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March 31, 1994

MEMORANDUM FOR SENATOR DOLE

Mark Miller 🗡 FR:

RE: Sam Bamieh call

Sam called today and asked that I pass on to you the following information.

He has just learned that a wealth businessman from northern California, Ron Unz, will soon announce as a Republican Candidate for Governor.

Sam says this guy should be taken seriously, he has millions to spend and will run a Perot like campaign to defeat Wilson. This document is from the collections at the Dole Archives, University of Kansas http://dolearchives.ku.edu

MEMORANDUM

March 25, 1994

TO:SENATOR DOLEFROM:JIM WHITTINGHILLSUBJECT:ARCO CIVIC ACTION PROGRAM

ARCO has some 48 Civil Action Programs (CAP) in its various operating areas around the country. The attached flyer explains their activities. As you will see, there are two in Kansas.

This CAP is comprised of its headquarters employees; there headquarters tower is about two blocks from the hotel in which you will address them.

Lod Cook will not be present, since he is on a somewhat hush, hush trip to Quatar. Monday will be the first Board meeting he will have missed since becoming Chairman (which will give you an indication of the importance they view the opportunity to operate there).

Mike Bowlin (BOE lin), is being groomed by Cook to be the next Chairman. He has run several of ARCO's operating companies including the Oil and Gas and International Divisions. The coordinator is Margie MacAllister, the Manager of Political Affairs for ARCO. She has met you several times during your visits with Cook.

They would like your regular stump speech, updating them on what you see going on in Washington. MacAllister mentioned three specific topics -- Superfund, China MFN and Health Care.

It is very unlikely we will see Superfund this year. It may well be the worst program of the Federal government. After several billions of dollars, most money has gone either to lawyers or for "site characterization." Both sides agree it must be fixed, but neither has any idea how to accomplish that goal. Incineration seems to be best route, but strong opposition to that option has rendered it almost not possible. The next best option is probably to seal the existing sites, but that's not been highly popular for political reasons.

The China MFN decision is due by June 3.

ARCO is a self-insured company with respect to health care.

ARCO still gets the bulk of its crude for its West Coast refineries from its share of the Alaska North Slope. With that production declining, foreign development is increasingly necessary.

ARCO CAP AP 4077 PO BOX 2679 LOS ANGELES CA 90099-5118

POSTAGE

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ALASKA Anchorage, ARCO Alaska, Inc. Anchorage, ARCO Retirees Kenai, ARCO Alaska, Inc. Kuparuk (North Slope), ARCO Alaska, Inc. Lisburne (North Slope), ARCO Alaska, Inc. Prudhoe Bay (North Slope), ARCO Alaska, Inc. CALIFORNIA Anahreim, ARCO Products Bokersfield, ARCO Oil and Gas Carson, ARCO Los Angeles Refinery, ARCO Products Long Beach, ARCO Transportation Long Beach, AKLO Transportation Long Beach, Four Comers Pipe Line Long Beach, ARCO Retiree Club Los Angeles, ARCO Plaza, Corp. Headquarters Los Angeles, ARCO Plaza, Corp. Headquarters Los Angeles, ARCO Retiree Club Pasadena, Corporate and ARCO Aloska San Diego, Southern California ARCO Retiree Club Santa Rachara, Tai Camub, Patienes Santa Barbara, Tri-County Refirees Wilmington, ARCO Colciner COLORADO Denver, ARCO Coal Somerset, West Elk Coal CONNECTICUT Waterbury, Nutrneg ARCO Retiree Club FLORIDA Gulf Coast, Anaconda Retiree Club Suncoast of Florida, ARCO Retiree Club **GEORGIA** Atlanta, ARCO Retiree Club INDIANA East Chicago, ARCO Retiree Club KANSAS Independence, ARCO Pipe Line Kansas City, ARCO Retiree Club LOUISIANA Lafayette, ARCO Oil and Gas **OKLAHOMA Julsa, ARCO Retiree Club** PENNSYLVANIA Beaver Valley, ARCO Chemical Beaver Valley, ARCO Retiree Club Newtown Square, ARCO Chemical Philadelphia, ARCO Retiree Club Suburban Philadelphia, ARCO Retiree Club TEXAS Channelview, ARCO Chemical Dallas, ARCO Oil and Gas Houston, ARCO Oil and Gas Houston Retirees Midland, ARCO Oil and Gas Plana, ARCO Oil and Gas/ARCO International Oil and Gas WASHINGTON Bellingham, Cherry Point Refinery, ARCO Products Bellingham, ARCO Retiree Club Seattle, ARCO Retiree Club

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主义 经金融公司

Here are current employee and retiree CAP chapters around the country:

ARCO CAP chapters



P.O. Box 2679 Los Angeles, CA 90099-5118 (213) 486-1604



CAP forums feature presentations by elected officials, as well as company executives and other expert

speakers.

Have you ever felt so strongly about an issue that you promised yourself you were going to write your congressman? Like many people, you may never have gotten around to mailing that letter. Maybe you didn't know the name of your elected representative. Or you were oftaid the timing was wrong or that no one would pay attention to what you had to say.

The fact is that elected officials do want your thoughts on current issues. In order to communicate effectively, however, you need to understand which bills --- out of hundreds proposed each year --- are likely to affect you and in what ways. You need to know exactly when decisions are being made on the issues of concern. And, finally, you need to know which legislator or legislators to contact.

The Purpose of ARCO CAP

ARCO CAP is a free, nonportisan political education program designed to help ARCO employees, retirees and other company constituents make their grassroots communications more effective. ARCO CAP provides the information you need to make your opinions count. As a member, you are part of a nationwide network of people who communicate on issues of concern. When lawmakers get ready to take action on a key issue, ARCO CAP sets up a toll-free telephone hotline so you can send a free mailgram expressing your opinion to your representative. By taking action at the optimum moment- just as other ARCO CAP members are communicating with their legislators ----you make sure your views are considered in the debate.

ARCO CAP is not a political action committee, or PAC, nor is it associated with funding political campaigns. As an ARCO CAP member, you will not be asked to give money to any cause or to pay for any activity. There are no strings attached.

By joining ARCO CAP, you will receive a quarterly newsletter, CAP Reports, with all the background you need on current issues and special events affecting the company, such as Earth Day and the reauthorization of major legislation like the Clean Air Act. When an important bill is ready for action, you will receive a computergenerated letter called a CAP Alert. The CAP Alert furnishes information to make your communications with legislators more effective: the

During election season, many chapters sponsor getout-the-vote drives and voterregistration

activities.

name of the elected representative to contact; a sample letter to copy, if you wish; and a toll-free number that allows you, as an ARCO CAP member, to send a free mailgram.

One of the best things about ARCO CAP is that you decide your own level of involvement. The program tracks legislation directly affecting you as an ARCO constituent. Then it lets you know the best fime to contact lawmakers, should you wish to do so.

CAP chapters for employees and retirees

As ARCO CAP members, employees and refirees in many areas can attend events given by their local chapters. Volunteers in each aroup organize lunch-hour forums that feature public officials, condidates for office, company executives and other expert speakers. Topics include company issues, as well as other legislative topics of general concern to the membership.

In addition, ARCO CAP chapter activities include voter registration drives and special events sponsored by the company. These events might include a capital visit or a voter rally. Employees who wish to become more active in a local chapter may join its leadership group and help organize the lunch hour forums and other activities that make ARCO CAP so successful.

Why you should join ARCO CAP Your participation in ARCO CAP is especially important now. Lawmakers at all levels of government are considering new proposals with profound implications for ARCO and those who depend on the company's success. While such measures are being drafted and considered, it's important for you to express your views.

You may already know some of the current legislative issues. They include proposals to raise taxes on corporations and on energy. Some state legislators are discussing measures to ban or limit the role of major refiners in marketing retail gasoline. New environmental legislation is being proposed in areas such as ground water protection and the handling of hazardous wastes.

Since such proposals affect company operations, we want to be sure our concerns receive adequate consideration. In some cases, the

In addition to lunch hour forums and candidate nights, CAP occasionally schedules state capitol visits and

u.edu



other company may have an alternative proposal, and your programs communications can help it receive a fair hearing. For example, designed to when ARCO introduced EC-1 Regular, the first reformulated let members gosoline, it changed the terms of the debate on alternative see their fuels. Many ARCO CAP members wrote their federal representagovernment tives about the new gasoline, and these communications helped in action. ensure provision for reformulated apsoline in the federal Cleon Air Act approved by Congress in 1990.

Our organization

Kenneth R. Dickerson, senior vice president, ARCO Government Affairs, is chairman of ARCO CAP. Company staff in Los Angeles coordinates ARCO CAP activities and provides technical support and information to members. But the backbone of ARCO CAP is the membership, which is wholly responsible for the program's continuing success and popularity.

How to Join ARCO CAP

It's easy to become a member of ARCO CAP. Just fill out the membership enrollment form in this brochure and drop it in the mail. No postage is necessary. Or, if you're an ARCO employee, you may send it through company mail to AP 4079. If you would like to know whether an ARCO CAP chapter exists in your area, please see the back side of this brochure for a listing of chapters.

If you have any questions, contact;

ARCO CAP Room 4079 PO Box 2679 Los Angeles, CA 90099-5118 (213) 486-1604 or on ARCOnet

... Join ARCO CAP

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Residence address

ARCO employee

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NO. 576 D01

TO:	SENATOR DOLE	
FR:	GREG SCHNACKE	
DA:	MARCH 29, 1994	0 mdala
RE:	MEETING WITH L.A.	MAYOR REARDON R; ordan

THE ISSUE INVOLVES LEGISLATION PROPOSED BY THE AIR TRANSPORT ASSOCIATION (THE AIRLINES) TO THE PENDING AIRPORT IMPROVEMENT PROGRAM REAUTHORIZATION (THE LEGISLATION THAT FUNDS THE NATION'S AIRPORTS) AND IS OPPOSED BY THE AIRPORTS COUNCIL INTERNATIONAL (THE AIRPORTS). THE AIRLINES WANT TO OVERTURN A RECENT SUPREME COURT DECISION (NORTHWEST AIRLINES V. COUNTY OF KENT) WHICH UPHELD THE RIGHT OF LOCAL AND STATE GOVERNMENT AIRPORT OPERATORS TO SET CHARGES BY "COMPENSATORY" RATEMAKING METHODOLOGY AND CHARGE AIRLINES THE BREAK-EVEN COSTS OF FACILITIES THEY USE. TRANSLATION: THE AIRLINES MUST PAY WHATEVER THE LOCAL AIRPORT AUTHORITIES SET AS FEES TO RUN THE AIRPORTS.

THE AIRLINES ARE CONCERNED ABOUT RECENT DEVELOPMENTS AT A NUMBER OF AIRPORTS THAT ARE RESULTING IN THEM PAYING HIGHER COSTS THROUGH PASSENGER FEES TO OPERATE THE AIRPORTS, OR IN THE CASE OF LOS ANGELES, POSSIBLY PAY FOR OTHER PROGRAMS THE CITY WANTS TO FUND FROM SURPLUS AIRPORT FUNDS. THIS IS AN ISSUE AT OTHER AIRPORTS WHERE HUGE NEW CAPITAL IMPROVEMENTS ARE OR WILL RESULT IN HIGHER ASSESSED COSTS TO AIRLINES IN THE FORM OF PER PASSENGER FEES FOR THE AIRLINES WHO OPERATE THERE (DULLES, NATIONAL AND THE HUGE NEW DENVER AIRPORT ARE JUST THREE EXAMPLES)

I AM ADVISED IN L.A.'S CASE THAT THEN-CANDIDATE REARDON KONCAU PROMISED TO TRANSFER ABOUT \$30 MILLION IN SURPLUS AIRPORT FUNDS GENERATED BY THE L.A. AIRPORT TO FIGHT CRIME IN L.A. (I BELIEVE FOR MORE POLICE). THE COMMERCE COMMITTEE ADVISES ME THIS WOULD BE ILLEGAL, BUT THE AIRLINES ARE CONCERNED THAT THE TRANSFER OF THESE FUNDS MAY BE MADE IN SOME CASES ANYWAY. THE AIRLINES ARE UPSET THAT MANY AIRPORTS GENERATE HUGE SURPLUSES FROM PASSENGER FEES AND THAT THEY ARE TEMPTING CASH COWS FOR CITIES OR OTHER LOCAL GOVERNMENTS TO TAP INTO FOR OTHER PROGRAM FINANCING.

