plan to clean up and protect San Francisco Bay, and to secure similar designation and funding for Santa Monica Bay.

- Senator Wilson has supported protection of parks near growing urban areas, including the Santa Monica Mountains and Golden Gate National Recreation Areas. For these efforts, Wilson has been praised as a "Mountain Man" by the Los Angeles Times. He also received a special award from the Santa Monica Mountains Conservancy, having both protected $8 million for land acquisition for the Circle X Ranch that the Reagan administration sought to rescind. He also lent key support to state re-authorization of the Conservancy, which was set to sunset in 1990. According to the California League of Conservation Voters, Wilson was "indispensable" and "courageous" in the successful effort to protect Sweeney Ridge as part of the GGNRA.

- In the last full Congress, Pete Wilson was rated by the National League of Conservation Voters with a solid environmental rating of 70%, identical to that of Alan Cranston.

These are merely highlights in a long and proven career. Given this record, it is clear that Pete Wilson is uniquely qualified to lead California in addressing the difficult environmental problems it now faces.

PETE WILSON'S ENVIRONMENTAL ETHIC

Pete Wilson is a return to the Republican conservationism of Teddy Roosevelt. He will use the Governor's office as a "bully pulpit" to make Californians understand that the environment is everyone's business, and everyone's responsibility. An environmental ethic will pervade the Wilson Administration from the top down and from the first day, just as it did when newly elected Mayor Wilson moved into San Diego City Hall in December 1971.

Pete Wilson explained his environmental ethic at the Planning and Conservation League's annual conference in February 1990:

> "The growth management effort I led as the chief executive of San Diego depended for its success, not only a carefully thought-out, coherent strategy, but on the moral authority of an explicit environmental ethic.
>
> "Yes, we are a nation that prizes individual effort and achievements, and rewards hard work by securing to each citizen the fruit of his or her honest labor. Our Constitution recognized and protects private property rights in the requirement that just compensation be paid for any taking of property.
>
> "But the individual citizens right to hold, enjoy, and make use of his or her property is not absolute. It is not a right to make unlimited use of one's property if such use produces injury to the rights of others to enjoy their private property, or to enjoy the public physical environment.
>
> "There is no right to foul public land or air or water, any more than there is a right to steal public property, or to vandalize a public building or monument. Indeed, even where economic activity that is otherwise beneficial to society -- a consideration to which we can hardly be indifferent -- produces injury to the environment that is not trivial, we are obliged by the public interest to require corrective action or to curb the activity producing injury."

The environment is not something separate from us. As John Muir said, everything is hitched to everything else. We are dependent upon the environment. It is our life support system.

With this understanding, a Wilson Administration will make protection and restoration of our environment's health and productivity one of its central concerns and commitments.

PETE WILSON ON
AIR QUALITY ISSUES

Pete Wilson has been a national leader in the effort to strengthen the Clean Air Act. Specifically, in the battle in the U.S. Senate in 1990 over the re-authorization of the Clean Air Act, Wilson joined forces, first with Senator Tim Wirth and then with Senator John Kerrey, in sponsoring and fighting for amendments that national environmental advocacy groups called the most important environmental legislation of 1990.

The record is clear: Pete Wilson sought a stronger national commitment to cleaning up the nation's skies than either the Administration or the Senate leadership. He and Senator John Kerry fought a valiant rear guard action via the Kerry-Wilson amendment to prevent a retreat from existing clean air regulatory law. Theirs was the so-called non-attainment amendment.

In addition, Wilson and Senator Tim Wirth joined forces to propose a model emissions reduction and alternative fuels program that reflected a commitment to clean air consistent with visionary reforms. This program mandated cleaner burning conventional cars, alternatively fueled vehicles in severe and extreme non-attainment areas, reformulated gasoline that would reduce air toxics and ozone, and strong fleet provisions. Although narrowly defeated, these provisions have been credited by House leaders of both parties as making a difference in setting the stage for a stronger House bill.

Each of these amendments was endorsed by national environmental advocacy groups.

Pete Wilson's commitment to take politics out of environmental regulation is not an example of election year conversion. In 1987, Senator Wilson introduced the innovative concept of transferring jurisdiction over the air pollution generated by Outer Continental Shelf oil platforms from the Department of Interior to the Environmental Protection Agency, which would enforce stricter standards. Although not adopted by the Senate in that Congress, Wilson's actions are credited with bringing offshore emissions under the more stringent regulatory program of the EPA in the 1990 Clean Air Act re-authorization as passed by the Senate.

As Governor of California, he will continue this leadership commitment. The state program to control air pollution from motor vehicles should include developing cleaner new vehicles, clean gasolines, reducing pollution from the use of existing vehicles, using alternative fuels, and implementing transportation management measures.

Under Governor Wilson, California would continue its efforts to reduce emissions by individual vehicles through pushing technology to produce cleaner new cars, trucks and buses. The State has led the nation and the world in this effort. Current and future activity in this direction should include further improvements in emission system durability, on-board diagnostic systems, and related technology.

While the state's seven-year-old Inspection and Maintenance Program has resulted in improved ability to minimize system deterioration of passenger cars, as well as cost-effective reduction of smog, further improvement should be pursued.

Significant emission reductions are also obtainable through the use of cleaner fuels by both new and older vehicles. Thus, Governor Wilson will continue efforts to reduce components of current fuels that produce polluting emissions. At the same time, the state will promote the technology required not only for reformulated gasoline, but for alternative fuels such as compressed natural gas, methanol, ethanol, and electric power.

As governor, Pete Wilson will assure that California continues to set vehicle emission standards in the interests of the health of Californians, even if they are stricter than those of the federal government. Our weather and rapid growth demand that we remain on the cutting edge of emissions control rather than simply following less stringent federal standards.

However, he will not pursue California-only standards in a vacuum. As he did with the federal Clean Air Act, he would continue to try to bring the rest of the country up to California's standards, so as not to put our economy at a competitive disadvantage. This is also important since such a high percentage of non-California vehicles operate in the state.

In regards to the California Clean Air Act, as governor, Wilson would be committed to its full and timely implementation. He would direct the California Air Resources Board to develop new and expanded controls, as provided in the law, to reduce emissions from motor vehicles, and off-road sources. He would insist that the program be structured in a manner that will continually tighten vehicle emission limits and improve the durability requirements of vehicle smog control equipment.

Equally important to the sound implementation of the CCAA is to improve the cooperation between state, regional, and local agencies. As governor, Wilson would direct all state agencies involved in the implementation of the CCAA to work with the regional and local agencies to meet the Act's requirements. For example: Caltrans would work with the regional transportation planning agencies and local Air Pollution Control Districts to implement the transportation management programs within the required time-frame. The PUC and California Energy Commission would work with the local air quality districts to ensure that

the goals for meeting their future energy needs and the CCAA requirements are compatible. The ARB would continue working with local air quality districts to make sure that the planning requirements are met.

Global climate change is an international issue and is addressed most effectively via the type of international protocols established in response to the stratospheric ozone depletion. Senator Wilson continues to press aggressively for such comprehensive approach, which does not just reduce emissions from the United States, but reduces them worldwide.

While science continues to study the global change theory, California must continue to do its share, including conservation and energy efficiency programs, shifting to non-fossil fuel energy sources, development and utilization of cleaner fuels, increased emphasis on public transportation, and reforestation.

Wilson has been an active leader in developing programs to turn these needed policies into reality. Perhaps the most prominent of his leadership efforts is reflected by his being an early co-sponsor of S 1611, which set a national goal of reducing carbon dioxide emissions by 20% by the year 2000 and also setting time-lines to phase out the use of ozone-destroying CFC's.

Another strategy for clean air involves reducing emissions from the generation of electricity. A Wilson administration would encourage this by continuing to promote electrical energy conservation, application of the newest pollution control technology to power plants, and the cost-effective replacement of older, dirtier plants with cleaner plants.

Finally, Governor Wilson's environmental ethic will stress that the environment is everyone's business and everyone's responsibility. We each owe it to our fellow citizens to assume personal responsibility for our own contribution to air pollution. Every Californian who drives a car or enjoys the benefits of our industrial society plays a part in polluting the air and thus has a duty to help cleanup the pollution.

This individual responsibility approach is now increasingly important as the large, easy gains in emission reductions have been achieved. The controls that reduce large amounts of pollution at low cost are already in place; the emissions of nitrogen oxide from all electrical generation facilities combined only account for 4.5% of the total statewide NOx emission. Therefore, each of the control measures that are adopted in the future will control smaller amounts of pollution and will have to involve or affect more people and industries than in the past.

PETE WILSON ON
COASTAL ISSUES

Pete Wilson has been in the forefront of coastal protection for more than twenty years. He is strongly opposed to additional oil lease sales off the California coast, and will fight to protect California's coastal and ocean resources. Senator Wilson supports a permanent moratorium on further lease sales off the California coast -- both for federal and state waters.

In addition, a Wilson Administration will support and adequately fund a strong, effective coastal protection program under the California Coastal Commission. Having written the first coastal protection bill in the country, before the first Earth Day, Wilson has continued to promote a strong coastal protection program:

> "When Secretary Hodel sought to cut federal funding for the California Coastal Commission because of its rightful opposition to OCS leasing, I prevented what would have been a fatal cut. Having been present at the conception of the Coastal Commission, I was not about to allow its execution. So, of course as governor, I will adequately fund the Coastal Commission so that it can continue its important job and do it well."

In addition, Wilson's commitment includes a willingness to pursue legal recourse if such action is needed to protect California's coastal and ocean resources.

Senator Wilson has been an active leader on federal legislation regarding oil spill prevention and clean-up. This past summer the Senate approved his amendment to retain in the law unlimited oil company liability for spill damage from an oil-rig blow-out. As Senator Wilson noted then, "Why should taxpayers pay to clean up an oil company's mess?" Wilson's amendment was included as a key vote in the 1989 LCV vote rating analysis.

In addition, on the federal level, Senator Wilson has actively advocated:

- action by the Coast Guard to create safer shipping lanes;
- creation of an adequately funded oil spill clean-up program;
- legislation mandating the appropriate use of double-hulls for new oil tankers, or other effective technologies, and phasing out the riskier single-hull tankers now in use; and
- expansion and protection of the system of marine sanctuaries for especially sensitive or valuable marine areas, such as Cordell Bank, Point Reyes - Farallone Islands, Channel Islands, Monterey Bay, and Santa Monica Bay.
- an immediate moratorium on the use of driftnets on the high seas, which cause the death of hundreds of thousands of seabirds and marine mammals.

PETE WILSON ON ENERGY ISSUES

California is nationally renowned as a leader in alternative energy development and energy efficiency programs. Recently implemented national appliance standards were principally based on California standards. Pete Wilson will maintain California's leadership on alternative, self-sustaining energy sources and their applications.

As senator, Wilson has supported alternative energy development through tax credits for investments in non-polluting sources, such as solar and geothermal. Additionally, he was the principal author of clean fuel amendments to the Clean Air Act re-authorization. As governor, Wilson will be committed to continuing California's leadership in these areas.

In a Wilson administration, the California Energy Commission will periodically review energy efficiency standards for residences and businesses with the aim of increasing efficiency as new technologies and materials allow. This is a potentially strong lever to encourage the development of innovative energy conservation technologies for the homeowner, consumer, and businessperson.

Towards these ends, Wilson will establish a California Institute of the Environment as part of the University of California. This Institute will draw on California's highly skilled scientists, engineers, and managers to address our environmental problems and opportunities. By spurring development of an environmental technology industry in California, the Institute will materially contribute to development and implementation of alternative energy and energy efficiency.

In addition, another powerful lever is the role of the Public Utilities Commission in encouraging conservation practices and technologies by electric and gas utilities. As Governor, Pete Wilson will ensure that his appointees to the PUC understand the importance of conservation as a primary source for meeting California's growing energy demands.

Finally, Senator Wilson would re-examine the use of the energy surcharge to ensure that state conservation efforts are targetted for maximum payoff.

PETE WILSON ON
LAND USE ISSUES

Growth management may be the single greatest environmental challenge in the 1990s. Our state grew by over five million people in the 1980s. Inevitably, the qualities that have made California so attractive are threatened as more people seek the opportunity to share in them. This continued population growth requires proven and innovative management skills. Senator Wilson is the only major candidate who has demonstrated them.

As a state assemblyman, Wilson authored the law that created the Governor's Office of Planning and Research, in recognition of the state's interest in long-range planning.

Pete Wilson successfully pioneered urban growth management in his eleven years as Mayor of San Diego, California's second largest city. During that time, San Diego saw unparalleled growth, yet set aside parkland, saved canyons from development, and directed economic and population growth not by shutting out business or by turning away newcomers and development, but by working with them. As a result of this leadership in maintaining San Diego's quality of life, Wilson has been recognized:

- by the American Institute for Public Service in an award for "preserving a livable, urban environment. . . through innovative land-use techniques;"
- by the Audubon Society for "outstanding achievement in the conservation of natural resources;" and
- by the American Institute of Architecture as an honorary member for pioneering initiatives in growth management.

In pioneering growth management in large urban areas in the 1970's, Pete Wilson had greater success than anyone during that period. Among the results of Wilson's efforts:

- The city protected from development the bulk of environmentally sensitive lands within the city limits -- much of it as parkland or dedicated open space.
- Most of the growth was steered to "in-filling" within existing urban areas. This both re-vitalized the downtown and minimized sprawl.
- Other growth was kept contiguous to existing city or county development.

Senator Wilson believes that California's environment is too important to allow unchecked, unplanned growth and development. He has said, "We must manage both the pace and distribution of growth to assure that facilities such as transportation, open space, and schools are adequate to serve the public's needs."

Pete Wilson believes that State government should be a partner in helping to shape and direct the impacts of growth in beneficial ways. Pete Wilson will provide this leadership. He will draw on his experience as mayor of a rapidly developing city, and bring together leaders from throughout California to discuss problems and approaches to growth.

As governor, Wilson will define the broad state interest and needs, such as protection of open space and prime agricultural lands, and purchase of critical wildlife habitat, and will assist local governments and regional agencies in meeting their own growth management goals. State government can help direct development for the good of the state or region as a whole where the issues transcend local concerns, such as regional airports, parkland acquisition, and regional or statewide transportation networks. Furthermore, the state must assure that its transportation planning is coordinated with regional and local land-use planning to avoid conflict and to make each more effective and efficient.

State government should not attempt to administer or dictate local land use decisions from Sacramento. Senator Wilson does not believe that central planning will work any better in California than it has in Eastern Europe. This appears to be a major flaw in former Mayor Dianne Feinstein's call for a rigidly centralized growth management commission. To work, essential land-use planning functions need to remain closest to the people who must live with the decisions.

The state has a proper role to provide guidance and facilitate local and regional cooperation. In addition, public-private organizations such as Bay Vision 2020 are properly re-examining the need for regional cooperation and the role of regional agencies. These consensus-building approaches are essential to develop and implement more effective solutions to land use problems.

Towards that end, a Wilson administration will:

- Review the appropriate state and local roles in planning, and aggressively pursue means of state-local cooperation to meet planning challenges that exceed local boundaries.

- Use his experience in San Diego to explore ways to encourage in-filling within existing urban areas to reduce urban sprawl and avoid the loss of prime agricultural lands and other open space.

- Act to bolster and renew California's infrastructure, including roads, rail, bridges, airports, sewer and water systems, and power grids.

- Make a special effort to preserve open space, parklands, and historic and cultural resources.

- Create incentives for local communities to cooperate with their neighbors through state grants for transportation and other community improvements.

Due to the intensity and nature of California's growth, agricultural land is increasingly under development pressure. Governor Wilson will support and sponsor stronger efforts to provide farmers the means to keep their land in agricultural productivity.

PETE WILSON ON
PESTICIDE AND HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE ISSUES

Pete Wilson has a strong record in the area of hazardous substances management and in increasing pesticide safety. As a U.S. Senator, Pete Wilson:

- Voted for a five-fold increase in the federal Superfund budget, and supported "Bhopal" amendments to address the threat of accidental toxic chemical releases.

- Personally wrote provisions for military toxic waste cleanup in the 1986 Superfund re-authorization, and won funding for the program in the FY 88 and FY 89 Defense Department authorization bills. These measures will assure that toxic sites on military installations are cleaned up with the same diligence and to the same standards as on non-military sites. With so many military installations covering such large expanses in California, Wilson's measures are extremely significant to the overall toxic clean-up program.

- Fought and won battles against federal pre-emption of California pesticide regulations through his seat on the Agriculture Committee. Specifically, he defeated an amendment to FIFRA that would have permitted federal pre-emption of California's right to set more stringent testing and data requirements than EPA.

- Wrote the Safe Food Imports Act, which requires the Food and Drug Administration to increase monitoring of imported produce for illegal pesticide residues. The major provisions of this bill were ultimately included in the 1988 Omnibus Trade Bill that was signed into law by the President.

- Introduced S. 1989, the Global Ban on Dangerous Pesticides Act, prohibiting the export of pesticides banned in the United States.

- Endorsed the Cal-OSHA restoration initiative, Proposition 97. Prior to its elimination, Cal-OSHA maintained a more stringent workplace exposure limit than federal law and limited exposure to toxins for which there is no standard.

- Voted for the Federal Insecticide, Fungicide and Rodenticide Act amendments, which mandate tougher standards for pesticides.

- Recently co-authored legislation that would substantially increase the number of hazardous substance inspectors at EPA.

A Wilson Administration will act firmly and decisively to safeguard the public from dangerous substances in the environment. It will take a firm approach to enforcement of laws relating to hazardous substances, including the enforcement of laws relating to pesticide use and exposure. In all cases, the Wilson Administration will rely on objective scientific analysis, and will seek to strengthen and streamline environmental regulations to assure that they are most effective while not creating undue harm to the state's economy.

The centerpiece of Pete Wilson's environmental program will be creation of a cabinet-level Environmental Protection Agency for California. Cabinet level status for the agency will provide, under one roof, a coordinated and coherent functioning of all the different state subagencies administering different aspects of environmental protection in California, under the direction of one highly visible and accountable cabinet officer.

This reorganization and elevation of the status of environmental protection will not only be in the best interests of a coordinated environmental policy, it will enable the governor to provide hands-on leadership on critical environmental issues. It will clearly be a far preferable approach to a separately elected environmental advocate, who obviously could be estranged from an administration, and whose duties may duplicate many of its missions.

Pete Wilson strongly believes that the Governor, who appoints department and agency heads and proposes their budgets, must be the State's environmental advocate. His authority must not be balkanized.

Cal-EPA would be charged with assuring the safety of all Californians from hazardous wastes and other health threatening pollutants. Specifically, this would be accomplished by making several significant changes in state regulatory responsibilities and transfers of appropriate jurisdictions. Responsibilities for many aspects of pesticide regulation will be transferred from the Department of Food and Agriculture to the new Cal-EPA.

Similarly, responsibilities in the Department of Health Services for assessing the health risk of hazardous materials and for cleaning-up existing contaminated sites will be transferred to Cal-EPA. The Air Resources Board, State Water Resources Control Board, and Integrated Waste Management and Recycling Board will operate within the overall structure of the new California EPA.

Cal-EPA would also be also be charged with developing health-based standards for pesticides. The agency would be directed to take special need groups, including children, into account when setting standards. Standards would be determined by Cal-EPA in consultation with scientists and physicians specializing in food sciences and other relevant specialties.

By transferring these authorities, the regulatory process for hazardous substances and pesticides will be strengthened, and state government's mission to protect Californians and our environment would be clear and emphatic. Cal-EPA will be directed to operate its program in compliance with CEQA, as will all state agencies.

The Cal-EPA would be committed to a scientifically-based approach that exposure is the key factor in determining the likelihood of chemically-induced cancer or birth defects. By scientifically establishing these levels, the risk of cancer or reproductive harm can be eliminated in a scientifically sound and sensible manner. In a Wilson administration, science will be in; politics will be out.

As governor, Pete Wilson will assure full enforcement of all laws, including the provisions of Proposition 65. He will direct all agencies to properly comply with its provisions by integrating its requirements into their programs.

In regards to hazardous substances generally, the principal goal is to encourage reduction of the volume of hazardous materials generated. He would support ongoing research into opportunities for reducing the production of hazardous chemicals, and minimizing the production of hazardous wastes. The research funds, however, should not come at the expense of ensuring sound enforcement now of existing toxic controls.

Additionally, private enterprise must be given encouragement and incentives to invest funds in research and development of safe alternatives.

Senator Wilson supports as the clearly preferable method of eradicating the Mediterranean Fruit Fly the release of sterilized flies in sufficient numbers to prevent propagation. The technology exists, and the capability to provide sterilized flies in sufficient numbers is in process and should shortly be achieved. Until then, the spraying of diluted solutions of malathion, which the federal government has found to pose no health hazard to humans or pets, should be conducted with sufficient notice to avoid needlessly intrusive or irritating surprise and inconvenience to the residents of urban areas.

PETE WILSON ON
PUBLIC LANDS AND FORESTRY ISSUES

As noted earlier, Pete Wilson's leadership was indispensable to the addition of 1.8 million acres of U.S. Forest Service land to the California wilderness system in 1984. Pete Wilson's contribution, and its significance, was attested to in a December 1984 article in California Journal:

> "That the California wilderness bill got to the president at all was a formidable achievement and a potent civics lesson on at least one point: a single senator can indeed make a difference....Republican Wilson came at the wilderness as if possessed by the spirit of John Muir himself, or at least Smokey the Bear...Although the California bill was but one of 19 wilderness measures that successfully wended their way through Congress this year, it contained the largest amount of acreage for any single state save Alaska since passage of the 1964 Wilderness Act."

He also signed the ballot argument and strongly supported Proposition 70, which was the largest open-space and habitat acquisition bond measure in the history of the state.

Pete Wilson supports protection of the California desert. More specifically, he supports designating Joshua Tree and Death Valley as National Parks, with appropriate boundary expansions. He also supports appropriate protection for the East Mojave National Scenic Area.

As it is presently cast, S. 11 unnecessarily restricts access for family recreationists. The desert is a much needed recreational and natural resource for millions of Californians seeking relief from the pressures of urban living. They should be provided access compatible with protecting these ecologically fragile areas. S. 11 simply does not meet this test.

Senator Wilson's support of access to desert wilderness is consistent with his support for close-in urban recreation areas, such as the Santa Monica Mountains NRA and Golden Gate NRA.

There are places where wilderness designation, with its exclusion of vehicles, is necessary to protect special and fragile areas. Other areas, however, can be protected while providing access so people can enjoy and appreciate the scenic and inspirational qualities of the desert.

Senator Wilson's commitment to protection of the desert environment as a wildlife habitat is clear from his having called on the Secretary of the Interior to place the desert tortoise on the endangered species list on an emergency basis. Through this listing, a very high degree of protection is afforded to desert habitat, based on science, not on politics.

The determination of whether to list the desert tortoise on a permanent basis is being made by scientists and biologists based on the criteria of the Endangered Species Act. Having now proposed its listing as a "threatened" species, in keeping with scientifically-established criteria, adequate desert habitat will be protected.

This is only Senator Wilson's most recent action to protect the habitat of desert wildlife. For example, he was instrumental in obtaining funding for the Coachella Valley Preserve to protect the Fringe-Toed Lizard.

Also, Senator Wilson supports and has successfully fought for increased funding for desert protection, which is especially important in light of GAO'S observation that "BLM funding shortfalls are so severe that even highly significant (desert management) tasks cannot be performed."

Pete Wilson believes that the protection of desert environment and enjoyment of desert recreation are not mutually exclusive goals. He is committed to achieving both.

Regarding forestry, Pete Wilson supports sustainable, environmentally sensitive management of the state's productive forest lands. He has stated:

> "I support ecologically sound protection of our old-growth forest heritage and its dependent wildlife. I will work to preserve additional old-growth redwoods in California's North Coast, including protection of an ecologically significant portion of the Headwaters Forest.
>
> "A Wilson Administration will not tolerate the destruction of California's forest to meet debt payments on a leveraged buy-out."

As a cosponsor of the Tongass Timber Reform Act, Pete Wilson has stood foursquare behind protection of this prime example of America's temperate rain forest in southeast Alaska. Indeed, Wilson became the first Western Republican to co-sponsor this important legislation.

As Governor, Pete Wilson will direct all state agencies to comply with the California Environmental Quality Act. He believes a coordinated, collaborative approach among state agencies with relevant responsibilities -- specifically Department of Forestry, Fish and Game, and Regional Water Quality Control Board -- offers the best basis for assuring that timber harvest plans comply with CEQA.

Lastly on forestry, the Forest Forever Initiative identifies some important policy areas that need to be addressed, particularly the sustainability of forest productivity and related questions of wildlife, fisheries, and water quality. Pete Wilson does not, however, generally believe that initiatives are a sound or acceptable means to devise elaborate, finely detailed regulatory programs. Therefore, he may not support either of the forest management initiatives now being circulated. His final decision will not be made until an initiative qualifies.

Pete Wilson will direct state agencies to meet the need for sensitive and sustained management of our forest resources.

As governor, Pete Wilson will continue to protect the wildlife habitat, fisheries and recreation associated with free-flowing rivers. His strong record on river preservation should leave no doubt on his commitment.

