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Virginia Major Donors, 11/3/89

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Davis/Martin
Oct. 31, 1989
Title: Coleman
Draft: Two

**PRESIDENTIAL ADDRESS: MAJOR DONORS, Richmond, Virginia
Friday, Nov. 3, 1989, 11:30 p.m.**

It's a pleasure to be back among so many of my Virginia friends. Congressman Tom Bliley, thanks to you for all you've done; you're giving the people of the Third Congressional District every reason to be proud. The same can be said of the people of the First District, who are so ably represented by Herb Bateman. And finally, it is my pleasure to recognize the Chairman of the Republican National Committee, Lee Atwater.

((Let me start with a bit of news. President Gorbachev insisted our December meeting should be held on a ship. You know, some people will go to any lengths to get fishing tips.))\\

((With the exception of the fish I caught on the last day of my vacation, when we win back the governor's mansion in Virginia, they'll call it **the greatest comeback of the year.**))\\ I know some of you have been reading the polls. And every indication is that this will be a tight race. But remember, **this** President was once counted out by the polls. The only poll that counts is the one on Tuesday.

Today, I see before me a core group of Virginia leaders; men and women who are not content to just passively support a candidate, but who are activists in the service of a great cause.

I could not come to Richmond today without thanking you for your support and your leadership.

Like you, I have come to support a candidate who is running, and running strong, to lead Virginia into the 1990s.

I am here to return the support of someone who stood by me last year, someone who has emerged as a great leader for the Old Dominion -- **the next governor of the Commonwealth of Virginia -- Marshall Coleman.** \\\

Veteran, public servant, businessman, father -- Marshall has been seasoned and tested as a leader. He is a man of impressive accomplishments and unusual courage. And he is the **right** man to occupy the chair of Thomas Jefferson, the governor's chair in Richmond.

Marshall is right on taxes. Virginians have endured one tax increase after another -- five in the last four years alone. But only one candidate will stand tough against higher taxes -- **Marshall Coleman.**

He is right on education. Only one candidate for governor has a comprehensive plan to improve education, to deliver better pay for better teachers, and give parents **choice** for their children's schooling -- **Marshall Coleman.**

And he is right on crime. Only one candidate is endorsed by the Fraternal Order of Police and has an unwavering stand in favor of the death penalty -- **again, it is Marshall Coleman.**

From his Marine days, to his service as a delegate, state senator and attorney-general, Marshall has always been a

trailblazer. He sued to keep Virginia's rivers clear and clean. He has devised a plan to save and protect the Chesapeake Bay. All this adds up to a vision of a greater Virginia; a greater place to work, prosper and raise kids; a vision that is the hallmark of a leader.

Marshall is also leading a strong and impressive Republican ticket. State Senator Eddy ((ED-dee)) Dalton will make a great lieutenant-governor, and a great leader in our war on drugs. And Joe Benedetti, as attorney-general, will bring Virginia back to the days when the handcuffs were on the criminals, not on the courts.

America has prospered under Republican Administrations for eight and a half years. Imagine how well Virginia will do in the future if it is led by a Republican team.

The election is four days away. Whether the next decade will bring promise and opportunity to Virginia depends on our will to win. It hinges on which side gets out the vote. It comes down to grit and determination.

But I know, from meeting you, that courage and persistence will win out. George Patton, a student at V.M.I. long before he was a great general, said: "Accept the challenges, so that you may feel the exhilaration of victory." With your leadership, we can -- **we will** -- win a victory for Virginia.

Once again, I thank you for all that you have done. God bless you, God bless Virginia and the United States.

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Davis/Martin
June 15, 1989
Title: Virginia
Draft: One

PRESIDENTIAL ADDRESS: VIRGINIA GOP, Richmond
(Date, Time) *Richmond Convention Center*
7:35 pm

x Thank you, Congressman *x* Bliley -- Tom. *x* Senator Warner, Don *x*
x Hoffman. *x* I am delighted to be in Richmond, back among my long-
Chairman of Rep Party, VA
time Republican friends.

((You know, I heard Bob Novak on TV the other day, saying
that I've been inviting too many liberals to dinner at the White
House. I resent that. I deny that. I don't think it's true,
and neither did Ted Kennedy when I asked him to pass the salt.))
((PAUSE))

In all sincerity, there is a time for us to work with the
Democrats -- for the good of the country. But then there is a
time for us advance our vision for the future of Virginia and
America -- a Republican vision.

I am particularly pleased that Republicans have held a
primary in Virginia, *x* our first in forty years. *x* Yes, there was a
x rough and tumble competition. *x* But we've proven once again that
x we are different than the other party. We are united by a great

cause, and that is why when the dust settles, **we are all still Republicans.** ((PAUSE))

((Of course, when I told Barbara I was hoping to visit some historic battlefield sites in Virginia, she didn't know if I was referring to the Civil War or the Republican gubernatorial primary.)) ((PAUSE))

((Stan, is there any truth to the rumor that you're now posed to run for mayor of D.C.? ((PAUSE)) In truth, Stan, you have already made a great mark in Congress, and I look forward to our working partnership in the years ahead.))

((Paul, just remember what Winston Churchill said -- that in politics, unlike war, you can have many lives.)) ((PAUSE))

((And Marshall, I have to say, I had a hunch you would win -- after I saw a photo of you driving an 18-wheeler.)) ((PAUSE))

✓ Kidding aside, with ✓ Stan Parris, ✓ Paul Tribble and ✓ Marshall ✓ Coleman in competition, one thing was certain -- **Virginia could not lose.** ((PAUSE)) Now that the primary is behind us, I just want to say how pleased and proud I am to see, once again, Republicans unite -- **unite behind Marshall Coleman and our ticket, united for victory.**

Marshall will make a great governor for this state, for he is a Virginian, through and through. From his Marine days, to his service as a Delegate and State Senator, Marshall has always been a trailblazer. He best knows, and can meet, the challenges facing your state. And he is the best kind of leader for the future -- a conservative with a heart.

Marshall is leading a strong and impressive Republican ticket. Eddy Dalton, as lieutenant governor; Joe Benedetti, as attorney-general. This ticket offers leadership -- great leadership -- for Virginia.

But to win, it seems to me that Republicans must develop an appeal as diverse as this state. Virginia has changed. It is no longer just a rural state. You now have large metropolitan areas growing at both ends of Virginia. And your state has changed in other ways, too.

We Republicans must do more than recognize this change. We must take our message to neighborhoods once considered off-limits to our party. We will take our Republican message -- a message of hope and opportunity -- to the black and minority voters of Virginia. **We will not concede a community, a precinct, or a single voter.** ((PAUSE))

Republicans must win in Virginia, as in New Jersey, to set the stage for 1990 -- the critical year that will shape the future of American politics well into the next century. But there are other reasons, some practical, and some sentimental, why we want victory in November.

Every American, from Maine to Texas, looks to this state as a cradle of democracy. Every American heart quickens at the ideals of the builders of Montecello, Mount Vernon and Montpelier. From the mountains of the Shenandoah to the rivers of the Tidelands, from the country lanes of Abingdon to the city lights of Alexandria, what Thomas Jefferson said is still true -- Old Dominion **is** the mother of us all.

Thank you for inviting me to Richmond. God bless you, God bless America, **and let's make Marshall Coleman the next governor of Virginia.**

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Nov. 1, 1989

INFORMATION

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

Through: CHRISS WINSTON
From: MARK DAVIS
Subject: Virginia Major Donors

I. SUMMARY:

You will address about 150 Virginia major donors shortly before the Marshall Coleman Rally in Richmond, on Friday, at 11:30 p.m. These brief remarks are on cards.

II. DISCUSSION:

This speech touches on the major themes of the Coleman race -- a hard stand against crime and higher taxes, balanced by a visionary plan for improving Virginia schools and protecting the environment. And, of course, this speech also champions Eddy Dalton and Joe Benedetti.

**MAJOR DONORS / RICHMOND, VIRGINIA
FRIDAY, NOV. 3, 1989 / 11:30 A.M.**

IT'S A PLEASURE TO BE BACK AMONG SO MANY OF MY VIRGINIA FRIENDS. CONGRESSMAN TOM BLILEY, THANKS TO YOU FOR ALL YOU'VE DONE; YOU'RE GIVING THE PEOPLE OF THE THIRD CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT EVERY REASON TO BE PROUD. THE SAME CAN BE SAID OF THE PEOPLE OF THE FIRST DISTRICT, WHO ARE SO ABLY REPRESENTED BY HERB BATEMAN. AND FINALLY, IT IS MY PLEASURE TO RECOGNIZE THE CHAIRMAN OF THE REPUBLICAN NATIONAL COMMITTEE, LEE ATWATER.

- 2 -

((WHEN WE WIN BACK THE GOVERNOR'S MANSION IN VIRGINIA, THEY'LL CALL IT THE GREATEST COMEBACK OF THE YEAR. \\ WITH THE POSSIBLE EXCEPTION OF THE FISH I CAUGHT ON THE LAST DAY OF MY VACATION.))\\ I KNOW SOME OF YOU HAVE BEEN READING THE POLLS. AND EVERY INDICATION IS THAT THIS WILL BE A TIGHT RACE. BUT REMEMBER, THIS PRESIDENT WAS ONCE COUNTED OUT BY THE POLLS. THE ONLY POLL THAT COUNTS IS THE ONE ON TUESDAY.

TODAY, I SEE BEFORE ME A CORE GROUP OF VIRGINIA LEADERS; MEN AND WOMEN WHO ARE NOT CONTENT TO JUST PASSIVELY SUPPORT A CANDIDATE, BUT WHO ARE ACTIVISTS IN THE SERVICE OF A GREAT CAUSE. I COULD NOT COME TO RICHMOND TODAY WITHOUT THANKING YOU FOR YOUR SUPPORT AND YOUR LEADERSHIP.

LIKE YOU, I HAVE COME TO SUPPORT A CANDIDATE WHO IS RUNNING, AND RUNNING STRONG, TO LEAD VIRGINIA INTO THE 1990s.

I AM HERE TO RETURN THE SUPPORT OF SOMEONE WHO STOOD BY ME LAST YEAR, SOMEONE WHO HAS EMERGED AS A GREAT LEADER FOR THE OLD DOMINION -- THE NEXT GOVERNOR OF THE COMMONWEALTH OF VIRGINIA -- MARSHALL COLEMAN. \\\

VETERAN, PUBLIC SERVANT, BUSINESSMAN, FATHER -- MARSHALL HAS BEEN SEASONED AND TESTED AS A LEADER. HE IS A MAN OF IMPRESSIVE ACCOMPLISHMENTS AND UNUSUAL COURAGE. AND HE IS THE RIGHT MAN TO OCCUPY THE CHAIR OF THOMAS JEFFERSON, THE GOVERNOR'S CHAIR IN RICHMOND.