THE PROPOSED AMENDMENT (THAT SENATOR FORD IS PUSHING AT THE BEHEST OF ATA AND DELTA AIRLINES) WOULD SET A "REASONABLENESS" STANDARD IN LAW FOR FEE SETTING; COMMIT THE AIRPORTS AND THE AIRLINES TO BINDING, NON-APPEALABLE ARBITRATION; EXEMPT AIRLINES FROM PAYING DISPUTED NEW FEES WHILE A LEGAL CHALLENGE IS PENDING; AND PROHIBIT THE AIRPORT FROM LOCKING OUT AIRLINES FROM NON-PAYMENT OF FEES (THREATENED BY LAX TO AT LEAST ONE AIRLINE).

BOTH THE WICHITA AIRPORT AUTHORITY AND THE KANSAS CITY, MISSOURI AIRPORT PEOPLE OPPOSE THIS LEGISLATION ARGUING THAT IF YOU GRANT THE AIRLINES CONTROL OF THE FEES, THEY EFFECTIVELY CONTROL THEIR AIRPORTS. IN ADDITION, THE AIRPORTS COMPLAIN THEY MAY HAVE TO REISSUE THEIR OUTSTANDING REVENUE BONDS RESULTING IN LOWER CREDIT RATINGS. THE AIRLINES WOULD ARGUE UNLESS THE NEVER-ENDING FEE SPIRAL IS BROUGHT UNDER CONTROL, AIRLINES WON'T BUY NEW AIRCRAFT (BOEING) AND SMALL AIRPORTS LIKE WICHITA WILL LOSE JET SERVICE TO PROPELLER DRIVEN COMMUTER SERVICE.

ONE COMPLAINT I HAVE HEARD FROM THE AIRLINES IS THAT THE AIRPORTS ARE UNWILLING TO SERIOUSLY NEGOTIATE OR ADDRESS THIS PROBLEM OF SURPLUSES -- PARTICULARLY IN L.A.'S CASE. THE AIRPORTS SAY THIS ISSUE IS NON-NEGOTIABLE. 03/29 This document is from the collections at the Dole Archives, University of Kansas http://dolearchives.ku.edu

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White House Releases Details of First Lady's Cattle Venture

By TOM RAUM Associated Press Writer

WASHINGTON (AP) Hillary Rodham Clinton invested an initial \$1,000 in the cattle futures market, parlaying that small stake into nearly \$100,000 in 1978 and 1979, the White House said Tuesday.

Later, she opened a second account with \$5,000, but wound up with ``small net losses'' and closed the account soon after the Clintons' daughter Chelsea was born in 1980, the White House said.

The new material was put out by the White House in an effort to demonstrate that she spent her own money in the stunningly successful first venture in commodities trading.

It was the first time that the second account, leading to loses, has been disclosed.

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PLEASE ENTER A REQUEST.

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March 30, 1994

Senator --

Perhaps we should add the "cattle-futures" issue to the list of allegations that we believe ought to be examined by the Whitewater Special Committee.

<u>The rationale</u>: The cattle-futures issue, like Whitewater, is fundamentally about public trust. If the Clintons are to remove the ethical cloud now hanging over the White Heuse, it's critical that we have a public airing of <u>all</u> the allegations that reflect on the Clintons' personal ethics. If nothing wrong has occurred, then the Clintons should not fear a public hearing to examine the cattle-futures trading. Without a hearing, public trust will continue to erode.

Earlier today, the White House released documents indicating that Mrs. Clinton invested \$1,000 in 1978, netting a return of \$26,500. In 1979, Mrs. Clinton apparently re-invested the \$26,500, netting \$73,000. If these numbers are accurate, the bottom line is that Mrs. Clinton earned nearly \$100,000 on an initial investment of \$1,000!

The Whitewater "staff proposal" does not reflect the cattlefutures issue. As you know, the "sense of the Senate" resolution calls for hearings into all matters related to Madison Guaranty Savings and Loan Association, Whitewater Development Corporation, and Capital Management Services Inc.. The cattle-futures issue does not fall within any of these categories.

I would hold-off on saying anything about the cattle-futures issue until we see how the story develops in the press.

Dennis

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ton made a minor killing investing in stance of strikingly successful trading cattle futures. Commodity speculation, along with savings and loan abuses and insider trading, is a phrase that seeped into the public consciousness during the 1980s. From their recently released tax returns, we now know that Bill and Hillary Rodham Clinton were present at the creation.

Hillary Rodham (as she was known at the time) apparently engaged in trading under the guidance of James Blair, who was an outside counsel for Tyson Foods, one of Arkánsas' largest businesses. When the trading began, Bill Clinton was attorney general, soon to become the state's next governor. Tyson was in a position to benefit from favors the Clintons might eventually bestow. And, indeed, Tyson has so benefited according to many sources - espe-cially since Clinton became President; its influence at the Department of Agriculture is said to be unparalleled for a company regulated by the USDA.

Meanwhile, a Columbia Law professor who's examined the Clinton returns has told Newsweek that it seems Hillary Rodham put up no money of her own in trades that eventually netted her al-White House most \$100,000. The fact put her own money at risk.

Hillary Rodham Clinton could, of course, resolve the dispute simply by releasing records that document whether she actually put up her own money — and, if so, how much — in the course of her successful foray into the cattle futures markets.

Of course, if Hillary Rodham's \$100,000

In 1978 and 1979, Hillary Rodham Clin- windfall came without risk, this inwould begin to look more like accepting a large gift from influential folk seeking to purchase influence in high places.

But let's assume Hillary Rodham did put up her own money; if so, other ques-tions emerge. Is it not surprising that an individual so adept at cattle futures eculation would immediately abandon the commodities markets and move on to other forms of financial risk-taking (like real estate)? Why didn't Hillary Rodham try to keep her hot hand going? Her decision not to return to a realm in which she'd made a quick killing would. seem to defy human nature.

By the way, we'd also be interested in knowing whether or not the Clintons who seldom tire of posing as moral ex-emplars for the nation at large — think it's a good idea for ordinary American families to invest large chunks of money in cattle futures. President Glinton campaigned for the White House on behalf of those who "work hard and play by the rules;" recently, he argued that if more Americans had the First Lady's ethical sensibilities, America wouldn't have half the problems it does now.

Obviously, Clinton must feel that his wife's success in commodities trading is an outgrowth of her disposition to work hard and play by the rules. Does the President also believe that Americans should take more risks with their money? Or is such speculation prudent only for the fortunate few who have adfolks who visers in the right places will make sure that they can "speculate" without facing the danger that they'll lose their shirts?

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52 AP 03-29-94 16:18 EST 40 Lines. Copyright 1994. All rights reserved. BC-NV--Reid-Dole, 350<

Reid Eyes Gaming Tax, Encourages Support for Dole Appearance <

LAS VEGAS (AP) In a somewhat unique political twist, Sen. Harry Reid, D-Nev., put in a good word with Nevada gaming interests to help boost a local fund-raiser by Sen. Bob Dole, R-Kan.

The idea may have been unique, but the motive was simple. Reid said he wanted to make sure Dole was on Nevada's side if a controversial gaming tax makes it to the Senate floor.

Dole was here Tuesday for a \$2,500-a-person breakfast at the Las Vegas Country Club to raise money for his own political action committee.

Reid said Dole's support is critical in killing a proposal to impose a 4 percent excise tax on gaming. The tax would help pay for President Clinton's welfare reform program.

Reid said he was called by former Nevada Sen. Paul Laxalt and told gaming people were boycotting the Dole fund-raiser.

The gaming industry ``was afraid to give money, afraid it would upset the Democrats,'' Reid said. ``I called the gaming people and said we have to make sure Bob Dole is warmly received in Nevada. I made a number of calls to make sure that everyone understood that this gaming tax thing was extremely important.''

The plan, unveiled by Clinton administration officials last week, would impose a federal tax of some \$225 million a year on Nevada casinos.

Reid said he was determined to help Dole because Dole had told him on the Senate floor that he was opposed to the gaming tax because it was a bad idea. Reid said Dole told him not to worry about it.

Dole appeared Monday in Reno and Elko at fund-raisers for GOP Senate candidate Hal Furman, who is seeking the GOP nomination to run against incumbent Sen. Richard Bryan, D-Nev.

Reid said although the Kansas Republican was raising money to help GOP candidates, ``It would have been the ultimate disaster to have Dole come to the state and have us blackball him.''



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CATE 3/28/94

Jo: Chuck. Alderson

Deaths Bill H. Fribley ,

Bill H. Fribley, 68, Crestline, died at 8, a.m., Friday, March 25, 1994, at Our Lady of the Lourdes Regional Medical Center, Lafayette, La., after he suf-fered an apparant heart attack while on vacation. Mr. Fribley

was born Jan. 8, 1928, in Mi-ami, Okla., to Wood 8. and Emmaline Hinton Fribley. He moved to Crest-line as a young child.

He was elected to the Ka-nsas House of Representativ-es in 1947, at the age of 21.



He served in the legislature for 22 years, and during his 11th term he was appointed by President Richard M. Nizon as the federal chairman of the Ozark Regional Commission. He also served on the House Ways and Means Committee of the Kansas

Legislature. He was an Army veteran of World War II. He was injured in the Battle of the Bulge.

He was a member of the Veterans of Foreign Wars and Keith Reeves Post #3, both of Columbus, and Masonic Lodge of Galena. He served as a past national commander of the Disabled American Veterans.

Disabled American Veterans. Burvivors include a slatar, Mrs. Lalla Grace Breeden, Oronogo, Mo.; a sister-in-law, Dorothy Fribley, Ames, Iowa; several cousins; and several nisces and nephews. He was preceded in death by his parants, and one brother, Jack Fribley. Funeral services will be held at 1 p.m. Tuesday at the Murdook Funeral services will be held at 1 p.m. Tuesday at the Murdook Funeral Home in Columbus, with the Rev. Gariand Bohn officiating. Burial will be in Park Cometery, Columbus, under the direction of the Cooper Funaral Home in Mianil, Okla. Military graveside services will be conducted by the Columbus Veterans of Foreign Wars. Pallbearers will be Frank Za-ccarallo, Ronnie Shultz, Louie Dandella, Michael Torchia, W.W. Hall and Lee Francie.

The family will receive friends from 6 to 7 p.m. today at the Coopar Funeral Home in Miami, Okla. The body will lie in state at the Murdock Funeral Home in Columbus from 9:30 a.m. Tuseday until the time of services."

MEMORANDUM

MARCH 29, 1994

TO: SENATOR DOLE

FROM: MIRA BARATTA

SUBJECT: STATE CALLS RE: UNPROFOR EXTENSION VOTE

The State Department called to advise and consult on the upcoming vote in the U.N. Security Council to extend the mandate for UNPROFOR forces in the former Yugoslavia. This vote is scheduled to occur on Thursday, March 31. This extension entails two significant changes: (1) the provision of NATO close air support to UNPROFOR troops in Croatia (to date NATO has only offered close air support in Bosnia); (2) an authorization for increasing the number of UNPROFOR troops by 8,700 (to around 35-36,000 troops).

It is estimated that UNPROFOR's increase in troop strength will cost an additional \$273 million over 6 months, of which the U.S. share (according to U.N. assessments) is \$84 million. The administration has said that it has not identified offsets in the 150 account to pay for this. Nevertheless, while a final decision has not been made on voting for the resolution of extension (and Congressional reactions are being solicited), the U.S. is expected to vote in favor (the British and French support this move). According to State's talking points, the administration intends to work with the Congress on how to pay for U.N. peacekeeping (it's not clear whether this will be part of the PDD-13 process). March 24, 1994

TO: SENATOR DOLE

FROM: MARCIE ADLER

RE: CALIFORNIA - HELP FROM PAT TEMPLETON

BACKGROUND

KAY AND BILL MORRIS OF RUSSELL ASKED IF WE HAD ANY CONTACTS OR SUGGESTIONS FOR SHARIAN BOND, KAY'S DAUGHTER WHO WORKS IN THE LOS ANGELES AREA AND WANTED TO CHANGE JOBS. SHE WAS A PERSONAL ASSISTANT TO AN AGENT AND THOUGHT THAT SHE WANTED TO GO INTO EVENTS PLANNING.