Early in his first term as a U.S., Senator, Wilson took the lead in gaining protection for the Tuolumne River, then considered the most threatened river in the country. The Tuolumne was seen by local irrigation districts as a backyard resource for meeting the rising demand for electricity.

While seriously weighing the need for more power, Wilson sided with those who wanted the Tuolumne to flow free. He determined that while feasible alternatives were available for the irrigation districts, only by designating the Tuolumne as "wild and scenic" would Californians be able to permanently preserve the outstanding recreational and natural values. For his strong and effective leadership on the Tuolumne, Senator Wilson was honored as "Conservationist of the Year" in 1984 by California Trout.

He has continued this dedication to preserving important free-flowing rivers and streams, and restoring river systems that had been damaged over the years:

- In 1986, Wilson co-authored legislation authorizing $42.5 million for management, restoration, and monitoring of the Klamath River.

- In 1989 Wilson also co-authored a major river restoration bill for the Upper Sacramento River and its tributaries, for which the President has included funding in his budget. For this achievement, United Anglers has named him "1989 Conservationist of the Year" for what they describe as "...the most important California salmon and steelhead legislation ever introduced."

- Wilson supports strengthening House legislation giving protection to Sespe Creek in Central California. His amendments would add an additional eight miles of study river on the Sespe, and would protect twice as many rivers forest-wide than the Forest Service recommendation.

- Wilson has also announced his support for protection for what is now the most threatened river in the country, the Upper Klamath. He will support legislation to preserve this river as part of the national Wild and Scenic River System.

Finally, as governor, Pete Wilson would assure that cyanide gold heap leaching does not pose threats to wildlife. Department of Fish and Game and Regional Water Quality Control Board requirements for protection and mitigation would be aggressively enforced, and groundwater safeguards imposed.

PETE WILSON ON
SOLID WASTE ISSUES

Solid waste is a problem growing at a rapid rate. Pete Wilson knows that it must be dealt with through a comprehensive program that includes recycling and waste reduction. He believes there are three keys to solving the state's solid waste problem:

1. Encourage industry and consumers to create and use less solid waste.

Part of a Wilson environmental ethic will be to encourage Californians to get by with less packaging, and to use products that are recyclable, non-toxic, or biodegradable, and to educate businesses and consumers that more packaging and more waste mean higher costs to society. Governor Wilson will set goals for waste reduction by California society, and will hold industry and consumers accountable.

2. Create markets for recyclable goods so there is no impediment to local recycling programs.

There are many different reasons for the lack of markets for various recyclable products. Governor Wilson would order a product-by-product investigation of the impediments to recycling, and attack them on a product-by-product basis. Solutions may be a matter of economics, of state regulation, or of consumer behavior. Each of these impediments must be approached individually. Fiscal measures would only be considered if proven to encourage market forces, not merely for subsidies of programs that would not otherwise survive.

3. Develop advanced technologies to dispose of residual waste that is neither minimized nor reduced.

Even with maximum recycling and waste reduction, there will still be large amounts of waste entering the waste stream. As governor, Wilson will sponsor research to develop alternative, safe, and clean ways to dispose of this waste, and will also work on regional solutions to landfill siting.

Pete Wilson will use his office as a bully pulpit to promote replication of highly commendable private clean-up projects, such as the Adopt-a-Beach program. He would encourage Californians to assume responsibility for maintaining the cleanliness of our state.

Solid waste is one area where Californian's daily habits are going to have to change. Californians create too much garbage, twice as much, for example, as the average West German. Moreover, California is too beautiful to be used as a dumping ground.

PETE WILSON ON TRANSPORTATION ISSUES

As mayor of San Diego, Pete Wilson built the first modern light rail system in California, the San Diego Trolley, on time, under budget, and without federal funds. Serving as Chairman of the San Diego Transit Development Board, Wilson was the key negotiator with the Santa Fe railroad. He secured 18 miles of their right-of-way, which was then estimated to be worth $80 million, for $18 million. Wilson's commitment and ability on the trolley project was described by one of its principal advocates, then San Diego City Council member Maureen O'Connor:

> "I can get people on base, but Pete is the Reggie Jackson. He hits the home-runs."

He has continued his commitment to mass transit by signing the ballot argument for Proposition 116, the Rail Transportation and Bond Initiative. He is also a strong supporter of Proposition 108, the Passenger Rail and Clean Air Bond Act.

Not as well known was his commitment as mayor to increasing the accessibility to bus service. Under his leadership, the San Diego bus system simplified fares, increased routes, offered accessibility to handicapped passengers, and more than doubled ridership.

As a U.S. Senator, Wilson voted to override President Reagan's veto in 1987 of the transportation re authorization bill, which contained funds for the Los Angeles Metrorail, among other projects.

Mass transit is an essential element to solving California's transportation problems, but it must be supplemented by intelligent use of other modes. All the surface systems must be integrated to most efficiently move traffic, using information and advanced communication technologies. In addition, Senator Wilson supports increased reliance on user fees, including an increase in the state's fuel tax, as well as prospective further use of toll roads and bridges, as appropriate.

Senator Wilson strongly supports Proposition 111, which would fund major high tech traffic congestion improvements, fund some mass transit operational costs, provide funding for crucial highway and road projects, and implement an important congestion management program, which would begin to integrate land use and transportation decisions as the local level. The latter approach is not new to Wilson. As mayor, his early insistence on growth management eased San Diego's traffic congestion problem.

PETE WILSON ON WATER ISSUES

The issue of water is especially sensitive today, in the fourth year of the drought. Should the drought continue into the term of Governor Wilson, he will provide the leadership to ensure that all segments of California's society -- residential, industrial, agricultural, and natural resources --share in the sacrifices necessary so that the basic needs of each are met, fairly and equitably.

Since the celebrated and unproductive water war that divided north and south over the proposed Peripheral Canal, more recent developments give evidence of a wise appreciation that statewide water cooperation, as well as consensus for the conservation and development of an important resource on a regional basis, can benefit all participants.

For example, as a U.S. Senator, Wilson participated in two landmark resolutions of serious water controversies.

The Coordinated Operations Agreement has enabled the federal Central Valley Project to be operated in conjunction with the State Water Project in order to meet state-ordered water quality standards in the San Joaquin - Sacramento River Delta and San Francisco Bay. The COA also authorized the Bureau of Reclamation and the state of California to make available hundreds of thousands of acre-feet of federal water to SWP customers, using state distribution facilities to get it to them, and authorized $600 million in new loans and grants under the Small Reclamation Projects Act. The COA also provided protection to the important Suisun Marsh waterfowl habitat.

The second agreement produced a strategy to restore fisheries on the Upper Sacramento River and its tributaries. It involved the broadest possible representation of competing interests, and the state and federal governments, as participants in a two-year study and development of a comprehensive plan to restore the sharply declining populations of steelhead and salmon fisheries.

Legislation co-authored by Senator Wilson and Congressman Doug Bosco will put $180 million into implementation of that plan. A quarter of the money will come from the state, and the balance shared equally between the federal government and private river users.

These successes show that California can achieve even more cooperation even during prolonged drought and even in the face of relentless population increases.

As governor, Pete Wilson would extend his call for an "environmental ethic" to our use and development of water resources. That means that conservation would be the bedrock of a Wilson administration water policy. Conservation, including water reclamation, conjunctive use of water resources, and aquifer banking, makes economic as well as environmental sense.

Neither our environment nor our economy can afford stalemate on the issue of water. We need a consensus approach if we are to solve the state's water supply challenge. The Wilson Administration will provide the constructive leadership needed to meet this difficult challenge. This will require a flexible, open-minded approach to pursue innovative opportunities. Aside from conservation, these may take the form of transfer of water rights or new projects such as off-stream storage and aquifer banking.

As governor, Wilson will strive to maintain the quality of water. He will assiduously enforce the strong laws on the books, including anti-degradation regulations and Proposition 65, to ensure that the California's water is safe and reliable for its many beneficial uses.

Pete Wilson brings special experience on water issues unmatched by any of the other candidates. As mayor, he inaugurated an innovative reverse osmosis project for water reclamation that received international attention.

A Wilson Administration will be committed to:

- Continuing to support construction of the Los Banos Grandes Reservoir, which would provide substantial storage of water pumped through the Delta during the wet season.

- Restoration and protection of the San Francisco Bay and Delta. As Senator, Wilson was able to secure $12 million for EPA to develop a plan to restore and protect this world-renowned resource. His administration will see that an effective plan is implemented.

- Complete the protection of Mono Lake through a partnership effort by the State, Federal and Los Angeles City government. His intervention last year on legislation to support state funding for Mono Lake protection, and his commitment for a federal partnership in this effort catalyzed protection efforts.

- Effective implementation of the proposed wetlands restoration plan for the flyway in California's Central Valley. This innovative partnership between federal and state government and private conservation entities has a goal of protecting 80,000 additional acres of existing wetlands and restoring an additional 120,000 acres of wetlands.

PETE WILSON ON WILDLIFE ISSUES

Pete Wilson signed the ballot argument in support of Proposition 70, the largest open space and wildlife habitat acquisition bond measure in the history of the State. The Wilson Administration will continue to make open space and wildlife habitat acquisition a priority.

A Wilson administration will recognize that having close-in urban recreational areas provides significant opportunities for wildlife sanctuaries.

Senator Wilson also believes that we must reverse and repair environmental degradation of our economically valuable resource areas such as salmon spawning streams, wetlands, wildlife habitat, and commercially capable timber lands. Not only do these areas have great ecological and recreational value, they are renewable resources. A Wilson Administration will seek to increase investments in restoring these productive natural systems, resulting in both an enhancement of environmental values and economic dividends in terms of future commodities, jobs, and tax revenues. Such restoration programs will strive to involve youth, community, and business organizations.

Primary funding for such habitat acquisition should come from general obligation bonds, such as remaining Proposition 70 proceeds, and any necessary future G.O. bonds.

For that reason, Senator Wilson finds himself unable to support Proposition 117, though he shares the goal of acquiring threatened habitat, because of the measure's proposed funding. Rather than using bonds, Proposition 117 seeks to fund acquisition by reallocating already-obligated revenue sources.

As a result, health organizations, minority community advocates, and conservation groups like California Trout have joined in opposition to the initiative. Specifically, the expressed fear of California Trout is that Proposition 117 will lock into law for 30 years a specific distribution of wildlife conservation funds. It would remove the governor's and Legislature's flexibility and responsibility to allocate wildlife conservation funds to the most pressing needs. Such inflexibility would be part of the law for 30 years.

Pete Wilson does not support the hunting of mountain lions.

PETE WILSON ON
STATE ENVIRONMENTAL AGENCY
APPOINTMENTS AND ORGANIZATION

With regard to appointments to commissions, Senator Wilson intends to appoint knowledgeable and fair-minded individuals who will hold the public welfare, and its dependence on a healthy and productive environment, above any special interest. He rejects the implication that persons with any kind of affiliation to regulated industries necessarily cannot meet that standard. He agrees that there should be appropriate sensitivity to such affiliations. These questions, though, must be decided on a case-by-case basis.

Senator Wilson would insist on full disclosure and elimination of any conflict of interest, consistent with his career-long effort to appoint people of high ethical character and professional ability. That does not mean that he would reject persons with some background in, connection to, or knowledge derived from an affected industry.

Senator Wilson's record as mayor of San Diego, and more recently in recommending the appointment of federal judges in California, demonstrates his commitment to strong appointees with high ethical standards.

Reflective of his attitude on appointments is a letter he wrote to President Bush regarding the position of Assistant Secretary of Agriculture. In it, Senator Wilson urged selecting an individual of the caliber of a William Reilly, now Administrator of EPA, or Admiral James Watkins, Secretary of Energy,

With regard to the abolition of commissions and boards, Senator Wilson will, where appropriate, consider reorganization of the executive branch where, in his opinion, reorganization would be helpful to achieve environmental or other goals, and is not outweighed by its disruptive effect. Senator Wilson has already called for the creation of a California EPA and the transfer to it of the appropriate jurisdiction.

The Cal-EPA would meld a collection of state environmental agencies into a single, cabinet-level agency that would report directly to the Governor. Right now, some divisions of state government responsible for protecting public health and the environment are buried, functioning obscurely within larger departmental bureaucracies.

Creating Cal-EPA will bring together and elevate these divisions, bring greater coordination, greater efficiency, and greater environmental protection.

PETE WILSON ON
ENVIRONMENTAL BALLOT MEASURES

Senator Wilson has not yet taken a formal position either for or against the "CAREFUL" or "Global Warming and Clearcutting Reduction, Wildlife Protection and Reforestation Act of 1990" or the "Forest Forever" initiatives. As a general rule, he will not take a formal position on initiatives unless and until they have formally qualified for the ballot.

While Senator Wilson may support some of the general goals of the Environmental Protection Initiative, he does not support the initiative itself, due to certain fatal flaws in its process and substance. Whatever its benefits, which may be achieved by legislation, the initiative is unacceptable because of its creation of a statewide elected office of Environmental Advocate. Regrettably, voters cannot simply vote only for the parts of this initiative that they like. To reject its serious flaws requires rejecting the whole.

The Advocate's $40 million-plus annual budget and the authority to sue other state agencies is a recipe for mischief and offers too tempting a platform for political demagoguery. Moreover, the Governor -- who appoints the directors and proposes the budgets of the many state government units responsible for environmental protection in California -- should be California's "environmental czar." In addition, California already has an elected attorney general, who is charged under the laws of the state to represent the people on environmental issues. We hardly need another bureaucrat to spend $40 million a year launching dozens of lawsuits to promote his own political agenda.

An "environmental advocate" position might work if it were appointed by the Governor, as is the "public advocate" position in New Jersey.

But what offers a much better hope of improving the functioning of state government as the protector of California's environment is Senator Wilson's proposed California EPA. All the responsible operating units of state government would report to a cabinet-level officer accountable to the Governor.

Elevating the responsibility for environmental protection to cabinet status, as will occur in a Wilson administration, will give it a new visibility and accountability, as well as providing for a much more coherent and coordinated functioning of different state environmental agencies.

As with all the other responsibilities of California's elected chief executive, in the case of anything as vital as environmental protection, the buck must stop with the governor. But if he is to effectively exercise that responsibility, we cannot diminish his authority to do so and delegate it to another official who -- for all the news releases and lawsuits he might file -- does not have the same responsibility. The Governor and nobody else is and should be the chief state official charged with the protection of the environment.

Ultimately, what will make the difference in resolving our environmental problems is capable and committed leadership. A subject as broad and complex as the environment cannot be done justice in simple campaign slogans or quick-fix initiatives. Substantive progress on our environmental problems will require leadership. Pete Wilson works to understand the legitimate needs on a particular issue. His fair-minded, hard-working approach to difficult environmental problems has overcome polarized viewpoints and consistently yielded positive results.

Pete WILSON GOVERNOR

WILSON, A BULLDOG ON FISCAL MANAGEMENT

Pete Wilson has earned the reputation of a tight-fisted manager of government spending. He understands the meaning of a "hard earned dollar" and has consistently fought to keep costs and taxes to a minimum.

** As Assemblyman in Sacramento, Wilson helped draft major property tax relief legislation.

** As Mayor of San Diego, Wilson spearheaded "Proposition J" -- a city ordinance limiting government spending, which became the blueprint for the Gann Initiative restricting statewide spending.

** As U.S. Senator in Washington, D.C., Wilson's fiscally conservative voting record earned awards from the National Taxpayers Union, the U.S. Chamber of Commerce, and the National Federation of Independent Businesses.

Paul Gann, one of California's leading voices for the prudent government management, said about Wilson in February, 1989: "Pete Wilson is undoubtedly the best qualified candidate for the job [of governor]. We need you."

CALIFORNIA'S BEST MAYOR

Under Pete Wilson's stewardship, San Diego thrived, becoming "America's Finest City." As Mayor, Wilson demonstrated that local government could be responsive as well as frugal.

Howard Jarvis remarked about Pete Wilson's uncommon ability to manage San Diego's finances in a 1978 television debate:

> "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."

Under Wilson's no-nonsense fiscal management, San Diego's long term debt was cut as well as its long term debt per capita.

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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."

Under Wilson's careful management, the City's property tax rate was cut by 25 percent, even before passage of Proposition 13 in 1978. The per capita tax burden after adjusting for inflation actually declined by nearly 10 percent.

Reflecting the city's economic health, Moody's raised its bond rating twice from A1 to Aa in 1973 and then to Aa1 in 1981.

San Diego took top honors in 1981 when Barron's compared it with nine other cities of similar size (Boston, San Francisco, Baltimore, Memphis, Cleveland, Indianapolis, Milwaukee, and Pittsburgh). In per capita expenditures, per capita salaries and wages, per capita property taxes, total debt, long term general obligation debt, and general revenues, San Diego rated the best.

During Wilson's Administration, city spending per capita, adjusted for inflation, actually declined by 15 percent. At the same time, real per capita spending for law enforcement increased by 37 percent.

About Wilson's skillful leadership, The San Diego Union wrote in May, 1978:

> "Under his [Wilson's] direction, San Diego gained new stature as one of the best-governed, more 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."

Wilson's innovative ideas and fiscal helmsmanship received acclaim in journals and by national media.

In 1974, the Council on Municipal Performance, a non-profit educational organization that develops and disseminates information relating to municipal effectiveness, ranked San Diego first (tied with four other cities) among 88 cities in a survey of the budgetary process. It considered the effectiveness of fiscal control, city management and administrative planning.

The Christian Science Monitor picked San Diego in 1975 as one of America's ten most livable cities in the United States.

Harper's Magazine in 1975 ranked San Diego as the third best city nationwide (after Seattle and Tulsa), when considering health, affluence, crime, housing, education and professional achievement, atmosphere and amenities.

Growth Management Saving Money

San Diego was growing by leaps and bounds when Wilson was first elected mayor in 1971. Among his top campaign pledges, he promised to control urban sprawl, preserving open spaces while avoiding escalating costs associated with the construction of new city services.

Wilson's answer to the complex problem was a revolutionary plan labelled the Growth Management Strategy, which the City Council passed in 1972.

San Diego became a laboratory for the entire nation. Development was encouraged in the central areas of the city, where services and facilities were readily available. In the outlying areas, it was allowed only after an analysis of costs, weighing the relationship between providing new services with the revenues realized from broadening the property tax base.

About Wilson's visionary management plan, Robert Lindsay of The New York Times wrote in 1979:

> "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."

Under Wilson's leadership, taxpayers saved millions of dollars. Property taxes remained low, with growth molded to make efficient use of existing facilities and services.

City Analyst

To tighten fiscal management of San Diego's budget and guard against the misspending of taxpayer dollars, the City Council accepted Wilson's proposal in 1972 to hire a Legislative Analyst.

Responsibilities of the analyst included appraising the costs and effectiveness of existing and proposed city programs and policies.

In the first two years alone, recommendations of the Legislative Analyst resulted in savings of $7 million annually and one-time savings of $1 million.

City Employees

With salaries and fringe benefits for municipal employees constituting the largest single city expense, Wilson urged city council members to be judicious in boosting salaries and fringe benefits.

To emphasize the point, he succeeded in getting council members to approve a policy stating that they would consider inflation, the ability of the city and the taxpayer's ability to pay, when setting salaries and fringe benefits for public employees.

Gradually, the city reduced its ratio of employees to residents. Importantly, wages that were paid were both fair to city employees and to city taxpayers.

At the same time, the ratio of police employees to residents rose by nearly 20 percent. Real expenditures for police increased by 75 percent, and for fire protection by 40 percent.

About Wilson success in controlling government expenses, The Los Angeles Times said in May, 1979:

> "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."

Proposition J

To put "a tight lid" on the level of taxation by the City of San Diego, Wilson spearheaded "Proposition J" in 1978.

Specifically, it "permitted the city budget to only increase to allow for growth in population and to offset 3/4 of the increases in prices."

The proposition -- which was adopted by 78 percent of the voters -- became the model for the Gann Initiative of 1978 that today limits overall government spending.

About Wilson's management of San Diego's economy, Paul Gann said in June, 1979:

"You've shown that local government can be responsive and can be tight-fisted. Now is the time to have that same kind of restraint for all parts of the state. We need more than rhetoric. We need the kind of action we have seen in your city."

Creating Jobs

San Diego's notoriety for fiscal management proved to be an attraction to America's top businesses. Major companies moved to the city, bringing thousands of jobs. Commenting in 1978 on the advantages of San Diego, James LaFleur, Chairman of GTI Corporation, said:

"San Diego has one of the most favorable tax climates in California. We were impressed with the attitudes on the part of both the government and the business community."

Announcing in 1978 his intention to move their headquarters to San Diego, Forrest Shumway, President of Signal Companies -- at that time the 79th largest company in America -- said about Wilson and San Diego:

"San Diego is probably the best run city in the U.S."

San Diego Magazine said:

"Pete Wilson probably is the finest city chief executive in knowing how corporations work."

Proposition 4 -- Gann Spending Limit

Wilson strongly backed the 1979 Gann Limit Initiative, that was modeled on a much stronger measure pioneered by Wilson in San Diego (Proposition J), to control the level of spending by the state.

Proposition 7

Wilson supported the 1982 initiative by Howard Jarvis to permanently index state taxes to inflation. This measure stopped the state government's "secret tax increase" due merely to inflation throwing taxpayers into higher tax brackets.

No to Split Roll Tax

Since serving in the Legislature, Wilson has opposed the split roll tax, which would increase taxes on small businesses. Most recently, Wilson fought against placing such a tax on the 1990 statewide ballot.

Yes to Taxpayers Right to Vote Act

Wilson was the first candidate for public office to endorse this statewide initiative. Sponsored by the Howard Jarvis and Paul Gann organizations, it would guarantee taxpayers the right to vote on local tax increases, ensure state tax increases are approved by two-thirds votes of the Legislature, and applies a higher threshold for approval of earmarked tax increases.

Inheritance Tax Repeal

Wilson favored both 1982 initiatives, Propositions 5 and 6, to repeal the state inheritance and gift taxes. These measures brought to a halt the government's double-taxation of income, which had resulted in families losing their homes and farms.

U.S. SENATOR; FIGHTING FEDERAL SPENDING

Years of fiscal mismanagement by Democratic leaders in Congress and the White House were reversed under the leadership of President Reagan with the support of members of Congress. Wilson argued strongly for the passage of federal spending reform measures, as well as tackled wasteful spending in the military.

During Wilson's first term, taxes were reduced along with the growth in federal spending, leading to record economic expansion and the creation of more than 16 million new jobs.

Commenting on Wilson's record in the Senate, the Scripps Ranch Star News said in 1986:

> "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."

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.

Balanced Budget Amendment

To put a stop to deficit spending at the federal level, Wilson supports a constitutional amendment requiring a balanced budget.

In the U.S. Senate, Wilson was co-chairman of Congressional Leaders for a Balanced Budget (CLUBB), an organization to encourage Congress to pass a balanced budget amendment.

In 1984, he sponsored a state ballot proposition to put California on record in support of a constitutional amendment to require a balanced budget. (The initiative was thrown off the ballot by the Bird Court.)

Line-Item Veto

Wasteful spending continues at the federal level because Democrats in Congress refuse to give the president line-item veto authority, which is enjoyed by 43 governors.

Wilson views such legislation as necessary to cut wasteful "pork" programs that are the inevitable byproduct of the massive budgets enacted by Congress. It would save billions of dollars and reduce the federal budget deficit.

Gramm-Rudman Deficit Reduction Bill

With Democrats opposed to a balanced budget amendment and a line-item veto, Republicans in Congress -- including Wilson -- successfully passed into law the Gramm-Rudman-Hollings Bill, which requires Congress to reduce spending each year by a set amount or face across-the-board cuts in spending.

Since its enactment, the law has helped reduce federal deficits of $212 billion in 1985 to $100 billion in 1990.

Tax Reform Act of 1986

Wilson voted for the Tax Reform Act of 1986, reducing the number of tax brackets from 14 to just three, and cutting the tax rate on all incomes.

Military Inventory Management

A member of the Armed Services Committee, Wilson launched an unprecedented investigation into mismanagement and waste in the military's $180 billion inventory system.

Wilson's subsequent legislation -- 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.

Wilson's leadership won praise from Democratic colleagues, including Senator Carl Levin (D-MI):

> "He [Wilson] 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."

Fair Labor Standards Act

Wilson led the battle in the U.S. Senate to mitigate the financial burden on state and local government, resulting from the Supreme Court's Garcia v. San Antonio Transit Authority, thus saving taxpayers millions of dollars.

Wilson initiated legislation to restore to state and local government the opportunity to continue to offer compensatory time off to employees for working overtime, rather than mandatory premium overtime pay, as ordered by the Court.

Don Benninghoven, Executive Director of the League of California Cities applauded Wilson's action:

> "Thank you very much for your continuing recognition of California cities' needs and for your dramatic leadership in Washington."

Miscellaneous Legislation

** Voted to reduce capital gains holding periods from 12 to six months;

** Voted against a proposed delay in federal income tax indexing;

** Supported a continuation in the federal income tax deduction for state and local taxes;

** Voted twice to lower the capital gains tax, which has been scuttled by the Democrats;

** Authored legislation to repeal the diesel gas tax for farmers;

** Cosponsored nine bills incorporating over 80 recommendations of the Grace Commission on government waste.

# # # #

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19TH STORY of Level 1 printed in FULL format.