MARSHALL IS RIGHT ON TAXES. VIRGINIANS HAVE ENDURED ONE TAX INCREASE AFTER ANOTHER -- FIVE IN THE LAST FOUR YEARS ALONE. BUT ONLY ONE CANDIDATE WILL STAND TOUGH AGAINST HIGHER TAXES -- MARSHALL COLEMAN.

HE IS RIGHT ON EDUCATION. ONLY ONE CANDIDATE FOR GOVERNOR HAS A COMPREHENSIVE PLAN TO IMPROVE EDUCATION, TO DELIVER BETTER PAY FOR BETTER TEACHERS, AND GIVE PARENTS CHOICE FOR THEIR CHILDREN'S SCHOOLING -- MARSHALL COLEMAN.

AND HE IS RIGHT ON CRIME. ONLY ONE CANDIDATE IS ENDORSED BY THE FRATERNAL ORDER OF VIRGINIA POLICE AND HAS AN UNWAVERING STAND IN FAVOR OF THE DEATH PENALTY -- AGAIN, IT IS MARSHALL COLEMAN.

FROM HIS MARINE DAYS, TO HIS SERVICE AS A DELEGATE, STATE SENATOR AND ATTORNEY-GENERAL, MARSHALL HAS ALWAYS BEEN A TRAILBLAZER. HE SUED TO KEEP VIRGINIA'S RIVERS CLEAR AND CLEAN. HE HAS DEVISED A PLAN TO SAVE AND PROTECT THE CHESAPEAKE BAY.

- 7 -

ALL THIS ADDS UP TO A VISION OF A GREATER VIRGINIA; A GREATER PLACE TO WORK, PROSPER AND RAISE KIDS; A VISION THAT IS THE HALLMARK OF A LEADER.

MARSHALL IS ALSO LEADING A STRONG AND IMPRESSIVE REPUBLICAN TICKET. STATE SENATOR EDDY ((ED-DEE)) DALTON WILL MAKE A GREAT LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR, AND A GREAT LEADER IN OUR WAR ON DRUGS.

- 8 -

AND JOE BENEDETTI, AS ATTORNEY-GENERAL, WILL BRING VIRGINIA BACK TO THE DAYS WHEN THE HANDCUFFS WERE ON THE CRIMINALS, NOT ON THE COURTS.

AMERICA HAS PROSPERED UNDER REPUBLICAN ADMINISTRATIONS FOR EIGHT AND A HALF YEARS. IMAGINE HOW WELL VIRGINIA WILL DO IN THE FUTURE IF IT IS LED BY A REPUBLICAN TEAM.

- 9 -

THE ELECTION IS FOUR DAYS AWAY. WHETHER THE NEXT DECADE WILL BRING PROMISE AND OPPORTUNITY TO VIRGINIA DEPENDS ON OUR WILL TO WIN. IT HINGES ON WHICH SIDE GETS OUT THE VOTE. IT COMES DOWN TO GRIT AND DETERMINATION.

BUT I KNOW, FROM MEETING YOU, THAT COURAGE AND PERSISTENCE WILL WIN OUT.

- 10 -

IT WAS ONCE SAID: "ACCEPT THE CHALLENGES, SO THAT YOU MAY FEEL THE EXHILARATION OF VICTORY." WITH YOUR LEADERSHIP, WE CAN -- WE WILL -- WIN A VICTORY FOR VIRGINIA.

ONCE AGAIN, I THANK YOU FOR ALL THAT YOU HAVE DONE. GOD BLESS YOU, GOD BLESS VIRGINIA AND THE UNITED STATES.

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III. FISCAL ISSUES AND ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

RIGHT TO WORK

In 1977, Marshall Coleman was co-patron for legislation (SJR 139) supporting the Right to Work Law in Virginia. Doug Wilder cast the lone vote in Committee against this resolution which urged Congress to continue to authorize state Right to Work laws (memorializing Section 14(b) of the federal Taft-Hartley Act).

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

As recently as July 30, 1989, Doug Wilder sought to undercut the state's Right to Work law, distancing himself from Governor Baliles decision to dispatch the State Police to uphold the rule of law during the labor strife in Southwest Virginia's coal counties. When asked whether he would follow Baliles' example and order the state police to enforce the Right to Work Law, Wilder responded, "I won't have to send in anybody to do anything." (RTD, July 30, 1989). After he was publicly castigated for his remarks by Marshall Coleman and privately called on the carpet by Governor Baliles, the Lieutenant Governor reversed himself and stated support for Baliles' action.

Also this year, Wilder has willingly accepted the enthusiastic endorsement of the AFL-CIO, UMW, and Virginia Teacher's Union. These are the same unions that strongly embraced the failed liberal policies of Walter Mondale and Michael Dukakis.

COLLECTIVE BARGAINING

Marshall Coleman opposes collective bargaining for public employees, concurring with the view that it will lead to government employee strikes. As Attorney General, Marshall Coleman initiated a suit against the City of Richmond over a mandatory dues check-off system for public school teachers.

Doug Wilder co-sponsored a comprehensive mandatory collective bargaining scheme in 1980 and has supported legislation promoting public sector unionism as recently as 1984.

I. CHARACTER ISSUES

ETHICS IN GOVERNMENT

As Attorney General, Marshall Coleman presided over an office that was not only free from hint of scandal, but which worked aggressively to bring governmental wrongdoers to justice. Attorney General Coleman sought and won General Assembly passage of the State Governmental Frauds Act to make bid-rigging in government contracts a felony. As Governor, Marshall Coleman will insist upon the highest ethical standards from all who serve in a Coleman administration.

Lieutenant Governor Wilder cast one of his few tie-breaking votes as President of the Virginia Senate to defeat criminal penalties for conflict-of-interest violations.

USING PUBLIC OFFICE FOR PRIVATE GAIN

Douglas Wilder has repeatedly violated his public trust by attempting to enrich himself at taxpayer expense.

Charging for Speeches

During his term as lieutenant governor, Douglas Wilder sought and obtained a 100% increase in his office budget. While doubling his budget, Wilder used his taxpayer-paid staff to arrange for an unusually busy schedule of speeches for which Wilder received money. During his first year in office, the Lieutenant Governor accepted more than \$50,000 in speaking fees, much of it for speeches before Virginia groups and organizations -- including public high schools, colleges and universities. Wilder was even paid to speak at the commencement ceremony at the University of Virginia.

After Wilder's unprecedented practice of charging Virginia citizens to hear him speak was publicly disclosed, Wilder received intense criticism and was forced to drop the practice. He now admits it was "wrong." Although he says he turned over the collected fees to charity, he has refused to identify any of the charities or provide documentation to support the claim.

Private Aid Bill

Wilder has flagrantly used his legislature office for personal financial gain. In 1977, Wilder sponsored legislation on behalf of a former legal client seeking to

award her \$50,000 in taxpayer funds. The client was threatening to sue Wilder for malpractice to recover the \$50,000. (Washington Post, January 30, 1979) Thus Wilder was trying to save himself \$50,000 by having the taxpayers foot the bill instead. The legislation was understandably killed in committee.

In legal suits relating to actions with his client, Wilder wrote the court in 1978, "I have been personally harassed by plaintiff, through counsel, and threatened that if I did not retain monies through a relief bill in the General Assembly of Virginia I would be sued." (Virginian-Pilot, July 28, 1989). Wilder was later sued for malpractice. (Baker, Donald. Wilder: Hold Fast to Dreams).

Spending Public Funds for Private Business

In 1989, the Washington Post reported that Wilder spent "taxpayer dollars for couriers, overnight package delivery, and long distance telephone calls to communicate about private business and partisan political matters." Wilder's office also paid Wilder's plane fare for a speech in Michigan, for which Wilder also received a \$2,346 honorarium. (Washington Post, September 12, 1989).

BUSINESS AND PROFESSIONAL MISCONDUCT

In his business and political life, Wilder has been unable to keep his affairs in order. In addition to being incompetent, he has also sought to deceive clients in order to cover up his misconduct.

Supreme Court Reprimand

In 1978, Wilder was formally reprimanded by the Virginia Supreme Court for failure to properly handle a lawsuit filed eleven years earlier by his clients, the family of Cortess Wills. According to the Supreme Court, Wilder was guilty of "unexcused, unreasonable and inordinate procrastination". The Court stated that this "constitutes unprofessional conduct" that "prejudiced and damaged his clients."

In addition to being incompetent, Wilder was also dishonest. According to the Court found that Wilder had written the Willses a letter, falsely claiming that the lawsuit was "proceeding as well as could be expected", even though he knew he had missed a filing deadline. The court charged that letter "could obviously have had no effect other than to mislead his clients."

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In 1975, the Willses sued Wilder for \$225,000, accusing him of negligence. Although Wilder initially claimed that the statute of limitations had expired, he later settled out of court. A decade later, the entire sorry episode was still being cited in the Virginia State Bar guidebook -- as an example of how not to pursue a case (Baker, Donald. Wilder: Hold Fast to Dreams).

Slum Property

Wilder dishonesty and incompetence were also displayed in the way he handled a "slum" house that he owned in Richmond. In 1985, Wilder was cited for a building code violation because of the condition of the property. For 3 years, the residents of the neighborhood had urged Wilder to repair the broken-down house -- it was a haven for rats and a threat to children playing in the neighborhood. Wilder promised in court to repair the property, but as soon as the case was dismissed, work on the house ceased. A grand jury investigation was similarly ended by promises to fix up the property, which were not kept.

Shortly before he took office as Lieutenant Governor, Wilder was again cited for violating the building code. Wilder claimed that he had sold the house. But according to a August 17, 1989, Washington Post report, Wilder continued to hold the slum property in a trust in 1986 after he said publicly that the property had been sold. He had simply transferred the title to a trust, of which he was the sole beneficiary. And when filing his financial disclosure form in 1986 and 1987, Wilder did not list the property, as required by law.

In short, Wilder mismanaged the property, and then lied to Virginians in an attempt to limit the political damage. Again, he was incompetent and dishonest.

Undeclared Property

In 1988 and 1989, Wilder violated state ethics laws by failing to disclose the ownership of a 27-acre tract in Louisa County. Wilder received the land as payment for legally defending a murderer who killed a Louisa judge in a courtroom 19 years ago. Wilder failed to pay income tax on the property. And although Wilder accepted the tract in lieu of \$27,000 in legal fees, and paid real estate taxes on the \$32,000 assessment set by Louisa authorities, Wilder claimed that the land was valued at less than \$10,000, and therefore did not need to be declared (Times Herald, September 8, 1989).

Wilder's running mate, Attorney General Mary Sue Terry, ignored requests to appoint a special prosecutor to investigate the situation.

Wilder has acknowledged that in the past he failed to disclose "about \$110,000" of his properties disclosure forms for the state senate (Washington Post, September 8, 1985).

Other Issues

Also in 1989, Wilder has accepted \$5,000 from a Virginia man who served ten-and-a-half months in prison for conspiring to bribe two congressmen (Washington Times, October 5, 1989).