I CALLED PAT TO ASK IF HE COULD SUGGEST A CONTACT FOR HER WHO MIGHT BE A GOOD NETWORKING PERSON. HE GRACIOUSLY RECOMMENDED CHUCK HARRIS, AN AGENT IN THE ENTERTAINMENT FIELD WHO PRODUCED SHOWS INTERNATIONALLY. CHUCK SPOKE WITH SHARIAN TO DISCUSS CAREER POSSIBILITIES.

I ALSO PUT HER IN TOUCH WITH A MARRIOTT REPRESENTATIVE IN THE LOS ANGELES AREA.

ULTIMATELY, SHARIAN TOOK A JOB WITH A CLOTHING DESIGNER WHO SELLS TO HIGH END BOUTIQUES. SHE MENTIONED THAT CHUCK WAS VERY NICE AND KNEW A LOT OF PEOPLE.

SHARIAN, KAY, AND BILL APPRECIATED YOUR NETWORK HELP.

MEMORANDUM

TO: SENATOR DOLE/WHIT FR: GREG SCHNACKE MARCH 25, 1994 DA: RE: POTENTIAL BAUCUS REFORMULATED GASOLINE RESOLUTION

THE EPA'S FINAL REFORMULATED GASOLINE REGULATION APPARENTLY SUBJECTS FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC GASOLINE REFINERS TO DIFFERENT STANDARDS FOR THE SPECIFICATIONS OF THE CONTENTS OF THE GASOLINE THEY PRODUCE. THE SPECIFICATIONS OF THE CONTENTS ARE IMPORTANT IN ORDER TO MEET CLEAN AIR STANDARDS AND AIR TOXIC REQUIREMENTS. DOMESTICALLY PRODUCED GASOLINE (BOTH REFORMULATED AND CONVENTIONAL GASOLINE) IS SUBJECTED TO THE REFINER'S OWN 1990 STANDARDS -- CALLED THE BASELINE -- WHILE IMPORTED GASOLINE MUST MEET STATUTORILY SPECIFIED STANDARDS, WHICH IN MOST CASES ARE MORE STRINGENT. THE BASELINE STANDARD IS AN AVERAGE PARAMETER OF GASOLINE PRODUCED IN THE U.S. IN 1990. DOMESTIC REFINERS ARGUE THAT IF FOREIGN REFINERS ARE ALLOWED TO DETERMINE THEIR OWN 1990 BASELINE SPECIFICATIONS, THEY WILL EXPORT DIRTY GASOLINE TO THE U.S. MARKET, WHICH MAY VIOLATE THE "ANTI-DUMPING PROVISIONS OF THE CLEAN AIR ACT.

THE VENEZUELAN NATIONAL PETROLEUM COMPANY (OWNERS OF CITGO HERE IN THE U.S.) IS SEEKING A RULEMAKING FROM EPA MODIFYING THE FINAL RULE WHERE FOREIGN REFINERS WILL BE SUBJECTED TO THE SAME STANDARDS AS DOMESTIC REFINERS. EPA HAS APPARENTLY ANNOUNCED ITS INTENTION TO ISSUE A NOTICE OF PROPOSED RULEMAKING ONLY FOR REFORMULATED GASOLINE LATER THIS YEAR TO "EQUALIZE" THE SITUATION WITH REGARD TO REGULATORY TREATMENT.

SENATOR BAUCUS APPARENTLY WANTS TO OFFER A SENSE OF THE SENATE RESOLUTION PUTTING THE SENATE ON RECORD AS OPPOSING THIS CHANGE. HE IS BASING THIS ON ENVIRONMENTAL CONCERNS (THERE IS A GENERAL BELIEF THAT VENEZUELAN PETROLEUM PRODUCTS ARE DIRTIER THAN DOMESTIC PRODUCTS). IN ADDITION, API, THE NATIONAL REFINER'S, MOBIL AND SUN OIL COMPANY ARE VIGOROUSLY PUSHING THE BAUCUS RESOLUTION (OSTENSIBLY FOR MARKET SHARE REASONS).

THE VENEZUELANS ARGUE THEY 1) CAN MAKE CLEAN GASOLINE THAT CONFORMS TO U.S. STANDARDS; 2) THEY ARE SEEKING EQUAL TREATMENT (NOT SPECIAL TREATMENT AS U.S. OIL REFINERS CONTEND); 3) HAVE BEEN A GOOD "WESTERN HEMISPHERE" PARTNER WITH THE U.S. -- BOTH IN THEIR ATTEMPTS TO HELP THE U.S MEET SUPPLY DISRUPTIONS DURING THE PERSIAN GULF WAR, TO THEIR ATTEMPTS TO WORK ON ENERGY STRATEGIES FOR THE REGION AS RECOGNIZED IN THE ENERGY BILL (ALTHOUGH I HEAR THIS IS DISPUTED BY SOME).

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March 25, 1994

MEMORANDUM TO SENATOR DOLE

FROM:

SUBJECT:

JON LYNN

INTERSTATE COMMERCE COMMISSION - GUS OWEN

As you know, last Friday Whit tasked Gus Owen with obtaining letters of support from California Republicans to provide you with political cover for his possible recommendation.

In the last week, we've heard from three Republican Orange County officials -- Thomas Riley, Chairman of the Board of Supervisors; Brad Gates, Sheriff-Coroner; and Michael Capizzi, District Attorney.

Congressman Ron Packard, whose district includes a small <u>portion</u> of Orange County, but is basically San Diego; Tim Haidinger, Chairman of the Lincoln Club of San Diego; and Tirso Del Junco, Chairman of the Republican Party of California have also lent their support.

From what Whit learned about Owen's standing with Orange County Republicans, I don't think it's any accident that he's headed outside the county for political support -- but he <u>is</u> doing his homework.

I don't know at what point you want to review the bidding for this commission, but I wanted you to know Mr. Owen's progress.

cc: Whit

This document is from the collections at the Dole Archives, University of Kansas http://dolearchives.ku.edu

March 24, 1994

MEMORANDUM TO THE LEADER

FROM: SUZANNE HELLMANN

RE: CALIFORNIA

ISSUES OF CONCERN

- On March 20 there was another earthquake aftershock which reached 5.3 on the Richter scale.
- O Crime is the #1 issue in California.
- Illegal immigration is the #2 issue. Last year, in Los Angeles county alone, a quarter of a million babies were born to illegal aliens.
- Enclosed are the six June 1994 ballot propositions.

U.S. SENATE RACE

- o It is felt that Rep. Michael Huffington, the probable GOP Senate nominee, got off to a slow start. However, his candidacy is considered significant due to his personal finances. American Political Report (3/11) says "California political analysts are beginning to rate him a semi-serious opponent for favored incumbent Senator Dianne Feinstein."
- o Sen. Feinstein had \$1.7 million on hand 12/93.
- Rep. Huffington had \$113,883 on hand, having raised \$405,506.
- Latest poll, 3/10-13, by KCAL Channel 9, showed Feinstein with 59% to 29% over Huffington, and 60% to 27% over Dannemeyer (see attached poll).

GUBERNATORIAL RACE

- In the latest poll (3/10-13), Gov. Wilson is "closing ground" and is within five points of Kathleen Brown. (See enclosed poll information).
- o Gov. Wilson was recently blamed for the parole of a rapist. The uproar, flamed by candidate Kathleen Brown, is over the relocation of the parolee. However, Gov. Wilson cannot legally stop the rapist's release and pointed out that he favors tougher prison terms for rapists. It was Brown's father that appointed the judge, Pulich that was so impressed with the rapist's "cooperation that he sentenced him to concurrent, rather than consecutive, prison terms." (Wash. Post)
- Gov. Wilson says this is his last campaign -- he will not seek the office of the Presidency in 1996. (Some speculate this is not the case - if he wins this year he's likely to carry that momentum to 1996).

State Legisl	ature	
Assembly:	Republicans	32
	Democrats	46
	Vacancies	2
Senate:	Republicans	16
	Democrats	22
	Independents	2

1992	Pres	sidentia	1 vote
Bush		32.9%	
Clint	on	46.4%	
Perot	:	20.8%	

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MEMORANDUM

To: Senator Dole

From: Richard McBride, NRSC

Date: March 24, 1994

Re: California Briefing

Following is background information regarding your trip to California.

Announced

Congressman Michael Huffington Congressman Bill Dannemeyer Kate Squires

UPDATE: Based upon a January 1994 poll, Dianne Feinstein maintains a 50% approval rating while 43% find her performance either fair or poor. Feinstein has the full backing and support of both the California and national Democratic parties and has been given a very visible leadership role. Even Senator Boxer, a keen publicity seeker, has allowed Feinstein the California and national media spotlight on issues such as base closings and the Clinton budget proposal. What is interesting -- and encouraging -- about Feinstein is that her negatives have not declined very much since the '90 gubernatorial race, even in spite of fawning press coverage and the obviously advantageous comparison to the acerbic Barbara Boxer. Specifically, Feinstein's negatives range from a low of about 30% to a high of 40+% when anything even mildly negative happens to her.

Republican challengers to Feinstein are: Congressman Michael Huffington, elected in 1992; attorney Kate Squires and former Congressman Bill Dannemeyer.

Huffington is the first GOP candidate to launch a statewide media buy, beginning his TV campaign last week. In his TV ads, Huffington states that he is a candidate who believes in "strong families, not government," and talks favorably of Bill Bennett's new book ("The Book of Virtues") -- provoking Huffington's critics to call it more of a book review than a campaign ad. In addition to the "Virtues" ad, Huffington also has a bio ad and a crime ad. Huffington said he plans to spend at least \$15 million in his Senate bid, and has proven that he's willing to put his money where his mouth is: he spent over \$5 million dollars to win his House seat in the '92 elections and has given no indication he would change his tactics in order to beat Feinstein. Huffington's strengths are:

- 1. Very large personal resources equal to or exceeding Feinstein's.
- 2. Conservative on fiscal issues, moderate on social issues -- the model of the typical successful GOP candidate.
- 3. A professional team of campaign staff and advisors.

His weaknesses are:

- 1. Has been a Congressman for only a year.
- 2. From Santa Barbara, giving him little base in vote-rich Southern California.
- 3. Perhaps too "moderate" on social issues for the GOP base (e.g., firmly favors gays in the military).

Huffington has assembled his campaign team which includes the Wirthlin Group for polling; media consultant Larry McCarthy; and consultant Ken Khachigian, senior advisor to the 1984 Reagan campaign, the 1988 Bush campaign, and the 1992 Bruce Herschensohn Senate campaign. One on-going problem yet to be solved is that Huffington is still without a manager. However, there is the possibility that Rick Shelby will be offered the job. You will remember Shelby as the NRSC's political director in the 1990 cycle, under Senator Nickle's chairmanship.

34-year-old Kate Squires, an attorney from Irvine, is the Founder, President, and CEO of LawPrep, Inc., a national education and publishing company that prepares students for their first year of law school. She has taught at Pepperdine University and the University of California in Irvine, and has a Juris Doctorate, LL.M., and Masters in Divinity.

<u>GUBERNATORIAL</u>: From the first of 1993 through the summer, Governor Wilson's popularity plummeted and his approval ratings continued to drop. A March 1993 LA TIMES poll showed that only 30% approved of Wilson's job performance, 59% disapproved. But more recently, Wilson has been gaining ground. A September '93 LA TIMES poll showed Wilson gaining ground in a head-to-head against potential Democrat candidates Kathleen Brown, State Treasurer; and John Garamendi, Insurance Commissioner. And, most recently, the January 1994 Field Poll has Wilson's favorables at 45% against Brown's 40%.

	January '94 Field Poll	September '93 LA Times	March '93 LA Times
Wilson	38%	40%	31%
Brown	46%	48%	53%
Und.	16%		
Wilson	37%	39%	34%
Garamendi	48%	49%	51%

Kathleen Brown recently launched her ad campaign in what seems to be more of an earned media venture than a serious attempt at running statewide advertising. In the ad she introduces herself and challenges her opponents to run a clean campaign. However, her opponents have charged that it is essentially a "show me" ad: a technique in which a campaign produces an ad, claims it will run it as a major part of the campaign, and then offers it to TV stations for their news programming while buying only a few thousand dollars' worth of time on obscure cable stations.