Proprietary to the United Press International 1990

August 24, 1990, Friday, BC cycle

SECTION: Washington News

LENGTH: 620 words

HEADLINE: New Air Force One delivered

BYLINE: BY ELIOT BRENNER

DATELINE: WASHINGTON

KEYWORD: AIRFORCEONE

BODY:

The Air Force dusted off the runway for the arrival of the first new Air Force One in 17 years, moving presidential travel into the jumbo jet era with the arrival of a specially built Boeing 747.

The aircraft, one of two ordered for White House duty, was flown Thursday to Andrews Air Force Base outside Washington from Wichita, Kan., where final touches were put on the multimillion-dollar jetliner.

The plane arrived in the early evening with Col. Robert Barr, the president's pilot since 1989, at the controls. The second plane, indentically equipped, is expected to be delivered next spring.

At Kennebunkport, Maine, where President Bush is vacationing, White House spokesman Marlin Fitzwater said he did not know when Bush would make his first flight on the new 747-200.

An Air Force spokesman in Washington said the plane is ready for presidential missions but would not go into service until a few more practice runs were made, both to make sure all the equipment works right and the crew and cabin personnel know the set up.

The aircraft will carry 70 passengers and 23 crew members and it has more than three times the floor space of the older 707s now used as presidential planes. It has a main deck of 3,520 square feet and the upper deck, under the distinctive 747 bulge, is 470 square feet.

The plane, also nearly twice as wide as the 707s, will carry the tail number 28000. The 17-year-old plane now used for most flights is designated 27000. The first jet-powered Air Force One -- the one that carried President Kennedy's body to Washington from Dallas in 1963 -- is number 26000.

Any plane carrying the president is automatically called '' Air Force One, '' and the primary plane is referred to by its tail number when not used by the president.

The new plane cruises at 560 miles an hour at 35,000 feet and can fly 7,140 miles without refueling. It can be refueled in flight.

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In announcing the plane's range and refueling capacity, Fitzwater joked, ''Look out world, here we come.''

The plane was built at Boeing's plant near Seattle and then taken to Wichita for outfitting with secure, worldwide voice and data communications and state-of-the-art electronics. More than 238 miles of wire is wound through the plane, more than double a standard 747. The wire is shielded to protect it from the electromagnetic pulse of nuclear detonations that can disrupt regular communciations equipment.

In addition to its communications gear, the new plane has an emergency medical facility, work and rest areas for the president, his staff, the secret service and news media.

The two planes, spare parts and a special hangar at Andrews cost the government $410 million. The contract for the planes alone was for $262 million, but an Air Force report last year estimated Boeing would spend nearly $650 million building the planes. Analysts have said Boeing absorbed costs over and above the contract cost, chiefly for the prestige of building the presidential plane. But it also was understood Boeing grumbled that changes demanded by the government sharply drove up its costs.

Delivery of the first plane, originally set for November 1988, was delayed by ''engineering and technical difficulties associated with the installation and check-out of aircraft wiring,'' Fitzwater said. Engineers reportedly had difficulties modifying the wiring to withstand the electromagnetic pulses that follow nuclear explosions.

The two existing planes will stay in the Andrews VIP travel fleet and two older planes will be retired. The current primary plane has just 5,500 flight hours on it and the other has about 10,000. Others in the fleet have well over 45,000 hours.

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Copyright (c) 1990 Seattle Times Company
The Seattle Times

August 25, 1990, Saturday, Final Edition

SECTION: EDITORIAL; EDITORIALS; Pg. A19

LENGTH: 220 words

HEADLINE: STOW THE FLAK -- NEW AIR FORCE ONE MEETS A VITAL NEED

BYLINE: BY JH

BODY:

OH, PUH-LEEZE! Let's cut the carping about the new Air Force One.

Some nitpicky quibblers must be really desperate to stir up a political controversy.

They're groping. This one's a non-issue.

A new Boeing 747-200B was just delivered to Andrews Air Force Base outside the nation's capital to serve as President Bush's official aircraft.

It was built at Boeing's Everett plant and outfitted at the company's Wichita facility. Sure, it cost taxpayers a pretty penny: $ 330 million. (Its backup, to be delivered next year, will cost the same.)

But don't blame George Bush. That's blatantly unfair. After all, this plane was requested by the Air Force, approved by President Reagan, and funded by Congress in 1986.

It's replacing a Boeing 707 that was built in 1973. That plane is so old it no longer meets Federal Aviation Administration noise standards, and requires runways 30 percent longer than its replacement.

The current backup Air Force One is an even older 707. Built in 1962, it's the one President Lyndon Johnson was sworn in on after John F. Kennedy's assassination.

Do the petty, partisan critics really want the president of the United States flying around in planes that old and outmoded?

If any answer yes, remind them of who's vice president - and watch them choke on their own political flak.

SUBJECT: AIRPLANES; PRESIDENTS

TYPE: EDITORIAL



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Copyright (c) 1990 The Times Mirror Company;
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August 24, 1990, Friday, Home Edition

SECTION: Part A; Page 36; Column 1; National Desk

LENGTH: 769 words

HEADLINE: NEW BUSH PLANE CREATES DUBIOUS IMAGE;
POLITICS: PUSHING AUSTERITY AS HE RIDES IN A $330-MILLION AIR FORCE ONE MAY CREATE A PROBLEM FOR THE PRESIDENT. ACTUALLY, THE CRAFT WASN'T HIS IDEA.

BYLINE: By JAMES GERSTENZANG, TIMES STAFF WRITER

DATELINE: WASHINGTON

BODY:

How do you hide a $330-million airplane? One that weighs 836,000 pounds, features an operating room, 85 telephones and a main deck that rivals the size of a nice Pasadena home?

You don't. And that's a potential problem for the White House and President Bush's political advisers.

The new Air Force One, a giant Boeing 747-200B with all those features and many more, was quietly delivered to Andrews Air Force Base just outside Washington late Thursday afternoon.

And now, the question facing the White House is: How does the President start to travel about the country in this gleaming new flying White House without causing a political ruckus -- especially in the wake of all the criticism about his vacationing in Kennebunkport?

Never mind that the new plane is replacing an 18-year-old model. Never mind that it was ordered by the Air Force, approved by the previous President and funded by Congress in the 1986 budget.

When Bush starts to use the shiny new aircraft, which seems to glisten even in the fog, the plane is likely to draw as much attention as the political message he is delivering. And this autumn during the congressional election campaign, that message is almost certain to focus on a Republican program of fiscal austerity.

"I'd stash it in a hangar" until after the election, said a senior White House adviser during the Ronald Reagan Administration.

Then, he said, he would start a major campaign to minimize the political fallout. "I'd take every living President on a trip around the United States to show it off," he said.

For now, White House aides are warily eyeing the plane, defending it as a necessary element in the modern presidency while volunteering that they never asked for it in the first place.

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The plane was originally scheduled for delivery in late 1988, after the presidential elections. That way, Reagan could have used it for his flight home to California -- leaving him to shoulder the plane's political baggage.

But design changes and the difficulty involved in providing a degree of protection against the electronic interference of a thermonuclear blast created delay after delay.

Here's what the President will get:

An airplane capable of flying 70 passengers and 23 crew members 7,140 statute miles -- even farther if the aerial refueling capability is exercised. It has a six-channel stereo system, two kitchens and a cargo belly that can carry 6,000 pounds of luggage.

The presidential suite includes an office and stateroom with two beds, a lavatory and a shower. There are a dining and conference room and separate cabins for Secret Service agents, presidential guests, staff members and a small press contingent.

Emergency surgery can be performed in the plane's operating room. That was high on the list of the White House medical unit when various White House offices made suggestions for the interior design.

The reported cost for the plane and a similarly equipped spare to be delivered in 1991 is $660 million. However, the government will pay $140 million each -- about $15 million more than a civilian 747 might cost -- because Boeing agreed to absorb nearly all unforeseen expenses under its fixed-price contract.

The primary Air Force One, a Boeing 707, has been in service since 1973. The backup plane dates to 1962. Lyndon B. Johnson was sworn in as President on that plane, which also carried the body of the slain John F. Kennedy from Dallas to Washington on Nov. 22, 1963.

Indeed, the difficulty that military pallbearers encountered in removing Kennedy's coffin from the airplane influenced the design of the new Air Force One, which will have a doorway large enough to allow a similar ceremony to be performed with dignity.

The current Air Force One no longer meets strict Federal Aviation Administration noise standards adopted in 1985 -- it was given an exemption. And it requires runways at least 10,500-feet long -- or 30% more than needed for the new, larger presidential plane.

On the other hand, the current plane has been in the air only about 5,000 hours.

"It's your grandmother's Buick that she only drives to church," said Lt. Col. Darryl Hayes, an Air Force spokesman.

But, when the President trades in his low-mileage model, which will be used by lesser dignitaries, won't he be inviting stormy skies?

No problem, said B. Jay Cooper, a spokesman for the Republican National Committee. "It's such a visible piece of equipment that all presidents have

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had. If anyone tries to make an issue of it, I don't think the public will buy it."

After all, he said, "it's not like a mayor buying a $50,000 limousine."

GRAPHIC: Photo, COLOR, New Air Force One arrives, complete with an operating room. ; Photo, The new Air Force One Boeing 747 arrives at its home base, Andrews Air Force Base, near Washington. BERNIE BOSTON / Los Angeles Times; Photo, (Orange County Edition) The Current Air Force

SUBJECT:
BUSH, GEORGE; AIR FORCE ONE (AIRPLANE); UNITED STATES -- POLITICS; PERKS; PRESIDENT (U.S.)

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Copyright (c) 1989 Business Wire Inc.;
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July 28, 1989, Friday

DISTRIBUTION: News Editors/Political Writers

LENGTH: 407 words

HEADLINE: PRES- BUSH -ENDORSEMENT; President Bush endorses Wilson for California governor

DATELINE: WASHINGTON

BODY:

Citing U.S. Sen. Pete Wilson (R-Calif.) as ''the most qualified and experienced candidate,'' President George Bush Friday endorsed Wilson for Governor of California.

Wilson has served 23 years in public service, first as an innovative member of the California State Assembly, then as the much-honored mayor of San Diego, and now as one of the brightest young members of the U.S. Senate.

In the state legislature, working with then-Governor Ronald Reagan and then-State Senator George Deukejian, Wilson wrote some of the toughest law enforcement and anti-crime legislation during the late 1960s.

During his tenure as mayor of San Diego, the senator used prudent budget and tax policies to provide jobs required in one of the fastest growing cities in America, and did so while protecting the prized environmental assets of the city.

''I am pleased to support Pete for governor. We'll miss him here in Washington but I agree that his management skills are needed in Sacramento to follow in the great tradition of Ronald Reagan and George Deukmejian,'' Bush said.

In meeting with the press immediately following his private meeting with Bush at the White House Friday, Wilson said he was most proud of the early presidential support for his gubernatorial candidacy.

Wilson said a central issue in the campaign will focus on the need for stricter anti-crime laws and reforms in the judicial system to ensure those accused of a crime receive a speedy trial and victims are not left waiting years on end before justice is served.

''The American people have begun to doubt whether in fact our criminal system works,'' Wilson said. ''We need to change the odds in favor of the citizen and not criminals.''

Wilson praised Bush for his anti-crime and anti-drug measures announced last May in a speech on Capitol Hill.

''As the president said, we need to back up anti-crime rhetoric with resources, including more federal agents, more federal prisons and more

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(c) 1989 Business Wire, July 28, 1989

prosecutors so we can have less plea bargaining,'' Wilson said.

Note To Broadcast Editors: A video feed is available from 1:50 to 2 p.m. (Pacific Time), Friday July 28, on Telstar 301, transponder 9 H, downlink frequency 4060, audio 6.2 and 6.8.

CONTACT: Wilson for Governor Campaign, San Diego
Otto Bos, 619/260-1990
KEYWORDS: CALIFORNIA DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

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19TH STORY of Level 1 printed in FULL format.

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

FEBRUARY 7, 1990, WEDNESDAY, FINAL EDITION

SECTION: NEWS; A10

LENGTH: 384 words

HEADLINE: Bush Likes The Sound of 'Governor Pete'

BYLINE: Larry Liebert

DATELINE: Los Angeles

BODY:

President Bush helped California Republicans raise $ 1.5 million last night for their twin goals _ electing Pete Wilson governor and reforming reapportionment.

Offering unstinting praise of Republican Senator Wilson, who is running for governor, Bush told the $ 1,000-a-plate dinner guests, ''He is a strong environmentalist, a leader in the war on drugs and a key member of my team in the U.S. Senate.

''And believe me, we'll miss Senator Wilson,'' he added. ''But come to think of it, I really like the sound of Governor Pete Wilson. ''

The president also gave a boost to ballot initiatives to wrest control of reapportionment from the Democratic-controlled Legislature in Sacramento.

''The time has come for redistricting reform. We've got to end the charade of that Phil Burton Democratic gerrymandering,'' the president said, denouncing the districts drawn up after the 1980 census under orders from the late Democratic Representative Phillip Burton of San Francisco.

The president said the next redistricting will be even more important because the 1990 census ''probably will give California up to seven new House seats _ meaning that nearly one of every eight congressmen in Washington will represent California. ''

Hundreds of protesters gathered in front of the Century Plaza Hotel in Beverly Hills, blocking the street at times. Most accused Bush of doing too little about AIDS or blamed him for violence in El Salvador.

Inside, five hecklers with tickets shouted denunciations on the same themes as their counterparts outside until they were dragged out of the room. A stink bomb was set off in the hotel lobby earlier yesterday, and the corridors still reeked last night.

On February 28, Bush will be in San Francisco to appear at a fund raiser for Wilson's campaign.

Bush's increasingly heavy schedule of appearances in California may be partly a response to complaints from state Republican insiders that the White

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(c) 1990 The San Francisco Chronicle, FEBRUARY 7, 1990

House has paid too little attention to the largest state in both presidential appearances and high-level federal appointments.

Yesterday, White House Chief of Staff John Sununu, who some Californians have blamed for insensitivity toward the state, spent much of his time in conciliatory meetings in Los Angeles with aides to Wilson and other top Republicans.

SUBJECT:
PRESIDENT; CA; SPEECH; REPUBLICANS; ELECTIONS 1990; REAPPORTIONMENT

NAME:
George Bush; Pete Wilson

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16TH STORY of Level 1 printed in FULL format.

Copyright (c) 1990 The Times Mirror Company;
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March 1, 1990, Thursday, Home Edition

SECTION: Part A; Page 30; Column 3; Metro Desk

LENGTH: 506 words

HEADLINE: PRESIDENT SEEKS TO PLACE HIS 1988 MANTLE ON WILSON; POLITICS: IN CALIFORNIA SPEECHES FOR GOP GUBERNATORIAL CANDIDATE, BUSH DEPICTS SENATOR AS A CRIME-BUSTER AND PROTECTOR OF THE ENVIRONMENT.

BYLINE: By JAMES GERSTENZANG, TIMES STAFF WRITER

DATELINE: SAN FRANCISCO

BODY:

President Bush, intensifying the Republican Party's focus on the California gubernatorial race, sought Wednesday to impart on Sen. Pete Wilson the mixed mantle that served Bush successfully in the presidential campaign.

Bush depicted Wilson as a hard-nosed crime-buster, who believes "it's high time we took the shackles off the policemen, the courts and the law." But the President also described the Republican gubernatorial candidate as one who would "protect a fragile coastal ecology or educate a new generation of children."

The themes worked well for Bush in 1988, when he turned Willie Horton, a convict furloughed from a Massachusetts prison, into a political metaphor for voters' fears of violent crime, and when he turned the murky Boston Harbor in Gov. Michael S. Dukakis' political back yard into a symbol of environmental failures.

With Wilson at his side at a $750,000 fund-raising dinner Wednesday evening, Bush gave the themes a try again.

" California needs to continue a crime-fighting tradition, a Republican tradition," he said in his prepared text. But in his delivered remarks, he chose not to limit that tradition to his party, taking out the partisan reference.

The "tough-on-crime" issue promises to be central in the race to succeed Gov. George Deukmejian. One of the candidates for the Democratic gubernatorial nomination, former San Francisco Mayor Dianne Feinstein, has emphasized her support for the death penalty, and the other candidate, John K. Van de Kamp, is the state attorney general and former district attorney of Los Angeles County.

But in a state that has been graphically reminded of the threat of environmental damage with the Huntington Beach oil spill just three weeks ago, Bush also portrayed Wilson as an environmentalist. "He supports our America the Beautiful initiative to plant a billion trees, to expand our national parks and wildlife preserves, to make this more like the unspoiled green continent our forebears knew," Bush said.

The President made no mention of the extremely sensitive issue of how much of the nation's coastal areas should be opened up to offshore oil drilling.

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(c) 1990 Los Angeles Times, March 1, 1990

White House press secretary Marlin Fitzwater has said that a presidential decision on the matter is several weeks away.

Wilson, in a brief introduction of the President, told Bush that as governor, he wanted to be "a partner" with him against drugs, for education and on behalf of child development. "In these things, we share a dream," Wilson said.

Earlier in the day, Wilson got help for his campaign from a former President, Ronald Reagan, who helped him raise about $200,000 at a luncheon in San Diego.

Bush has two days of appearances planned in Los Angeles and Orange counties. Today, he will tour the new north Los Angeles County prison, a maximum-security jail built to house 2,064 inmates, attend a Republican Governors' Assn. luncheon at Jimmy's Restaurant in Beverly Hills, and address a 100th-anniversary dinner of the California Chamber of Commerce at the Century Plaza.

SUBJECT:
REPUBLICAN PARTY (CALIFORNIA) ; BUSH, GEORGE; CALIFORNIA -- ELECTIONS -- 1990; WILSON, PETE; CALIFORNIA GOVERNOR; POLITICAL CAMPAIGNS; SPEECHES

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Copyright (c) 1990 The Times Mirror Company;
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June 29, 1990, Friday, Home Edition

SECTION: Part A; Page 24; Column 1; National Desk

LENGTH: 784 words

HEADLINE: SENATE ADVANCES SWEEPING ANTI-CRIME BILL, GUN CURBS;
LEGISLATION: THE OMNIBUS MEASURE WOULD REINSTATE THE FEDERAL DEATH PENALTY, SPEED MANY EXECUTIONS, EXPAND THE ASSAULT-TYPE WEAPON BAN.

BYLINE: By PAUL HOUSTON, TIMES STAFF WRITER

DATELINE: WASHINGTON

BODY:

The Senate early today moved within a hair of passing a sweeping anti-crime bill that would reinstate the federal death penalty, speed the execution of many Death Row inmates and expand a ban on semiautomatic assault-type weapons.

The omnibus measure also would authorize hiring 2,500 additional federal law enforcement agents and 480 prosecutors for the war on drugs, give $450 million more to local police agencies and provide $400 million in college scholarships to students who agree to serve as police officers for four years.

The bill, similar to a measure pending in a House committee, was scheduled for a final Senate vote after Congress returns from its Fourth of July recess. Passage is expected.

The Senate moved quickly on the bill Thursday after breaking a month-long procedural logjam that had threatened to doom the legislation.

Following emotional debates, senators refused to substitute mandatory life imprisonment for the federal death penalty, and they rejected a new bid by the gun lobby to delete from the bill an enlarged ban on rapid-firing weapons.

Already adopted last month was a far-reaching overhaul of the habeas corpus system under which state and federal Death Row inmates try to reverse their sentences or delay execution. Such delays, which now average eight years, would be limited to about a year under the bill.

The Supreme Court ruled in 1972 that capital punishment could not be carried out unless certain safeguards were enacted, including a separate sentencing trial. Many states have instituted the safeguards, but the federal death penalty has not been reinstated.

The Senate bill would provide the court-required safeguards for the federal government, as well as expand the death penalty to cover more than 30 crimes, including murder, espionage, treason, aircraft hijacking, kidnaping and hostage taking.

In late action, the Senate added "drug kingpins" to the death penalty list.

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An effort by Sen. Mark O. Hatfield (R-Ore.) to replace the death penalty with mandatory life imprisonment was rejected, 73 to 25.

"We seem to be on a death penalty rampage," Sen. John H. Chafee (R-R.I.) complained as he expressed support for the Hatfield amendment. "We've applied it to everything but school truancy."

On the other side, Sen. Strom Thurmond (R-S.C.) said the public overwhelmingly supports the penalty as a deterrent to crime.

Republicans forced several votes on the explosive death penalty issue, clearly hoping to use it as ammunition in Senate campaigns this fall. It is not likely to figure in the California governor's race, however, because Sen. Pete Wilson, the GOP nominee, and Dianne Feinstein, the Democratic candidate, both support capital punishment.

Sen. Alan Cranston (D-Calif.), who is not up for reelection until 1992, voted against the death penalty.

Last summer, President Bush banned the import of 47 models of the military-style assault weapons, but he and the National Rifle Assn. strongly opposed extending the ban to 14 other models, mostly American-made.

On Thursday, the Senate turned back for a third time an effort to get rid of the proposed new ban on such models as the AK-47, Uzi, Tec 9 and Colt AR-15.

Opponents had hoped to turn around the vote of Sen. Alfonse M. D'Amato (R-N.Y.). That would have produced a tie, enabling Vice President Dan Quayle -- who rushed to Capitol Hill to preside over the Senate -- to cast the deciding vote against the ban.

But D'Amato stood fast while being lobbied during the roll call by Senate Minority Leader Bob Dole (R-Kan.) and other opponents.

Thus, the three-year ban promoted by Sen. Dennis DeConcini (D-Ariz.) was upheld, 50 to 48. It was a victory for police organizations and gun control groups who argued that assault-type weapons are being used increasingly in violent crimes.

Opponents tried to win over votes by offering an alternative to stiffen penalties for crimes involving assault weapons. But the Senate wound up adopting both the ban and the new penalties.

On habeas corpus appeals, a committee headed by former Supreme Court Justice Lewis F. Powell Jr. recommended a major streamlining.

Death Row inmates routinely seek writs of habeas corpus in state and federal courts in conjunction with other appeals. Inmates now must exhaust their petitions in state courts before making collateral attacks on their convictions in federal court.

The legislation would eliminate the exhaustion of state proceedings as a prerequisite for federal appeals and would require federal courts to complete review of habeas corpus petitions within a year.

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States could adopt the faster procedure only if they provide competent counsel to the prisoner facing execution.

SUBJECT:

SENATE (U.S.); LEGISLATION -- UNITED STATES; CRIME -- UNITED STATES; CRIME PREVENTION; CAPITAL PUNISHMENT -- UNITED STATES; GUN CONTROL -- UNITED STATES; SEMIAUTOMATIC WEAPONS; PRODUCT BANS

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Pete WILSON
GOVERNOR

WILSON -- CALIFORNIA'S TOP CRIME FIGHTER

Throughout his public career, Pete Wilson has been on the frontlines of crime fighting and drug prevention.

Wilson believes its a fundamental right of all Californians not to be a crime victim.

That's why he pushed new laws to crack down on international drug peddlers, as well as to reduce domestic demand for drugs through prevention and treatment.

As U.S. Senator for California, Wilson recommended tough judges for appointment to the bench, who apply the law as written and who have concern for the rights of victims as well as those of the accused.

For his leadership on fighting crime and drugs, Wilson has won the endorsement of more than a dozen law enforcement organizations, from the California Police Chiefs Association to the national Latino Peace Officers Association.

Among his top achievements, Wilson:

** Led the successful campaign to pass the Speedy Trial Initiative (Proposition 115), which reforms California's cumbersome and unfair criminal justice system;

** Authored with Senator Alfonse D'Amato (R-NY) the only constitutionally-sound federal death penalty law, which allows capital punishment for the murder of a law enforcement officer while working on a drug-related case;

** Authored the federal law requiring the Defense Department to assist law enforcement in the interdiction of drugs beyond our borders;

** Authored the federal law outlawing mail order sales and the interstate shipment of drug paraphernalia;

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

** Authored the federal law to protect U.S. law enforcement officers working abroad in drug interdiction efforts;

** Authored the federal law doubling the survivors benefit for peace officers to $100,000.

Wilson Pledges to Make California's Streets Safer

In his announcement for governor, Wilson proclaimed: "I will not have California under siege to rapists and thugs and drug dealers."

Wilson said, as governor, he will change the odds to produce a California where women no longer fear the night, because dealers and criminals will fear the law.