II. FIGHTING CRIME AND DRUGS

CRIMINAL SENTENCING

As Governor, Marshall Coleman will act decisively to protect our citizens from the growing crime menace we face. As a member of the General Assembly and as Attorney General, he advocated stiffer penalties for violent criminals, greater certainty in sentencing, and an end to easy parole and early release. As Governor, Marshall Coleman will propose abolition of discretionary parole and adoption of a truth-in-sentencing system.

His Opponent's Record is Wilder

As a member of the General Assembly, Doug Wilder voted against giving the Commonwealth the right to appeal adverse evidentiary rulings in criminal cases (SJR 53, 1984).

He voted against denying parole to twice-convicted felons (SB 257, 1982).

He voted to preserve a law requiring early parole of prisoners with less than 6 months left to serve (SB 493, 1980).

He voted against imposing a minimum 10-year sentence without parole for twice-convicted armed robbers (SB 628, 1977).

He was the only legislator to oppose imposition of mandatory sentences under the habitual offender law (HB 1960, 1977).

Wilder was one of only 2 Senators to vote against allowing merchants to detain shoplifters (RTD, March 6, 1976).

He voted against a five-year mandatory sentence for criminals who use firearms while committing rape, murder, or robbery (SB 34, 1976).

He was one of only 4 senators to vote against a "dangerous weapon" bill that would have punished those who use knives or razors while committing a felony (SB 531, 1976).

He proposed legislation that would shorten the sentences of youthful offenders (RTD, January 17, 1975).

He voted against a bill to impose a two-year mandatory sentence on anyone convicted of using a dangerous weapon while committing a felony (RTD, Feb 26,

1972).

He voted against allowing police to revoke the drivers licenses of drivers who do not pay fines (RTD, June 8, 1971).

He was the only senator to vote against punishing the "willful nonpayment" of fines by nonindigents (RTD, June 8, 1971).

And he proposed legislation to shorten the maximum sentences for prostitutes and vagrants (SB 235, 1970).

Douglas Wilder does not support Marshall Coleman's plan to end liberal parole policies and early release in Virginia. He is also a vocal opponent of Marshall Coleman's Shock Incarceration/boot camps for youthful offenders, a plan recently recommended to the Virginia General Assembly for enactment by the State Crime Commission.

Coleman Endorsed by FOP

Because of the differences that separate the two candidates on criminal justice issues, Marshall Coleman was endorsed by the Virginia State Lodge of the Fraternal Order of Police. The 6,500-member FOP, representing rank-and-file law enforcement officers from across the state, endorsed Wilder for Lt. Governor in 1985. Wilder termed the 1985 endorsement by the FOP his key to election.

But according to former FOP president George Austin, "Four years ago, Doug Wilder did not tell us the truth about his weak law enforcement record, about his support for releasing violent criminals early, about his failure to support law enforcement officials when it counted" (Washington Post, September 27, 1989).

PROTECTING OUR POLICE OFFICERS

Death Penalty

Marshall Coleman and Doug Wilder differ on whether criminals who murder police officers should face the death penalty. In 1973, Marshall Coleman co-patroned for legislation (HB 1637) to authorize imposition of the death penalty for murder of a policeman or prison guard. Doug Wilder was one of only 4 Senators to vote against the measure when it reached the State Senate.

Wilder was one of only two members to vote against reinstating the death penalty in 1977 (HB 1329), after the Supreme Court removed doubts about its constitutionality. That same year, Wilder was the only Senator to vote against imposing the death penalty for the killing of a law enforcement officer (SB 337).

Firearms

In 1979, Doug Wilder was one of four state senators to vote against making it a felony to brandish a firearm while attempting to prevent arrest by, or escape from, a police officer (SB 603). Mr. Wilder, in speaking against the legislation, said he feared it might provoke some policeman to commit murder (RTD, January 31, 1979).

CAPITAL PUNISHMENT

Marshall Coleman has always been an advocate of capital punishment. As a freshman delegate in 1973, he co-sponsored death penalty legislation. After the U.S. Supreme Court revived the death penalty in the mid-seventies, Marshall Coleman supported legislation to revise and reactivate the death penalty in Virginia.

As Attorney General, Marshall Coleman led his office's successful defense of the constitutionality of that law in federal court. Marshall Coleman has proposed extending the death penalty to cover drug-related homicides and drug kingpins.

Wilder's Longstanding Opposition to the Death Penalty

In contrast, Doug Wilder consistently opposed the death penalty for almost his entire time in state government. In 1973, he voted against the death penalty for the murder of policemen (RTD, February 10, 1973).

In 1974, he was one of only 3 Senators to vote against the death penalty for the murder of policemen, witnesses, or prison inmates (RTD, February 21, 1974).

In 1975 he was one of only 2 Senators to vote against mandatory death penalty for three types of murder, including that by hired killers (RTD, January 22, 1975).

Later in 1975, he was the only Senator to vote against the death penalty for murder through torture, starvation or while committing rape (RTD, January 31, 1975).

In 1976, he voted against the death penalty for murder by bomb (SB 46, 1976).

Wilder was one of only two state Senators to vote "no" on the key 1977 vote to reinstate the death penalty in Virginia following the Supreme Court ruling removing doubts about the constitutionality of the legislation (HB 1329, 1977; Coleman voted "yes").

Wilder also voted against a bill to impose the death penalty for murder of a police officer (SB 337, 1977; Coleman voted "yes"). He was the only senator voting "no".

In 1980 and 1981, he voted against applying the death penalty to mass murderers (SB 378, 1980; SB 693, 1981). In each case, Wilder was among only a handful of senators to vote "no."

Wilder's Explanations are Confusing and Contradictory

Wilder never voted for any expansion of the death penalty except when he was running for Lt. Governor in 1985 (Virginia-Pilot, September 14, 1989). His explanations for his anti-capital punishment posture have been confusing and contradictory.

Although he continued to vote against death penalty measures long after the statutes passed constitutional muster, Wilder claims he opposed the practice because it was unconstitutional (Richmond News Leader, October 8, 1985).

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

But in an interview with Style magazine in 1985, Wilder said, "I don't believe the death penalty is a deterrent to crime." (Style Weekly, August 13, 1985).

In 1975, Wilder called the death penalty "an opiate ... an ancient superstition that the killing of one person prevents the killing of another ... a barbarism." He added that if there was an expansion of the death penalty "we will move further away from real crime prevention" (RTD, February 6, 1975).

Earlier in 1975, Wilder said "the death penalty has never been a deterrent ... from Genesis to 1975. " (RTD January 21, 1975).

And as recently as this year, a January 28, 1989 headline in the Richmond Afro-American proclaimed "Wilder firmly against the death penalty." AFRO staff writer Hazel Trice Edney reported that Wilder "[came] out against the death penalty." It quoted Wilder as saying "I'm against it" at a meeting of the Richmond Crusade for Voters in January of this year.

After Wilder denied making the statement, "Reporter Hazel Trice Edney said she stood by her story, 'and so does my editor.' She said she had Wilder's remarks on tape..." (RTD, January 26, 1989).

Rape Victims and Victims of Crime

Marshall Coleman opposes forcing rape victims to undergo brutal cross-examination during the trial of their assailants.

He also supports a redoubling of efforts to help the victims of crime, assuring them access to courtrooms and a greater role in sentencing. Marshall Coleman supports stiff new penalties for those who exploit children for pornographic purposes and who sell or possess such explicit materials.

Doug Wilder, as a member of the Virginia legislature, sponsored legislation that would have subjected rape victims under the age of fourteen to humiliating courtroom interrogation about their moral reputations and private lives (SB 302, 1972). This legislation, in effect, would have put teenage rape victims on trial.

In 1975, Wilder was one of only 7 senators to vote against the death penalty for murder while committing rape (RTD, February 6, 1975).

In 1978, Wilder was one of only 6 Senators to vote against a sweeping revision of Virginia's rape laws. This revision was designed to protect rape victims from inquiries into their past history and reputation (RTD, February 21, 1978). Wilder voted against similar laws in 1979 and 1980 (SB 291, 1979; SB 258, 1980).

In 1980, Wilder voted against the "Rape Shield" bill to protect rape victims. He only voted for a much watered-down version in 1981.

And on the critical issue of punishing pornographers, Doug Wilder does not propose any new penalties against child pornography.

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RIGHT TO WORK

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Also this year, Wilder has willingly accepted the enthusiastic endorsement of the AFL-CIO, UMW, and Virginia Teacher's Union. These are the same unions that strongly embraced the failed liberal policies of Walter Mondale and Michael Dukakis.

COLLECTIVE BARGAINING

Marshall Coleman opposes collective bargaining for public employees, concurring with the view that it will lead to government employee strikes. As Attorney General, Marshall Coleman initiated a suit against the City of Richmond over a mandatory dues check-off system for public school teachers.

Doug Wilder co-sponsored a comprehensive mandatory collective bargaining scheme in 1980 and has supported legislation promoting public sector unionism as recently as 1984.

Coleman For Governor

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

Advocates for Coleman

TALKING POINTS

Coleman-Wilder Differences

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final version, update October 21, 1989

Paid for by Coleman For Governor

I. CHARACTER ISSUES

ETHICS IN GOVERNMENT

As Attorney General, Marshall Coleman presided over an office that was not only free from hint of scandal, but which worked aggressively to bring governmental wrongdoers to justice. Attorney General Coleman sought and won General Assembly passage of the State Governmental Frauds Act to make bid-rigging in government contracts a felony. As Governor, Marshall Coleman will insist upon the highest ethical standards from all who serve in a Coleman administration.

Lieutenant Governor Wilder cast one of his few tie-breaking votes as President of the Virginia Senate to defeat criminal penalties for conflict-of-interest violations.

USING PUBLIC OFFICE FOR PRIVATE GAIN

Douglas Wilder has repeatedly violated his public trust by attempting to enrich himself at taxpayer expense.

Charging for Speeches

During his term as lieutenant governor, Douglas Wilder sought and obtained a 100% increase in his office budget. While doubling his budget, Wilder used his taxpayer-paid staff to arrange for an unusually busy schedule of speeches for which Wilder received money. During his first year in office, the Lieutenant Governor accepted more than \$50,000 in speaking fees, much of it for speeches before Virginia groups and organizations -- including public high schools, colleges and universities. Wilder was even paid to speak at the commencement ceremony at the University of Virginia.

After Wilder's unprecedented practice of charging Virginia citizens to hear him speak was publicly disclosed, Wilder received intense criticism and was forced to drop the practice. He now admits it was "wrong." Although he says he turned over the collected fees to charity, he has refused to identify any of the charities or provide documentation to support the claim.

Private Aid Bill

Wilder has flagrantly used his legislature office for personal financial gain. In 1977, Wilder sponsored legislation on behalf of a former legal client seeking to

award her \$50,000 in taxpayer funds. The client was threatening to sue Wilder for malpractice to recover the \$50,000. (Washington Post, January 30, 1979) Thus Wilder was trying to save himself \$50,000 by having the taxpayers foot the bill instead. The legislation was understandably killed in committee.