Wilson has been working toward setting the tone for his campaign. Wilson's latest immigration proposal seems to have caught the attention of the electorate and has resulted in more favorable numbers. He has called for a constitutional amendment to change the citizenship requirements so that mothers of children born on U.S. soil must be U.S. citizens for their children to have citizenship (see attached interview with Gov. Wilson on immigration). In addition, the governor's high-profile activities after the Los Angeles earthquake were described in the press as being perceived as "comforting." Garamendi has proposed that a sales surtax be imposed to pay for the earthquake clean-up and re-building.

Wilson also seems to be gaining with the Republican party. Tirso Del Junco, former GOP Chairman under Governor Deukmejian, was re-elected to that post during the February state convention. A surgeon and resident of Los Angeles, Del Junco has vowed "to do everything I can to reelect our man Wilson in 1994." Furthermore, in deference to the conservative wing of the Republican party, Wilson nominated a strong conservative to the post of California state schools chief, promising an extensive political campaign to win her confirmation over the firm opposition of Assembly Speaker Willie Brown. In addition, Wilson is in the process of choosing a lieutenant governor running mate, and is looking at only staunch conservatives from Southern California.

TRENDS: Since the late 1970s and until the 1992 elections, Californians voted consistently for Republicans for their highest offices. In statewide elections, Reagan and Bush carried the '80, '84, and '88 presidential, Deukmejian carried the gubernatorial in '82 and '86, and Wilson won the senate races of '82, '88 and the gubernatorial in 1990. Cranston was the only Democrat that bucked the Republican trend, winning by less than one percentage point in 1980 and winning re-election in 1986.

This good GOP performance is in stark contrast to our performance down the ballot. The Democrats have controlled the State legislature since the mid 1970's, and win most of the statewide constitutional offices.

LATEST POLLING INFORMATION:

Political Me	dia Researc	ch (1/14/94)			
BALLOTS					
Huffington	22%	Dannemeyer	24%	Squires	18%
Feinstein	51	Feinstein	51	Feinstein	50

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FEINSTEIN	REEL	ECT	FEINSTEIN	JOB		
Reelect		44%	Excellent/Go	od	50%	
Consider Ano	ther	28	Fair/Poor		43	
Replace		25				
NAME ID'S		Feinstein	Huffington	Danne	emeyer	Squires
Favorable		44%	6%	13%		4%
Unfavorable		30	4	11		3
LA. Times (1	0/19/93	3)				
BALLOTS						
Feinstein	49%	Feinstein	47%			
Dannemeyer	30	Huffington	29			

FINANCIAL INFORMATION:

Candidate	Raised 12/93	Spent 12/93	PAC \$	COH 12/93	Debt
Feinstein	\$3,015,077	\$1,265,866	\$649,558	\$1,773,125	\$2,927
Huffington	\$377,710	\$263,826	\$0	\$113,885	\$6,298
Squires	\$20,287	\$17,758	\$0	\$2,528	\$0

Primary Date	Coord. Limit		
June 7	\$2,650,830		

PERSONNEL:

0

Tomorrow is the first day in new jobe for many of the cenior staff affected by the reorganization set in place by the OMB 2000 review. Several individuals who had served for up to a decade are moving to new positions. In the first stage, James C. Murr, who had served in a combined legislative reference/administration role, is returning to his previous role as Assistant Director for Legislative Reference, in charge of OMB's coordination of testimony and legislation review; Bernard H. Martin vacates the role to which Murr is returning and becomes Deputy Associate Director for Human Resources in the Human Resources Division; that role had been Barbara Settridge's, who now becomes a senior adviser in the human resources division. In the health division, David K. Kletnberg leaves to become a senior adviser in the Office of Information and Regulatory Affairs, to be replaced by Barry Clendentin, now chief of the health financing branch.

In the unraveling of the special studies divisions in the program divisions, now called "resource management offices," Harry Meyers moves from being deputy associate director for the economics and government division to being chief of the Commerce/Justice programs; in the Natural Resources, Energy, and Science division Kenneth Glozer moves from heading the special studies division to being a senior adviser; later, Daniel Taft is to move from heading the National Security and International Alfairs special studies division to being a senior adviser.

THE BOAD AHEAD:

This morning, the <u>Bulletin</u> invites Republican Governor Pete Wilson of California to discuss his upcoming trip to Washington, during which he plans to push for changes in Faderal immigration policies. Today, we present the first segment of a two-part interview.

BULLETIN: What is the problem for which you are seaking a solution?

WILSON: There has been a total failure of the Federal Government to control the border. It is exclusively a Federal responsibility. The states do not have legal, constitutional authority to do so. And the Fede fail utterty at their responsibility of controlling the border.

The reason there is massive illegal immigration is because, first, they do not control the border, and secondly, there is no question that there is a tremendous set of incentives that is luring people to the United States. Henry Cisneros has conceded that. He has spoken of the magnetic ture of the United States, and it is both jobs and services. People who ignore the service side, I think, are doing so either for political reasons or are not acquainted with the facts. As a case in point, we have seen in the last four years the shared cost - half Federal, half state - for emergency health care to illegal immigrants increase 18 fold. And that is a conservative figure.

These are the reasons why we have experienced massive illegal immigration of the kind that has created within Los Angeles - which is probably the fourth largest Mexican city in the world - a community of illegal immigrants and their children who number about one million, which is half again the size of the population of Washington, D.C., and is about the size of San Diego, the second largest city in California.

We are required under a Supreme Court decision of 1982 to enroll in state schools children who are acknowledged to be in the country illegally, just as under an act of Congress we are required to give what is called emergency health care to those who are acknowledged to be in the country illegally. We are paying about a half billion dollars annually in terms of the state and local cost of incarcerating illegal immigrants who have been convicted of a violation of state law.

If we are required to incarcerate a prisoner in state prisons who has committed a felony under state law after he has entered the country illegally, then it is really the responsibility of the Federal Government to pay the cost of his incarceration. If a mother or a women in labor crosses the border in order to have her child born in the United States and goes to an emergency room in a hospital in California, then, rather than the state taxpayers paying for half the cost under Medicaid, the Federal Government really should pay all the cost.

And this is not only a California problem. It is a problem for Texas, Florida, New York, Illinois, New Jersey,

Anzona, Colorado, and New Mexico.

BULLETIN: In regard to immigration policy, what do you want from Washington?

WILSON: We want one of two things. We think no taxpayer, either Federal or state, should be required to pay the cost of providing services to illegal immigrants. We think that the system of legal immigration that we have employed is a fair one. But what is unfair is to allow people to enter the country illegally when a number of people have been waiting patiently and have been complying with the law, with quotas, with the criteria that are required.

But if in fact the Congress is going to continue to provide in the law for mandates on the states that require that we provide services to ittegal immigrants - in contradiction to basic immigration policy for legal immigration -

- then at a minimum it should give full reimbursement to the states.

Our position is that if you are going to keep these mandates in place, then in fact it is the responsibility of the Federal Government to pay for them. It ought to be paid by Federal texpayers and not simply by the texpayers of the states who happen to experience the major impact of illegal immigration.

You have Democratic governors like Mario Cuomo, Ann Richards, and Lewton Chiles signing letters imploring the President to reimburse the states for their costs for education, for health care, for welfare to citizen children, for incarceration of prisoners. It is not because they are seeking to embarrass this President, it is because their states and their taxpayers are being compelled to spend for services for illegal immigrants at the cost of being able to spend for their own legal residents. And that is wrong. It is unfair.

BULLETIN: Money is tight in Washington these days. Do you believe by putting pressure on the Federal Government to pay a greater share of the support services required by illegal immigrants it will in turn pressure Washington's leaders to change the nation's current Immigration policies?

WILSON: Well, the first thing we are trying to do is survive. You say money is tight in Washington? My God, it is a whole lot tighter in a state like California that has experienced not only this massive illegal immigration, but that in this recession has lost about a third of its income - in major part owing to decisions made in Washington to cut defense spending. We are now required, to put it in the simplest terms, to spend just under 10 percent of our total general fund budget to provide services to illegal immigrants.

And the result of that is that we are unable to provide services to needy legal residents in many instances. We spend \$1.7 billion educating children who are acknowledged to be in the country illegally. For \$1 billion of the \$1.7 billion we could do all of the following things: we could bring 67,000 more four-year-olds on to our preschool system; we could open 750 new sites for our Healthy Start program - which provides for nutritional, health, and social services to children in the very early elementary grades - which would be an increase from about 210 such sites; we could put a personal computer on the desk of every fifth grader in the state; and we could purchase twelve-and-a-half million hours of tutorial assistance, counseiing or mentoring for kids who are at risk.

We have had to make cuts the like of which the Congress has not dealt with, ever. If we had not made the cuts that we have, California today - under these entitlement programs for education, health and welfare - would have a general fund budget that tope \$80 billion. And the budget that I have presented for 94-95 is a little bit under \$39 billion. The Congress has never dealt with a question of spending in that fashion. They are not compelled to by the Constitution. We have a balanced-budget requirement in California. And that is why the costs of illegal immigration that are mandated by the Federal Government are such a killer.

LAST LAUGHS:

- Jey Leno: "I had a good weekend, a nice, quiet weekend. My lovely wife Mabus and I, we stayed home 0 and watched 'The Fugitive.' But enough about Hillary Clinton." (NBC, The Tonight Show with Jay Leno)
- ٥ Conan O'Brien: "The lunniest thing about this, though, is the Republicans are calling this scandal White-watergate.' Now, I guess this is the Republican way of saying, 'This thing is so awful, it's like something we would do." (NBC, Late Night with Conan O'Brien) - END OF FAX -

said Clinton pulled a muscle in his back late last year and that it's been hurting lately. "It comes and goes," he said.

THE ROAD AHEAD:

This morning, the <u>Bulletin</u> invites Republican Governor Pete Wilson of California to discuss his upcoming trip to Washington, during which he plans to push for changes in Federal immigration policies. Today, we present the second segment of a two-part interview.

BULLETIN: From a state perspective, how has the Clinton Administration been handling the problems associated with illegal immigration?

WILSON: They are not coming up with money. And they keep talking about doing something at the border, but they don't do it. So now you have even members of their own party not only complaining bitterly about it, even some liberals, but you have some in Congress actually trying to put into budget resolutions, and I hope appropriations, substantial increases for the border patrol.

What I have invited the President to do is to make California a pilot project for a tamper-proof services ID card. We have had deafening silence as a response to that.

I asked the President during a National Governors Association meeting - a governors only luncheon with him - what their response was going to be to the fact that these costs were breaking state budgets, certainly those of the states that are threatened. And he said he "was sympathetic." Well, that's nice, but it doesn't help much.

BULLETIN: Do you have problems with the apparent decision of the White House welfare reform working group to not include the children of illegal immigrants in its two-years-and-off policy?

WILSON: Yes, of course I do. As it happens, the so-called "citizen children" are the fastest growing group of AFDC recipients.

The unfortunate thing is that if you even discuss this in factual terms you can expect to be branded as a racist and an immigrant basher. This has nothing to do with race; it does have to do with status. But far from being an immigrant basher, what we are saying is that itegal immigration - and a great many of the speeches in Congress make no distinction between legal and itlegal - has become a massive financial burden. And while I quite agree that jobs are a significant part of the ture, the fact is the use of the services is exploding.

BULLETIN: You have proposed changing the Constitution so that the children of illegal immigrants born in the US do not automatically become US citizens. Is this idea catching on around the country?

WILSON: I don't think most people have even thought about it. When they are apprised of the problem they are like everyone else, shocked. When they learn that two-thirds of all the babies born in public hospitals of Los Angeles county are born to parents who are illegal immigrants, they are shocked.

There are a number of people who agree with the idea of changing the Constitution because we are one of the very lew nations that afford that citizen status to the children of people who enter the country illegally. And several other countries which one time did have repealed the provisions that permitted citizen children. You don't find any of the European countries affording that status. The only other country that does it now that I am aware of is Canada. Mexico says they do it, but they are an exporter, rather than a destination point.