Among the measures Wilson will propose to the legislature for enactment include:

** **DRUG BAIL** -- Authorize judges to deny bail to drug traffickers who constitute a major threat to society;

** **DEATH PENALTY** -- Extend capital punishment in California to major drug traffickers, the same as under pending federal law. To be classified a major drug trafficker, an individual must sell more than 360 pounds of cocaine or similar large amounts of other drugs, generate more than $10 million in drug profits, and supervise more than five people. Currently in California, the death penalty can be imposed only for first degree murder;

** **MANDATORY MINIMUM SENTENCES** -- Impose mandatory minimum sentences parallel to those imposed by federal law;

** **TRUTH IN SENTENCING** -- End the current practice of allowing convicted felons to serve only half the time to which they are sentenced;

** **ANTI-DRUG EDUCATION** -- Offer in every school drug resistance education programs such as DARE and SANE, so that children very early in their lives learn to value themselves above the fleeting but destructive high of drugs;

** **RAPE AND DOMESTIC VIOLENCE** -- Require a minimum sentence of 18 years for rape, and require sex offenders to pay restitution to their victims. Current law allows sex offenders to serve as little as three years in prison;

** **DEALING DRUGS AT OR NEAR SCHOOLS** -- Stiffen penalties for selling drugs to minors at or near schools. Also expand penalties for selling drugs where minors congregate to include such areas as video arcades, public swimming pools, and parks.

If the legislature fails to support the above provisions, Wilson said he would utilize the initiative process to get them passed into law.

SENATE RECORD

Drug Paraphernalia

In 1980, nearly 15,000 "head shops" selling products to enhance and aid the consumption of illegal drugs operated in the United States, generating annual sales of $1 billion.

Today, these paraphernalia shops are out of business, and kingpins must operate underground because of Wilson's drug paraphernalia law ("Mail Order Drug Paraphernalia Control Act"), which he first introduced in February, 1985.

Wilson's legislation, which was passed into law as part of the 1986 Omnibus Drug Bill, prohibits the interstate sale and transportation of drug paraphernalia, such as crack containers, coke pipes, and polyethylene bags for heroin.

About the bill, the Oroville Mercury-Register wrote:

> "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." (April 3, 1985)

Since 1988, U.S. Customs has seized nearly $300 million in drug paraphernalia.

Certification of Anti-Drug Cooperation

Each year the State Department by law must certify to Congress which foreign governments are "fully cooperating" with the United States in the war on drugs.

Countries found not to be in full cooperation are subject to a 50-percent cut in foreign assistance. The U.S. is also required to object to international development loans for the violating countries. However, the President can override Congress if there is an overriding national interest in providing such aid.

In 1986, Wilson expanded the criteria for determining if a country is in full cooperation to include the prompt investigation and prosecution of cases where U.S. drug enforcement agents have been the "victim of acts or threats of violence."

This legislation proved necessary when Mexican authorities failed to aggressively investigate the brutal abduction and murder of DEA agent Enrique Camarena. The inaction of authorities placed the lives of other law enforcement agents abroad in greater danger by drug dealers, since the agents could be attacked without due recourse from authorities.

Wilson also expanded the criteria for determining if a country is in "full cooperation" to include its willingness to allow law enforcement officers to pursue suspected aerial smugglers a reasonable distance into its airspace.

Mexican authorities repeatedly have refused to allow U.S. agents to fly into their airspace when pursuing suspected aerial drug smugglers, in essence providing a safe haven for the traffickers. By contrast, Jamaican authorities allow U.S. aircraft -- when a Jamaican law officer is aboard -- to pursue airborne traffickers into their airspace.

Decertification of Mexico

In 1988, by a vote of 63 to 27, the U.S. Senate passed Wilson's resolution disapproving the Administration's certification that Mexico had fully cooperated in the interdiction of drugs.

To buttress his arguments against Mexico, Wilson used the new laws he authored in 1986. (see above)

As reported by The Washington Post:

> "...as its chief sponsor, Sen. Pete Wilson (R-CA), 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...." (April 15, 1988)

Even though the U.S. House of Representatives subsequently failed to support the resolution of decertification, Mexican authorities were given clear notice they needed to improve cooperation with U.S. officials in the interdiction of drugs or face stiff penalties.

Protecting the Decertification Process

The Senate approved an amendment by Senator Trent Lott (R-MS) and Wilson in July, 1989 to strike proposed legislation authored by Senator Christopher Dodd (D-CT) that would have weakened Congress' ability to put pressure on foreign governments failing to fully cooperate in drug interdiction and eradication efforts.

Specifically, Dodd's legislation would have removed the requirement that decertification resolutions be handled under "expedited procedures," which prevent committees from bottling up legislation and necessarily allows the full Senate to act on important issues.

Dodd had opposed decertification resolutions of Mexico the previous two years. Removing the expedited procedures requirement would have allowed the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, of which he is a member, to potentially block future decertification resolutions.

Asset Forfeiture

It is fitting that one of the richest sources of anti-drug funding for local law enforcement comes from cash and other assets seized from drug dealers. This idea, known as the asset forfeiture program, was inaugurated in 1981.

Wilson has been at the forefront of efforts to protect and enhance the use of these funds for law enforcement activities.

Wilson's legislation in the 1986 Omnibus Drug Bill expanded the use of asset forfeiture funds, and removed a cap restricting the amount of money available for distribution to federal law enforcement agencies.

In 1987, Wilson succeeded in blocking an attempt by members of the U.S. House of Representatives to freeze the distribution of asset forfeiture funds to law enforcement agencies for a year as a budget-balancing measure.

Watsonville Chief of Police Ray Belgard wrote to Wilson in October, 1987, thanking him for his legislation:

> "...our sincere thanks for your all-out successful efforts toward restoring the funds for state and local law enforcement agencies."

In the 1988 Omnibus Drug Bill, Wilson's legislation removed from the Congressional budget process the requirement that funds generated from the asset forfeiture program be annually appropriated, a procedure that in previous years caused unreasonable delay in the distribution of funds as well as limited the amount of money available to law enforcement.

Death Penalty Law

On March 31, 1988, Wilson introduced legislation to allow the imposition of a federal death penalty for the murder of any law enforcement officer while working on a drug-related case.

Wilson's bill later was combined with Senator Alfonse D'Amato's (R-NY) legislation that would allow for capital punishment of a drug kingpin who "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.

Wilson's and D'Amato's bills became a single amendment to the Omnibus Drug Bill of 1988, which was signed into law by President Reagan. This measure is considered the only federal, constitutionally-sound death penalty law on the books today.

The first use of the Wilson/D'Amato law occurred on May 5, 1990, when federal prosecutors announced they would seek the death penalty for two men charged with the murder of a drug case witness.

Military Interdiction of Drugs

On May 13, 1988, the Senate passed by 86 to 3 legislation offered on the Senate floor by Wilson to expand the role of the military in drug interdiction and surveillance along our borders.

The legislation, cosponsored by Senator Alfonse D'Amato (R-NY) and Senator Sam Nunn (D-GA), was included in the Defense Authorization Bill of 1988.

Wilson's legislation requires the military to play a major role in the detection and monitoring of all potential aerial and maritime drug traffickers.

It also establishes the Department of Defense as the lead government agency to coordinate all air and sea surveillance activities.

Finally, it provides funding for the National Guard to assist law enforcement in drug detection and interdiction.

Drivers License Drug Testing

The Omnibus Drug Bill, signed into law in late 1988, contains Wilson's legislation authorizing a one-year pilot program in four states, including California, for the random testing of first-time drivers license applicants.

Applicants failing a drug test would be denied a license for one year, although after six months they could reapply and receive a license if they agreed to be tested at regular intervals for six months. First-time drivers could also be subject to a random test during the first year after receiving a license to help ensure they keep off drugs.

The following year, Wilson won Senate support to fund the program. But the House of Representatives failed to make the money available.

High-Intensity Drug Trafficking Areas

Wilson helped write the law in 1988 to establish High-Intensity Drug Trafficking Areas (HIDTA) as a way to concentrate federal resources in areas hardest hit by drugs and violence. President Bush subsequently designated five areas nationwide, including Los Angeles, and the Southwest Border region, which encompasses San Diego.

The high-intensity areas now are receiving additional federal assistance through a variety of programs in order "to dismantle drug organizations and reduce the levels of trafficking and violence." Along the Southwest Border, additional funds are being deployed for "increased interdiction activity along the border."

The Department of Justice has been named lead federal agency to help coordinate anti-drug activities and strategies among the five designated areas.

Bush requested $50 million for these areas for FY 1991.

Survivors Benefit

Included in the 1988 Omnibus Drug Bill is a measure authored by Wilson and others that increases from $50,000 to $100,000 the federal death benefit paid to the survivors of a police officer killed in the line of duty.

Crack Babies

Wilson is the recognized leader in the Senate on legislation to assist substance-abusing mothers and their addicted newborns. He was the first member of Congress to propose legislation to counter the growing epidemic of crack babies.

Introduced on July 31, 1989, "The Child Abuse During Pregnancy Prevention Act of 1989" would provide five $10 million grants to states to set up comprehensive programs for the prevention and treatment of drug-addicted mothers and their newborns.

It also would require mandatory treatment of mothers who give birth to drug-addicted infants, a measure supported by women profiled in an article by the San Francisco Chronicle:

> "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...." (September 11, 1989)

While Democrats refused to act on Wilson's bill, in 1989 he was able to gain Senate passage of an amendment to divert $50 million earmarked for taxpayer-funded Congressional newsletters for crack babies.

When the House voted against Wilson's legislation, he then won Senate approval of an amendment to appropriate $50 million to treat drug-addicted mothers and their babies.

But Congress failed to complete action on the bill containing Wilson's amendment. Finally, Wilson gained an agreement with Health and Human Services Secretary Dr. Louis Sullivan to provide $115 million in FY 1990 to help treat substance-abusing postpartum women -- a tenfold increase in funding from the previous year.

Most recently, Wilson introduced the "Substance Abuse During Pregnancy Act of 1990" to provide $316 million to expand treatment for substance-abusing pregnant women, promote training of health care professionals to identify substance abuse by pregnant women, improve recruitment of foster care parents, and promote coordination of child welfare services for substance-abused infants.

Crime Victims Justice Reform Act

Wilson is a leader in the "victims rights" movement, going back to 1982, when he served as Southern California Chairman of the 1982 crime victims initiative. Most recently he was honorary chairman of the Crime Victims Justice Reform Act (Proposition 115), which passed in June, 1990.

Wilson's Judges

Wilson not only has filled the law books with tough-on-crime statutes, but he's also been filling the legal bench with tough, fair judges.

About Wilson's nominations, which have gained broad praise, the San Diego Union wrote:

> "Sen. Pete Wilson, quietly taking advantage of a chance to influence the federal judiciary perhaps more than any other senator, had proved to be a willing partner with President Reagan in 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."
> (October 20, 1985)

MAYORAL RECORD

As Mayor of San Diego, Wilson made public safety the top priority for city spending. When he left office, San Diego was the safest big city in California, and the third safest city nationwide (after Philadelphia and Chicago).

This fact becomes even more dramatic when considering that eight other large cities in California with smaller populations than San Diego suffered higher crime rates.

Wilson Pushes Higher Spending for Police Protection

During Wilson's administration, the Police Department's budget expanded 320 percent. The per-capita increase totaled 228 percent.

Under Wilson's leadership, San Diego was the only major city to significantly expand such spending in the wake of Proposition 13.

Wilson Enhances Quality of Police Force

In 1973, Wilson proposed an educational incentive program for law enforcement officers, whereby higher compensation would be given for attainment of professional educational standards as well as for bilingual ability. As explained by Wilson at that time:

> "I view the added stipend less a compensation than as an incentive to improve professional competence, from which the public benefits at least as much as the officer."

The City Council approved Wilson's proposal. Later, under Wilson's leadership, peace officers were given special pay for providing field training, improved life insurance benefits, and premium overtime compensation.

Wilson Improves Police Protection

To thwart a rise of burglaries, in 1974 Wilson called on the City Manager and the Police Department to "pursue positive remedies for the problem."

The Police Department subsequently developed a special burglary prevention detail to concentrate patrols and educational efforts in special areas of the city where the incidence of burglary was particularly high.

Keeping Peace Officers on the Beat

To enhance the effectiveness of law enforcement, in 1975 Wilson urged the Police Department to allow effective and experienced patrol officers to remain on a beat for a period long enough so they can get to know the people and the special problems of the neighborhood. As explained by Wilson:

> "Personal familiarity will engender trust and communication, which may lead to opportunities for crime prevention rather than for reaction to a crime with immeasurable savings in costs both financial and human."

Soon thereafter, Police Chief Ray Hoobler implemented a successful program to keep specific policemen in the same location, rather than automatically rotating them to new areas.

Fixed Term Sentencing

In his 1975 State of the City message, Wilson urged lawmakers to support legislation to require fixed term sentencing for criminals rather than indeterminate sentencing. Penalties, he said, should necessarily fit the seriousness of the crime.

Death Penalty

Wilson has long been an advocate of capital punishment as a means to deter crimes of profit. When a death penalty law was vetoed in January, 1977, Wilson argued:

> "I cannot help but think that capital punishment would be a deterrent to rational, premeditated murder.... The life who has nothing to lose and the armed robber who kills to eliminate the only witness to his crime might instead be deterred from taking a life if they thought they would be required to pay for it with their own lives."

In an op/ed published by the Los Angeles Times (Feb. 2, 1977), Wilson argued in favor of a death penalty law:

> "The death penalty is reserved for murder -- a killing proved beyond reasonable doubt to have been premeditated. It is intended to stop the armed robber from executing the grocery clerk or gas station attendant who witnesses his crime, to inhibit the hired killer and those who blow up planes and trains not in the heat of passion but for premeditated profit, without concern for innocent victims. It is intended

to stop -- and needed to protect -- peace officers from casual cop-killers."

Increasing Manpower

Wilson made clear his commitment to public safety in his 1979 State of the City address:

"Let this evidence of our commitment to public safety give assurance to the officers and to our people and give warning to criminals.

"With this added strength, City Manager Ray Blair and Chief Bill Kolender feel it will be possible to increase patrol division manpower by some 12 percent and devote needed additional resources to combatting specific problems of homicide, robbery, burglary, sex crimes, narcotics, juvenile and gang crime and vice."

About Wilson crime fighting efforts, an Evening Tribune editorial in January, 1979 said:

"Mayor Wilson...focused on San Diego's increasing crime rate, proposing beefed-up law enforcement at an annual cost of $5 million. The workable answer to San Diego's police needs would be adoption now of the mayor's program with additional manpower to be authorized regularly on a timetable...."

Proposition A

To ensure public safety was made a priority, Wilson authored Proposition A in 1980, which amended the city charter to require that police protection receive the first call on city resources. As explained on the ballot argument:

"Proposition A gives a message to the City Council: police protection must come first in budgeting."

With its passage, city spending for law enforcement increased from 18 percent to 29 percent of the city's budget. By 1982, San Diego police officers received the ninth highest base pay in the nation and the highest in San Diego County.

In the last four years of Wilson's administration, the number of police officers patrolling the streets increased by 21 percent, with the number of officers per capita increasing 12 percent.

Miscellaneous Crime Fighting Measures

** Wilson worked with the Police Department to create a Border Task Force, a special police unit targeted against violence along the U.S.-Mexican border.

** Wilson proposed a ballot measure in 1979 to allow the sale and lease of industrially-zoned land for the construction of new police stations to provide greater police protection in outlying neighborhoods.

** To protect law enforcement officers from an armed attack, Wilson spearheaded efforts in 1973 to provide $88,000 for bulletproof vests. In April, 1978, the first contract was awarded for the vests.

** Wilson urged the public to get involved in protecting their neighborhoods. He appeared on television, explaining how his own home had been burglarized. Legislation to encourage such programs was passed in 1977.

ASSEMBLY RECORD

Wilson's support of law enforcement as an Assemblyman won praise from then Attorney General Tom Lynch, who wrote: "I express the gratitude of all law enforcement for your effort...[that] gives law enforcement an invaluable tool in exposing organized crime activities in California."

Legislation Wilson authored would:

** Strengthen the law of perjury in California;
** Authorize the grant of immunity to organized crime suspects in order to obtain information on the higher-ups, who would otherwise remain insulated from law enforcement investigations;
** Permit District Attorneys to subpoena records and documents in investigations of organized crime;
** Prohibit investment in legitimate business of profits derived from racketeering.

# # # #

For more information on Wilson's record of crime fighting while Mayor of San Diego, please contact:

** Mr. Bill Kolender, Former San Diego Police Chief, (619) 293-1108;

** Mr. Ron Newman, President of the San Diego Police Officers Association, (619) 236-7404;

** Mr. Ray Blair, Former City Manager, (619) 297-0486.

# # # #

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U.S. SENATOR PETE WILSON

Summary

U.S. Sen. Pete Wilson: The First Six Years

In January, 1983, Pete Wilson took the U.S. Senate seat earlier occupied by such California political legends as John Charles Fremont, Hiram Johnson and William F. Knowland.

Forty-nine years old at the time of his election, Wilson came to Washington after a hard fought campaign against incumbent Governor Jerry Brown. His victory was fashioned by sweeping all but five of the Golden State's 58 counties, further demonstrating a voter appeal displayed over 16 years in the State Assembly and the San Diego Mayor's office.

It was in the latter job that Wilson first attracted national attention, leading the city through more than a decade of unparalleled growth to become America's eighth largest, combining fiscal restraint and no-nonsense crime fighting with thoughtful land management and significant reforms of the political process.

Born in Lake Forest, Illinois, on August 23, 1933, Pete Wilson earned a degree in English Literature from Yale University while on a ROTC scholarship. He served as a Marine Corps infantry officer from 1955-58. He also holds a law degree from the University of California, Berkeley, Boalt Hall.

Wilson's political career got off to a fast start in 1966, when Republican colleagues in the California Assembly elected the freshman legislator as Minority Whip.

A similar recognition has marked his first term in the U.S. Senate, with U.S. News and World Report ranking him among the most effective newcomers to the body.

From the start, Wilson set out to pursue twin goals: a government that talks less than it innovates, and a nation whose ultimate security depends on a dynamic economy to match her unquestioned defenses. He has already established a record of solid achievement.

In his first six years in the Senate, Pete Wilson has made a difference. "Pete Wilson -- the First Six Years" is by no means a comprehensive review of Wilson's efforts in the Senate, it is representative.

Pete Wilson serves on three committees: Agriculture, Armed Services, and Commerce. He also is a member of the Special Committee on Aging and the Joint Economic Committee. Wilson chairs the Senate Wine Caucus, is an executive board member of the Congressional Arts Caucus, and serves on the Congressional Competitiveness Caucus, the Grace Caucus, the Senate Border Caucus, the Senate Tourism Caucus, and the Senate Caucus on International Narcotics Control. Wilson is the former Senate Chairman of the Congressional Leaders United for a Balanced Budget.

A strong advocate of peace through strength, Wilson is considered a leading Senate expert on arms control and strategic nuclear forces. Through his seat on the Armed Services panel, Wilson focuses much of his time on military and defense-related issues -- in California, such activities account for billions annually in payroll and contracts.

While Wilson supports defense spending equal to the task of keeping America strong, he also wants that money well-spent. Wilson's independent investigations into mismanagement by the military of its $130 billion inventory of supplies -- from canteens to tanks -- has already improved the Pentagon's efforts to control theft and losses.

As the ranking Republican on the Manpower and Personnel Subcommittee, Wilson has led campaigns to improve the quality of life for servicepeople and their families, upgrading military housing and health care, and cleaning up toxic waste dumps on military bases.

On the Agriculture Committee, Wilson has played a leading role in writing farm legislation to promote California crops abroad, while helping farmers compete against unfair trade practices by foreign countries. This has proved of special importance to a state whose $16 billion agriculture industry is the nation's largest and most diverse. The Wine Equity Act and the Targeted Export Assistance Program are working for California farmers, thanks to Wilson.

His "seasonal worker" amendment to 1986's immigration reform bill will insure up to 350,000 workers vital to California's agriculture, lifting the onus of illegality from the farmworkers and at the same time, protecting American jobs.

Named to the Commerce Committee in early 1987, Wilson won added clout on many issues critical to California, such as aviation safety. An outspoken advocate of a tougher U.S. trade policy, the Commerce spot gave Wilson an even larger voice in his drive to apply "Wilson's Golden Rule" -- "I'll let you into my market if you let me into yours" -- to foreign countries offering less than free trading access.

His work on the Communications Subcommittee includes representing California's entertainment industry, whose creative pursuits provide jobs for thousands. He's introduced legislation to put a stop to the international piracy of America's creative works, like books, movies, and music.

In addition to the roles prescribed by his Committee assignments, Wilson has been active in the war on drugs, environmental protection, and intergovernment affairs, among other areas.

Wilson carried the ball in the Senate in passing legislation to increase military assistance in international drug interdiction. He's also written or co-written measures to boost aid to local law enforcement, increase anti-drug education and treatment, and allow the death penalty in cases of drug-related murders of law enforcement officers.

Wilson's also had a big opportunity to improve the criminal justice system by recommending tough, fair judges to serve on the federal bench. As California's Republican Senator, the White House has turned to Wilson to help choose new judges, and President Reagan has accepted every Wilson selection.

Also among the biggest accomplishments of his first term, the Senator counts a historic compromise setting aside 1.8 million acres of California wilderness against future encroachment, while releasing still more land for responsible development and economic growth.

Wilson has fought to protect the California coastline, working with the bipartisan group that has successfully opposed efforts to open up the coast for more offshore oil drilling. He's also won funds to purchase new lands for many of California's most popular national parks, and sponsored legislation to designate four free-running California rivers as Wild and Scenic Rivers, protecting them from development.

Wilson's advocacy for California and local government was considered the decisive element in the fight to work out a sensible overtime pay compromise that would otherwise have cost local taxpayers millions of dollars.

Such activities inspired the League of California Cities to name Wilson in 1985 their "Legislator of the Year" -- the first ever federal representative to be so honored.

Wilson has also carved out a role as an independent, innovative voice on social policy, promoting public/private partnerships as efficient means to meet society's needs.

For example, Wilson's long-term health care bill would give federal employees the option of converting their life insurance equity to buy coverage for nursing home care. With so many new potential buyers, Wilson's proposal would entice more private sector insurance companies to enter the market, increase competition and make premiums more affordable.

As a Republican, Wilson rejects the idea that government is the answer to our problems. But as syndicated columnist George Will said of him, Wilson is "a valuable rarity: a conservative who understands the discriminating, but vigorous use of government power for conservative purposes."

Wilson's voting record has been one of fiscal conservatism. He has earned high ratings from many business and taxpayers' groups, such as the U.S. Chamber of Commerce, the National Federation of Independent Businesses, the National Taxpayers' Union, and the Watchdogs of the Treasury.

Wilson has taken up the charge to ban all Congressional newsletters, which cost taxpayers about $100 million a year, and he led the battle against the $12 thousand a year Congressional pay raise. When the pay raise went into effect, Wilson donated his to charity.

And Wilson has been on the job -- in 1986, he recorded a perfect 100% attendance record. In 1985, in spite of his hospitalization for an emergency appendectomy, Wilson scored 91% attendance. In 1983 and 1984, his attendance was 98%.

Whether he's in Washington, or flying back to California for a weekend or Congressional recess, Wilson puts in seven days a week, 24 hours a day, 365 days a year -- and it's made a difference, as this report demonstrates.

Monday, July 23, 1990 California's Best Large Daily — CNPA 1990

Savings and loan fallout crosses political lines

By Doug Willis
Associated Press

SACRAMENTO — The savings and loan scandal has damaged, and perhaps destroyed, the long political career of California's senior U.S. senator, Democrat Alan Cranston, and it has slightly tarnished the image of the junior senator, Republican Pete Wilson.

Cranston and Wilson had entirely different roles in the savings and loan story. Cranston is one of the central players in a scandal that may cost the taxpayers $200 billion, while Wilson is touched only by being the recipient of a large number of savings and loan contributions.

They illustrate different aspects of the dilemma that politicians at all levels face in soliciting campaign contributions from special interests who may later seek political favors.

Cranston's problems stem from the size of the contributions he received from Charles Keating Jr., and the fact that Cranston intervened with Federal Home Loan Bank regulators investigating Keating's Lincoln Savings.

Cranston defends actions

Cranston defends his intervention in the Lincoln case as constituent service. Keating complained to Cranston that he was being harassed by regulators, and Cranston says he did nothing more than urge Federal Home Loan Bank officials to resolve the issue rather than leave it hanging over Keating's head.

Cranston says he was only doing what the voters normally want our elected representative to do — be their advocate when they get snarled by an unresponsive or overbearing government bureaucracy.

In fact, one of the reasons for Cranston's Senate longevity and the high regard California voters had for him until recently was that he had one of the most helpful and effective staffs in Washington.

Responsiveness to constituents is a political virtue we praise in politicians, and no reasonable person would assert that a politician should help only people who did not contribute to his campaign.

But this Cranston defense is undermined by the enormous amounts Keating gave to Cranston and his political committees, $850,000 in cash plus an unused $300,000 line of credit. Add to that the fact that Lincoln ultimately failed, wiping out savings of 22,000 California families and contributing $2.5 billion to the bill that the taxpayers will pay to guarantee savings in failed institutions.

ANALYSIS

Home Loan Bank officials on Keating's behalf, and that Keating wasn't even a California constituent, although Lincoln Savings was based here.

And Keating, who still contends it is the regulators' fault, not his, that Lincoln failed, made Cranston's political position even worse by bluntly declaring that he certainly hoped that Cranston and other senators to whom he contributed had tried to do favors for him.

It will be up to the Senate Ethics Committee and other investigators to determine whether Cranston crossed any legal line that warrants punishment or prosecution.