In legal suits relating to actions with his client, Wilder wrote the court in 1978, "I have been personally harassed by plaintiff, through counsel, and threatened that if I did not retain monies through a relief bill in the General Assembly of Virginia I would be sued." (Virginian-Pilot, July 28, 1989). Wilder was later sued for malpractice. (Baker, Donald. Wilder: Hold Fast to Dreams).

Spending Public Funds for Private Business

In 1989, the Washington Post reported that Wilder spent "taxpayer dollars for couriers, overnight package delivery, and long distance telephone calls to communicate about private business and partisan political matters." Wilder's office also paid Wilder's plane fare for a speech in Michigan, for which Wilder also received a \$2,346 honorarium. (Washington Post, September 12, 1989).

BUSINESS AND PROFESSIONAL MISCONDUCT

In his business and political life, Wilder has been unable to keep his affairs in order. In addition to being incompetent, he has also sought to deceive clients in order to cover up his misconduct.

Supreme Court Reprimand

In 1978, Wilder was formally reprimanded by the Virginia Supreme Court for failure to properly handle a lawsuit filed eleven years earlier by his clients, the family of Cortess Wills. According to the Supreme Court, Wilder was guilty of "unexcused, unreasonable and inordinate procrastination". The Court stated that this "constitutes unprofessional conduct" that "prejudiced and damaged his clients."

In addition to being incompetent, Wilder was also dishonest. According to the Court found that Wilder had written the Willses a letter, falsely claiming that the lawsuit was "proceeding as well as could be expected", even though he knew he had missed a filing deadline. The court charged that letter "could obviously have had no effect other than to mislead his clients."

In 1975, the Willses sued Wilder for \$225,000, accusing him of negligence. Although Wilder initially claimed that the statute of limitations had expired, he later settled out of court. A decade later, the entire sorry episode was still being cited in the Virginia State Bar guidebook -- as an example of how not to pursue a case (Baker, Donald. Wilder: Hold Fast to Dreams).

Slum Property

Wilder dishonesty and incompetence were also displayed in the way he handled a "slum" house that he owned in Richmond.

In 1985, Wilder was cited for a building code violation because of the condition of the property. For 3 years, the residents of the neighborhood had urged Wilder to repair the broken-down house -- it was a haven for rats and a threat to children playing in the neighborhood. Wilder promised in court to repair the property, but as soon as the case was dismissed, work on the house ceased. A grand jury investigation was similarly ended by promises to fix up the property, which were not kept.

Shortly before he took office as Lieutenant Governor, Wilder was again cited for violating the building code. Wilder claimed that he had sold the house. But according to a August 17, 1989, Washington Post report, Wilder continued to hold the slum property in a trust in 1986 after he said publicly that the property had been sold. He had simply transferred the title to a trust, of which he was the sole beneficiary. And when filing his financial disclosure form in 1986 and 1987, Wilder did not list the property, as required by law.

In short, Wilder mismanaged the property, and then lied to Virginians in an attempt to limit the political damage. Again, he was incompetent and dishonest.

Undeclared Property

In 1988 and 1989, Wilder violated state ethics laws by failing to disclose the ownership of a 27-acre tract in Louisa County. Wilder received the land as payment for legally defending a murderer who killed a Louisa judge in a courtroom 19 years ago. Wilder failed to pay income tax on the property. And although Wilder accepted the tract in lieu of \$27,000 in legal fees, and paid real estate taxes on the \$32,000 assessment set by Louisa authorities, Wilder claimed that the land was valued at less than \$10,000, and therefore did not need to be declared (Times Herald, September 8, 1989).

Wilder's running mate, Attorney General Mary Sue Terry, ignored requests to appoint a special prosecutor to investigate the situation.

Wilder has acknowledged that in the past he failed to disclose "about \$110,000" of his properties disclosure forms for the state senate (Washington Post, September 8, 1985).

Other Issues

Also in 1989, Wilder has accepted \$5,000 from a Virginia man who served ten-and-a-half months in prison for conspiring to bribe two congressmen (Washington Times, October 5, 1989).

II. FIGHTING CRIME AND DRUGS

CRIMINAL SENTENCING

As Governor, Marshall Coleman will act decisively to protect our citizens from the growing crime menace we face. As a member of the General Assembly and as Attorney General, he advocated stiffer penalties for violent criminals, greater certainty in sentencing, and an end to easy parole and early release. As Governor, Marshall Coleman will propose abolition of discretionary parole and adoption of a truth-in-sentencing system.

His Opponent's Record is Wilder

As a member of the General Assembly, Doug Wilder voted against giving the Commonwealth the right to appeal adverse evidentiary rulings in criminal cases (SJR 53, 1984).

He voted against denying parole to twice-convicted felons (SB 257, 1982).

He voted to preserve a law requiring early parole of prisoners with less than 6 months left to serve (SB 493, 1980).

He voted against imposing a minimum 10-year sentence without parole for twice-convicted armed robbers (SB 628, 1977).

He was the only legislator to oppose imposition of mandatory sentences under the habitual offender law (HB 1960, 1977).

Wilder was one of only 2 Senators to vote against allowing merchants to detain shoplifters (RTD, March 6, 1976).

He voted against a five-year mandatory sentence for criminals who use firearms while committing rape, murder, or robbery (SB 34, 1976).

He was one of only 4 senators to vote against a "dangerous weapon" bill that would have punished those who use knives or razors while committing a felony (SB 531, 1976).

He proposed legislation that would shorten the sentences of youthful offenders (RTD, January 17, 1975).

He voted against a bill to impose a two-year mandatory sentence on anyone convicted of using a dangerous weapon while committing a felony (RTD, Feb 26,

1972).

He voted against allowing police to revoke the drivers licenses of drivers who do not pay fines (RTD, June 8, 1971).

He was the only senator to vote against punishing the "willful nonpayment" of fines by nonindigents (RTD, June 8, 1971).

And he proposed legislation to shorten the maximum sentences for prostitutes and vagrants (SB 235, 1970).

Douglas Wilder does not support Marshall Coleman's plan to end liberal parole policies and early release in Virginia. He is also a vocal opponent of Marshall Coleman's Shock Incarceration/boot camps for youthful offenders, a plan recently recommended to the Virginia General Assembly for enactment by the State Crime Commission.

Coleman Endorsed by FOP

Because of the differences that separate the two candidates on criminal justice issues, Marshall Coleman was endorsed by the Virginia State Lodge of the Fraternal Order of Police. The 6,500-member FOP, representing rank-and-file law enforcement officers from across the state, endorsed Wilder for Lt. Governor in 1985. Wilder termed the 1985 endorsement by the FOP his key to election.

But according to former FOP president George Austin, "Four years ago, Doug Wilder did not tell us the truth about his weak law enforcement record, about his support for releasing violent criminals early, about his failure to support law enforcement officials when it counted" (Washington Post, September 27, 1989).

PROTECTING OUR POLICE OFFICERS

Death Penalty

Marshall Coleman and Doug Wilder differ on whether criminals who murder police officers should face the death penalty. In 1973, Marshall Coleman co-patroned for legislation (HB 1637) to authorize imposition of the death penalty for murder of a policeman or prison guard. Doug Wilder was one of only 4 Senators to vote against the measure when it reached the State Senate.

Wilder was one of only two members to vote against reinstating the death penalty in 1977 (HB 1329), after the Supreme Court removed doubts about its constitutionality. That same year, Wilder was the only Senator to vote against imposing the death penalty for the killing of a law enforcement officer (SB 337).

Firearms

In 1979, Doug Wilder was one of four state senators to vote against making it a felony to brandish a firearm while attempting to prevent arrest by, or escape from, a police officer (SB 603). Mr. Wilder, in speaking against the legislation, said he feared it might provoke some policeman to commit murder (RTD, January 31, 1979).

CAPITAL PUNISHMENT

Marshall Coleman has always been an advocate of capital punishment. As a freshman delegate in 1973, he co-sponsored death penalty legislation. After the U.S. Supreme Court revived the death penalty in the mid-seventies, Marshall Coleman supported legislation to revise and reactivate the death penalty in Virginia.

As Attorney General, Marshall Coleman led his office's successful defense of the constitutionality of that law in federal court. Marshall Coleman has proposed extending the death penalty to cover drug-related homicides and drug kingpins.

Wilder's Longstanding Opposition to the Death Penalty

In contrast, Doug Wilder consistently opposed the death penalty for almost his entire time in state government. In 1973, he voted against the death penalty for the murder of policemen (RTD, February 10, 1973).

In 1974, he was one of only 3 Senators to vote against the death penalty for the murder of policemen, witnesses, or prison inmates (RTD, February 21, 1974).

In 1975 he was one of only 2 Senators to vote against mandatory death penalty for three types of murder, including that by hired killers (RTD, January 22, 1975).

Later in 1975, he was the only Senator to vote against the death penalty for murder through torture, starvation or while committing rape (RTD, January 31, 1975).

In 1976, he voted against the death penalty for murder by bomb (SB 46, 1976).

Wilder was one of only two state Senators to vote "no" on the key 1977 vote to reinstate the death penalty in Virginia following the Supreme Court ruling removing doubts about the constitutionality of the legislation (HB 1329, 1977; Coleman voted "yes").

Wilder also voted against a bill to impose the death penalty for murder of a police officer (SB 337, 1977; Coleman voted "yes"). He was the only senator voting "no".

In 1980 and 1981, he voted against applying the death penalty to mass murderers (SB 378, 1980; SB 693, 1981). In each case, Wilder was among only a handful of senators to vote "no."

Wilder's Explanations are Confusing and Contradictory

Wilder never voted for any expansion of the death penalty except when he was running for Lt. Governor in 1985 (Virginia-Pilot, September 14, 1989). His explanations for his anti-capital punishment posture have been confusing and contradictory.

Although he continued to vote against death penalty measures long after the statutes passed constitutional muster, Wilder claims he opposed the practice because it was unconstitutional (Richmond News Leader, October 8, 1985).

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

But in an interview with Style magazine in 1985, Wilder said, "I don't believe the death penalty is a deterrent to crime." (Style Weekly, August 13, 1985).

In 1975, Wilder called the death penalty "an opiate ... an ancient superstition that the killing of one person prevents the killing of another ... a barbarism." He added that if there was an expansion of the death penalty "we will move further away from real crime prevention" (RTD, February 6, 1975).

Earlier in 1975, Wilder said "the death penalty has never been a deterrent ... from Genesis to 1975." (RTD January 21, 1975).

And as recently as this year, a January 28, 1989 headline in the Richmond Afro-American proclaimed "Wilder firmly against the death penalty." AFRO staff writer Hazel Trice Edney reported that Wilder "[came] out against the death penalty." It quoted Wilder as saying "I'm against it" at a meeting of the Richmond Crusade for Voters in January of this year.

After Wilder denied making the statement, "Reporter Hazel Trice Edney said she stood by her story, 'and so does my editor.' She said she had Wilder's remarks on tape..." (RTD, January 26, 1989).

Rape Victims and Victims of Crime

Marshall Coleman opposes forcing rape victims to undergo brutal cross-examination during the trial of their assailants.