BULLETIN: You tell us that you will not run for president in 1986. Do you think illegal immigration will be a serious issue during this campaign?

WILSON: I am not a candidate, but I intend to make it an issue for those who are. If the Clinton Administration continues to ignore it, we have no choice but to make it a major issue in every form available to us. And a President who is supposed to give leadership to the Congress and demand reforms in the national interest is 03-21-94 02:41 PN FEDN comment is from the collections at the Dole Archives, University of Kansas 105

somewhat obliged to take a position on all these issues.

This President did not create the problems of illegal immigration, he has inherited them. But like many other problems he did not create and has inherited, they are now his to deal with. And they are not dealing with them; they are simply looking away.

LAST LAUGHE

- Jay Lenc: "I would hate to see President Clinton sent to prison. I mean, boy, that would be a living hell for him, locked in there with all those Reagan Republicans." (NBC, The Tonight Show with Jay Lenc)
- c Jay Lene: "Did you see Clinton tonight at that \$1,000-a-plate dinner...pounding the podium? He pounded the podium seven times [and] he said, 'No, no, no, no, no! Of course, that's when he found out it wasn't all-you-can-eat." (NBC, The Tonight Show with Jay Leno)
- Conen O'Brien: "I find this whole thing a little sad because, after all these sex scandals, the only career
 option left for Packwood is running for president." (NBC, Late Night with Conan O'Brien)

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- END OF FAX -

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s doo Callif: Scollections at the Dole Archives, University of Kan Huffington Ads Yet To Hurt Feinstein

Freshman Republican Rep. Michael Huffington's initial statewide television buy aimed at introducing him to state voters appears to have done little to put him within striking distance of his target, Sen. Dianne Feinstein (D).

A Mark Baldassare and Associates poll taken March 10 to 13 for KCAL television and released last week gave Feinstein a 59 to 29 percent lead over Huffington. She also crushed former Rep. **Bill Dannemeyer**, who is competing with Huffington for the GOP nomination, 60 to 27 percent,

On Feb. 11, Huffington — who is expected to spend at least \$15 million of his own money on the campaign — began running the first of three ads to increase his statewide recognition.

The ads, which Feinstein's camp estimates cost more than \$2 million to run, had roughly a month to sink in before the poll was taken.

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SOLL

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CALIFORNIA Filing date: Primary date:

March 31 June 7

Incumbent:

Dianne Feinstein (D)

POSSIBLE GOP CANDS.	OCCUPATION	ISSUES
John Brown		
Wolf Dalichau		
Bill Dannemeyer	frm. U.S. Rep.	Announced.
Michael Huffington	U.S. Rep. (22)	
Kate Squires	Attorney	

POSSIBLE DEM CANDS.	OCCUPATION	ISSUES	
Ted Andromidas			
Daniel O'Dowd			

Barbara Blogn	Green Party	
Richard Brady	Libertarian Party	
Larry Hampshire	Peace and Freedom Party	
Kent Smith	Green Party	

HOTLINE 3/18/94

*8 CALIFORNIA: LATEST POLL SHOWS FEINSTEIN W/FIRM GRASP A KCAL Channel 9 poll, conducted 3/10-13 by Mark Baldassare and Assocs., surveyed 600 registered voters; margin of error +/-4%. Dem and GOP subsamples: 300 RVs; +/- 6% (KCAL release, 3/17). Tested: Sen. Dianne Feinstein (D), Rep. Michael Huffington (R-22) and ex-Rep. Bill Dannemeyer (R). Not tested: Atty Kate Squires (R). Primary 6/7.

GENERAL MATCHUPS	ALL	DEM	GOP		ALL	DEM	GOP
Feinstein	59%	81%	34%	Feinstein	60%	81%	34%
Huffington	29	10	53	Dannemeyer	27	9	52
DK	11	8	13	DK	12	9	14

*9 MAINE: ANDREWS, SNOWE ENGAGE IN FISCAL ONE-UPSPERSONSHIP

Rep. Tom Andrews (D-01) "lent his support [3/15] to an amendment that would compel the federal government to raise enough revenue to meet its operating expenses each year, but would permit deficit spending to pay for capital expenditures that Congress decides would contribute to economic growth." The measure, along with a constitutional amendment requiring a balanced budget by 2001, fell by a 271-153 vote 3/17.) "Noting that Andrews has consistently opposed the idea of a balanced budget amendment," Rep. Olympia Snowe (R-02) accused him of making "the first of many reversals and flip-flops" that will occur in the campaign on fiscal issues. According to Snowe, Andrews voted against both the original constitutional amendment to balance the budget she and most Republicans support, and an alternative proposal offered by Dems in '92. While not disputing that fact, Andrews accused Snowe of "misrepresenting his position." Snowe: "As little as three weeks ago, he was calling the balanced budget amendment a gimmick. ... There were no suggestions of an alternative. He is making a calculated attempt to reverse himself on a position he knows is not popular in his district, his state or his country." Far from "being a Johnnycome-lately Andrews insisted that he has been making speeches in support of that same capital balanced budget amendment as early" as 3/10/92. Nat'l Taxpayers Union spokesperson Joel White "said the capital budget idea is an old chestnut rolled out by balanced budget opponents to make it appear they are fiscal conservatives" (Day, BANGOR DAILY NEWS, 3/16).

HOTLINE 2/9/94

*8 CALIFORNIA: HUFFINGTON IS SELF-FINANCED, BUT WHERE IS HE? FEC disclosure reports show that frosh Rep. Michael Huffington (R-22) gave -- "not loaned" -- his campaign \$309,913 in the last half of '93, an amount that accounts for 82% of the \$377,000 he raised. Huffington, running against Sen. Dianne Feinstein (D): "I have only committed to about \$5 million that I will put in to the Senate campaign." But Huffington, who spent more than \$5 million in his '92 House bid, "indicated he could later adjust" that amount. Feinstein raised \$2.9 million in '93 and has \$1.7M on hand (Doyle, SACRAMENTO BEE, 2/5). BEE's Jacobs writes, political professionals are wondering where Huffington has been. He "has yet to name" a campaign manager or a press secretary and "has done nothing to increase his visibility." A "puzzled and relieved Feinstein supporter": "He's p----d away more than a month. Look at all those opportunities he's blown. It's political malpractice." Huffington's personal wealth and his willingness to use it -- some "speculate he could kick in \$25 million or more" -- have led some to call him "Perot by the sea." And while "most Republicans don't think he can win ... they'd like him to get going." One GOPer: "Between his money and Feinstein's exposure on the budget and taxes, there is no reason he can't run a very strong race. It just hasn't happened yet." Another GOP consultant said Huffington's wife and staff can be so difficult to work with that "it's like dealing with a tribe of monkeys." One consultant who once worked for Huffington said to another: "I want to warn you as a friend, this is like entering a Fellini movie." Huffington: "I guarantee you by Nov. 8, 1994, more than 90 percent of Californians will know who I am" (2/6). Others: Ex-Rep. Bill Dannemeyer (R) and atty Kate Squires (R). Filing deadline 3/11; primary 6/7.

CALIFORNIA	
Filing date:	
Primary date:	

March 31 June 7

Incumbent:

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1 .

Wilson (R)

DEM CANDIDATE	OCCUPATION	ISSUES
Kathleen Brown	Treasure	
Willie L. Brown	Jr. Dem. Assembly Speaker	
Mark Calney		
John Garamendi	Insurance Commiss.	
Charles Pinada		
John Trip		

Gloria La Riva	Peace & Freedom Party	
Jerome McCreedy	Am. Independant party	
James Ogle	Green Party	-
John Selowsky	Green Party	

POSSIBLE GOP CAND.	OCCUPATION	ISSUES
Mike Antonovich	LA Cty Supervisor	
Tom McClintock	Assemblyman	

John Luela	Ind.	

CAMPAIGN AMERICA

SENATOR BOB DOLE Honorary Chairman

HOTLINE 3/14/94

*14 CALIFORNIA: WILSON-BROWN TANGLE OVER CONVICT'S RELEASE

"Attempting to deflect criticism by his chief rival," Treas. Kathleen Brown (D), Gov. Pete Wilson (R) "said the expected release of convicted serial rapist Melvin Carter is the fault of lenient judges and failed corrections policies he's trying to change." Wilson, launching "his most direct and pointed attack" on Brown: "Kathleen Brown has shown that she's just one more candidate who, under pressure, will react badly and will resort to vicious cheap shots. Her false charges against the Department of Corrections and me go far beyond negative." Wilson said that Carter was "wrongly sentenced" to 25 years instead of the maximum 52 years in '82 by a judge appointed by ex-Gov. Pat Brown (D), Kathleen's father. Brown: "This is classic Pete Wilson. He's blaming my father. He's blaming a judge who is no longer living. ... He's blaming everyone but himself and his Department of Corrections. When I'm governor, there will be no more excuses. There will be no more letting out dangerous felons" (Hull, S.F. EXAMINER, 3/12). More Brown: "After all of Wilson's tough election year rhetoric, we are seeing once again that his actions on crime do not match his words" (Weintraub, L.A. TIMES, 3/11).

WILSON'S GOT MO: L.A. TIMES' Decker writes, "the sense that momentum is shifting" to Wilson has given GOPers, "who for months have quietly anticipated losing" the gov. race, new optimism. GOP activist Steve Merksamer: "Three months ago, I was saying publicly that it was Kathleen Brown's to lose ... Today, it's Pete Wilson's to lose and I doubt he will" (3/14).

"THREE STRIKES" REAX: SACRAMENTO BEE'S Walters compares the recently signed "three strikes" bill with CA's '78 Prop. 13. "Just as the state is still attempting to cope with the residual effects of Proposition 13 and the panicky responses of then-Gov. Jerry Brown and the Legislature to its enactment, so will future governors and future legislators deal with the multibilliondollar financial impacts, as well as the political and social effects, of this simplistic approach to the very complex, albeit very real, problem of crime" (3/11). Also running: Insurance Commis. John Garamendi (D) and state Sen. Tom Hayden (D). Primary 6/7.

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A Felon's Exile

Y UPPOSE YOU wanted to get away from the crime and danger of the big city and decided to move your family to a remote rural area where people don't even lock their doors at night. You choose Modoc County, Calif., a place with high desert and mountain areas and a population of 10,000 spread over an area twice the size of Delaware. There are no freeways, no traffic signals and only 17 law enforcement officers in the county. But crime is rare, and the occasional miscreant is treated with severity. The last sex offender, tried a couple of years ago, was convicted on 13 counts and sentenced to 112 years in prison. Imagine your reaction, then, if you learned that because of these very characteristics, the state has chosen to send one of its most dangerous offenders to live in your midst under conditions of minimal control.

That is the situation that has caused a political furor in California. Melvin Carter—a man who confessed to 100 rapes in the San Francisco Bay area and was convicted on 23 counts of rape, assault and burglary—has been paroled and sent to a conservation camp run by the state corrections department near Alturas in the northeast corner of the state. Mr. Carter had served 12 years of a 25-year sentence and, by California law, had to be released. No community in the state wanted such a dangerous felon. State officials decided to send him to a sparsely populated place with the fewest number of residents to get angry. The officials claimed that Mr. Carter could be more easily monitored in a rural area, but Modoc County people don't buy it.

Prisoners are almost always released into the community where they are convicted—in this case, Alameda County. This prisoner, however, was treated differently, and with no advance notice to the affected community. Modoc officials point out that there is little security at the camp and that Mr. Carter is an engineer and probably able to get around whatever systems exist. He would be hard to find if he left the facility, and their own police and sheriffs, who stop patrolling at 10 p.m., are already stretched thin. Moreover, there are no psychiatric or counseling services in the county—not even at the camp—so he is receiving no help in preparing for release. The county has gone to court to challenge the state.

This is the kind of classic case that has led California to adopt a "three strikes" law, but it is too late for this defendant: He cannot be held in prison once he has served half his sentence. Still, it does seem extremely unfair to foist him on a community far from the scene of his crimes. Modoc County may be "remote" to most Californians, but not to the people who live there. They don't deserve to be treated as a dumping ground for felons too dangerous for the big city.