But while most of us recognize that Cranston crossed over a line to unacceptable conduct, the problem is, we have difficulty in defining that line precisely. Both voters and politicians have problems sorting out proper and improper conduct because we have a system that forces candidates to raise millions of dollars each election year from people who will be seeking political favors later.

A problem for Pete Wilson

This is a problem Pete Wilson also faces.

Unlike Cranston, there is no evidence that Wilson did anything to help Lincoln or any other thrift institution. In fact, he voted against the savings and loan industry's position on a 1987 bailout bill that limited the liability of institutions to pay back lost investments.

But as a senator from the nation's largest state, Wilson has some of the highest election costs of any U.S. senator, a fact multiplied by his race this year for governor. And Wilson has been extraordinarily successful raising money from all sorts of interest groups, including the thrift industry.

A recent survey by Common Cause reported that the thrift industry gave $10 million over the last decade in political contributions. Most of Keating's contributions to Cranston fell outside of the definitions of direct contributions which Common Cause measured, so Wilson emerged at the top of the list receiving more of that money than any other member of Congress, some $243,334.

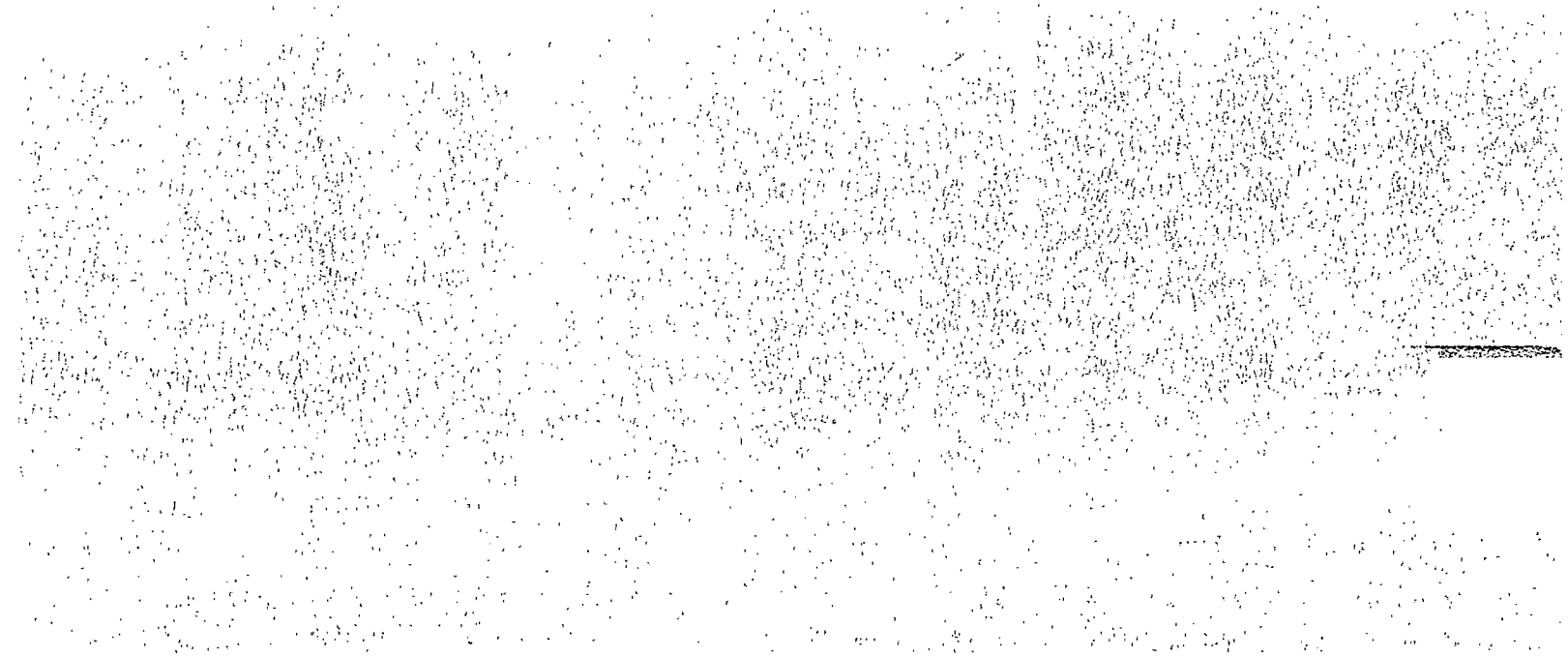
There is no evidence that Wilson did anything improper in exchange for those contributions. He most likely is, as he asserts, a victim of reckless guilt by association.

COPY: STAFF

Cranston intervenes twice

Cranston is further weakened by the fact that he went far beyond normal constituent work by personally meeting twice with Federal

But Wilson gets relatively little sympathy for the damage to his reputation. He may be an innocent victim of the system, but he has also benefitted enormously from being a part of the system.



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Governor's Race Focuses on Feinstein's S.F. Budgets

San Francisco CA
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Chronicle
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APR 3 - 1989

By Vlae Kershner
Chronicle Economics Editor

As Dianne Feinstein prepares to run for governor, her handling of San Francisco finances when she was mayor is emerging as an important campaign issue.

A huge budget surplus evaporated during Feinstein's last 6½ years in office, but the city received tangible benefits for the money — from new Municipal Railway buses to increased police patrols.

Now Feinstein's budgetary record is particularly crucial because she is relying on an image as a competent, hands-on manager well qualified to run California's $48 billion state government.

"Fiscal stewardship is an important element in a campaign for governor," said political analyst Mervin Field. "If she were running for senator, it would be less of an issue."

Feinstein's political opponents point to two startling numbers: In June 1982, San Francisco had an unusual budget surplus of $153 million. By the time Feinstein left office in 1988, the city faced a projected deficit for fiscal 1989 of $172 million.

Most analysts agree that Feinstein used the 1982 surplus conservatively

Her supporters vigorously attack the $172 million figure as inaccurate and misleading, saying San Francisco actually wound up with a surplus all nine years that Feinstein was mayor.

Although opinions are strongly colored by politics, most analysts inside and outside City Hall agree that, given such unusual circumstances as the AIDS crisis, Feinstein used the 1982 surplus about as conservatively as was politically possible.

"Dianne very properly spent the money down over the years," said Rudy Nothenberg, the city's chief administrative officer, who was appointed by Feinstein. He said the former mayor performed a difficult juggling act — husbanding the surplus as long as possible in the face of demands to improve the city's infrastructure and to meet pressing human needs.

'Spend More on This'

Supervisor Bill Maher, who wanted all the surplus to go into capital improvements, says Feinstein is partly to blame for putting together a "dream budget" to solve many social problems in one fell swoop.

"But in fairness to the mayor, the board was pushing her every day to spend more on this, spend more on that," Maher said. "We had money, we had needs out there. You can't just hang it all on the mayor."

Complicating the issue for Feinstein is that her successor, Mayor Agnos, belongs to a more liberal faction of the Democratic Party and is backing her leading opponent in the governor's primary race, Attorney General John Van de Kamp.

"It is not going to help her that Agnos will be magnifying and underscoring the attacks she can expect from the Van de Kamp people," Field said. "It's to Agnos' advantage for a gubernatorial campaign to feature the fact that the former mayor left him with a lot of fiscal problems."

Focus on Her Record

In fact, Agnos and Van de Kamp use the same campaign manager, Richard Ross of Sacramento. He argues that Feinstein's record will be an insurmountable handicap in a race against the likely Republican nominee, Senator Pete Wilson, the former mayor of San Diego.

"An incredible amount of attention would be focused on comparisons" between the two ex-mayors' records, Ross said, adding that the comparison is "devastating" to the Feinstein campaign.

Agnos says he's not anti-Feinstein, just pro-Van de Kamp. "I'm going to be out front for John Van de Kamp. I'm not going to sit here and be a hit man on Dianne Feinstein," he said. "If reporters ask (about the budget), I will give them factual information and people can draw their own conclusions."

Agnos disputes Feinstein's assertion that there was a budget surplus when she left office. "If there was a surplus," he said, "it sure wasn't in hard dollars because we had to do so many things to balance the budget. We had to cut $70 million in the city budget, we froze raises for everybody in the city, we raised taxes on business, we raised fees on a variety of services, we cut some Muni lines."

But Feinstein says, "There is no deficit. The deficit is what the federal government runs. The California budget doesn't have a deficit, no city or county has a deficit. A deficit is when you spend when the revenues aren't there.

"When I left office, and my last budget closed out, there was a surplus of $16.2 million," she said.

Interpreting the Figures

It sounds as if someone must be mistaken. But Nothenberg, a key player in both administrations, said "There's nothing contradictory in what these folks are saying. It's like comparing apples and oranges."

Indeed, Agnos and Feinstein are quoting statistics that mean quite different things.

The deficit cited by Feinstein's critics — some analysts prefer to call it a shortfall — is a February 1988 projection of what would have occurred in fiscal 1989 if no additional revenues had been raised or expenditures cut. The surplus cited by Feinstein is the sum of money the city actually wound up with on June 30, 1988, that was not already committed to other purposes.

The budget debate now going on never would have materialized except for two unusual events — one that filled city coffers in 1982, and another that emptied them five years later.

Feast and Famine

Most years, San Francisco just scratched along. But in June 1982, the city enjoyed the luxury of a $153 million general fund reserve in its budget for fiscal 1983.

The money was there for two main reasons: First, a state Supreme Court decision allowed the city to spend money it had been collecting from a contested business tax increase that Feinstein had instituted to make up for reductions in revenue after passage of Proposition 13. Second, two years of heavy rainfall swelled power sales from the Hetch Hetchy hydroelectric plant.

Five years later, the projected surplus — the figure analogous to the $153 million — was only $90,000, according to city budget analyst Harvey Rose.

Critics say Feinstein and the supervisors squandered much of the money by hiring too many new employees who would remain on the payroll after the surplus disappeared. (Rose estimated that 1,600 workers were added from 1983 through 1985).

Supervisor Richard Hongisto, acting on a memo by Rose, warned in March 1985 that the city was quickly running through its surplus. His warning to Feinstein was dismissed with the comment that Hongisto must be "smoking something funny," a comment that infuriates Hongisto to this day.

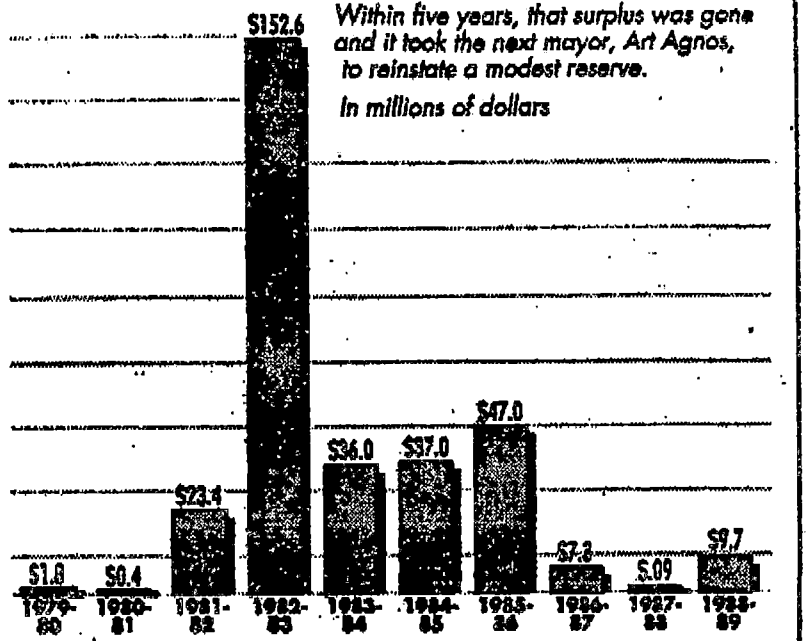
"The mayor did not understand the phenomenon of raging and almost irreversible government growth," said Hongisto. "The only answer the Dianne Feinsteins of the world have is to spend more and tax more."

BUDGET SURPLUS DURING FEINSTEIN YEARS

San Francisco, which most years wound up with little or nothing left over, had a huge general fund surplus (technically known as the "amount available after balancing") at the beginning of the 1982-1983 fiscal year.

Within five years, that surplus was gone and it took the next mayor, Art Agnos, to reinstate a modest reserve.

In millions of dollars



Source: City budget analyst

CHRONICLE GRAPHIC

Needs to Be Met

Feinstein argues that at the time, there were needs that had to be met.

About half of the surplus money went to long-deferred infrastructure improvements, including $21 million for about 250 new and refurbished Muni buses and $20 million for road repairs.

Other money went for year-to-year programs: the unexpected AIDS crisis consumed $34 million from 1982 to 1987, while $14 million went to increase the size of the Police Department by 330 officers — an action that Feinstein says lowered the crime rate by 20 percent.

Finally, money went to make up for cuts in federal and state programs — such as $10 million to build moderately priced housing and $14 million for medical care for indigent adults.

Feinstein also says she tried, but failed, to stop the Board of Supervisors from approving an expensive comparable-worth pay package that raised salaries, primarily for women and minorities, by an estimated $28 million a year.

Finally, Feinstein backers say, a use-it-or-lose-it attitude prevailed. Longtime Feinstein aide Hadley Roff says that the meaning of the state's Gann spending limit was still being tested in the courts at the time, and no one knew whether the city would be forced to return the surplus to the people via tax cuts. As it turned out, the city could have kept the money.

Still, Controller Sam Yockey, whom Agnos brought in from state government to run the budget process, opines that San Francisco made a mistake by using surplus money to balance its annual budget.

"I think the lesson is that you don't fund your ongoing day-to-day expenses out of your savings account," he said. "... If a surplus came up again, I would fight like hell as controller — that is the time to spend money on asbestos (removal), on buying police cars. Don't spend it on ongoing programs. You're going to start building a house of cards again."

Nothenberg says that "as a matter of theory, all of us would have preferred to invest the money in infrastructure." At the time, he was head of the city Public Utilities Commission and advocated more investment in Muni buses. "But that would have required that we cut our response to human needs, and I think that is implausible and impossible."

Business Attitude

Business leaders, generally friendly to Feinstein during her terms as mayor, continue to give her high marks. Management consultant Jim Edgar, who has advised the city on budget matters since the administration of the late George Moscone, Feinstein's predecessor, points out that the city has won awards for the quality of its financial reporting, which he said was a shambles when Feinstein took office.

In addition, Edgar points to the fact that the city has maintained a solid AA credit rating with both major bond-rating agencies. "Those guys aren't stupid," he said.

An official of one of those rating agencies, Moody's Investors Service in New York, said that San Francisco's finances are generally sound, with very low levels of per-capita debt, but that the city does not keep as much money in reserve as bond buyers believe is desirable.

San Francisco, with a general-fund budget of about $1 billion, should keep about $50 million in reserve, the Moody's official said.

Evening the Score

The 1982 surplus was a pleasant surprise for San Franciscans, but a series of equally unusual events in late 1987 evened the score.

By September 1987, as outsider Agnos caught up in the polls with Feinstein ally John Molinari in the mayoral race, it became clear San Francisco faced a budget problem.

That month, the controller and the budget analyst, who have to make regular budget projections, predicted that the cost of maintaining 1987-88 levels of service during fiscal year 1988-89 would be $76.5 million more than was expected to be available for that year.

That $76.5 million figure did not seem particularly unusual — two years earlier, the city had faced a projected $76 million shortage but finished the year with a surplus.

"Shortfalls were part of fiscal life," Feinstein said.

To counteract the projected shortage, Feinstein imposed a hiring freeze for nonessential actions, deferred capital projects and took other actions to save $80 million.

Yet by the next February, just after Agnos assumed office, the projected deficit had ballooned to $172 million.

What happened in the interim? A joint report by the controller and the budget analyst indicates that there was no politics involved in the changed projection. Instead, it was the result of several factors. Among the primary causes:

■ The city attorney advised the city that it would owe $40 million in back pay to employees who had sued the city.

■ Revenues were down $15 million because the dry winter cut power sales from Hetch Hetchy, and voters' decision to repeal the utility users tax reduced revenue by an additional $10 million.

■ Based on lower expected revenues from a variety of taxes for 1987-88, the analysts wiped out a $20 million surplus that otherwise would have been carried over into the next year.

Major Cuts

The projection stunned the new mayor, who was forced to make major program cuts and freeze civil service salaries for a year. Initial projections were that more than 1,000 layoffs would be needed; however, many vacancies were not filled and only about 190 people actually lost their jobs.

Feinstein says she could have handled the shortage more easily than Agnos had she remained in office because the new mayor's team, led by Yockey, needed time to learn the situation.

"I wish I had been there. If I were there, I would have handled it just as I handled a shortfall in 1980 of $130 million. Shortfalls are part of fiscal life because of the volatility of revenues," Feinstein said.

In fact, the $172 million projection proved far too dire. The city wound up spending $17 million to cover the lawsuits, not $40 million (but the rest of the money is still owed). In addition, the economy has proved to be stronger than anyone expected in those worried weeks after the stock market crash, so more tax revenues are coming in."

Now, it appears that San Francisco will end the fiscal year June 30 with a $23 million surplus.

Summary Of Wilson's Record As Mayor

One of Mayor Wilson's common refrains as he campaigns for the U.S. Senate is that he will be the same kind of senator as he has been a mayor.

Here is a rundown of Wilson's record on key issues during his 10 years as mayor:

GOVERNMENT SPENDING — Wilson won approval for a City Charter amendment limiting city spending, a tighter restriction than the statewide Proposition 4.

San Diego has the lowest per capita gross debt of any of the nation's 25 largest cities. Its bonded debt has decreased 53 percent since 1971; the city has the lowest ratio of public employees to population among the nation's 16 largest cities.

In 10 years, the city's budget, in constant dollars, has increased only 18 percent. Public spending per capita has decreased 11 percent under Wilson.

The city attorney ruled that San Diego need not abide by the local spending limit, that the looser statewide limit superseded it. But Wilson persuaded the City Council to abide by the more restrictive local measure.

GROWTH — Soon after becoming mayor, Wilson moved to stop urban sprawl. He pointed to the specter of Mira Mesa, where building had outstripped the city's ability to provide services such as roads, water lines, sewers and police and fire protection.

The city became a leader in growth management, requiring new developments to pay their way and not burden taxpayers. Wilson incurred the wrath of the building and financial industries; opponents said the slowdown drove up housing prices.

In recent years, Wilson's policy on growth shifted abruptly. He dropped his opposition to the controversial North City West, a 4,300-acre community of 14,000 homes inside the city limits east of Del Mar, angering conservationists and the city of Del Mar.

Wilson's shift proved decisive; the project was approved, even though it is planned for an area that the mayor's hand-picked urban planner said should not be developed until 1996. Similar projects in the area are pending.

DOWNTOWN REDEVELOPMENT — Plans for public financing of San Diego's decaying downtown were on the drawing board before Wilson became mayor. He championed the idea, suggested creation of the Centre City Development Corp. and expanded the plan that now includes housing, shopping, office space and hotels.

Hampered by shifting plans, a sour economy and difficult negotiations, ground has yet to be broken for the Horton Plaza shopping center, the cornerstone of the project. The current projected date is November, three years behind schedule.

Voters rejected Wilson's plan for a convention center; an alternative proposal is being prepared. The mayor says new, privately financed high-rise buildings are an indirect result of redevelopment, as the private sector realizes the city is determined to rescue the area.

ENVIRONMENT — Wilson opposed offshore oil drilling and favored a 30-foot height limit on coastal building. He campaigned in favor of selling $65 million in bonds to buy open space

The city has bought 8,380 acres of open space since 1971. Inflation and a slowdown in the purchasing program will probably mean the acreage goals envisioned when voters approved an open-space bond issue will never be realized.

It took a federal crackdown before the city took major action to correct pollution problems at the Point Loma sewage plant. Sewage problems still plague Mission Bay from breaks elsewhere in the system.

Wilson fought successfully for an Environmental Protection Agency waiver so the city did not have to build a multimillion-dollar sewage plant near the Mexican border. Some environmentalists say the waiver will ensure further pollution of the ocean.

The city adopted one of the nation's toughest anti-billboard ordinances. The billboard industry fought the case to the U.S. Supreme Court, with the city winning a partial victory.

PUBLIC SAFETY — While other city services were being cut, Wilson supported budget increases for both the police and fire departments. Manpower levels for both have increased but are still below those in cities of comparable size.

In constant dollars, the public safety budget has increased 21.4 percent in the past five years, while the overall city budget has shrunk 8 percent. But Wilson only reluctantly agreed to support salary increases to reduce turnover among fire and police personnel.

THE ARTS — Wilson has been a staunch supporter of COMBO (Combined Arts and Education Council of San Diego County), an alliance of 21 arts groups.

Much of his aid to the arts community has been in working behind the scenes to arrange financial support by the private sector. He once helped the financially struggling San Diego Symphony through "shuttle diplomacy" between the symphony and COMBO.

At Wilson's urging, developer Ernest Hahn gave the symphony $100,000.

Wilson was active in the private fund drive to rebuild the Old Globe Theatre, personally obtaining a $50,000 grant from Atlantic Richfield. At his suggestion, the city contributed $1 million to help the fund-raising effort.

He has lobbied in favor of increased funding for the California Arts Council. He was among council members voting tentatively in favor of using tax-exempt bonds to build a performing arts theater as part of Horton Plaza.

THE POOR — Wilson has said that the poor are best served by creating a climate that fosters economic growth. "The best social program is a job," preferably in the private sector, he said.

He has been leery of the "make-work" aspect of the Comprehensive Training and Employment Act (CETA), the federal government's effort to find jobs for the hard-core unemployed. Even before the program ended, the city had essentially dropped out.

He has preferred to use federal funding for economic development programs, including the Urban League, rather than social services. The city has lost some funding because it indicated it might use it in middle-class areas rather than for the poor.

Monday, August 30, 1982
THE SAN DIEGO UNION

Angered that the San Diego Legal Aid Society helped rent-control activists put an initiative on the ballot, Wilson moved to stop city funding of Legal Aid. He later relented, but only after attaching restrictions that prohibit Legal Aid from using city funds to sue or lobby public agencies.

TRANSPORTATION — One of Wilson's early successes involved cutting bus fares, increasing ridership and allowing for expanded service.

Money problems hit the system after the city attorney ruled that Proposition 13 invalidated a special transit tax. Rather than fight the issue in court, the Wilson-led council ordered the bus system to tighten its belt.

The result has been increased fares and decreased ridership. The council has opted not to replace the lost transit tax revenue from the city coffers.

After initially opposing the idea, Wilson became a supporter of the San Diego Trolley and was instrumental in its construction. He failed in his effort to have a new airport built on Otay Mesa to replace Lindbergh Field, as a safety measure.

PROFESSIONAL SPORTS — When the San Diego Padres threatened to move in 1972, Wilson came out swinging. He vowed to file a lawsuit, publicly blasted the owner and organized baseball and rallied public support.

The McDonald's Restaurant baron, Ray Kroc, has credited Wilson with persuading him to buy the team and keep it in San Diego.

Earlier this year, when the San Diego Clippers announced plans to move to Los Angeles, Wilson's reaction was somewhat milder. He sent a "Dear Don" letter to owner Don Stirling offering to discuss the issue.

One difference is that the city had a financial stake in the Padres since the team plays in a publicly owned stadium, while the Clippers' home at the Sports Arena is privately owned. Another difference is that with a Senate campaign under way, Wilson was not eager to tangle with the volatile Stirling.

PUBLIC EMPLOYEES — Wilson has made a tough stand on public employees' wage-and-benefit demands a major plank in his political platform. He views public employee unions as a menace to the safety and solvency of the public.

He won voter approval for an ordinance outlawing strikes by city employees. Under the amendment, all strikers will be fired. He led the successful opposition to employee-sponsored amendments to increase salaries and ensure binding arbitration of contract disputes.

Pension benefits for new employees have been reduced. When Wilson became mayor, 60 percent of the city budget was for salaries; the figure is now 49 percent. City salaries generally trail those of other large cities.

PUBLIC INVOLVEMENT — Wilson has reduced the power of the bureaucracy and increased both the power of elected officials and the amount of involvement by the public in decision-making.

A council committee system allows the public to express its views on proposals before the proposals are taken to the full council. The staffs of both the mayor and council members have increased sharply.

— Anthony Perry

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28TH STORY of Level 3 printed in FULL format.

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March 1, 1990, Thursday, BC cycle

SECTION: Regional News

DISTRIBUTION: California

LENGTH: 551 words

HEADLINE: Bush: Tough on crime, tough on criminals

BYLINE: By NORMAN D. SANDLER

DATELINE: LOS ANGELES

KEYWORD: BUSH

BODY:

President Bush helped dedicate a state-of-the-art jail built with local tax money Thursday, punching a law-and-order campaign-year theme: ''If you're going to be tough on crime, you've got to be tough on the criminals.''

Against a backdrop of debate over crime-fighting credentials in California's hard-fought race for governor, Bush sounded a call for more prisons and tougher laws after touring the North Los Angeles County Correctional Facility, a yet-to-be-occupied $134 million, 2,064-inmate maximum security jail.