He also supports a redoubling of efforts to help the victims of crime, assuring them access to courtrooms and a greater role in sentencing. Marshall Coleman supports stiff new penalties for those who exploit children for pornographic purposes and who sell or possess such explicit materials.

Doug Wilder, as a member of the Virginia legislature, sponsored legislation that would have subjected rape victims under the age of fourteen to humiliating courtroom interrogation about their moral reputations and private lives (SB 302, 1972). This legislation, in effect, would have put teenage rape victims on trial.

In 1975, Wilder was one of only 7 senators to vote against the death penalty for murder while committing rape (RTD, February 6, 1975).

In 1978, Wilder was one of only 6 Senators to vote against a sweeping revision of Virginia's rape laws. This revision was designed to protect rape victims from inquiries into their past history and reputation (RTD, February 21, 1978). Wilder voted against similar laws in 1979 and 1980 (SB 291, 1979; SB 258, 1980).

In 1980, Wilder voted against the "Rape Shield" bill to protect rape victims. He only voted for a much watered-down version in 1981.

And on the critical issue of punishing pornographers, Doug Wilder does not propose any new penalties against child pornography.

Davis/Martin
Oct. 31, 1989
Title: Coleman
Draft: One

**PRESIDENTIAL ADDRESS: MAJOR DONORS, Richmond, Virginia
Friday, Nov. 3, 1989, 11:30 p.m.**

It's a pleasure to back among so many of my Virginia friends. ((Congressman Tom Bliley, thanks to you for all you've done; you're giving the people of the Third Congressional District every reason to be proud -- ((other acknowledgements to come.))))

Today, I see before me a core group of Virginia leaders; men and women who are not content to just passively support a candidate, but who are activists in the service of a great cause. I could not come to Richmond today without thanking you for your support and your leadership.

This Virginia campaign is generating a lot of interesting news. ((In fact, I understand that many of the local papers have recently run stories about a new pseudo-science called "face reading." The way it works is this: So-called experts study photos of a candidate's features -- the size of his ears or the width of his brow -- and then predict what kind of policies he would support in office.\\ Well, maybe there is something to this after all. For when it comes to Republicans and the question of higher taxes for America and ~~for~~ Virginia, all you have to do is read our lips.)\\

RICHMOND:

As you know, I have asked M.G. to meet ~~with me~~ ^{me} for a conference on a boat in the Med. Maybe he can catch some of the Rep. ~~even~~ ^{even} with the exception of my catching a fish

with the ~~first~~ ^{first}

new notes
(2)

VIRGINIA
DEMOCRATS

VIRGINIA



AUTUMN OF 1870

~~Book~~

~~ROBERT BENTLEY'S IN JAPAN
RICHARD ANSON'S IN CHINA
WHAT IS THIS~~

~~THE NEW YORK TIMES~~

Of course, I haven't come to Richmond today to read faces or tea leaves. But I have come to support a candidate who is running, and running strong, to lead Virginia into the 1990s.

I am here to return the support of someone who stood by me last year, someone who has emerged as a great leader for the Old Dominion -- **the next governor of the Commonwealth of Virginia -- Marshall Coleman. **

Soldier, father, businessman, statesman -- Marshall has been seasoned and tested as a leader. He is a man of impressive accomplishments and unusual courage. And he is the **right** man to occupy the chair of Thomas Jefferson, the governor's chair in Richmond.

Marshall is right on taxes. Virginians have endured one tax increase after another -- five in the last four years alone. But only one candidate will stand tough against higher taxes -- **Marshall Coleman.**

He is right on education. Only one candidate for governor has a comprehensive plan to improve education, to deliver better pay for better teachers, and give parents **choice** for their children's schooling -- **Marshall Coleman.**

And he is right on crime. Only one candidate is endorsed by the Fraternal Order of Police and has an unwavering stand in favor of the death penalty -- **again, it is Marshall Coleman.**

From his Marine days, to his service as a delegate, state senator and attorney-general, Marshall has always been a trailblazer. He sued to keep Virginia's rivers clear and clean.

He has devised a plan to save and protect the Chesapeake Bay. All this adds up to a vision of a greater Virginia; a greater place to work, prosper and raise kids; a vision that is the hallmark of a leader.

Marshall is also leading a strong and impressive Republican ticket. State Senator Eddy ((ED-dee)) Dalton will make a great lieutenant-governor, and a great leader in our war on drugs. And Joe Benedetti, as attorney-general, will bring Virginia back to the days when the handcuffs were on the criminals, not on the courts.

Virginia has prospered under Republican Administrations for eight and a half years. Imagine how well Virginia will do in the future if it is led by this Republican team.

The election is four days away. Whether the next decade will bring promise and opportunity to Virginia depends on how badly we want to win. It hinges on which side gets out the vote. It comes down to grit and determination.

But I know, from meeting you, that courage and persistence will win out. George Patton, a great general, and a son of this Commonwealth, said: "Accept the challenges, so that you may feel the exhilaration of victory." With your leadership, we can -- **we will** -- win a victory for the Old Dominion.

Once again, I thank you for all that you have done. God bless you, God bless Virginia and the United States.

#

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*Quality
with state*

McGroarty/Dooley
October 30, 1989
11:30 am
[COLEMAN]

PRESIDENTIAL REMARKS: MARSHALL COLEMAN FUNDRAISER
RICHMOND, VIRGINIA
NOVEMBER 3, 1989
12:00 noon?

I'm happy to be here in Richmond, back in the beautiful capital of the Old Dominion. /// [[Thank you for such a warm welcome this afternoon. It's just a pity I can't stick around for Friday Cheers.]] ///

[Introductory acknowledgements.] I want to thank all the eminent Virginians who are here with me today. **Congressman Tom Bliley**, who does such a fine job representing the **3rd District** up on Capitol Hill. Two fine members of the Virginia Senate who are ready to step up to new positions of public trust: **Joe Benedetti** -- running hard for Attorney General. **Eddy Dalton** -- Virginia's next Lieutenant Governor.

And finally, let's all say hello to Virginia's next Governor: Marshall Coleman. ////

We're in the final four days -- the home stretch, and Marshall's finishing strong. [[And I don't blame the other side if they've lost some of their focus lately. /// It's hard

to keep your eyes on the finish line when you're busy looking over your shoulder.]]

[[Reggie Jackson was called "Mr. October" because he always came through when the big game was on the line. Well, I think you'll find that Marshall Coleman is "Mr. November." And I'll tell all of you what I told Marshall just a few moments ago: the only poll that counts is the one that happens on November 7.]]

Four days from now, the people of this state are going to decide who has a vision for Virginia in the 90s -- who can lead the Old Dominion into a new decade full of new challenges.

My friends, that man is Marshall Coleman -- a man of integrity. A man with the new ideas the Old Dominion needs to reach its destiny.

We know what we can expect from Marshall's opponent, and his party's way of doing things. I hear the same things up on Capitol Hill that you do from Capitol Square -- and it's beginning to sound like a broken record. Doesn't matter what it is, **every issue is an opportunity -- to raise your taxes.**

Smith even gave a new title to its employees, calling them "associates." This is no hollow accolade from public relations. Every Smith employee truly **is** an associate. In fact, any Smith worker has the power to halt the production line if he or she detects a problem in quality or safety.

Our other winner takes a similar approach with its ((company logo to come)) philosophy. Jones employees are given the authority they need to make day-to-day decisions. They are, the company says, expected to take the initiative in finding and fixing problems. And they do. While every manager works, every worker is managing.

One of the best things about this award, is that it allows successful companies to share what they have learned; to set an example. Many firms will learn a great deal from ~~their example~~^{them}. Others will need to follow their own path. But one lesson is applicable to all: quality products and service is no accident. It is the result of a certain can-do, no-excuses attitude -- an aggressive impatience with the status quo -- even in the best of times. It is this attitude, more than anything else, that is responsible for the creation of wealth and jobs we have seen in the last seven years.

In these years, our total national wealth has grown by almost a third. We have created more than twenty million new jobs. And we are still enjoying the rewards of what has proven to be the longest peacetime expansion in American history.

Well, make no mistake: Marshall Coleman is one candidate who doesn't confuse having a vision for the future with having a sharp eye on your wallets. ///

Marshall knows the issues that matter to most Virginians. Take the issue of law and order. Marshall's a veteran crime fighter -- a former Attorney General who understands you can't have safe streets and neighborhoods unless you're ready to make life tough on criminals. That means tougher sentencing -- and an end to early release and parole policies that put dangerous criminals back on the street when they should **stay where they belong -- behind bars.**

And Marshall Coleman is the right man to lead Virginia in the battle against drug abuse. The war on drugs isn't a war of words. **Anyone can talk tough: but talking tough doesn't keep** dealers off the street. It doesn't keep drugs out of the hands of our children.

Marshall Coleman knows it's time for action. He knows we've got to go after drug dealers **and** drug users. And he knows we've it's time to **take the profit out of the drug business -- time to confiscate the dealers' ill-gotten gains.**

That's the no-nonsense, real world approach we need. And if you need any more proof, just ask the folks out on the front line

in the war on crime and drugs. **The Fraternal Order of Police** have given Marshall Coleman their vote of confidence -- and I think that says it all.

Marshall Coleman is strong on the issues across the board. Take the one issue that may well be the most important of any that fall within a state's responsibilities: **education.** Marshall and I have talked many times about the state of our schools today, and I can tell you: he's as convinced as I am that there is no other issue more vital to the future of this state, this nation, and for the kind of lives our children will lead.

Marshall knows what every parent with kids in school today knows: it's time to move beyond the status quo. We've got to recognize what works in our schools -- and reward it. That's the idea behind **Marshall's merit pay plan: better pay for better teachers.** We've got to increase accountability -- and that means expanding choice in our schools. **Choice** can create an incentive for improvement that spurs a competition for excellence in all our schools.

And one thing more about Marshall -- good news for all Virginians. **Marshall Coleman draws the line against higher taxes.** **The people of this state have endured five tax increases**

Tom

(1) Marshall was there for me; Am here for him.

(2) ~~Reggie Jackson~~ Reggie Jackson

(3) Marshall enough votes

Eddy Dalton / Benedetti

- Decide if Virginia

Only
M.V. Has a forthright position on crime and punishment.

FOUR DAYS!

(804) 358-1989 / May Stay /

NED MONROE

8 1/2 yrs Va. Prospered /

DON'T LET THAT END / ~~VA.~~ Va. needs

A TEAM PLAYER

- NO TAX PLEDGE /

ENVIRONMENT - ~~THE~~ CHEASAPEAKE BAY / AS AG.

SUDD ~~SLUDGE~~ SLUDGE.

Face reading

RIGHT TO WORK - Protect Va. R-T-W,

BOTH TALL 6 FT 1

/ Peter Pan at Coliseum /

Eddy DALTON -

Benedetti -

Son - Sean - back from college - Princeton
Princeton - to campaign for Dad.