California Town Protests Arrival of Paroled Rapist

Bay Area Convict Sent to Rural Work Camp

By Christine Spolar Washington Post Staff Writer

ALTURAS, Calif., March 21—Five days ago, no one in this tiny desert town knew much about Melvin A. Carter. Now the man known as the College Terrace Rapist has been paroled to the community, setting off local fears and a potentially emotional new issue in the California governor's race.

Carter's photocopied visage stares out from the plate-glass windows of the Pizza and Mexican Food store, the California Market and the front lobby of the \$36-anight Best Western, the most expensive hotel in town. The posters warn residents that a man who once confessed to 100 rapes in the San Francisco Bay area now lives on the outskirts of their town in a minimum security prison camp from which he is free to come and go with an escort.

Some merchants have just scrawled "rapist" in red across his forehead. Others have posted a warning under Carter's prison mug shot: "If your face matches the above picture, do not come in. You will not be served." And a few local people have threatened to castrate or kill him.

Carter, who served 12 years in prison after pleading no contest to 23 counts of rape, assault and burglary, was paroled last week and assigned to Modoc County. But officials are not sure when Carter arrived because, as District Attorney Ruth Sorensen tells it, no one from the governor's office or the state Corrections Department would confirm early rumors that Carter was coming to Modoc.

"I don't know how dumb they think we are," said Sorensen, who today appealed the state's decision to the 3rd District Court in Sacramento. "I think they thought they could slip this over on us and nothing would happen."

Officials in this mountain-rimmed community became edgy early in the week when Gov. Pete Wilson, a Republican who



is seeking reelection on a strong law-andorder platform, vowed that "this animal" would not be returned to Alameda County, the Bay area jurisdiction, where he was convicted. Rather, Wilson declared, Carter would be placed in "the wilderness someplace."

"Someplace" turned out to be rural Modoc County, population 10,000, near the Oregon border in the northeastern corner of California.

"This doesn't make sense. I think it's the frenzy of an election year at play here. There's 5,000 votes here compared to what's at stake in the rest of the state," said Sheriff Bruce Mix, whose nine-member department is stretched so thin across the 4,000-square-mile county that patrols stop at 10 p.m.

Sorensen called the head of the county Board of Supervisors, the school superintendent and the local judge and began working on a request for a temporary restraining order. On her way home to her ranch, Sorensen stopped at the local grocery store and told a cashier about the predicament. That cashier told one customer, who told another, who told another—and soon the entire county knew.

By morning, half the town turned out to rally outside the biggest building in Alturas, the county courthouse, only to find out Carter had aiready arrived at the nearby Devil's Garden work camp.

By last weekend, nearly every storefront on Main Street was plastered with photocopies of Carter's face, while local officials met with officials from other northern counties to forge a coalition to remove Carter from the area.

The fury comes from being deceived, people say, and wondering when they will be deceived again.

They question why the state is break-



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Members of Sacred Heart Catholic Church congregation pray after finding out convicted rapist Melvin Carter, left, had been sent to their small town, Alturas, Calif.

ing its regulations, which call for prisoners to be paroled to the jurisdiction where they were convicted. And they recall that state officials once promised never to allow sex offenders or murderers to serve their time in the minimum-security work camp. State officials said they made Carter an exception because he would be difficult to monitor in an urban area.

It was seen as a grievous affront to send a serial rapist to the county that has more single mothers per capita than any other in the state and where 70 percent of the schoolchildren rely on reduced-cost or free lunches. People live here, many said, because they want simple, safe, secure lives.

"We don't deserve him," said Michelle Clark, a 31-year-old mother. "We didn't create him. Why are we getting a problem that another county created?"

"We have the kind of town that closes up at 7 o'clock at night, the kind of place where you don't have to lock your door," said Kelle Ray, who grew up in Alturas. "We put up with other things: We have really low wages, we don't have a McDonald's, we don't have a mall. But it's the lifestyle we want to have—and want to keep."

Carter preyed on college women in Palo Alto, Berkeley and Davis. An engineer, he had no previous record and cooperated with police after his arrest. According to a transcript during his sentencing in 1982, Judge Martin Pulich in Alameda County was so impressed with Carter's cooperation that he sentenced him to concurrent, rather than consecutive, prison terms.

This meant Carter was sentenced to 25 years, rather than the maximum possible 52 years in prison. He, like many prison-

ers in this state, served about half that time because of good behavior.

It also meant that Carter, now 49, came up for parole in the middle of a tough race for governor and months after another recently released parolee was charged with the highly publicized murder of 12-year-old Polly Klaas.

The arrest of Richard Allen Davis, a twice-convicted kidnapper who directed police to Klaas's body, stoked support for "three strikes, you're out" laws designed to impose life sentences on serious repeat offenders.

Wilson was prominent in his sympathy for the Klaas family and unrelenting in pushing for the California version of the "three strikes" legislation.

Carter's release has become a lightning rod for criticism. The governor was berated by Kathleen Brown, one of three Democrats competing for the nomination to oppose Wilson. She questioned how well the corrections department had tracked Carter's case.

Wilson, who has long supported tougher prison terms for rapists, blasted back. He pointed out that Brown's father had appointed Pulich, now deceased, and argued that he couldn't legally stop Carter's release. But the governor has made the parolee subject to remarkable conditions: electronic monitoring, round-the-clock guards, frequent polygraph tests and psychiatric evaluations.

"I've never seen anything like" the restrictions on Carter, said a corrections official. Department spokesman Dallas Reynolds said Carter is aware of the uproar over his arrival and has opted to stay on the work-camp grounds rather than venture into town.

HOTLINE 3/23/94

*10 CALIFORNIA: BROWN LOSES MEDIA CONSULTANT

Jim Margolis announced his firm, Greer, Margolis, Mitchell, Burns & Assocs., has resigned as media consultants to Treas. Kathleen Brown (D). Margolis, in a written statement: "Kathleen decided to hire Clint Reilly as her campaign chairman. Clint is to manage all aspects of the campaign, from day-to-day operations to political strategy. ... Both Kathleen and Clint have asked my firm to remain as the media consultants ... Kathleen has been a close friend, a longtime client and will be, I believe, [CA's] next governor. In addition ... I found [Reilly's] strategic views largely consistent with my own ... Nevertheless, we have decided to resign. ... ultimately we were uncertain whether the structure and 'fit' would be a good one. We thought it better to make the tough choice now rather than face difficulties later. ... And finally let me say that Teresa Vilmain and Roy Behr truly served Kathleen with distinction. Somewhere along the way, that got lost" (GMMB&A release, 3/21). S.F. CHRONICLE notes three "key members" of Brown's team quit since Reilly was hired (3/23). CHRONICLE's Roberts: "In Reilly, Brown has hired the Billy Martin of California politics, a volatile talent whose managerial skills and winning record are often obscured by his reputation for temper tantrums" (3/19).

MONEY: Financial reports for the period 1/1-3/17 show:

	RAISED	C-O-H
Wilson	\$3,100,000	\$3,300,000
Brown	\$835,000	\$3,800,000
Garamendi	\$453,434	\$58,467
Hayden	\$8,805	\$3,582
Part 1	and the second	and the second

The report shows state Sen. Tom Hayden (D) has loaned his campaign \$35,000 of his own money (CHRONICLE, 3/23). Wilson will hold a \$1,000/plate fund-raiser in L.A. today, featuring Henry Kissinger. It's "expected" to raise \$1M (Hull, EXAMINER, 3/22).

THE HAYDEN FACTOR: L.A. TIMES' Scott writes, as long as Hayden "remains an unpredictable wild card," Brown will be "forced to campaign harder and spend more general election reserves to nail down the nomination" (3/21).

CAPITAL PUNISHMENT: "Seeking to regain momentum on the explosive issue of crime," Wilson challenged Brown 3/22 "to clarify her stance on Capital punishment, as the U.S. Supreme Court heard a case challenging" CA's death penalty law. Brown "promptly charged" that Wilson was raising the issue "to divert attention" from the recent "firestorm of protest" over the parole of serial rapist Melvin Carter. Brown spokesperson Michael Reese said Brown "would support and sign new provisions that meet that court's sentencing standards" if the current standards are overturned (Roberts/Epstein, S.F. CHRONCLE, 3/23). A12 L FRIDAY, MARCH 11, 1994

National Repor

The New Hork Times

California Race For Senate Seen As Costly Battle

Rich Congressman Seeks Dianne Feinstein Seat

By B. DRUMMOND AYRES Jr.

LOS ANGELES, March 10 - Two LOS ANGELES, March 10 – Two years ago, Michael Huffington, a wealthy Republican oil man just up from Texas, put \$5 million of his for-tune into the race for a Congressional seat in the Santa Barbara district, set-tling a national spending record for a House contest. He won going away. Three months later, and only a month after being sworn in as a House freshman be began talking about nue.

freshman, he began talking about run-ning for the Senate in 1994.

It was brassy talk, but not idle talk. Mr. Huffington is off and running against Senator Dianne Feinstein, and, because of his great wealth and equally large ambition, it is a race worth watching. Indeed, it could become the most expensive Senate race ever run. Early polls show Ms. Feinstein, a Democrat from San Francisco, with a

comfortable 2-to-1 lead. Mr. Huffington is not likely to roll over her the way he rolled to victory in the state's 22d Con-gressional District in 1992. That race was his first political outing, and he crushed minor Democratic opposition in November after a stunning primary victory in June over the longtime Re-publican incumbent, Robert J. Lago-marsino, a victim of redistricting.

A Willingness to Spend

Given Mr. Huffington's wealth, which is said to be \$75 million or more and his frequently expressed willing ness to spend "whatever is necessary" ness to spend "whatever is necessary" to win a political race, his challenge is not being written off, certainly not by Ms. Feinstein. She is spending most of her time these days raising cash to cerd him eff. fend him off.

"I'll do whatever I have to to be "I'll do whatever I have to to be competitive against somebody who's just arrived from Texas with money but no record," she said Tuesday in a telephone interview from Washington. "I'm from California, and I've got a record, and I'm as good as anybody when it comes to raising money." Ms. Feinstein was Mayor of San Francisco before becoming one of only seven women in the Senate in 1992. She faces re-plection this fall after fuer two

Ms. Feinstein was Mayor of San Francisco before becoming one of only seven women in the Senate in 1992. She faces re-election this fall after just two years in office because she was sent to



"I just want people to know who I am," says Representative Michael Huffington as he seeks to unseat Senator Dianne Feinstein of California. Outside his office in Washington on Wednesday, the Republican Congressman, center, greeted smokers and tobacco industry workers at a pro-tobacco rally.

Washington to serve out the time re-maining in the term of Pete Wilson, who left the Senate to become Gover-nor of California.

Mr. Huffington, without disclosing the size of his personal fortune, says he will spend at least \$5 million on his Senate campaign and perhaps as much as \$15 million. He is soliciting cam-paign contributions to augment his own

paign contributions to augment his own money, but says he will take nothing from political action committees. "I've got a big name-recognition problem," he said in a campaign swing here on Monday, "so I'm prepared to put in as much as it takes of my own money to keep the playing field level. "Say what you will, but I can't be bought."

Record Spending Predicted

more expensive than in most other states. Now the stage is set for what some have begun calling "the battle of the dollars." Arrayed against Mr. Huff-ington's fortune is Ms. Feinstein's own wealth, estimated at close to \$50 mil-tion, money largely earned by her hus-band, Richard C. Blum, a financier. "We've seen Senate campaigns around the country in the \$20 million range," said Larry Berg, a political scientist at the University of Southern California, "but this one could take the record at over \$25 million."

"You keep waiting for people to get fed up with it all," Mr. Berg continued. "Or for people to start resisting efforts like Huffington's to come in and buy a like Huffington's to come in and buy a seat. But it hasn't happened, not yet." Mr. Huffington, who is 46, and Ms. Feinstein, 60, are both political moder-ates, as moderation is defined by their separate parties. They will undoubted-ly find major issues to fight over, in-cluding his relatively thin record in

more expensive than in most other Congress and her thicker but more congress and her thicker but more easily targeted record in public office. On some major issues, like gun con-trol and abortion rights, they tend to agree. For the moment, however, mon-

ey is the only real issue in the race. Ms. Feinstein faces no nomination challenge in the June primary.