''Talk to any law enforcement officer and they'll tell you what that means,'' Bush said. ''No more revolving door, no more criminals out there on the street because there isn't enough cell space to hold them.''

The nation's correctional system is suffering serious overcrowding, compounded by a rise in drug-related crimes and violence. Bush noted Congress has approved more than $1.5 billion for prison construction this year and said he has requested an additional $374 million next year.

However, his point in Los Angeles was to laud local initiative and encourage taxpayers elsewhere to not necessarily look to Washington for help in meeting the demand for more prison space.

''That's a sign that your vibrant community -- the Los Angeles community, the Los Angeles taxpayer -- knows that in the fight against crime and drugs, tough talk is simply not enough. And if you're going to be tough on crime, you've got to be tough on the criminals.''

Bush is in the midst of a five-day trip away from Washington that features political events for Republican candidates in the 1990 elections and includes a two-day meeting with Japanese Prime Minister Toshiki Kaifu in Plam Springs, Calif.

Crime has emerged as a major issue in the costly contest to succeed George Deukmejian as governor of California, the nation's most populous state.

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At a $1,000-a-plate San Francisco fund - raising dinner Wednesday night for Sen. Pete Wilson, the GOP gubernatorial hopeful, Bush said California ''needs a governor who shares our philosophy about crime'' and will support prison sentences ''at least as tough as the criminals we convict.''

Ironically, that was not all that different from some of the anti-crime rhetoric heard on the Democratic side of the big-bucks race for governor, where former San Francisco Mayor Dianne Feinstein has challenged Attorney General John Van de Kamp on the death penalty in comparing their law enforcement records.

The law-and-order theme is one Bush found effective in 1988, when his use of Willie Horton to fault the Massachusetts prison furlough program and paint Democrat Michael Dukakis as soft on crime sparked cries of racism.

Bush was accompanied on his tour of the jail by L.A. County Sheriff Sherman Block, who one day earlier announced plans to seek a third term despite a string of embarrassments that includes the indictment last week of 10 deputies on money-skimming charges.

Bush took note of the indictments, but told other members of the department, ''Don't let it get you down.''

''Some bad apple turns up. (When) an officer abuses your trust or ours by doing wrong, we must be that much more dedicated to supporting the countless officers ... who honor the law by doing what is right,'' he said.

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9TH STORY of Level 1 printed in FULL format.

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MAY 16, 1990, WEDNESDAY

SECTION: FROM THE WHITE HOUSE

LENGTH: 4259 words

HEADLINE: CB
QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS WITH
SEVERAL MEMBERS OF THE CALIFORNIA CONGRESSIONAL DELEGATION
FOLLOWING THEIR MEETING WITH PRESIDENT BUSH
PARTICIPANTS:
SENATOR ALAN CRANSTON (D-CA)
SENATOR PETE WILSON (R-CA)
REPRESENTATIVE JERRY LEWIS (R-CA)
REPRESENTATIVE TOM CAMPBELL (R-CA)
REPRESENTATIVE ROBERT LAGOMARSINO (R-CA)
THE WHITE HOUSE DRIVEWAY
WASHINGTON, DC

KEYWORD:
WH DRIVEWAY-05/16/90 CRANSTON ET AL

BODY:
Q Can you tell us about the meeting, Senator? Have you got any indication what the President's going to decide?
SEN. CRANSTON: It was like the budget sessions. The President did not state any policy, did not declare any intentions, but made plain that he feels that more energy is needed and that we have to reduce dependency on imported oil. He also said he's reluctant to make decisions in the absence of an established overall energy policy. But we need decisions. We don't yet have that overall policy.
Q How do you interpret that?
Q When do you expect a decision?
SEN. CRANSTON: Well, I told the President, as far as California goes, that it would be tragic to develop oil off Big Sur or the beautiful Mendocino coast. That would be like letting factories produce in Yosemite or going to strip mining in the Grand Canyon. There are places in California where oil drilling can be permitted, but it should not happen where it can destroy a beautiful environment, adversely affect the transcedental beauty and peace and serenity that has drawn people to live in California and draws people to California from all over the world.
Q Where would you permit it --
Q Where should it be permitted?
Q Where are those places, Senator?
Q This is different than the California position in the past?
SEN. CRANSTON: That's -- no -- I don't think anybody at the table stated that there should be no drilling anywhere off the coast of California. But there are beautiful places that must be protected. The President said this morning that we must not be dependent on foreign oil. I told the President I don't think we want to trade in that dependency, and we must get rid of it, for dependency on domestic oil.
Q Where would you --
SEN. CRANSTON: We should develop alternative fuels.

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Q Where would you --
SEN. CRANSTON: And that is a main objective that we must pursue.
Q Where would you --
Q Senator, where is it okay to drill off the coast? That seems different from previous stances by the delegation.
SEN. CRANSTON: There is presently drilling off some parts of the coast. There's drilling off the coast of Santa Barbara. There's drilling off the coast of Los Angeles and Long Beach. I doubt that there are any places in Northern California where there should be any oil drilling -- any new oil drilling. But there might well be some off the coast of Southern California to the far south and way out at sea. It should not be close to the shore.
Q How far out at sea?
Q Particularly where in Southern California?
Q How far out?
Q Where in Southern California, Senator?
SEN. CRANSTON: I don't have any precise suggestion about any place in Southern California. Way -- it should be at least 25 miles offshore in my opinion, and I think that's the view of the Governor of California and the view of most of the people who were at the table.
Q Was there an agreement -- is there now --
Q Is this a compromise of some sort?
SEN. CRANSTON: No. There -- no, there's no compromise. There's no agreement. There's not an adamant position: "no drilling anywhere."
Q Thank you, Senator.
SEN. CRANSTON: Thank you, all.
Q Thank you, Senator.
Q Senator Wilson?
SEN. WILSON: Yes?
Q Do you want to come up here.
Q Senator Wilson!
Q Senator Wilson, please come and join us.
Q Senator, what's your impression of the meeting? What did he tell you?
Q What did the President tell you, Senator?
SEN. WILSON: He said very little. He listened. He listened and thanked us for coming.
Q Sir, would you come (all the way ?), please?
SEN. WILSON: Yeah. He listened and he heard a number of people urge that there not be drilling -- pretty much what he has been led to expect, I think, from the comments that he's heard otherwise. And he just listened and thanked us for coming.
Q What did you tell him, Senator?
Q Senator Cranston has just said --
Q What did you tell him?
Q -- that there should be -- there are probably some areas off Southern California where new drilling probably could be permitted and it wouldn't be environmentally sensitive.
SEN. WILSON: Who said that?
Q Senator Cranston --
Q Senator Cranston.
Q -- told us that. Was that proposed in the meeting? And would you agree with him? And what area is he talking about?
SEN. WILSON: No. No, I don't have any suggestions for drilling anyplace off California.
Q You oppose drilling any place off California?
Q Are you --

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Q Would you oppose it?
SEN. WILSON: Yeah, I've consistently opposed drilling off California.
Q Anywhere?
SEN. WILSON: Anywhere. I think that we are facing a situation where there is relatively little oil, where there is not enough to warrant the substantial risk, where you've got a very steeply descending outer continental shelf, which means that, in contrast to other coastal states, the oil companies are interested in those tracks that are nearest the shore. That's, I think, a factual distinction, but, you know, the President indicated that he obviously is concerned with the nation's energy supply, with mounting imports. He is quite right in being concerned.
What he heard from, I think, most people today is that they understand and share that concern, but they think that the amount of oil off the California coast is trivial in comparison with what exists in other places, that there are some very environmentally sensitive areas, and that in fact the entire coastline is environmentally sensitive in the sense that you've got virtually the population of Canada jammed into a coastal plain. And so I thought he listened very carefully. And we hope that he's going to make the right decision.
Q How --
Q Senator, is the President screwing up your --
Q (Off mike) -- campaign for governor if he goes ahead --
SEN. WILSON: It doesn't -- no, it doesn't hurt mine one way or the other. My --
Q (Inaudible) -- the President out there?
SEN. WILSON: My position is well known and has been for three administrations -- beginning with the Carter administration, and then in the Reagan administration. It is the same in the Bush administration. And I think he's been responsible and sensitive thus far, and I hope that he listened to us today, and that's about all that we can ask for. He heard --
Q And if --
Q When you say "no drilling," Senator, are you including pulling out the rigs that are already out there in addition to opening new exploration?
Q Santa Barbara and that area?
SEN. WILSON: Pulling them out?
Q Yeah. And stopping the drilling -- the places where they already have those platforms?
SEN. WILSON: Well, there was no discussion of that. There was no discussion of that. There's no discussion, as far as I know, of pulling out the state water's platforms either. Frankly, I don't know what would be involved in that either scientifically or legally.
Q Well, you said "none at all." That's why -- you're saying --
SEN. WILSON: Well, I'm talking about new.
Q You're saying new. Okay.
SEN. WILSON: I'm talking about prospective --
Q Senator, are you concerned that there appear to be now two different voices speaking from the California bipartisan delegation and that some people seem to be -- particularly Senator Cranston -- seem to be saying, "Well, we might agree to some drilling in Southern California" ? Does that concern you?
SEN. WILSON: Perhaps it should concern him. I don't think that he is speaking for the rest of us.
Q Did he say that at the meeting?
SEN. WILSON: What?
Q Did he say that at the meeting, that you heard?
SEN. WILSON: He said something that I found a little less than clear, so I'd rather let him speak for himself.
Q Do you think it's a fait accompli --

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Q Did the President -- (inaudible) -- for any areas that he would likely -- (inaudible) -- California?
Q -- that he's going to oppose (?) offshore drilling?
SEN. WILSON: No. I don't think anything is a fait accompli. The President said, "I have not made up my mind, which is why I wanted to talk to you, and I thank you for coming."
Q Did you get the idea, though, that he definitely will open some new areas to drilling off California?
SEN. WILSON: No. No. I don't have that idea.
Q Did anybody --
SEN. WILSON: I take him at face value. He said, "I have not made up my mind; I want to hear what you have to say." And he heard a great deal.
Q Did he give you an idea of when he's going to make a decision?
SEN. WILSON: Not clearly, and we urged him not to feel in any rush to do so. I reminded him of the story of the death row inmate who was asked what he wanted for his final meal, and he included a request for fresh strawberries, and when he was told they were out of season, he said, "That's all right; I'll wait." We think that it would be a good thing to have a clear national energy policy which suggests alternative sources. We think that you ought to have benefit of the kind of information which the National Academy of Sciences has proposed. Clearly they don't have that information in several areas in terms of the socio-economic consequences. And he heard about that today as well. So --
Q Anybody --
SEN. WILSON: -- from our standpoint it was a good meeting in that he listened.
Q Anybody in the meeting --
Q Senator, don't you think considering the --
Q -- who was in favor of new drilling anywhere?
Q Was Sununu in the meeting with you?
SEN. WILSON: Governor Sununu was there.
Q He was? Did he have anything to say on this, or question anybody?
SEN. WILSON: No. He asked a couple of questions.
Q What were they?
Q Senator, did anybody in the meeting --
SEN. WILSON: Listen, I have a question for you. I have a vote on, friends, and I know that you wouldn't want me to miss it, would you? That's my question. (Laughter.)
Q Aaaw.
Q Thank you.
Q Can we get back to you?
Q Mr. Lewis? Do you want to come up?
Q Come on up.
Q Step into our parlor.
Q A little experience everyone should have.
REP. LEWIS: I beg your pardon.
Q Please come all the way up so the camera --
REP. LEWIS: Step up? All right.
Q Congressman, what did -- what was the impression you got from the President about what he intends to do about drilling off California?
REP. LEWIS: Well, it's very clear the President has not finalized any policy yet. He was asking lots of questions, doing a lot of listening. It's very apparent that the President's people feel the need and are under great pressure to develop a national energy policy that takes a look at all of these areas, including the prospect of potential drilling off various coastlines around the country. I do not believe the President has made any decisions in that connection, but I think recognizes that there are areas along coastlines in

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our country where there's potential that can be tapped and should be tapped.
Q Do you think that --
Q Senator Cranston told us that he believed that some drilling could be permitted far offshore off of Southern California -- a new position, we think, from him. Did you -- did he share that with you?
REP. LEWIS: Well --
Q Limited drilling in Southern California would be fine?
REP. LEWIS: Well, Senator Cranston did not say specifically what areas he would support offshore drilling at.
Q He told us.
REP. LEWIS: But in that meeting he did not suggest it. It's my --
Q Have you talked to him about this before? Do you know what he's talking about?
REP. LEWIS: No. Sometimes I do; sometimes I don't.
Q He mentioned -- he said some areas and he didn't give us any --
REP. LEWIS: He didn't give us any specifics either.
Q Is that a new position that you've heard from him then?
REP. LEWIS: Well, I'd prefer that you speak to --
Q What do you think of that?
REP. LEWIS: You have spoken to --
(Cross talk.)
REP. LEWIS: Wait, wait, wait.
Q Let me ask your opinion. We're getting a lot of hints from the President that he might want to drill somewhere, limited areas, off of California. Is that acceptable to you?
REP. LEWIS: The President has indicated that, out of a comprehensive energy policy, that offshore drilling is likely to be a part of such a policy. Almost every person in the room, Democrat and Republican alike, including the Senator, indicated their willingness to consider drilling in portions of California offshore. There are places that do seem to viable in terms of potential, but also where it's acceptable. There are areas that are unacceptable to me, and I've expressed those in the past as well.
Q Where do you think they could drill in California?
REP. LEWIS: Well, it would appear that in places in Southern California where they're drilling already that there's tremendous potential. That, for example -- you can speak to Bob Lagomarsino about that.
Q Well, I wondered where is everyone --
REP. LEWIS: Well, if you go to Southern California, there are places where we have substantial drilling already, where there is potential. But, indeed, none of this should be considered separate of a comprehensive policy that looks beyond just offshore drilling. Building our reserves, for example -- filling those reserves is a part of a comprehensive policy and planning. Developing hydroelectric as well as nuclear energy sources are very important. I think it's very, very critical that we not make decisions, however, we're once again in gasoline lines. The worst public policy will be developed if we make those policies in time of crises, and I think that's what the President's looking for here -- developing a comprehensive, long-term effort that is made in an environment that's sensible rather than after people are standing in those lines.
Q Congressman --
Q You said that --
Q -- do think considering --
Q You said he asked a lot of questions. What --
Q Do you think, considering the President's ties to big oil, that he's just going to ignore California and go ahead and drill anywhere he wants to?

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REP. LEWIS: I do not. The President has demonstrated already that he is not a person who just reacts to somebody's special interest. Indeed, in this case he's doing a lot of listening. He's attempting to figure out those elements of a comprehensive and sensible policy. I think everbody in the room today was most impressed by that. He's listening. He's not made a knee-jerk decision.
Q What did he mostly ask about? You said he was mostly asking questions. What did he seem most interested in?
REP. LEWIS: Well, he was very interested in how individual members reacted to the need for examining offshore potential in terms of a comprehensive energy policy. He did ask a good deal as well about ANWR. There was an exchange there that was serious. He appears to be in the midst of making decisions of his own relative to what the comprehensive policy should include. I was most impressed with a lack of knee-jerk on his part, but rather his being serious about developing a policy that makes sense for America long term.
Q Well, what would --
Q Well, then do you foresee him putting off this decision until they come up with a national energy policy, which is way --what? Six, eight months away?
REP. LEWIS: I -- the general judgment or feeling in this -- in the room today was that nobody was anxious to have the President make public decisions tomorrow, but rather to weigh and to consider every possibility. Nobody seemed to suggest that this was something we had to do this month or next month. And so in that sense it was a very healthy environment in which the President was asking these questions.
Q But he said during his news conference today that this decision was going to be in days rather than weeks.
REP. LEWIS: Well, I didn't hear that news conference, but I do know what he said in this room.
Q That's what he said --
REP. LEWIS: And --
Q -- to the rest of the world.
REP. LEWIS: Well, I do know what he was -- what was suggested to him in this room. A number of members on both sides of the aisle suggested that there's no hurry here. And I think that was new input that was valuable. That may very well affect his own time calendar.
Q Would you like to see him wait until after the elections so that he doesn't screw up Pete Wilson's chance to be governor?
REP. LEWIS: I don't think this is an election issue. But if he could put it off, sure, I'd love it. (Laughter.)
Q (Off mike.)
REP. LEWIS: It's not going to make or break that election, I can tell you.
Q How did you say that out of both sides of your mouth. (Laughter.)
REP. LEWIS: I was using yours as well.
Q Jerry, to sum up, if you could -- if you had -- if you could direct what he'd recommend, what would you like to see him do regarding extension of any further drilling off of California? What sums up your own position?
REP. LEWIS: Well, there's not --
Q Just some in the south and none in the north?
REP. LEWIS: There's not any question we need to know where our energy resources are -- no matter where they might lie, on-shore or off-shore. When you find major resources, then a piece of that resource has to be available to be tapped in a comprehensive energy policy. There are portions of our coastline, like very far up north, where the volume seems to be quite low in all measurement that I would personally take out of the mix. But on the other hand, I'm not an expert on these things. The President is asking the right questions, and I think that will lead to a sensible long-range policy. Thank you.

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Q Thank you.
Q Mr. Lagomarsino, can you --
REP. CAMPBELL: Excuse me. I'm on my way, and I need to just say something to --
Q All right. Let this gentleman up here next.
REP. CAMPBELL: Otherwise -- I appreciate it. I'm Tom Campbell from the Santa Clara-San Mateo area. I'm Republican from the 12th Congressional District. The one thing I wanted to clarify is just, from what I heard in the meeting, I did not hear any commitment by the President to drill in Southern California. I heard the Senator's comments before here. But I would not take away from this meeting any indication that the President is prepared to drill in Southern California. He was extremely clear that he is open. He's discussing it. He knows we have a national energy need. But I never heard from him the expression "Okay to go ahead and drill in Southern California" or "We're thinking of drilling in Southern California. "
Q Well, how about --
REP. CAMPBELL: So any implication like that, I think, would be erroneous.
Q Well, how about a predisposition maybe that the delegation might be moving to some kind of compromise that would --
REP. CAMPBELL: No. I would --
Q -- allow him to drill in Southern California?
REP. CAMPBELL: I would disagree with that characterization as well. I think going around the table there was a very clear sense that we were interested in having no additional drilling in California. But the important point I wanted to correct was the impression that perhaps the President had, in his mind, made this division. And from my lights (?), I just didn't see it. It would be perfectly consistent with what I saw the President today if he would adopt a moratorium on all drilling off California.
Q Well, did you get any sense that the President's willing to do that, that he's willing to adopt a moratorium?
REP. CAMPBELL: I absolutely got the sense that he is open to that. Absolutely. We discussed alternative energy resources. We discussed putting money -- putting petroleum into the National Petroleum Reserve. We discussed Alaska. We discussed wind. We discussed solar. Yes. I would say that it's still very much on the table.
Q So you're saying that everybody around the table told him, "No, we don't want any new drilling"?
REP. CAMPBELL: I don't think everybody was asked, and I don't think it came up. But I'll say nobody said, "Yes, new drilling." So nobody spoke to say in favor of new drilling. I regret I did not hear, except from a distance, what Senator Cranston had said by initial statement, but if he left the impression that we had cut some sort of a deal, that was something I'd very much disagree with.
Q I don't think it was that, but there sure appears to be some suggestion that people were -- said that they were willing to consider the possibility of the delegation coming away from it --
REP. CAMPBELL: I wouldn't say that that was the --
Q All of your people say that the President made no commitment one way or another, but --
REP. CAMPBELL: I think that's right.
Q -- some people were telling --
REP. CAMPBELL: I think that's right.
Q -- were indicating that --
REP. CAMPBELL: Well, I'll tell you the --
Q -- maybe there might need to be.
REP. CAMPBELL: I'll tell you the context in which that came up, and it might help understand it better, was the deal five years ago with Secretary Hodel.

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That was discussed. And in that deal five years ago, there was discussion of maybe trading some areas off for others. It was only in that context that the issue came up. If I had to draw a conclusion, I'd say the overwhelming sense was no drilling at all.

I appreciate the chance to correct that --

Q Thank you.

REP. CAMPBELL: Thank you.

Q Congressman Lagomarsino.

REP. LAGOMARSINO: Yes.

Q You've lived with the drilling situation longer than anybody. What -- how do you read what the President is saying today about more drilling in Southern California?

REP. LAGOMARSINO: Well, the reason the President had the meeting was to hear from all of us. And I think he listened very attentively. I think perhaps he may have left the meeting with a little bit different view than when he came in. When he came in, one of the first things he said was, "It's down to a matter of days, not weeks." Contrary to what it was some time ago when it was months, not weeks. By the time it ended, and this is just an impression -- I might be completely wrong -- he may well have had the thought that this is going to take a little bit longer. He may go back and take another look, have people look at some of the things that were brought up there.

Q Congressman, Senator Cranston indicated that he might be willing to have drilling off the coast of Southern California, though way out off the coast. It seems a change from what the delegation has been talking about before. Did you get any indication of that?

REP. LAGOMARSINO: Well, there's delegation and delegation. The delegation has never been united on this, although I think it's fair to say that most of the delegation has been opposed -- period. Except that several years ago the majority view on the delegation did work out a compromise with Secretary Hodel -- thought they had a compromise. It fell apart. So when you say the delegation -- it -- you know, there are various elements in that delegation.

Q What do you think the likelihood is that folks would need to consider possible additional drilling in Southern California?

REP. LAGOMARSINO: Well, I think again it would depend on who you talked to. I would not be opposed necessarily to additional drilling. As a matter of fact, there's additional drilling in my district all the time. And to the extent that there's no even consideration of other areas, it likely could mean there would be more drilling there, drilling that was not --

Q So you would favor new areas?

REP. LAGOMARSINO: Well, I wouldn't -- not -- let's put it the other way around. I would not necessarily oppose new areas. I think we need --

Q Any suggestions where?

REP. LAGOMARSINO: -- to look at a couple of things. One is, and I mentioned these to the President, we have to solve the air quality problem. I think we're in the process of doing that in the Clean Air Bill. Secondly, we obviously have to move ahead on the whole question of oil spill prevention and cleanup, although you need that really right now with tankers and probably more than you do with drilling. And you also have to look very carefully at where you're specifically proposing to drill, I think much more specifically than has been the case in the past. You say, "Okay, you can drill here and not there." And some areas should be set aside permanently right now. There are some places off the Santa Barbara coast that have been set aside for years by presidential or secretarial order for years and years and years. Well, that should be made a matter of law as we have done along the coast in California waters.

Q But is this a new turn in the road when Senator Cranston, an

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environmentalist, says maybe some new places in Southern California?
REP. LAGOMARSINO: You'd have to ask him. I don't know. You know, I don't know.
Q How does that sound for Santa Barbara? Does it sound like more drilling there?
REP. LAGOMARSINO: I think there could be more drilling in Santa Barbara regardless of what happens with the President because there are existing oil leases there.
Q And you would not oppose it?
REP. LAGOMARSINO: I would be very troubled by it if I felt it was being done because that was the only place that you -- that they could do it. If it was done because it made sense and it was an environmentally acceptable place and so on, no, what does it hurt to add some more drilling to what's already there? That doesn't even necessarily mean more platforms.
Q Thank you.
REP. LAGOMARSINO: Okay?
Q Thank you, Congressman.
REP. LAGOMARSINO: Okay.

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3RD STORY of Level 1 printed in FULL format.

Copyright (c) 1989 States News Service

July 28, 1989, Friday

LENGTH: 450 words

BYLINE: By Frank Bass, States News Service

DATELINE: WASHINGTON

KEYWORD: endorse

BODY:

Almost a year before the Republican primary, Sen. Pete Wilson's gubernatorial candidacy was given a boost Friday by the endorsement of President Bush.

Wilson, R-Calif., emerged from a brief Oval Office meeting with the president to announce the endorsement, which could effectively co-opt any opposition in the June primary.

"It is a little early," Wilson conceded. "(But) so far, there is no primary."

A second-term senator, Wilson now has the endorsements of Bush, Gov. George Deukmejian (who is not seeking another term), former President Reagan and the state's Republican congressmen.

Wilson, a former San Diego mayor, described Bush's endorsement as "useful" and said he expects the president will campaign for him in California.

A statement written by Wilson's campaign committee and authorized for release by the president said: "I'm pleased to support Pete for governor. We'll miss him here in Washington, but I agree his management skills are needed in Sacramento, following the great tradition of Ronald Reagan and George Deukmejian."

At a White House lawn press conference, Wilson said he and Bush did not discuss other pressing issues in California, such as the future of three offshore oil drilling sites. Bush's chief of staff, former New Hampshire Gov. John Sununu, also was at the 15-minute meeting.

The senator said his call for Interior Secretary Manuel Lujan Jr. to resign from a Bush administration task force studying offshore oil drilling in California and Florida was not discussed.

Wilson joined 18 Democratic congressmen last week in calling for Lujan to resign from the task force, saying Lujan's statements about the issue had compromised his ability to be considered an objective head of the commission.

Control of the governor's mansion in Sacramento is especially crucial for Republicans heading into the race because congressional district lines will be redrawn after the 1990 census.

A Republican governor could veto a plan submitted by the Democratic Legislature and throw the matter to the courts, which currently are made up

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largely of GOP appointees.