EDDY DALTON - State Senate 2 yrs -
~~EDDY DALTON - STATE SENATOR -~~
Benedetti - STATE SENATOR -

EDDY DALTON (804) 740-1400

REPUBLICAN PARTY OF VIRGINIA

Donald W. Huffman, Chairman

F A C S I M I L E C O V E R S H E E T

To: Christina Martin

Fax # _____

From: Mike Salter

Fax # 804-343-1060

PAGES TO FOLLOW 5

COMMENTS:

Here's Coleman's bio & a lengthy interview that touches on a variety of issues & his positions. Of note: Coleman was Chairman of Gov. Bush's '88 campaign in VA. Please call if you need anything else.

Please call 804-780-0111 if all pages are not received.

Richard D. Obenshain Center, 115 East Grace Street, Richmond, Virginia 23219 (804) 780-0111

The Marshall Coleman Fact Sheet

- Born:** Staunton, Virginia June 8, 1942
- Raised:** Waynesboro, Virginia
- Education:** Waynesboro Public Schools
 Graduated Waynesboro High School 1960
 BA with high honors, University of Virginia 1964
 President UVA Council
 Member Raven Society, ODK
 Phi Beta Kappa
 JD, University of Virginia Law School 1970
- Military:** United States Marine Corps, 1966 - 1969
 13 months service Republic of Vietnam
 Veteran of "Tet Offensive"
 First Lieutenant, USMC
- Professional:** Partner, Arent, Fox, Kintner, Plotkin and Kahn law firm;
 Leads the firm's Virginia Division
 Former partner, Beveridge & Diamond, P.C., Washington, D.C.
 Former partner, Lotz, Black, Coleman and Gudal law firm
 of Staunton, Virginia
 Member, Board of Directors, NV/Ryan Homes, McLean, Va
 United States Magistrate for Western District of Virginia
 1971-1972
- Public Service**
- Career:** Attorney General of Virginia 1978 - 1982
 First and only Republican elected AG this century
 Member, Senate of Virginia 1976 - 1977
 Senate Committees: Agriculture, Conservation and
 Natural Resources
 Education and Health
 Rehabilitation and Social Services
 Member, Virginia House of Delegates 1972 - 1975
 House Committees: General Laws
 Corporations, Insurance and
 Banking
 Commission to Study Needs of
 the Elderly
 Member, Virginia State Crime Commission 1978 - 1982

Past Civic

Activities: Board of Directors, Staunton - Augusta Chamber of
Commerce
Chairman, Staunton-Augusta United Fund Drive
Staunton Rotary Club

Personal:

Two sons,
Sean Kelly Coleman, 19, a Freshman at Princeton
University
William Phillip "Billy" Coleman, 14, a Freshman at
Lee High School, Staunton, Virginia

Mother, Marguerite Brooks Coleman of Waynesboro, Virginia
Father, deceased

One brother, Warren Coleman, a broadcast executive in
Waynesboro, Virginia

Virginia Pilot 5/7/89

R THE LADDER-STAY RECENTLY interviewed each of the three Republican candidates for governor, seeking their views on a variety of issues as their June 13 primary approaches. J. Marshall Coleman, who also is the subject of a profile appearing today on page A1, was interviewed April 13 by staff writers Warren Fiske and Margaret Edds; Virginia editor Dale Eisman; Bill Wood, editor; and Frank Callahan, associate editor. A profile and interview with Stan Parris will appear in next Sunday's edition and a profile and interview with Paul S. Triple Jr. will appear Sunday, May 21.

Q. How is the Marshall Coleman of 1989 different, personally and philosophically, from the man who ran for governor in 1981 and for lieutenant governor in 1985?

A. Well, I think the older is something that is objectively proven; wiser is [something I] hope for people to agree with me on. I think philosophically that there is no difference between the candidate from '81 to '89. I think that in terms of experience, that the watching and participating in public policy has given me a bigger data base and I think that I bring to this campaign greater wisdom and understanding than I brought in the past.

Q. Can you point to a position you've taken ... or where your position has evolved because of this increase in knowledge and experience?

A. I guess it comes to, for me, the experiences [have] brought me the opportunity to take a longer view of things, and I feel vindicated in that a lot of my ideas that I first was promoting, for example uniform sentencing, have now caught on. We still don't have them here in Virginia, but the evolution there was to confirm my original instinct.

Q. You've suggested that the state should use its windfall from federal tax reform to provide tax relief to federal retirees. We thought the Republican goal in returning the windfall was to return it to those who paid it. That surely includes more than just federal retirees. So why should they get all the relief? [Editor's note: This interview was conducted prior to the General Assembly special session on pension tax reform.]

A. Well that goal's been twice thwarted by the Democrats. And by the leaders in the Assembly and the governor. I think it's plain that the simple response that the Republicans had, and I was part of ... has fallen on deaf ears, and there is no ability to get that done. So I want to take that money -- there's \$190 million roughly -- I want to take the \$150 million to make up for the potential shortfall for the retirees. Then take the balance as the first step toward phasing out the taxation of private pensioners. I think our policy ought to be to give an incentive to people to save for their retirement because the same kind of costs that we are realizing in the Medicaid program are going to come in the next 20 years over again.

Q. Why should we treat people who are able to retire on large pensions and have other income the same as people who have very small pensions ... very meager incomes?

A. Well, I think that you know all of the federal tax policy has been to talk about qualified pensions. That means there is not an unlimited amount of money that is exempt. My goal is to have the state retirees continue to have untaxed benefits, the federal retirees to have untaxed benefits and private retirees to have untaxed benefits, but obviously there we have to have qualifications.

Q. How about refunding past payments?

A. Well I think that is something that will have to be resolved in courts.

Q. You said recently that there would be no more tax increases, no state increases, no local increase, no increases at all in the Coleman administration. Yet politicians, Eddy Dalton is a recent example, often make campaign pledges on which they later renege. What is to keep you from doing the same thing?

A. I've added one more step to that process. I'm going to read the lips of the voters of Virginia. If they want to overrule me, they can do so through public referendum. But that would be the only way that tax increase would occur under a Coleman administration.

Q. And in that referendum, would you stay out of the debate or would you argue against the tax increase?

A. I would argue against it. I don't believe that there is a need for more revenue.

Q. Is it your position that the increases that Governor Baliles supported for highways were not needed? Would you have supported those?

A. No, I would not have supported them. I think what Governor Baliles did was to be part of an administration that reduced spending for public highways dramatically during [Gov. Charles S. Robb's] term of office. Nothing was done for four years ... then when the successor Democrat came in who had been part of that administration he said that we were in a crisis now, and so millions of dollars were appropriated to be misspent by the highway department. I think we really have bureaucrats in charge of the highway department, and it's so clogged by bureaucracy you're talking about planning a bridge for five years in advance before you even begin to build it. I want to see privatization, I want to see decentralization.

Q. The statistics indicate that the time between the letting of bids and getting projects under construction is less now than it was in the Robb administration. And aren't there a record number of projects under contract?

A. Well it depends on how you define a project. The highway department is not going to produce information to you that shows that their projects are ...

Q. That's why I'm asking you to produce it.

A. I'm producing it as someone who has seen a whole series of projects around the state. I know how that highway department works very well, and I can tell you that if you go and talk to anybody in local government in the state of Virginia today, they will tell you that projects are taking longer, that they are costing more money and that the conditions today in Virginia are just as bad as they were in 1986.

Q. Let me go back to the pensions for a second. Assuming, and I think it is correct, that you have four times as many private pensions as you have federal pensions: that's \$1.2 billion you'd be taking out of state coffers every biennium [to give federal pensions a tax exemption]. Where are you going to get the rest of the money? Where does that come from?

A. I have said here that we've got a \$600 million surplus that we began talking about a few months ago, and everyone was delighted to find out that we had \$600 million. So now we're talking about we've got \$450 million. I don't think revenue shortage is a problem in Virginia. And to me, if you begin to encourage people in their savings and in their pensions, that's going to ultimately be a real economy in state government, because one of the most growing areas of our state budget is paying for the cost of care for elderly Virginians.

Q. Well, I don't think anybody will argue with that. But, you were talking about Medicaid, and that's only for the poorest people. If you want to go into a nursing home, if you're married and want to go into a nursing home, you have to spend yourself poor before Medicaid will pay for it. How are these poor people going to save for their pensions?

A. I'm not sure that everybody will. I'm not sure that the tax policy can encourage people to do all the things that we might think they ought to do. But I do know that when you see the aging population growing as much it is in numbers ... increasing by 70 percent in the next two decades, you've got to realize that there are more people who will be using Medicaid.

Q. I really think that if you're running for governor you really ought to be able to say where those cuts are going to come.

A. Well, we first have got to determine how much it would cost us to not tax private pensions. I would like to see us take the money that we now have to begin the first step of phasing in a tax reduction for pensions. I remember when [former Gov.] Mills Godwin was confronted with a shortfall. He had a 5 percent reduction in the state budget. That's a big number, and I've never yet heard that we lost a breath by doing that.

Q. Let's just go back to this decade, to when Chuck Robb made a 5 percent reduction. I think that if you'll

COLEMAN

continued from Page C1

talk to the people who attend college, particularly over here at ODU, I think that they will tell you that was a dramatic cut and hurt their program. I think if that is where you want to cut, you ought to say it -- if you're going to cut the higher education, or elementary or secondary. You ought to be honest with the voters.

A. I'm being as honest as I can with the voters by saying this: We are going to generate millions of new dollars in our budget next year and the year after. There is something like \$15 billion new dollars that have been generated simply by Reaganomics without the General Assembly passing a single tax increase. Now that money, it seems to me, ought to be available to us to make the kinds of reforms and improvements that we want to.

Q. Ronald Reagan, running for president in 1980, talked about federal waste and this bloated, terrible federal government, and we're going to cut and balance the budget in four years. And when he left office eight years later after lots of hard work, the federal budget was larger than ever.

A. It was larger than ever, but the rate of growth was slow. That's significant.

Q. But, nevertheless, the budget continued to grow by leaps and bounds, and the deficit was swelled to record levels. What is there to lead us to think that the same thing won't happen with the growth of state spending if we don't get more specific promises about what you might cut?

A. Well, I think that we're going to have a real list of those things. And I think we're going to come back with proposals for increasing the efficiencies. It's very much like when I ran for attorney general; I wasn't on the inside, and I wasn't able to say with precision how we would cut the money, but I set the goal of doing it and we realized the goal. I think it is a question of establishing priorities. I think it is a question, for example, of new programs. It's much more difficult to do away with existing programs than it is to do away with programs before they come into existence. I think the proposal that we begin to have a program for all 4-year-olds is a very expensive program that we ought to carefully examine before we embark on it.

Q. And you support merit pay for teachers, which is also a very expensive program?

A. Well, merit pay for teachers I think does a couple of things. One, it gives us the ability to get rid of the teachers who are not doing the job. And secondly, if we had teachers that were doing the job I don't think that we would need to impose all of these counselors. I would like to see us do away with the program of having counselors in our elementary schools. I think that the best teachers dealing with small-size classes in the first three grades are the best counselors we can get. I think it is unrealistic to think that someone from outside can come in and do the job the teacher ought to be doing.