Mr. Huffington faces two primary opponents, Kate Squires, a politically inexperienced businesswoman from Riverside, and former Representative William E. Dannemeyer, a hard-right conservative from Orange County.

Ms. Squires's inexperience and Mr. Dannemeyer's relatively narrow political base have made Mr. Huffington the easy primary favorite. The contest is already being referred to as the "Huff-ington-Feinstein race."

"We're running on that assumption ourselves because he's so rich," said Kam Kuwata, Ms. Feinstein's cam-paign manager. "He's got it, he's got a history of spending it, and you don't ignore that. We fully expect to win, but Dianne's out there beating the bushes 24 hours a day for money." 24 hours a day for money

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Shaking Money From Bushes

Shaking Money From Busnes There are plenty of bushes to beat, big bushes, for a politician who hails from California: the entertainment in-dustry, aerospace and defense contrac-tors, unions, big agriculture, big banks, big developers and, in Ms. Feinstein's case, national women's groups.

A politician who does not successful-ly shake money from those bushes will never be able to afford the television advertising time so crucial to reaching every corner of a state with 32 million people. In the biggest media market, Los Angeles, 30 seconds of prime-time broadcasting costs \$40,000.

Not only can Mr. Huffington afford to buy the time, but he is already broad-casting his commercials. So far, most of the ads have tried to portray him as just another product of the hard-work-ing, God-fearing middle class, a por-trayal that Mr. Kuwata calls "a delib-erate deceit to duck the fact that he's a rich boy out to buy an office."

Mr. Huffington, who inherited most of his money but who also worked in Texas as a banker, counters that the ads tell the truth: while he is wealthy now, he grew up in middle-class sur-roundings.

"I just want people to know who I am," he said. "They don't know any-thing about me. I can overcome that with television."

And what next, politically, if he wins the Senate race?

It is a question Mr. Huffington is being asked more and more often, pre-mature and speculative as it is. But he already has the answer: "I don't ex-clude any options."
HOTLINE 3/14/94

*15 CALIFORNIA: WILSON CLIMBS TO WITHIN SINGLE DIGITS OF DEMS A KCAL Channel 9 poll, conducted 3/10-13 by Mark Baldassare and Assocs., surveyed 600 registered voters; margin of error +/-4%. Dem subsample: 300 RVs; +/- 6% (KCAL release, 3/17). Tested: Gov. Pete Wilson (R), Treas. Kathleen Brown (D), Insurance Commis. John Garamendi (D), state Sen. Tom Hayden (D). FAV/UNFAV WILSON JOB (ALL) DEM PRIMARY (ALL) 45%/ 46% 35 / 20 Excell. 32% Wilson Brown 49% Brown Fair 42 Garamendi 27 Garamendi 39 / 22 Poor 24 Hayden 11 Hayden 37 / 48 DK/other 13 GENERAL ELECTION MATCHUPS 48% Brown Garamendi 48% Wilson 53% Wilson 42 Wilson 39 Hayden 31 WHICH CANDIDATE WOULD DO & RETTED TOR HANDIING

WHICH CANDIDATE	MOOTD DO	A BETTE	R JOB HANDL	ING	
	WILSON	BROWN	GARAMENDI	HAYDEN	NONE
Economy	32%	26%	18%	5%	4%
Crime	38	18	17	6	3
Illegal Immig.	41	14	14	6	4

L.A. TIMES' Skelton, under the header, "Voters May Be Giving Wilson Another Look": "There's something about this ... race that doesn't make sense. Based on common logic, [Wilson] should be dead meat. Yet, many pros are rating him an even bet for reelection. ... And it probably says less about the Republican governor that it does the appeal" of Brown and Garamendi. Both "should be running away with this thing, but Wilson is closing ground." He is "within five points of Brown, according to the governor's pollster. Brown's pollster won't disclose her numbers, but acknowledges that the Democratic front-runner is down to a mid-range, single-digit lead." Wilson and Garamendi advisers "have been saying Brown's 'too nice' in a year when voters want 'tough.' ... Meanwhile, Wilson has been camped in Los Angeles in front of the television camera -- any camera -talking incessantly about the voter's main concerns: Crime and jobs. He is a candidate focused" (3/17). SACRAMENTO BEE's Walters adds Wilson "has been demonstrating the gritty, if graceless, determination that has been the hallmark of his political career. And despite his low personal popularity, his standing in the polls has been rising steadily, so much so that" Assembly Speaker Willie Brown (D) says the "smart money" now favors his re-election (3/16).

BROWN STAFF SHUFFLE: Following the announcement that Brown had signed on Clint Reilly to chair her campaign (see HOTLINE 3/16), her campaign manager, Teresa Vilmain, and policy director, Roy Behr, resigned (Brown release, 3/16). SAC. BEE's Walters on Reilly: "It's a huge roll of the dice. Reilly insists on virtually total control of the campaign he directs, and sometimes his go-for-the-jugular tactics backfire" (3/16). WILSON WINS ROUND OVER PRISONER RELEASE: BEE'S Walters takes a look at the "dust up" between Brown and Wilson over the "imminent release of serial rapist Melvin Carter from state prison" (see HOTLINE 3/14). "In moving so quickly to exploit Carter's release, Brown over-reached. Her facts were thin and poorly researched -- a chronic problem with her campaign. ... Wilson emerged looking resolute and able to respond effectively to political hits. But Brown came out looking as though she was grasping at straws ... That's odd for someone who's supposed to be leading" (3/15) A SAN DIEGO UNION-TRIBUNE editorial notes growing attention to "Brown's fuzzing of the facts and a general lack of focus in her campaign. Her latest misfire over Carter's release raises more questions about whether she has what it takes to be governor" (3/17).

IN THE CROSSFIRE: Gov. Pete Wilson (R): "What I am complaining about is the fact that we are compelled to spend state tax dollars providing services to illegal immigrants under federal law. ... The result is we are unable to provide the kind of services that are needed by legal residents. ... I, frankly, reject the argument that we should look the other way, turn a blind eye and a deaf ear to people who have violated the law" ("Crossfire," CNN, 3/17). Primary 6/7.

HOTLINE 3/9/94

*17 CALIFORNIA: WILSON LAUNCHES HIS "LAST" CAMPAIGN

Gov. Pete Wilson (R) formally announced his bid for reelection 3/8, saying "it would be the last campaign of his long political career." Wilson "flatly rejected the idea of running for President in 1996," even if he is re-elected. Wilson called CA gov. a "career capper," adding about a pres. run: "I'll rule it out." He also "said he would turn down any offer to run as vice president on the GOP ticket": "If you're not interested in the first spot, why the hell would you be interested in the second?" The first day of Wilson's 2-day tour featured stops in Fontana, L.A., Orange Co. and San Diego and "an upbeat message of optimism." Wilson: "I came to this office at a time when it was particularly challenging. Having been through the hard times, I would like to have the opportunity to lead California in good times" (Weintraub, L.A. TIMES, 3/9). SACRAMENTO BEE'S Jacobs writes Wilson "seems happier and more in his element than he has been in months, possibly years." Wilson's good mood can be accounted for by the fact that "no one ... expected the tightening of the race" between Wilson and Dem challengers Treas. Kathleen Brown, Insurance Commis. John Garamendi and state Sen. Tom Hayden "to happen this quickly" (3/8).

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A California Journal Analysis JUNE 1994 BALLOT PROPOSITIONS

PROPOSITION NUMBERING

In 1983, the Legislature passed a law requiring that ballot measures be numbered consecutively from election to election, starting with November 1982. Previously, each election had its own set of proposition numbers, starting with 1. But the system proved confusing. If you say "Proposition 13," do you mean the famous tax-cutting proposal of 1978, or the water-conservation measure of 1982? Since 1982, 174 proposals have appeared on various ballots, thus the current crop begins with 175. It will continue this way for another eight years, for the law mandated that numbering not start over until 2002. By the way, the June 1994 ballot is relatively thin; only six measures have thus far made it, although the Legislature is considering adding another. Only one proposition — 180 — came to the ballot via the initiative route. Two years ago, the June ballot contained only three measures. The November 1992 ballot had 13 propositions, however.



A legislative constitutional amendment that would provide qualified renters with a minimum income-tax credit of \$60 per individual and \$120 for others.

Background: Until last year, anyone who rented their primary residence qualified for a renter's credit that could be deducted from their state income tax liability. In 1990 that credit was \$120 for married couples, single parents and surviving spouses: \$60 for individuals. But beginning in 1991, lawmakers and the governor began to impose restrictions on the renter's credit to help deal with budget deficits caused by a deepening recession. In 1991 the state prohibited some renters from receiving the credit. Couples who made over \$42,500 and individuals who made more than \$21,500 could not claim it from 1991 to 1995. In 1993, as lawmakers and the governor tried to deal with a third straight multi-billion dollar budget deficit, the governor proposed and the Legislature agreed to do away with the credit for everyone for 1993 to 1994. In 1995, the credit again will be available for all but upper-income taxpayers. In 1996, all income levels again will be eligible for credit.

Proposal: Proposition 175 amends the state Constitution by enforcing a minimum renters' credit of \$120 per married couple and \$60 per individual. As of January 1, 1995, all eligible renters, regardless of income level, could receive credit. Proposition 175 authorizes the Legislature to amend and adopt credit-related statutes. More important, the measure requires a vote of the people before the credit may be eliminated, suspended or limited in the future. This proposal carries an estimated cost of \$100 million for the 1995-1996 fiscal year.

Arguments For Supporters — including Democratic state Senator David Roberti, Californians for Fair Taxes and the directors of California Tax Reform Association, Coalition for Economic Survival, California State Student Association and Congress of California Seniors — argue that this measure gives the renter's credit the same level of protection as the homeowner's property tax exemption.

APRIL 1994

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Arguments Against: Opponents — including Republican Assemblyman Paul Horcher and the California Taxpayers Association — argue that California cannot attord to give away millions for a "double-dip" benefit. They argue that renters already benefit from the 1978 Proposition 13 because property tax relief trickles down to them in the form of lower rent payments.

176 TAXATION: NON-PROFIT ORGANIZATIONS

A legislative constitutional amendment that would exempt qualifying non-profit organizations from locally imposed business license taxes or fees measured by income or gross receipts.

Background: Presently, cities and counties may impose taxes and fees on individuals and businesses to maintain local government operations. Taxes may be levied as a percentage of payroll, or based on statistics like the number of a business' employees. Although virtually no local governments actually apply the business license tax to non-profits, current law grants broad taxing authority to local governments. As cities and counties become squeezed between the need to provide services and the search for cash to fund those services, they could begin to tap previously unexplored sources of revenue — namely, nonprofits doing business within their jurisdictions.

Proposal: Proposition 176 exempts non-profits from local government business license taxes or fees based on income or gross receipts. Legally, local governments maintain authority to tax non-profits through standards other than income and gross receipts. Since few, if any, local governments actually impose business license taxes on non-profits through these means, this amendment is expected to have little fiscal impact.

Arguments For: Proponents of 176 include Democratic state Senator David Roberti, as well as leaders of United Way of California, California Council of Police and Sheriffs, American Lung Association of California and the California Capitol Chapter of the National Association of Fund-raising Executives. They argue that 176 ensures that non-profits enjoy the same local tax exemption that they already have with state and federal governments. Supporters say this measure helps non-profits provide the community services that government does not provide. If local governments imposed business taxes on non-profits, these groups would be forced to reduce services and raise fees, they say.

Arguments Against: Opponents of 176, including attorney Gary Wesley, explain that the definition of a nonprofit is vague. Not all non-profits are charitable, Wesley says. Opponents also argue that the measure could rob local government of its ability to provide necessary services by placing constraints on already tight budgets. 77 PROPERTY TAX EXEMPTION; DISABLED PERSON'S ACCESS

A legislative constitutional amendment allowing the Legislature to exempt from property taxes the modification, construction, installation or removal of a building or structure for disabled persons' access.

Background: Local property taxes are based on a given property's assessed value. When an owner improves his or her property, the property is typically reassessed at a higher value. As property value increases, so do property taxes. Currently, improvements such as fire-detection equipment are exempt from property taxes. The 1990 Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA) requires commercial property owners to improve their restaurants, hotels, and places of business by eliminating structural access barriers for people with disabilities. In the past, lawmakers have gone to voters to provide other property tax exemptions as well.