Although Wilson currently is the only Republican running, it is likely he will face substantial opposition from a Democratic candidate in the November 1990 contest.

Speculation this week swirled around former Major League Baseball Commissioner Pete Ueberroth, who met Thursday in Sacramento with Assembly Speaker Willie Brown.

Former San Francisco Mayor Dianne Feinstein and Attorney General John Van de Kamp have indicated they will run for the Democratic spot, and Comptroller Gray Davis also is thought to be mulling a bid. None can formally file for the office, however, until February.

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2ND STORY of Level 1 printed in FULL format.

Copyright (c) 1989 The Times Mirror Company;
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July 28, 1989, Friday, P.M. Final

SECTION: Part A; Page 1; Column 1; Late Final Desk

LENGTH: 142 words

HEADLINE: SOUTHLAND;
BUSH ENDORSES WILSON FOR GOVERNOR

BYLINE: From Times staff and wire service reports

BODY:

President Bush endorsed the candidacy of Republican Sen. Pete Wilson for governor of California today in a move that appeared to be designed to head off the potential campaign of former baseball Commissioner Peter V. Ueberroth.

Wilson told reporters after a White House meeting with Bush that the President had honored him with the "useful" endorsement privately. When asked if Bush would campaign for him, Wilson replied, "I hope he will. I expect he will."

Wilson rejected suggestions that the endorsement was premature, conceding it came "a little early" but arguing it was in the tradition of former President Ronald Reagan, who served two terms as California's governor. Ueberroth, who stepped down this spring after five years at the helm of professional baseball, is said to be toying with the idea of seeking the GOP nomination over Wilson.

TYPE:
Brief

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33RD STORY of Level 3 printed in FULL format.

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FEBRUARY 28, 1990, WEDNESDAY

SECTION: FROM THE WHITE HOUSE

LENGTH: 2199 words

HEADLINE: CB
REMARKS OF PRESIDENT GEORGE BUSH
AT THE FUNDRAISER FOR SENATOR PETE WILSON (R-CA),
GOP CANDIDATE FOR GOVERNOR
ST. FRANCIS HOTEL, SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA

KEYWORD:
BUSH-02/28/90 WILSON FUNDRAISER

BODY:
PRESIDENT BUSH: Thank you all very much. (Applause.) Thank you. (Continued applause.) Thank you -- (name inaudible due to applause.) Please, be seated. Thank you very much for that warm welcome back. (Continued applause.) Thank you so much for that welcome.

And, Pete, oh how strongly I feel about this gubernatorial race. And I came out here to wish you the very best and to state with confidence, especially after talking to some of your most enthusiastic supporters before dinner, that you will, indeed, be the next governor of the State of California. And I am delighted to predict that right here. (Applause.) Just don't use the same pollster Ortega did. (Laughter, applause.)

To you and Gayle -- Barbara and I send our very best. The Wilsons were just upstairs, and we talked to Barbara at home. And sorry she is not here tonight. She is going to meet me in a day or so in -- as we receive the Prime Minister of Japan in California.

I want to salute Lee Atwater, who is doing an outstanding job as the Chairman of the Republican National Committee. (Applause.) Frank, I'm not upstaging you, but I'm saying nice things about you it seems like just yesterday and the day before; but I'm glad you're here, sir, and I appreciate the work you're doing for the party.

I'm delighted to once again be with Bill Walsh, who has been such an example not just in the field of athletics but in his commitment to helping others. And I also think we would be remiss if we didn't thank the Lowell (sp?) High School band for their participation here tonight. (Applause.)

And as some of you know, I was just in San Francisco three weeks ago. But, as Kipling said, San Francisco, like all of California, has one drawback -- it's hard to leave. (Light laughter.) And so much has happened, even since my last trip right here to San Francisco.

And Bishop Swing (sp?), my old dear friend, our pastor, now a bishop out here. It's not that we find that hard to believe, sir, but I'm so glad to see you again. (Laughter.) But he was our pastor in Washington. Would it seem presumptuous of me to say that many of our prayers seemed to be answered; from Moscow to Managua change is in the air, and the revolution of '89 has continued into a new decade, a decade of democracy. (Applause.)

Time and again in this century the political map of the world was transformed. And in each instance a new world order came about through the advent of a new tyrant or the outbreak of a bloody global war or its end.

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And now the world has undergone another upheaval. But this time there's no war. We've seen a bold Soviet leader initiate daring reforms; we've seen a playwright, a humble man that I received in the White House the other day, Vaclav Havel, move from prison to the presidential palace in Czechoslovakia; we've seen both the Berlin Wall and the Romanian dictatorship tumble into ruins. And I think it's fair to say that the day of the dictator is over. (Applause.) Victor Hugo said that no army can match the might of an idea whose time has come. In the revolution of '89, an idea overcame armies and tanks, and that idea is democracy. And this has been true in the East, and now it's becoming true throughout the Western hemisphere -- first in Panama, after Operation Just Cause, and now, at long last, for the brave people of Nicaragua. And how could we ask for more -- (interrupted by applause).

Another symbol of change; this morning I called President Gorbachev and we had a long talk on matters affecting Nicaragua and Eastern Europe. And after the call and this highly rational, and I would say cordial discussion with this dynamic new Soviet leader, my mind went back to those days not so many years ago when a talk of this nature would not have been possible. The mood of the day back then -- confrontation, rhetorical overkill, tension bordering on hostility. Yes, we've got some problems with the Soviet Union, but today's talk was so different. No polemics. Where we differed we vowed to discuss the differences further.

And the point is, reason and calmness have replaced rhetoric. And, as your President, I am determined to consult often with President Gorbachev to keep open the door to negotiation and peace. These indeed are exciting times and I'm proud to be your president in these times of change. (Applause.)

But we're gathered here tonight to celebrate events closer to home. As I said, California is hard to leave. And for me, it's been hard to leave even when I'm back at the White House. You see, it was just yesterday, Bill, that for the second time in my presidency Barbara and I had the pleasure of entertaining the winners of the Super Bowl. And once again, our guests were the San Francisco Forty-niners. And just -- (interrupted by applause). And just a few months earlier, Barbara and hosted the A's, the Oakland A's, after the great World Series victory. Something about monopoly; there's something in the books about cornering here; a little anti-trust action. But, when it comes to champions, I'm beginning to think you have cornered the market.

And, yet, I'm here on behalf of another champion. A champion for the victims of crime and drug-related violence; a champion for the environment; a champion for California; a champion for sound -- a sound and growing economy. And I'm talking about the next governor of your state, Pete Wilson. (Applause.)

And, in this critical -- critical for the nation election, with Pete at the top of the ticket, come November, California will go Republican in a big way. California -- (applause) -- California is prized for more than its political importance or the size of its GNP, that Pete -- slightly braggard fashion there, was talking about -- we must win this state because California really does represent the future.

California is at the forefront, not just regionally and nationally, but as he rightfully pointed out, internationally, and needs a special kind of leadership. And Pete Wilson's kind of leadership it is. Twenty-three year career in public life that began under the dome in Sacramento and today, he is a law-maker still, this time in Washington, D.C. But, it was as mayor of San Diego, that Pete first showed a flair, a talent for executive leadership. And, it is exactly this kind of executive leadership that the whole state of California needs to take it to the threshold of a new millennium.

You've got a good governor. In my view, we have a great governor, and I want to see that tradition continue with Pete Wilson. (Applause.)

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And, sadly, California needs something else. It needs to continue a crime-fighting tradition. It needs a governor who will continue the war against violent crime. California needs a governor who shares our philosophy about crime. And, our philosophy -- relatively simple: Prison sentences should be at least as tough as the criminals we convict.

And, at the federal level, I relied on Pete's help to pass a major part of our anti-crime package. More money has been provided for prison space and more federal law enforcement officers. But Congress has left too much work undone, and we need action on the rest of our proposals to fight violent crime by toughening federal sentences for those who use a firearm in the commission of a felony. And if the kingpins who deal drugs are dealing death, then let's judge them for what they are -- murderers -- and it's time we took the shackles off the policemen, the courts and the law. I am convinced we must be tougher on these drug criminals -- (applause).

And a governor has to be as tough as the times. But the challenges of the future will also require vision and compassion if we're to protect a fragile coastal ecology or educate a new generation of children. From the urban canyons of Los Angeles to the Yosemite loved by Ansel Adams, Californians were among the first to stand up for the environment. And Pete Wilson was among the first environmentalists to hold office. He's added thousands of acres to the California wilderness system, saved canyons, protected urban recreation sites, and he supports our America the Beautiful initiative to plant a billion trees, to expand our national parks and wildlife preserves -- (applause) -- and to make this more like the unspoiled green continent our forebears knew.

Right now, Pete is working with me on our administration's proposal to enact our Clean Air Bill, the first significant change since 1977, one that will clean up the smog and curb acid rain and cut back on the air toxics that plague California's air. Cleaner cars, cleaner fuels, cleaner factories -- that's what we're striving for, and with Pete Wilson at the helm, you'll have a governor who works for a cleaner California, just as he has in the United States Senate.

Education is also critical to the future, and it's a critical responsibility, I'd say an increasingly critical responsibility of every governor. Governors across the country are disturbed that there are still many American children, often in the inner city, often immigrants, who are denied the American dream because of a lack of literacy, a lack of job skills, and this is unfair, this is unjust, and this is unacceptable. And that's why Pete Wilson backs our proposal for a half billion dollar increase for Head Start to give this children a hopeful start in life. I need that through the United States Congress. (Applause.)

Almost a year has passed since I sent the Educational Excellence Act to Congress. It's based on a few basic concepts. To make our schools work, we must give parents, teachers, and children the power to choose. To make our system work, states, schools and individuals will need greater flexibility in the way in which they can pursue these goals. And then we must all be accountable for the results.

Last April, I asked Congress to pass these measures to reform our educational system. And look, thanks to Pete's help, and that of others, education reform has already passed the United States Senate. And now it's time for the House to finish its homework and pass our education reform now.

The political future of California, and all of America, rests on yet another issue, and issue that affects the voting rights of every Republican, every Independent, every Democratic voter -- an issue of fundamental fairness. And I am talking about reapportionment. Some say -- (interrupted by applause.) Some say reapportionment has been a political goldmine for both parties. They may

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be right. Democrats get the gold and we get the shaft. (Laughter.)
Remember after the 1990 census, almost one out of eight members of Congress will represent the State of California. Remember that. And this is bigger than party politics. Gerrymandering violates the spirit of one man, one vote.
On a summer night in 1981, a group of California Democrats sat in a restaurant in Sacramento with pencil and paper and redesigned your political future. And lines were drawn -- crazy, twisted lines that cut across communities, towns, and even streets, without the slightest regard for the will of the people. And since those district lines went into effect there have been 135 general elections for California's congressional seats, and only once has a seat changed party control. And remember, this same brand of political manipulation that hurts Republicans also hurts every minority voter in the State of California. (Applause.)
So isn't it ironic, if a little sad, that in the very decade democracy dawned around the world, a small group sitting around a table in a restaurant, who called themselves "Democrats", infringe on voting rights in America. And still, Republicans do not seek revenge, we don't seek a gerrymander of our own. No. With fair lines we can win on the issues, and we can also win on the strength of our candidates.
You know, in the early days of our great nation some Americans stayed in the cities of the East and built great industries, and they have every right to be proud. And, some Americans came half-way across the continent and farmed our rich and fertile plains, and they too, have every right to be proud.
But, then there were those who pressed ever forward until they reached the sea. Gumption, gold, and glory took them all the way to the shore of the shining Pacific. And, we call these people Californians; and some found gold, most didn't. But, all Californians found something precious: The future.
So, today's State of California is tomorrow's state of the Union. And, there's no one better to lead California into that exciting future than Pete Wilson. It's -- (applause) -- it's been said that, if you would test a man, first give him power. For 23 years, Pete Wilson has been tested. He's used power not to glorify himself, to glorify one man, but to make a better life for millions. He's a great senator today. A sterling example of California's passion for excellence. And, tomorrow, the Golden State will be proud to call him governor.
Thank you, and God bless you all. Thank you for having me here once again. Thank you very much.

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90 OCT 17 P6:07

To: Carol

Fr: Bill Livingstone

1656

Pete WILSON GOVERNOR

WILSON ENDORSED BY WOMEN PROSECUTORS OF CALIFORNIA; FEINSTEIN WON'T INCREASE PENALTIES FOR RAPE TO PROTECT WOMEN

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE
October 14, 1990

CONTACT: Bill Livingstone
(619) 260-1990

LONG BEACH -- For his leadership to strengthen state and federal criminal laws, gubernatorial candidate U.S. Senator Pete Wilson today received the endorsement of Women Prosecutors of California (WPOC).

"Over the years no one has ever had to guess where Senator Wilson stood on the death penalty, lengthening sentences for violent offenders, or opposing liberal judges who refuse to carry out the law," WPOC President Maryanne Gilliard said.

"Pete Wilson's tough-on-crime philosophy as well as his consistent support of victims rights make him our choice for Governor," Gilliard said.

Wilson, who believes it's a fundamental right of all Californians not to be a crime victim, authored the death penalty law for the murder of a law enforcement officer working on a drug related case.

Wilson, as governor, said he would increase the penalty for selling drugs to minors to help make our schools safe. He also proposed new legislation to protect women from rape and domestic violence.

"Our criminal laws are too lenient," Wilson said. "Rapists serve as few as 18 months behind jail, while victims suffer a lifetime," Wilson said.

Under current law, a rapist faces three to eight years in prison. But with time off for good behavior, he can be back out on the streets in just 18 months. The average time served is only three and a half years.

Wilson said Dianne Feinstein believes the penalties for rape are adequate. In an interview published by the San Francisco Chronicle (10/1/90), Feinstein said:

> "He [Wilson] has proposed an enhancement to (sentences for) rape. Rape already has been enhanced, enhanced and enhanced. It's one of the longest sentences."

- MORE -

Wilson said California cannot -- and should not -- look to Feinstein for leadership to make our neighborhoods safe.

"Maybe spending 18 months behind jail is good enough for Dianne Feinstein," Wilson said. "But for the 12,000 rape victims in California every year, it's outrageous. It's wrong. And the law must be changed so that women no longer have to fear the night."

A man recently accused of raping three USC students was out on parole after serving only two and a half years of a six-year sentence for raping a woman in 1985.

"It's inexcusable that this man was let out of prison to rape again," Wilson said. "Our laws are bankrupt when criminals receive lenient sentences and are quickly allowed back out on the streets to commit more crime. This has got to stop."

CALIFORNIA ACT FOR THE PREVENTION OF SEX CRIMES AND DOMESTIC VIOLENCE

On June 25, 1990, Wilson announced legislation to increase the penalties for rape and domestic violence.

Wilson's proposal -- called the California Act for the Prevention of Sex Crimes and Domestic Violence -- would triple penalties for violent sex crimes, require convicted sex offenders to pay restitution to their victims, increase prosecution in domestic violence cases, and expand domestic violence shelters and treatment centers.

Specifically, Wilson's proposed legislation would eliminate "first-tier" penalties that now allow convicted sex offenders to serve as few as three years in prison.

It would also triple second- and third-tier penalties for rape, sodomy and other sex crimes, increasing minimum sentences to 18 and 24 years respectively.

# # # #

How Feinstein, Wilson Stand on Criminal Justice Issues

SAN FRANCISCO CHRONICLE - OCT, 1 '90

By Susan Yoachum and Jerry Roberts
Chronicle Political Writers

Republican Pete Wilson and Democrat Dianne Feinstein vow they would wage an aggressive war on drugs as governor of California, but the two would-be generals differ on how to pay for it.

Feinstein supports a half-cent increase in the state sales tax to attack what she believes are the root causes of crime. Wilson emphasizes his support of bond issues to build more prisons, along with $300 million in new spending to treat drug-using pregnant women.

Feinstein says she would emphasize financing for drug education programs, and Wilson stresses spending for punishment of drug dealers.

How they would lead a drug war are among the key differences between the candidates in the area of criminal justice.

Crime is the issue that both candidates routinely hit hardest in campaign speeches, even though, as a practical matter, a governor often can do little to affect directly the crime rate in the state.

Most of a governor's impact in this area comes from setting a tone, supporting or opposing legislation or initiatives and, most important, by shaping the judiciary through appointments.

The crime issue that Feinstein and Wilson hammer the most in campaign appearances is one they agree upon – the death penalty. Wilson charges that Feinstein is less committed to it because she used to oppose capital punishment and her support for it evolved over a number of years, beginning in the early 1970s.

In wide-ranging interviews, the candidates revealed several more substantive differences on criminal justice matters:

■ Feinstein supports Proposition 133, which would increase the state sales tax by one-half cent for four years, raising about $7.5 billion to fight the war against drugs. Wilson has not yet taken a position.

■ Wilson would use willingness to impose the death penalty as one measure in picking judges. Feinstein says that she would consider both the death penalty and abortion, among other criteria, in selecting judges. Both candidates say they favor a woman's right to choose whether to have an abortion.

■ Each claims the biggest difference between them on crime is their superior record.

This is the second of a six-part series on issues in the governor's race, based on interviews with Feinstein and Wilson. The interviews were conducted separately, with the rivals each asked the same set of questions. Their answers were edited for space.

Given that you and your opponent have both used flurries of tough rhetoric on the criminal justice issues, what in your view is the biggest difference between the two of you?

FEINSTEIN: Our records. From the day I became mayor to the day I left, by FBI statistics, the crime rate went down (in San Francisco) by 27 percent. From the day he became mayor (of San Diego) to the day he left, using those same statistics, the crime rate went up 25 percent. We put new law enforcement officers on the streets. He actually ended up with fewer than when he started.

In sentencing, I want to change the system so it protects the public by not releasing people who are known committers of violent felonies. That's a difference. He has proposed an enhancement to (sentences for) rape. Rape already has been enhanced, enhanced and enhanced. It's one of the longest sentences. We have proposed adding the indeterminate sentencing back to crimes of violence where it has not already been added back.

We have also proposed mandatory jail sentences on the first conviction of sale of narcotics. I also have said that I would do my utmost to see the Speedy Trial Initiative (Proposition 115) is put in place. We both supported that. He was much more instrumental in it than I was, certainly, but I did support it.

WILSON: That's perhaps best exemplified by the fact that I have won the endorsement of almost every major law enforcement organization in the state. Frankly, she just doesn't have a comparable record. She has not been responsible for placing on the books drug statutes. She has made promises, but there is really no record. Hers is thin. Mine is clear and long and consistent.

The reason that police, sheriffs and prosecutors and crime victims have been at the forefront in support of my candidacy is comparative performance. I was just endorsed by almost 700 prosecutors statewide, and a significant part of their reason is gratitude for the effort I made to change the criminal law through Proposition 115.

She gave it minimal lip service. She did not raise money or give money. She refused to sign the ballot argument. She has a minimal record with respect to judicial appointments, in contrast with the recommendations I have made to the president on good but tough law-and-order judges. She was a fund-raising chairman for (former California Chief Justice) Rose Bird in her fight against removal.

What is your position on Proposition 133, the so-called Safe Streets Act, and why?

FEINSTEIN: I'm strongly for it. Intelligence sources say there are 4,000 drug dealers in three cities connected with Colombian drug cartels — now, what are we going to do about it? How are we going to have a war on drugs? You can't have a war on drugs without an arsenal.

The arsenal is prevention, it's rehabilitation; it's law enforcement and it's conviction. What Proposition 133 does is mount a $7.5 billion war on drugs, funded through a half-cent sales tax increase over four years only. Ninety-nine percent of the money goes to counties. Several hundred mil-

lion of it would go to law enforcement, to counties, to prevention, to early childhood education programs, to jails, to prosecutors, to additional prison beds. It gives us the arsenal to wage a war on drugs on both the supply side and the demand side.

WILSON: I haven't taken a position yet. I am obviously sympathetic to the goals, and I do concede the need.

When you talk about stricter sentencing of drug sellers, you're talking about the construction costs of prison. The people of California have indicated, while not eager to pay taxes, they are willing to approve additional bond issues for additional prison construction. I am in support of (Proposition 144), the ($450 million) prison construction bond issue on the fall ballot.

I also expect significant help for that portion of my program concerning the rehabilitation of drug-using pregnant women from the federal government. Presently, there is pending a bill that would provide some $300 million for rehabilitation of such women.

Since Governor George Deukmejian has been arguably the most pro-law-and-order governor in the history of the state, what do you think you could do that he hasn't done to decrease the crime problem in California?

FEINSTEIN: Push for the enactment of the "Safe Streets" initiative. You can't fight crime unless you've got the armaments to do it. Law enforcement has declined by 6 percent statewide, during which time we've become a coke capital, the methamphetamine lab, the PCP lab and the heroin importation capital of America.

How do we fight it? Everybody flexes muscle, but nobody listens to the kind of muscle that comes from the mouth. And you've got to fight it on both the supply and the demand side. And you've got to fight it with prevention in schools, with education. You've got to fight it with the carrot and the stick. And we've never had the money to do it. And for the first time, someone had the guts to put on the ballot a proposition that could launch a true four-year war on apprehension and prevention, and that's Proposition 133, by (Lieutenant Governor) Leo McCarthy.

WILSON: I give (Deukmejian) high marks. He is deservedly regarded as having been a great friend of law enforcement and a very strong crime fighter.

What I can do, what I intend to do is to say to the legislators, 'Enact my legislative program' (for tougher criminal sentences). To reform a substantive criminal law that is dangerously lenient, unjustifiably lenient. And I intend to be very clear with the Legislature. And if they don't, then we are going to be driven of necessity, back to the ballot. But I would much prefer to see the Legislature do their job. Goddamn it, do what they were elected to do.

You've got a handful of liberals who are controlling a graveyard (Assembly Criminal Justice) committee that has prevented the enactment, through the legislative process, of what the people have just enacted in Proposition 115.

In discussing the criteria each of you would use in appointing judges, there has been a lot of talk in this campaign about "litmus tests." Would you appoint only judges who support the death penalty and abortion and would you ask them about these issues?

FEINSTEIN: First of all, my litmus test for the appointment of judges will be people who are professional, who are tough, who are fair, who have a judicial temperament and who are prepared to work hard. Judges who would not fight increasing usage of courtrooms that you only use now for a limited time of the day — whether that be night courts or weekend courts.

Philosophically, my test for appointments on both of those issues is somebody that interprets the constitution, so that it does not prevent the exercise of the death penalty as voted by the people of the state and who believes that the constitution protects a woman's right to choice in the state.

There's no single one litmus test. I mean, please don't just use those two issues. Because the most important thing is the kind of person they are, and I guess that's best summed up by judicial temperament.

WILSON: I think that anyone who is a candidate for appointment as a judge, who feels as a matter of conscience, that they are under a disability that prevents them from doing their duty to apply existing law should make that known and be excused.

The death penalty is presently the law of California as it relates to sentencing. So we are talking about something that is not only existing law but that is the law as it relates to sentencing.

Litmus test is really not the point. That was the phrase used with respect to asking a judge, or a candidate for judgeship, where he or she would come down making a decision. In other words, asking them to precommit to the result they will reach when in fact that's a violation of the canon of judicial ethics.

Davis/Blymire
Title: Plaza
Date: Oct. 17, 1990
Draft: One

PRESIDENTIAL ADDRESS: PETE WILSON, CENTURY PLAZA HOTEL
12:30 p.m., FRIDAY, OCTOBER 26, 1990

((It's a delight to be back in the Golden State. Let me begin by recognizing a great two-term governor and Republican leader -- George Deukmejian.\\)) ((Acknowledgements to come.))

((I must concede that there's someone not with us today -- an impressive, dedicated woman out there on the campaign trail, a woman who's really the talk of this state.\\ But I'm not surprised.\\ Barbara Bush loves to campaign in California.))\\\

((Then there's that other formidable woman involved in this gubernatorial race -- Gayle Wilson.\\)) And, of course, it's always a pleasure to be back to say a few words of support for your next governor -- **Governor Pete Wilson.**\\\

((Pete can tell you, this is the season in Southern California when those hot, dry Santa Ana winds kick up. Of course, during an election, you're not sure if all that hot air is blowing in from the desert or from the liberal Democrats.))\\\

I know, because I saw the gubernatorial debate on cable. Pete, **you** showed a mastery of the issues, and a true feel for what Californians want. But, as for your opponent, I couldn't help but notice her constant reference to the writing on her hand. **And I have to wonder if, after that debate, even incumbent Democrats are beginning to see the writing on the wall.**\\\

Californians, like all Americans across the country, are sadly coming to the conclusion that the only way to reform our government is to limit terms for lawmakers. But the Democrats, including Pete's opponent, are oblivious to the mood of the country. They actually believe you should be happy with the government you're getting from your Assembly and your Congress; they truly believe they **deserve** to be re-elected from now until kingdom-come. ((These Democrat incumbents remind me of the Michael Keaton character in "Pacific Heights" -- once they move into your basement, they never move out.))\\\

Well, Pete Wilson says enough is enough -- and so do I.\\ **We don't need perpetual legislators and perpetual Congressmen to rule for eternity.\\ We don't need a House of Lords in America.\\ We need more Republicans like Pete Wilson. <u>And we need a Congress that works.</u>**

~~((Last week we saw a California team slam its way to win the World Series.))~~ And I believe in two weeks, you'll see ~~another~~ Vote California team hit a grand slam on Election Day -- a team led by Pete Wilson. And when they win, **it will be a batting clean up of the World Series of politics.**

We need a clean up, because we've had it with Democrat incumbents in Sacramento. **And we've had it with Washington.** This Democrat Congress, for a whole year now, has held up our Excellence in Education Act -- a plan that would empower governors, empower state and local leaders, empower parents and teachers, by giving them all the power of choice, and

accountability for the results. **But the Democrats in Congress believe there's nothing wrong with our schools; so when Election Day rolls around, let's give this Congress a big fat "F".**

We've also had it with a Congress that cannot pass a budget even on its own timetable, and within its own spending targets.