Q. What level would you reduce the class size to?

A. I think that we need to sit down and figure out what is the ideal

pro-tax candidate, or at least you had a television commercial that did. Isn't his position sort of the same as yours in that you would go for a tax that was approved in a referendum?

A. I'm not sure what his position is because he began his campaign asking for more taxes, and then when I began to talk, debate him on that or to seek to debate him on that point, the dancing and the bobbing and weaving began.

Q. If you're not sure what his position is, how can you run a television commercial that says: "Say no to Triple taxes"?

A. I was very clear with what his position was then.

Q. Well, he said Baliles' tax proposal and that includes a referendum.

A. I didn't say that I would approve anything so long as there was a referendum. I didn't say that I would approve a tax. I said that I would not approve one unless there was a referendum.

Q. So you're saying you would consider it...? That is all he said.

A. Well, as I say, he's had an evolving position, and I have not yet heard him say that he would rule out a tax increase as governor... nor have I heard him say that he would not seek a tax increase as governor.

Q. In 1981, when you were running against Chuck Robb, you made a no-tax pledge that is not altogether unlike the one you've made this time. All the polls say that the public this year is willing to consider more taxes if it can be sold on the need for them. Are you behind the people on this one?

A. I think I'm ahead, you may remember we just elected a president that took the same pledge... six years after I took my pledge. There are cycles in American politics and right now, taxing levels are as high as they have ever been. Taxing is our first alternative and not our last alternative. I think that we need to impose discipline on state spending.

Q. The biggest thing in the budget is state aid to education which has gone up tremendously [under Gov. Baliles]. These increases in state aid to education have moved us from 32nd to only about 26th or 25th or something. So the need is clearly to continue to try to get teacher salary levels up, and it's a job we haven't finished, and so where is this spending of all this unneeded money?

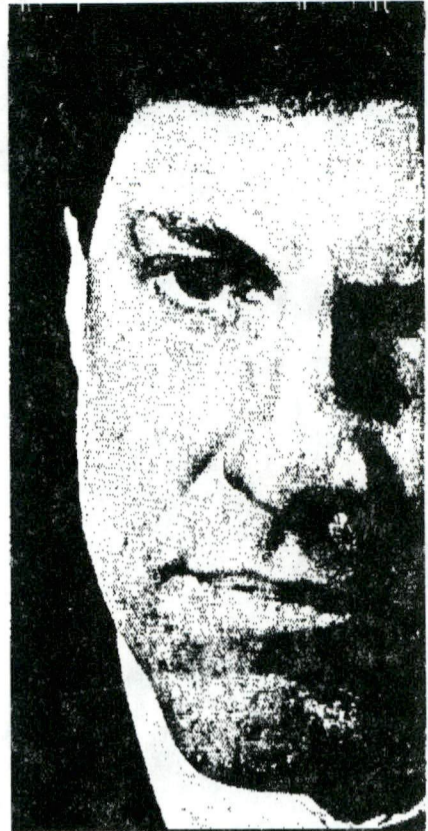
A. If our goal was to just increase teacher salaries, that could certainly be accomplished. But what we've done in every chart I've shown is that the costs for administration are the most rapidly rising parts of our educational budget.

Q. The question is: Do you think the status-quo on teachers' pay is good now?

A. No, I'm not satisfied. I think we should have teachers' salaries that are up to the national average, and I would be prepared to appropriate money to accomplish that.

Q. What is your position on restoring tolls to the Coleman Bridge, and are there other projects in Hampton Roads and Southeastern Virginia where tolls might be appropriate?

A. I don't think we ought to do that on the Coleman Bridge. I think that



Q. What is your position on Tom Moss' constitutional amendment on pledge bonds?

A. I'm for that.

Q. You would anticipate as governor recommending financing highways with pledge bonds if that was approved?

A. I want to find out what the arguments are against it. I want to find out if there are real objections. I think today, in late 20th century Virginia, that by not building more roads, we're probably harming our overall economy. I think that most of these roads are job-producing roads that enhance the economy. And because they have a short life-time and because you have to specifically approve them, I think there is a lot of virtue in doing [bond financing].

Q. What is your position on Lake Gaston? Should Virginia Beach be allowed to draw water?

A. Well, that's a matter that has a number of federal obstacles in the way. It's the subject of litigation at this very moment. I don't want to see Virginia Beach put all its eggs in one basket because I don't think overall there's a net water shortage down here. I want to be sure that the governor's good offices are used to try to bring energy to solving these disputes among the localities, and I think we very much have got to have a more regional approach to solving the water problem. We have not had that as much in the past.

Q. Well, Virginia Beach tried for years to negotiate some sort of solution with the other cities down here to get more water. What could you do that hasn't already been done to force the other localities that have the water to share it?

A. Well, I could reason with them. I found that when I came down as the emissary of Gov. Dalton that I looked into the whole matter of water. I came down basically as the governor's emissary and said that we've got to sit down and solve this immediate problem, and it was solved. I think that is the first step that can be taken.

Q. You pledged to wage war on drugs and drug pushers. Washington Mayor Marion Barry says one of the major drug-related problems in his city is guns brought in from Vir-

one of the most important grades. I can't help but believe that those are the most critically important grades in the whole system.

Q. Paul Tribble opened his campaign by saying that he would not rule out a local option tax for transportation that was approved in a

bridge has been paid on and some other bridges in the process. I'm not going to sit here and rule out as a general proposition the use of tolls. But I do say that I think we would be really breaking faith to the people of Virginia to start reimposing tolls in Tidewater unless it is the last alternative.

ginia. What steps would you take to erase Virginia's image as a gun-running haven?

A. If someone can sit down and show me a way of how you can solve the problem of crime by doing something about guns I'm certainly going to be willing to talk to them.

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But so far, the evidence on that has been very, very scanty. I think that we have to have mandatory sentences for the use of guns. I think we have to take it very seriously.

Q. Is there any statistical evidence that shows that mandatory sentences for the use of guns reduce crime?

A. I know that the prosecutors in Virginia think if they had tougher laws against the use of guns that they would have fewer gun crimes.

Q. What other than tougher sentences should the next governor do to stem the flow of drugs in Virginia?

A. Well, I think that there are a series of things that have to be done. I'm not going to sit here and tell you that the drug problem is the result of some law or mistake in government policy. I think it's a reflection of a broader societal problem. I think that we ought to be signaling people all over the country that if they come to Virginia with their poison that they ought to pack more than an overnight bag, that they are going to stay here for a long time behind bars. But I don't believe that that will solve all of the problems as long as the demand is out there.

Q. I think that it is clear from the statistical evidence that we have, that everybody has, that drug use is down among suburban kids. It's down among high-income groups, down among college students, down among high-school students. But it is still accelerating among low-income people. How do you convince people who can make \$500 a night selling crack and they can't get a minimum-wage job — how do you convince them to stop selling and using drugs?

A. That's a very tough problem and there are two parts to it. One is that I still think that this demand that exists is unacceptably high among suburban kids. But what it gets down to is the demand that you see that is being supplied through inner-city kids still exists. If we could stop all of those people from using drugs, the guy in the inner city would not be able to make \$500. There would be no market for his product. Now, I agree with you that reaching in to those children is very hard. I think it does merit a lot of personal attention ... a lot of hands-on attention, not just from the government ... I don't believe

death penalty in Virginia that you would like to see become subject?

A. The problem that I've found with the death penalty is the greatly protracted process from start to finish. I would like to see us work hard on trying to accelerate the time between charge and conviction and punishment.

Back to the point of the 14-year-olds. I believe this and it may sound cruel to say, but I think that there are some children who commit adult crimes and for those adult crimes they should get adult punishment. Some of the most heinous crimes we now see committed are committed by very young kids. I would be in favor of applying capital punishment to the constitutional edge as far as the Supreme Court will let us go in punishing young kids who commit these heinous crimes.

Q. If the Supreme Court returns control over abortions to the states, what would you recommend that Virginia's policy be?

A. I would think that we ought to go back to outlawing abortions in Virginia.

Q. So a woman who becomes pregnant as the result of a rape should not be allowed to have an abortion?

A. No. . . .

Q. And what would you do with her and her doctor if he performed an abortion?

A. I think we go back to the sanctions that we had under the Virginia laws in the past. I suppose that it was incarceration [of doctors] in that that was allowable. I don't think it was practiced.

Q. How about the women? There were a lot of women who performed abortions on themselves. What would you do with them?

A. The offenders are really the doctors. Once you cut down on the availability of it, of the abortions, you're going to cut down on the number of abortions.

Q. In 1977, you and then-Gov. Dalton, signed a deal with the federal government to boost black enrollment in state colleges and universities. Many schools in the state have fallen far short of the goals that we set at the time and have been set subsequently. As governor, would you press to increase black enrollment in public colleges, and how would you go about doing it?

A. I think what we did there was certainly to make it plain that it would no longer be the practice in Virginia that we were discouraging or discriminating against blacks. I think that is what that settlement indicated. I don't think there is anything that I would do statutorily. But I think that I would try to spend time in predominantly black schools and black neighborhoods seeing how we can do a better job of encouraging higher education . . .

Q. In the waning days of the 1981 campaign, Former Gov. Godwin was listing five reasons why conservative Virginians should vote for you, and as it turned out most of those reasons were of special interest to black voters. Do you expect that Gov. Godwin will campaign for you in this campaign, and will you take pains to ensure that his message is not racially tinged if he does?

A. Well, I certainly would welcome his support. He's a revered figure in Virginia, and I certainly would not

government has no business preaching to us about the dangers of smoking. Do you still feel that way, and what is your position on laws that would limit smoking in public?

A. I'm against them. It's an important part of our economy, many jobs in Virginia depend on it, it's a constant part of our history. Tobacco and Virginia have been synonymous, and as governor I'm not going to crusade against the tobacco industry.

Q. Should there be any mandatory AIDS testing for state employees, prison inmates, for people getting marriage licenses?

A. Yes, I think there should be for prison inmates, obviously.

Q. How about couples who apply for marriage licenses?

A. I want to reserve judgment on that. I've been talking to a doctor, two doctors who have an infectious-disease practice, and I've asked them to tell me what they think the effect of that would be. They're not sure, so I'm not sure.

Q. You've had a lot to say about Paul Tribble. Do you think he was telling us the truth when he said that he was not going to seek a second term in the Senate because he wanted to spend more time with his family, and he was frustrated with the legislative process?

A. Well the reason so many people have a hard time accepting that is during the term when he was in office he was taking more trips to vacation spots and making more paid speeches [than most other senators]. I heard him give speech after speech, and no one had any hiding that this was a man who was frustrated and wanted to see his kids and get out of public life.

Q. So you think he was lying?

A. It's a subject for discussion in the campaign, and I find a lot of people have a hard time accepting that. . . .

Q. Is this the last hurrah politically for Marshall Coleman? If you lose this primary will you get out of elective politics?