Proposal: Since numerous property owners are making ADA accessibility improvements, their property could be reassessed at higher values. This measure ensures that any increased value resulting from such improvements is exempt from increased taxation. The exemption applies only to improvements made on or after June 7, 1994. In the case of new ownership, property is reassessed at its full value, including ADA improvements. The fiscal impact of this measure could reach \$10 million annually.

Arguments For: Democratic state Senator Henry Mello, Democratic Assemblyman Dan Hauser and representatives for the National Multiple Sclerosis Society, California State Council of Laborers, California Association of Persons with Handicaps and Californians for Equal Access back Proposition 177. They argue that this measure promotes a fair taxation system by allowing property owners to make renovations for the disabled without incurring extra taxes. In addition, it parallels a homeowner tax exemption voters approved in 1990.

Arguments Against: Attorney Gary Wesley and homeowners Gayle and Richard Roseman argue that Proposition 177 merely scratches the surface of a huge property tax imbalance. Reassessment has shifted the tax burden from commercial owners to homeowners and renters, they say. Opponents of this measure insist that the 1978 Proposition 13 must be overhauled comprehensively, rather than providing piecemeal exemptions, as this measure does.

178 PROPERTY TAX EXCLUSION; WATER CONSERVATION EQUIPMENT

A legislative constitutional amendment that excludes from property taxes the installation of water-conservation equipment for agricultural purposes.

CALIFORNIA JOURNAL

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Background: This measure dovetails with Proposition 177 by providing another property tax exemption for improvements to property; in this case, the improvements would help conserve water used for agriculture (see previous measure). Under the provisions of the 1978 Proposition 13, which overhauled California's method of assessing property taxes, when an owner improves his or her property, the county reassesses the parcel and charges more taxes. Depending on the improvements, the increased tax burden could be substantial. But over the years, voters have allowed a number of property tax exemptions, and they have been particularly sympathetic when improvements have been forced on property owners by the government, even though the value of the property increased.

Proposal: Under Proposition 178, a property owner who installs certified water-conservation equipment for agricultural purposes receives a property tax exemption on the related improvement. New ownership of the property means reassessment of the property's full value, however, including new equipment. This measure's fiscal impact could affect government funding by as much as \$10 million annually in future years.

Arguements For: Proponents — including Democratic state Senator Mike Thompson and leaders of the California Farm Bureau Association, Planning and Conservation League and Association of California Wate: Agencies — argue that this measure helps California prepare for another drought while, at the same time, creates jobs with the installation of more environmentally and economically efficient systems. In addition, supporters believe waterconservation exemptions are in accord with previously approved propositions regarding solar and fire-detection property tax exemptions.

Arguments Against: Republican Assemblyman Gil Ferguson and Democratic Assemblywoman Debra Bowen say Proposition 178 is a special-interest tax break for farmers, one that only marginally benefits agriculture while greatly harming the state's emergency services and schools. In addition, opponents argue that farmers who install new, efficient equipment already save money without an additional tax break.



A legislative initiative amendment that provides a 20-yearto-life sentence for the conviction of second-degree murders committed in drive-by shootings.

Background: California law classifies murder in two

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degrees — first and second. First-degree murder is premeditated and/or occurs during other crimes such as arson or rape. Murders not defined as first-degree are second degree and punishable by 15-years-to-life in prison with the possibility of parole.

Proposal: Proposition 175 in effect increases the penalty for second-degree murder if that killing occurs during a drive-by shooting. This new sentence is five years longer that the minimum 15-year sentence for second-degree murder. Fiscal impact is unknown but estimated to be low.

Arguments For: Proponents of Proposition 179 include Governor Pete Wilson, Attorney General Dan Lungren, Democratic state Senator Ruben Ayala, Assemblyman and Attorney General candidate Tom Umberg, the California District Attorneys Association, California Peace Officers Association, California Police Chiefs Association, California State Sheriffs Association, California Council of Police and Sheriffs, Women Prosecutors of California, and a host of city and county law-enforcement officials and organizations. They argue that the measure is a useful tool to deter and fight the thousands of drive-by shootings in California. Last year, Wilson signed an Ayala bill that made it easier to classify drive-by murders in the first degree. Proponents say 179 cracks down on drive-bys by re-inforcing Ayala's existing law.

Arguments Against: Thus far, no one has stepped forward to oppose Proposition 179.



An initiative statute that authorizes bond issuance of nearly \$2 billion for the acquisition, development and conservation of designated areas throughout California.

Background: California has a history of purchasing, protecting and improving park, wildlife and natural areas. By solling general obligation bonds, the state has frequently given money to local governments and nonprofit agencies for the purpose of environmental protection and maintenance. Since 1984, voters have authorized about \$1.3 billion in general obligation bonds for parks and wildlife. Since December 1993, all but \$10 million has been used for specific projects. Proposition 180 differs from many of those efforts, however, because it is an initiative. In the past, park bond measures — as have nearly all bond measures — have been put on the ballot by the Legislature. But in this era of restricted budgets, environmentalists have decided to put bond measures on the ballot themselves rather than wait for the Legislature, which may be reluctant to raise money for these purposes during a recession.

Proposition 180 parallels an earlier measure-Proposition 170, approved by voters in 1988. Like the current proposal, Proposition 170 was a park-and-wildlife bond

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placed on the ballot via the initiative rather than by the Legislature. A first-of-its-kind, Proposition 170 generated its share of controversy. To gather support for the proposal, proponents soughtpledges of support from those who might benefit from its provisions. Critics charged that this tactic amounted to bribery that might be illegal under other circumstances. In 1991 state Senator Quentin Kopp, a San Francisco independent, sponsored legislation (SB 424) that required a bond-initiative proponent to submit written disclosures of all projects that had been included in the initiative in exchange for campaign contributions. The bill eventually became law, but was overturned by courts in 1993. The state is appealing to have it reinstated.

Proposal: Proposition 180 allows the state to sell almost \$2 billion in general-obligation bonds for state agencies to dedicate to parks, historic sites and wildlife areas. The measure also provides funds for non-profit organizations and local governments committed to the same cause. The money will be broken down as follows: \$926 million for parks and recreation, \$479 million for the Wildlife Conservation Board, \$357 million for the State Coastal Conservancy and \$236 million for other state, local and non-profit agencies. Typically, general fund revenues pay for general obligation bonds. Yet \$2 billion is not the actual pricetag; interest must be taken into account. With an average interest rate of 6 percent, direct costs would accumulate to \$3.6 billion or \$112 million per year for 25 years. In addition, administrative, operation and maintenance costs are expected to add millions annually.

Arguments For: Proponents include the National Audubon Society, Los Angeles Police Chief Willie Williams, California Nature Conservancy, California Park and Recreation Society, Planning and Conservation League and leaders of California Association of Local Conservation Corps, California Organization of Police and Sheriffs, Save the Redwoods League, California Association of Local Conservation Corps, League of Women Voters and California State Park Rangers Association. They argue that providing more funds for parks and wildlife makee neigh borhoods safer by reducing gang activity and providing atrisk youth job opportunities. In addition, such a measure helps protect California's natural resources such as the redwoods and the wetlands.

Arguments Against: Opponents include Taxpayers Against CALPAW '94, former California Parks and Recreation Director Henry Agonia, wildlife biology professor Walter Howard and leaders of Regional Council of Rural Counties, Paul Gann's Citizens Committee, Howard Jarvis Taxpayers Association and Center for the California Taxpayer. They say California simply cannot afford \$3.6 billion for parks when there are more urgent priorities such as earthquake relief, law enforcement, education and job creation.

Compiled by Liv Williams

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Charlotte M. Mousel National Committeewoman

Present

National Committeewoman, California, elected -August 16, 1988 First Vice President, NFRW, 1990 - 1993

Previous

President, CANFRW, 1978 - 1979 Secretary, California State Party, 1985 - 1986, 1987 - 1988 Vice Chairman, Southern Region, 1981 - 1984 Southern Regional Parliamentarian, 1981 - 1986 Parliamentarian, Board of Directors and Executive Committee, 1987 - 1988 Orange County, Reagan - Bush, 1980 Co-Chairman, California Women for Reagan - Bush, 1984 Chairman, Orange County Victory '88 Presidential Elector, 1984, 1988 Third Vice President, NFRW, 1982 - 1985 Second Vice President, NFRW, 1987 - 1989

RNC Activity

Delegate, Republican National Convention, 1980, 1984, 1988, 1992 Member, RNC Rules Committee, 1989 -Member, Committee on Contests, Republican National Convention, 1992

Personal

Spouse: George Children: One Education: Hamilton Business College, El Camino College, U.C.L.A.

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CALIFORNIA

Daniel E. Lungren National Committeeman



Present

National Committeeman, California, elected - August 16, 1988 Attorney General, State of California, 1990 -Member, California State Party, 1976 -

Previous

Vice Chairman, Commission on Wartime Relocation and Internment of Civilians Staff Assistant, Senator George Murphy (R-CA), 1969 Staff Assistant, Senator William Brock (R-TN), 1969 - 1971 Political Assistant, Honorable Robert Finch, 1973 Member, United States House of Representatives, 1979 - 1989

RNC Activity

Assistant to Co-Chairman and Director of Special Programs, RNC, 1971 - 1972

Delegate, Republican National Convention, 1980, 1984, 1988, 1992

Member, Committee on Arrangements, Republican National Convention, 1992

Personal

Spouse: Bobbi Children: Three Education: B.A., University of Notre Dame; J.D., Georgetown University

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Present

State Chairman, California, elected - February 28, 1993 Chairman, Board of Trustees, Queen of Angels Hospital Clinic and Research Foundation

Advisory Board Member, Frawly Enterprises Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of the Sovereign Military Order of Malta to Nicaragua, 1978 -

Member, Board of Regents, University of California

Previous

Vice Chairman, Wilson for Governor, 1990 Vice Chairman, Board of Governors, U.S. Postal Service Finance and Steering Committees, Bush for President, 1988 National Chairman, Hispanic Voters, Reagan - Bush, 1984 National Chairman, "VIVA", 1984 Chairman, California State Party, 1981 - 1982 Vice Chairman, California State Party, 1979 - 1980 Secretary, California State Party, 1972 - 1976 President, California Republican Assembly, 1968 Founder and former Chairman of the Board, Los Angeles National Bank

Captain, U.S. Army, 1955 - 1957

RNC Activity

Delegate, Republican National Convention, 1968, 1972, 1976, 1980, 1984, 1988

Chairman, Republican National Hispanic Assembly, 1983 -1985

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Personal Spouse: Sally Children: Four Education: M.D., University of Havana School of Medicine

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*19 CALIFORNIA: PREDECESSORS COME BACK TO CHALLENGE HAMBURG CA filing deadline was 3/11. Candidates for the two open seats -- CA 22 (Huffington-R), CA 44 (McCandless-R) have until 3/16 to file.

CA 01: Two ex-Reps. from Sonoma Co. -- Frank Riggs (R) and Doug Bosco (D) -- are seeking to reclaim the seat of Rep. Dan Hamburg (D). Riggs lost to Hamburg in '92 after serving one term. Bosco lost to Riggs in '90 after serving four terms. Hamburg, reacting to the last- minute filings: "The voters have rejected these two guys already." Hamburg's "most immediate threat" comes from Bosco, whom he will face in the 6/7 primary. Riggs will meet atty Glenn Deronde in the GOP primary. Observers predict a "free-wheeling, mudslinging campaign that is sure to reopen old political wounds. The three men are reputed to have a strong dislike for each other" (Sonenshine, S.F. CHRONICLE,3/12).

CA 44: Ex-Assemblywoman Tricia Hunter's (R) withdrew from the race for the seat being vacated by Rep. Al McCandless (R). The GOP field is at 5: Ex-Palm Springs Mayor Sonny Bono, Co. Supervisor Patrician "Corky" Larson, physician Phillip Bretz, accountant Lewis Da Silva and physician Kent DeLong. Dems: Ex-Assemblyman Steve Clute, real estate agent Clark McCartney and art dealer Hans Schroeder (Huard, Palm Springs DESERT SUN, 3/13).



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