((Budget section to come here if no agreement))

Most of all, we've had it with a Congress that is soft on crime. In our war on crime and drugs, Pete Wilson has been a notable exception -- a true leader.

And as your next governor, Pete says, "I will not have California under siege to rapists and thugs and drug dealers." Is it any surprise that he, and not his opponent, is endorsed by the Women Prosecutors of California?

They know Pete Wilson wants to govern a California where women need no longer fear the night because drug dealers and criminals will fear the law. They know he would make your streets safer by extending capital punishment in California to major drug traffickers, the same as my proposal before Congress.

The first time I called on Congress to pass a tough, comprehensive crime bill, I was surrounded by hundreds of law-enforcement officers at the foot of the Capitol on a rain-soaked morning in May of 1989. And after a year and a half, this Democrat Congress still has not passed our crime bill. The hour is late, but if Congress will send me a bill that includes a workable death penalty, meaningful reform of habeas corpus and the exclusionary rule -- in short, a bill that is tougher on

criminals than it is on cops -- I will sign it the instant it lands on my desk.

Unfortunately, there are signs that this liberal Congress is using a backdoor maneuver to undermine our tough approach. Just last week, I received a letter from the National District Attorneys Association urging me to veto any crime bill that includes what is cynically called the "Racial Justice Act" -- really a quota system for the death penalty. The D.A.s of America called this approach "simplistic, vague and unworkable." ~~And I call it un-American.~~

When courts, free of bias, sentence killers to the ultimate penalty, it is ~~disgusting~~ to think that our Congress would have some live and some die according to racial statistics -- according to the color of their skin. And when it comes to the subject of racial justice in America, it troubles me that our Congress doesn't bother to listen to the most vulnerable of our society -- families living in fear in West L.A., or in Watts -- in neighborhoods where just going to school or the corner store is an act of courage. **If the Democrats in Congress ~~were truly interested in racial justice,~~ they wouldn't concoct a proposal ~~so offensive that it would~~ sabotage the death penalty. No, if they ~~were truly interested in justice, they would~~ protect minority Americans with the tough laws we proposed so very long ago.**

Well, we can do something about this liberal Congress, and we can do something about the arrogance of the liberal California legislature. **We do can something because <u>the voters</u> are the true**

incumbents.\\ **We** can elect more Republicans, and **we** can elect a governor who never wavers in fighting crime, standing firm for fiscal responsibility and protecting the environment.

In short, your next governor must be someone who won't need crib notes to govern. **Your next governor must be Pete Wilson.**\\\

But to reform the system, we must first fulfill our prime responsibility as citizens -- **and vote.**

Already, absentee ballots are streaming in from the Persian Gulf -- thousands of votes from our men and women in uniform. If they can find the time to do their civic duty under such demanding conditions, I know that Californians at home will turn out as well.

And with your support and leadership, I am confident that when the voters do go to the polls, they will vote for change. They will vote Republican.

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

# # #

year you sent a message to Washington. **The message was strong. The message was clear. And the messenger was Gordon Humphrey.**

1978 marked the first wave of what came to be known as the Reagan Revolution. A set of new ideas that are really as old as the Republic itself. That people, not government, know what's best for themselves and their families. That a strong, diverse economy -- not a strong, centralized government -- is the true source of prosperity. That a firm defense does not threaten peace, but promotes it. And the bottom line is this: We seek to protect the family, empower the poor and reward the creative and the risk-takers. **Those are the values of New Hampshire, the values of America, and the values of my friend Bob Smith.** \\\\

For six years, Bob Smith has also been New Hampshire's "trusted friend" in Congress. The people here know him. They know he's a man of principle, and that he's not running for office to satisfy his own ego. I know he would have been just as happy to see Gordon Humphrey run again. But New Hampshire's going to send a new senator to Washington this year, and today more than ever, the Senate needs leaders in the New Hampshire conservative tradition -- leaders like your own Bob Smith.

Let me tell you why. For most of the past year, our Administration has been working to produce a serious response to a serious deficit -- grappling not only with the budget, but with a unruly Congress in which both Houses are run by the Democrats. It has been a difficult and arduous process. ((You know the classic warning about the two things you should never watch being

made: sausage -- and **legislation**. \\ Well let me tell you -- during the past three weeks -- we've sure had a tour of the **hotdog factory**.)) \\\

The American people are frustrated. And so am I. But now, at long last, we have a real budget -- and we hope Congress will pass it quickly.

[BUDGET INSERT]

You know my feelings on taxes. \\ **I like new taxes about as much as I like broccoli.** \\\

But to reach this compromise -- to come up with any budget at all this year -- I had to work with the Democrats who control Congress. President Reagan found in '82, in spite of his aversion to taxes, that the only way to govern was to accept a compromise that included raising revenue -- in fact, this happened -- taxes.

Like him, I'm determined to hold the line. I went to the bargaining table assisted by one of the toughest, most principled negotiators in all of Washington -- New Hampshire's former Governor, John Sununu. But let's face it -- no Democratic Congress is ever going to come up with a Republican dream package.

If America wants economic growth, if America wants to hold the line on taxes and cut spending, if America wants to get serious about reducing the deficit, then America needs to send Republicans like Bob Smith to the U.S. Senate. \\\\

((BUDGET INSERT))

Lock at child care. Liberal Democrats wanted Federal intervention. A Federal Committee -- really, a straightjacket -- to mandate national child care standards. Their bill would have cost $28 billion. Republicans demanded tax incentives to help families -- not government -- address child-care. Republicans ensured that local standards remain to meet local needs. Our bill cost $10 billion.

It gets worse. Liberal Democrats aren't content with kicking God out of the classroom -- they want to boot Him out of child care, too. Democrats wanted 120 new pages of mindless paperwork -- much of which would restrict or eliminate religious-based child care centers. Thank goodness Republicans protected religious-based centers, and parents' freedom to use them. In short -- as usual -- Democrats wanted to expand the **budget** of the **bureaucracy**. Republicans ensured the bill we get from House-Senate Conference Committee will expand the **horizons** of our **kids**.

Next, look at crime. Here, too, the Loony Left is up to its old tricks. Liberal Democrats believe in perverting Lincoln's words. They think he really said, "God must have loved the criminals. He made so many of them." // Over 15 months ago, I sent our Administration's Crime Bill proposals to the Congress. Yet we still have no bill. Here's why.

At every turn, liberal Democrats have tried to **soft-pedal** the need to be **hard** on crime. They sympathize with the

criminals. Republicans, on the other hand, have demanded capital punishment -- we sympathize with the victims. Democrats have tried to kill an equitable death penalty -- a real death penalty -- for those who will Federal law enforcement officials. Republicans have insisted that those who take a life should pay with their own.

Crime legislation is still in Conference Committee. If Congress sends me a weak bill, I will veto it. If Congress sends me a strong bill, it will only be because of Republicans who insist that cop-killers get the kind of punishment they deserve.

You can see the problem. If Congress **doesn't** act, it hurts America. But the way those left-wingers think, if Congress **does** act, it hurts America, too. Here's the solution: **Vote Republican on November 6**. //

DOUG GAMBLE

90 OCT 17 A9:14

424 - 36th Place
Manhattan Beach, CA 90266
(213) 546-6409

Oct. 17/90

TO: STEPHANIE LAUDNER

PETE WILSON FUNDRAISER -- LOS ANGELES (Mark Davis)

IT'S GOOD TO BE BACK OUT HERE AGAIN. SOMEONE TOLD ME THAT I SPEND MORE TIME IN LOS ANGELES THAN TOM BRADLEY DOES. (Known for frequent trips to other countries.)

I'M DOING DOUBLE DUTY ON THIS TRIP. THEY'RE THINKING ABOUT MAKING MILLIE'S BOOK INTO A MOVIE, AND I'M HER AGENT.

I HAVE TO CONCEDE THERE'S AN IMPRESSIVE, DEDICATED WOMAN OUT THERE ON THE CAMPAIGN TRAIL WHO HAS REALLY TURNED CALIFORNIA ON. IN FACT, I HEAR BARBARA DID JUST GREAT HERE EARLIER THIS MONTH.

THIS IS THE TIME OF YEAR IN SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA WHEN THOSE HOT, DRY SANTA ANA WINDS CAN KICK UP. OF COURSE, DURING AN ELECTION YEAR, YOU'RE NOT SURE IF ALL THAT HOT AIR IS BLOWING IN FROM THE DESERT OR THE DEMOCRATS.

I HEARD ABOUT PETE WILSON'S OPPONENT BENDING THE RULES IN THE DEBATE BY WRITING CRIB NOTES ON HER HAND IN INK. I DON'T KNOW ABOUT HER HAND, BUT I DO KNOW THAT THE WRITING IS ON THE WALL FOR THE DEMOCRATS.

women in our armed services serving now in Saudi Arabia, the world around us reminds us every day that there is nothing more precious than freedom. And so, I urge every citizen of Colorado and every American to get out and vote. Don't take democracy for granted.

Once again, it's a great pleasure to be here today to show my support for this party; to show my support for this strong ticket, for candidates who have so much to contribute to Colorado and to their country. And I thank all of you for this very, very warm welcome. And may God bless this great State and those young men and women serving overseas. Thank you, and God bless you all.

Note: The President spoke at 12:35 p.m. at the Colorado Convention Center. In his remarks, he referred to Natalie Meyer, Colorado secretary of state; Neil and Sharon Bush, the President's son and daughter-in-law; Bruce Benson, chairman of the State Republican Party; Barbara Card, chairperson of the fundraising luncheon; and Representative Brown's wife, Nan. The President also referred to Mrs. Bush's promotion of her book, "Millie's Book as Dictated to Barbara Bush."

Remarks at a Fundraising Dinner for Gubernatorial Candidate Pete Wilson in Los Angeles, California

September 18, 1990

Thank you very much, Pete and Gayle. Pete, thank you for that welcome. And all of you, and to Assemblyman Ross and Diane Johnson; Senator Marian Bergeson and Garth; Councilwoman Joan Milke-Flores; Matt and Paula Fong down here; and our State chairman, Frank Visco; of course, Dan and Bobby Lundgren; and Chuck Heston, my friend here; Tom and Mary Hayes; and Johnny Grant—what a wonderful turnout—thank all of you. Robby Britt, that was an inspiring rendition of the national anthem. Thank you very, very much.

Let me convey the apologies of a very close member of my family who couldn't make it tonight. As it turns out, Millie is back East, promoting her new book. [*Laughter*] Her celebrity status has gone to her head. [*Laughter*] I gave her a bowl of Alpo, and she asked to see the wine list. [*Laughter*]

I'm sorry that our national fitness czar, Arnold Schwarzenegger, could not be with us tonight. You know, he wanted to entertain the troops in Saudi Arabia, but we had to put him down, say no. It turned out they didn't think it was very entertaining to watch a guy bench-press an M–1 tank. [*Laughter*]

But we do have another czar with us tonight, and that is our Drug Czar, Bill Bennett, who flew in with me today on Air Force One. Bill's bringing his tough and fearless leadership to our national war against the scourge of drugs. A few days ago, there at the White House, he and I gave a 1-year update on our National Drug Strategy; and we both feel that in many ways we are, indeed, making significant progress. And that's due to the tireless fight that Bill and so many communities and so many police forces—including the one right here, the LAPD—are making, waging against drugs. And we're grateful to you, Bill, and we're grateful to the citizens out here from whatever walk of life that are participating in this war against drugs. We owe him a vote of thanks and, again, all of the volunteers that are pitching in.

Let me say it is great to be back with so many good friends, back here in this Golden State. You know, the people who came to California wouldn't stop looking for gold and glory until the trail stopped at the edge of the Pacific. That's why this State is a place where the dreamers are the doers and why California is leading America into the future. And I can't think of anyone better qualified to lead California into that future than your next Governor, Pete Wilson.

I will say I am very sorry that Barbara's not with us tonight, but she thinks the world of Gayle, just as I do. And both of us are strongly in your corner as you go down to the stretch.

I'll have a lot to say tonight about Pete and the Republican future in California, but first, let me just speak of two matters that are 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 yet interrelated matters: the aggression in the Middle East—and, Rabbi, thank you for your overly generous comments, sir—and the Federal budget deficit.

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 '92 but right now.

We need a budget agreement that meets four basic tests. It must include measures to increase economic growth and cut our national dependence on foreign oil. It must be fair: Everyone should be called upon to make a sacrifice, but no one should bear the burden alone. A budget agreement should address the growth of the Government's hidden liabilities, and it must reform the budget process. And one thing more: We can cut this budget without hurting the economy; without another phony-baloney plan; with an agreement that is credible, real, and enforceable—one that will save America half a trillion dollars in 5 years.

I also told the Congress that if America remains strong at home, America can continue and will continue to lead abroad. But there's another component of American leadership that has no price tag, none at all, and I'm talking about the men and women who are serving this country 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 Bernardino to serve on the front line halfway around the world in defense of freedom. America is great because its courage is great.

And 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 objectives are not ours alone. They've been endorsed by the United Nations Security Council 6 times in 7 weeks.

And let me note the good news from our allies. West Germany has pledged to support the mission with almost $2 billion and provide transport ships and planes. Japan has now pledged a package worth $4 billion. France has added another 4,000 troops. And Great Britain has sent 120 tanks, 6,000 troops—the famous Desert Rats that some of us remember from World War II. It is truly, then, Iraq against the world.

We've also put tight sanctions into effect while working with the United Nations Security Council to allow food to reach innocent children, mothers, the sick, and the elderly. And we've been working with many nations to get relief to the most pitiful victims of this conflict—I'm talking about those thousands and hundreds of thousands of refugees, those that can afford it the least, humbled in the desert off the Iraq border.

I spoke of our four objectives. But we have another, final objective; and that is 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 the Mideast waters. Already intercepted more than 700 ships to enforce these sanctions against Iraq. And the world is simply telling Saddam Hussein [President of Iraq], we will not give in to intimidation.

On matters like these, we are called upon to put country before self, and patriotism before party. And so, it's good that politics now are stopping at the water's edge, but that still leaves a lot of America in between. And from Long Beach to Long Island, we should and we will vigorously campaign right up to the November election. And 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 Democrats we can be.

I am sure every Democrat agrees: We will not 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. And if

our soldiers, sailors, airmen, and marines can find time to vote under such difficult circumstances, surely those of us at home will do our civic duty as well.

Just a few moments ago I spoke of international intimidation. Well, it does Americans no good to stop aggression abroad if bullies take over the streets at home. As a former U.S. marine, as a Senate leader in foreign policy and defense, Pete Wilson understands the need to repel, stand up against 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 an immigrant from Ireland named Michael Callahan, 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 police force. And then one evening, while on duty, Sergeant Callahan tried to arrest two cocaine dealers. They drew their guns first. And although Callahan managed to shoot one of the dealers, the other one shot him. 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. Michael Callahan 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, and when he says that those who deal in death should reap what they sow, you can be sure Pete Wilson means business.

And I share his sense of mission. On a rain-soaked morning in May of 1989, surrounded by hundreds of law-enforcement officers at the foot of the Capitol, I called on Congress to pass a tough crime bill to build on what our Attorney General here tonight, William French Smith, worked on, to build on what my predecessor Ronald Reagan worked on and tried to accomplish. We put forward a new program, and now 16 months have now gone by. And despite the leadership of Pete Wilson and others in the Senate, the House Democratic leadership has gone off into deep left field. And even worse, several measures receiving serious consideration in the House last week would actually weaken law enforcement, would actually make our cities and our streets less safe than they are now. And such a bill will stop at my desk. It will not become law. I'll guarantee you that.

Pete Wilson and I want a crime bill that will stop the 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, expands the coverage of the exclusionary rule, and weakens capital punishment. And I will not sign a bill that handcuffs the police officers all across the United States of America.

But if some in the House have been an obstacle to tougher laws, Pete Wilson has been an advantage in the Senate. He played a key role in passing the death penalty provisions of the 1988 antidrug act, one that allows capital punishment for the murder of a law enforcement officer working on a drug-related case. And Pete says, "I will not have California under siege to rapists and thugs and drug dealers." He wants to govern a California where women need no longer fear the night because drug dealers and criminals will instead fear the law. And he would start by extending capital punishment in California to major drug traffickers, the same as my proposals before the United States Congress.

And so, thus, 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? Pete, we need you to continue the work in this anti-crime field.

Tomorrow in San Francisco, I'll speak of Pete Wilson's fiscal philosophy and especially of his longstanding 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. And this balanced approach is the key to his success as a legislator in Washington and Sacramento and as mayor of San Diego.

It was as mayor that Pete first showed a flair for executive leadership, and now he seeks the largest executive job in America,

second only to my own. And he faces a California skeptical of all rhetoric, impressed only by action. But he's faced the voters before, retaining a Senate seat that six predecessors lost. He broke the jinx and made history because he delivers on his promises.

And 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." Well, all of us here know that filling the Governorship after George Deukmejian is not going to be easy, but all of us here know that if there's anyone that can do it, it is Pete Wilson. And I am very proud to be here for him. He should be the Governor. And that is what he must be: Governor Pete Wilson of California.

Thank you for your support. Keep it up. And God bless the United States.

Note: The President spoke at 7:46 p.m. in the San Francisco Ballroom of the Westin Bonaventure Hotel. In his remarks, he referred to Senator Wilson's wife, Gayle; Matt Fong, candidate for State comptroller; Dan Lungren, candidate for State attorney general; Charlton Heston, actor and political supporter; Tom Hayes, candidate for State treasurer; Johnny Grant, the master of ceremonies for the dinner; Arnold Schwarzenegger, Chairman of the President's Council on Physical Fitness and Sports; William J. Bennett, Director of National Drug Control Policy; and Rabbi Isaiah Zeldin, who gave the invocation. A tape was not available for verification of the content of these remarks.

Remarks at a Fundraising Luncheon for Gubernatorial Candidate Pete Wilson in San Francisco, California

September 19, 1990

Thank you, Pete, and thank all of you. It really is great to be back in California, united with all of you for such a good cause.

You know, when they called about this fundraiser, they said to me, "It would be a big boost if this country's most famous Republican came here to help out." I replied, "Fine. What time do you want Millie to be there?" [*Laughter*]

Which brings me to the fact that Barbara is not here. And she sends her love. She is as committed as I am to seeing Pete and Gayle Wilson be the first family—succeeding a wonderful first family—but to be the first family of this great State. She sends her love and affection. And I expect she'll be out here campaigning for you.

To my friend—our friend—George Deukmejian, thanks for another welcome here to your State. I can think of a handful of people to whom I especially owe this challenge of being President of the United States, and certainly, George Deukmejian, who helped me early on—his name comes to mind. It's great that you're here once again, unselfishly helping the man that now you want to see be your successor. I'm proud of you. What a record you've set for this State. What a terrific act to follow.

I want to echo what both George and Pete said. Looking around, I see lots of reasons why the California GOP is going to be so strong in November: the whole ticket concept, the rest of the ticket—Thomas Hayes, your current treasurer; Marian Bergeson, right here, candidate for Lieutenant Governor; Joan Flores for secretary of state; and Matt Fong for controller; as well as our congressional candidate who's with us today, Alan Nichols. And a special thanks to Frank Visco, our State chairman, who's doing an outstanding job for the State party—a thankless job, but he's doing it very, very well.

And then those who have done and continue to do the heavy lifting around here on making these events so successful: Katie Boyd, Gene Trefethen, and my old friend Ben Biaggini. What a wonderful job you all have done pulling this marvelous event together—twice, I might say.

You have to agree, there's a very great and formidable woman involved in this gubernatorial race, but of course, Gayle Wilson is too modest to admit it. And I know it's true. And, Gayle, good luck to you, and thanks for all you're doing on the campaign trail.

And one other with me here today and traveling with me through southern California and here is our brilliant and hard-working leader in the fierce war—national war—against drugs. And I'm talking about our

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON
October 16, 1990

MEMORANDUM FOR ANDREW H. CARD, JR.
JAMES W. CICCONI
DAVID F. DEMAREST, JR.

FROM: ROGER B. PORTER RBP

SUBJECT: Possible Speech Insert on Crime Bill

This afternoon we received an encouraging letter to the President from the National District Attorneys Association and two State Attorneys General urging him to veto any crime bill that includes the so-called "Racial Justice Act."

As we discussed on the phone, Andy, this letter may provide a useful hook for a speech insert on the crime bill clarifying our position on crime and pointing once again to congressional inaction on an important issue.

If you have any questions, please let me know.

Attachment

October 16, 1990

Speech Insert

Crime Bill

Congress should not adjourn before it completes action on tough and meaningful crime legislation the American people want. I want the Congress to send me a bill that includes a workable Federal death penalty, meaningful habeas corpus reform and reform of the exclusionary rule. In short, I want to sign -- and will only sign -- a crime bill that is tougher on criminals than it is on law enforcement.

Just today, I received a letter from the National District Attorneys Association urging me to veto any crime bill that includes the so-called "Racial Justice Act" -- what is really a quota system for the death penalty. As they said, this approach is "simplistic, vague and unworkable." And, I must add, it is ~~unacceptable.~~ UNAMERICAN The nation's prosecutors know what they need to make our neighborhood streets safe -- to take back our streets. It is time, beyond time, for us to give them those tools.

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

*1 CALIFORNIA: WILSON SUSPENDS CAMPAIGNING AND RETURNS TO DC

The final debate between Sen. Pete Wilson (R) and ex-S.F. Mayor Dianne Feinstein (D) "was postponed yesterday as ... Wilson flew back to Washington to vote on the budget and ... Feinstein withdrew her offer to suspend campaigning while he is there" (Jerry Roberts/Susan Yoachum, S.F. CHRONICLE). The debate, originally scheduled for 10/18, has been moved to 10/25. Wilson released a statement saying "he was returning because he had been informed that crucial votes on the budget could come as early as today. In the statement, Wilson urged Feinstein to suspend campaigning while he is in Washington, as she promised to do after their first debate." Wilson: "Ms. Feinstein graciously promised to suspend campaigning the night of our (first) debate. I accept her offer and know she will abide by the promise she made to the voters." Feinstein strategist Bill Carrick: "That was a one-time offer. There are no rewards for just doing your job. Wilson took a solemn of oath of office, but he's been totally negligent and AWOL since Labor Day. This is too little, too late." Wilson director Otto Bos: "She's reneging on a promise that was made in front of the state press corps. It's the second time in a week that she's broken a promise. The first was using crib notes in the debate. Frankly, her campaign seems to be a series of broken promises" (10/16). "Wilson has been under intense pressure to return, because Feinstein has been blasting his Senate attendance record, which she says is the worst in the Senate this year" (John Jacobs, EXAMINER, 10/16).

*2 CONNECTICUT: WEICKER ACCUSES ROWLAND OF MONEY LAUNDERING

Ex-Sen. Lowell Weicker (I) accused Rep. John Rowland (R) "of improperly using the state GOP to 'launder money' originally raised for Rowland's congressional reelection" (Alvin Powell, NEW HAVEN REGISTER). Weicker claims Rowland "shifted money from his congressional campaign to the [CT GOP], which then donated almost the same amount of money back" to Rowland's Gov. bid. When Rowland abandoned his bid for a fourth House term, he gave his $104,000 in campaign funds to the CT GOP, which later gave $82,200 to Rowland's gubernatorial bid. CT law "prohibits direct transfers of money between a congressional campaign and a state campaign, and Weicker's staff has asked" CT elections officials to investigate (10/13). Weicker co-chair Thomas D'Amore said three people who each gave Rowland's Gov. bid the maximum $2,500 also gave $1,000 to his congressional fund, only days before Rowland declared for Gov. D'Amore "called the transfers away of getting around the law," saying, "It is a very transparent laundering of money." But CT GOP chair Richard Foley countered, "When the Republican Party of Connecticut was helping Lowell Weicker get elected to the Senate, I didn't hear these miserable hypocrites complain then." Rowland spokesperson Jack Goldberg: "It is an abysmal charge wholly made up by a desperate candidate. Obviously, Lowell Weicker will be a dirt-bag governor because he's resorted to dirt-bag campaigning." The CT Elections Enforcement Commission will investigate the matter (Fink/Houston,

THE WESTIN BONAVENTURE
Los Angeles

arrival 2:30 pm
1,000 greeters across the street

≈4 hours down time
photos – San Diego Room 20 min.
dinner – time?

404 S. Figueroa Street, Los Angeles, California 90071 (213) 624-1000