A. I think things are going well in the campaign, and you can't predict. . . . It's difficult to predict in politics what will happen. I think that we are running the most effective campaign, and I think that I'm best prepared to lead the state for the next four years.

Q. Why are you rejected by your party . . . why were you rejected in '85 . . . for a guy who was a nothing in the party, who ran a terrible campaign? And why aren't you more firmly embraced today by the party where there is such obvious dislike of Paul Tribble?

A. Well, on the first part, I really think that was a product of two things, one, the belief that anyone could beat Doug Wilder. And I think you've got some of that in 1989. I think that is wrong-headed. And secondly, I think that I was blamed for losing [in 1981] because Republicans had won in the past.

Q. A.L. Philpott once said in an interview that he didn't trust you. That may be indicative of some other feelings by Democrats in the General Assembly. Would that be a genuine problem for you as governor to deal with?

A. I've always felt that they

that this will be solved by the government, I believe that it's going to be solved by people.

Q. You're a strong supporter of the death penalty. Should a 14-year-old who commits a capital offense be subject to execution? If not, what should be the minimum age and are

want anyone to campaign for me that was conveying a racially inspired or what could be construed as a racially inspired campaign effort for me. There is no place for that in Virginia politics, and I'm against it and would not permit it.

Q. What is your position on smok-

Extended Page 6.1
pected me. I was dealt very fairly with the General Assembly when I was attorney general, and I know that it was a very partisan period because they looked upon me as their threat to finally taking the governorship back and were willing to say and do anything to see me defeated in 1981.

DOUG GAMBLE

DAVIS

June 11/89

424 - 36th Place
Manhattan Beach, CA 90286
(213) 546-6409

TO: KRISTEN GEAR
4 Pages

VIRGINIA GOP FUNDRAISER

WHEN I TOLD SOMEONE AT THE WHITE HOUSE I WAS HOPING TO VISIT SOME HISTORIC BATTLEFIELD SITES WHILE I WAS HERE IN VIRGINIA, HE DIDN'T KNOW IF I WAS REFERRING TO THE CIVIL WAR OR THE REPUBLICAN GUBERNATORIAL PRIMARY.

I DIDN'T REALIZE HOW HOT THE RACE BETWEEN PAUL TRIBLE, MARSHALL COLEMAN AND STAN PARRIS HAD BEEN UNTIL THE UNITED NATIONS ASKED IF I WANTED PEACEKEEPING FORCES SENT INTO VIRGINIA.

I HAD A HUNCH THAT (name of June 13 primary winner) WOULD WIN WHEN I SAW A PHOTO OF HIM DRIVING AN 18-WHEELER.

I HEARD BOB NOVACK COMPLAINING ON TV THE OTHER DAY THAT I'VE BEEN INVITING TOO MANY LIBERALS TO WHITE HOUSE DINNERS. I DON'T THINK THAT'S TRUE, AND NEITHER DOES THE GUY I WAS SITTING BESIDE AT DINNER THE OTHER NIGHT -- TED KENNEDY.

WHEN I EXPRESSED MY OPPOSITION TO PAC'S, I GOT A PASSIONATE LETTER FROM SOMEONE WHO BEGGED ME NOT TO TRY ABOLOSHING THEM. SO I WROTE BACK TO BOB UECKER AND EXPLAINED THAT I WASN'T TALKING ABOUT SIX-PACKS.

MORE...

I even took a car that runs on alcohol for a spin ... Don't get me wrong ... only cars are allowed to drink and drive.

Richmond Convention Center

7:35pm

Attending Dignitaries:

Republican Ticket

Lt. Gov

AG

And Parris + Tribble

Gov.

Marshall Coleman

Eddy Dalton

Joe Benedetti

2 tier dias:

Ticket

2 defeated candidates

Don Hoffman

Sen. Warner

Cong Blily - may intro. Pres.

Themes:

Unity

Outreach

1st primary in 40 yrs

TO: KRISTEN GEAR - VIRGINIA FUNDRAISER (CONT'D)

JOHN SUNUNU SAID IT SHOWED GREAT COURAGE FOR ME TO HOLD THAT PRIME TIME NEWS CONFERENCE A WEEK AGO LAST THURSDAY. I SAID "YOU MEAN BECAUSE MILLIONS OF VIEWERS COULD JUDGE MY PERFORMANCE LIVE?" HE SAID "NO, BECAUSE YOU KNOCKED BILL COSBY OUT OF HIS TIME SLOT."

THERE'S BEEN A LOT OF EMPHASIS ON ETHICS IN WASHINGTON LATELY, BUT THERE ARE TIMES WHEN YOU HAVE TO TRUST PEOPLE AND TAKE THEM AT THEIR WORD. FOR EXAMPLE, BARBARA ASKED ME THE OTHER NIGHT IF I'D EATEN THE LAST PIECE OF CAKE. I LOOKED HER RIGHT IN THE EYE AND SAID I DIDN'T, AND SHE SAID SHE ACCEPTED THAT.

I HAD THE FEELING THIS ETHICS THING MIGHT BE GETTING A LITTLE OUT OF HAND WHEN I HEARD THAT A CONGRESSMAN SOUGHT ADVICE ON WHETHER AN OVERDUE LIBRARY BOOK WOULD RESULT IN RESIGNATION, OR JUST A REPRIMAND.

MORE...

DOUG GAMBLE

116
DAVIS
[Signature]

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Manhattan Beach, CA 90266
(213) 546-6409

June 11/89

TO: KRISTEN GEAR
4 Pages

* W/157 JOURNAL
* UNIV WOMEN

VIRGINIA GOP FUNDRAISER

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-

MORE...

- 2 -

DOUG GAMBLE

TO: KRISTEN GEAR - VIRGINIA FUNDRAISER (CONT'D)

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MORE...

DOUG GAMBLE

424 - 36th Place
Manhattan Beach, CA 90266
(213) 546-6408

Oct. 25/89

TO: KRISTEN GEAR
2 Pages

MARSHALL COLEMAN FUNDRAISERS - VIRGINIA (Kurt & Dan)

I BELIEVE THAT THE REPUBLICAN CANDIDATE FOR GOVERNOR IS GOING TO MARSHAL ENOUGH VOTES TO WIN THIS ELECTION. AND THEN HE'S GOING TO MARSHAL VIRGINIA'S RESOURCES, TO PUT THIS STATE ON THE RIGHT TRACK FOR THE 21ST CENTURY.

I DON'T BLAME THE OTHER SIDE IF THEY'VE LOST SOME OF THEIR FOCUS LATELY. IT'S HARD TO KEEP YOUR EYES ON THE FINISH LINE WHEN YOU'RE BUSY LOOKING OVER YOUR SHOULDER.

REGGIE JACKSON WAS CALLED "MR. OCTOBER" BECAUSE HE ALWAYS CAME THROUGH WHEN THE BIG GAME WAS ON THE LINE. WELL I THINK YOU'LL FIND THAT MARSHALL COLEMAN IS "MR. NOVEMBER."

THREE DAYS AGO WAS HALOWEEN, BUT NO ONE HAS WORN A BETTER DISGUISE THAN THE DEMOCRATIC CANDIDATE FOR GOVERNOR, WHOSE BEEN MASQUERADING AS SOMETHING HE'S NOT SINCE THIS RACE BEGAN.

WHEN MARSHALL COLEMAN BECOMES GOVERNOR OF THIS GREAT STATE, THE VIRGINIA STATE HOUSE WILL HAVE A FRIEND IN THE WHITE HOUSE.

MORE...

TO: KRISTEN GEAR - VIRGINIA FUNDRAISERS (CONT'D)

(NORFOLK) I GUESS THERE ARE ~~■~~ CERTAIN PERKS THAT COME WITH BEING PRESIDENT. THIS IS THE FIRST TIME I'VE BEEN ALLOWED INTO A SCHOOL GYMNASIUM WITHOUT BEING TOLD TO TAKE MY SHOES OFF.

(NORFOLK) NANCY LIEBERMAN KNEW SOMETHING ABOUT COMING FROM BEHIND AND WINNING THE GAME AT THE FINAL BUZZER -- AND BELIEVE ME, SO DOES MARSHALL COLEMAN.

(NORFOLK) I'M ALL FOR BASKETBALL IN A GYM LIKE THIS, BUT I DON'T THINK THE VOTERS OF VIRGINIA WANT A STATE GOVERNMENT THAT DRIBBLES AWAY OPPORTUNITY AND SLAM-DUNKS THE TAXPAYER.

~~IN NORTHERN VIRGINIA~~ (NORFOLK) I KNOW THERE ARE SOME FINE MUSEUMS HERE IN NORFOLK, BUT NONE OF THEM HAVE ANY ARTIFACTS AS OLD AS SOME OF THE IDEAS OF THE DEMOCRATIC PARTY. *

(RICHMOND) ^{?)} EDGAR ALLEN POE'S HOUSE IS A POPULAR ATTRACTION HERE IN RICHMOND. HE WAS A MAN OF MYSTERY -- BUT IT'S NO MYSTERY WHY MARSHALL COLEMAN IS CLOSING THE GAP IN THE GOVERNOR'S RACE AND HEADING FOR VICTORY.

* NOTE: The 'museum' line would also work for Richmond, which has the Virginia Museum and the Confederate Museum.

Richmond - Shako Slip

DOUG GAMBLE

June 9/89

424 - 36th Place
Manhattan Beach, CA 90266
(213) 546-6409

TO: KRISTEN GEAR

MORE FEDERAL LAW ENFORCEMENT TRAINING - GEORGIA

maybe

IN A COUNTRY WHERE CRIMINALS THREATEN TO ERODE THE VERY LIBERTIES WE HOLD SO DEAR, YOU ARE DOMESTIC FREEDOM FIGHTERS IN THE WAR ON CRIME.

yes

AS LONG AS I AM PRESIDENT, YOU HAVE A FRIEND IN THE OVAL OFFICE, STANDING BEHIND THE COURAGEOUS LAW ENFORCEMENT OFFICERS WHO STAND BEHIND THE BADGE.

yes

I WANT AN AMERICA WHERE CRIMINALS ARE HANDCUFFED, NOT THE CRIMINAL JUSTICE SYSTEM.

no

~~WHEN WELL-MEANING BUT MISGUIDED ADVOCATES BEND OVER BACKWARDS FOR CRIMINALS, THEY BEND THE JUSTICE SYSTEM OUT OF SHAPE.~~

no

~~TO THOSE WHO COUNSEL SURRENDER IN THE WAR ON DRUGS -- ALTHOUGH THE WORD THEY USE IS "LEGALIZATION" -- I SAY THIS: AMERICA HAS NEVER SURRENDERED TO AN ENEMY, AND WE'RE NOT GOING TO START WITH THIS PRESIDENT OR WITH THESE LAW ENFORCEMENT OFFICERS.~~

WE WILL NEVER AGREE TO MEET THE WHITE SCOURGE OF COCAINE WITH THE WHITE FLAG OF SURRENDER.