

THIS IS FOR YOUR L.A. STOP FRIDAY

MEMORANDUM

TO: SENATOR BOB DOLE

FROM: Z. GREG KAHWAJIAN
SPECIAL ASSISTANT TO GOVERNOR DEUKMEJIAN

DATE: AUGUST 12, 1990

SUBJECT: CALIFORNIA'S ARMENIAN COMMUNITY

On August 17th, you will be attending a reception and a dinner in Los Angeles organized by Karl M. Samuelian. The overwhelming majority of the guests at both events will be Armenian-Americans. As you know, the reception will benefit Pete Wilson's campaign for Governor. The dinner will raise funds for your political action committee.

The Wilson campaign and Karl have depended heavily on the core group of Armenian supporters who helped Governor George Deukmejian throughout his 28 year public service career.

California is home to 200,000 - 250,000 Armenians. The majority live in the Los Angeles/Orange County area. In this part of the state alone, there are 15 schools, 25 churches and 48 organizations or associations with working offices.

Here are some of the issues of concern to the community and a brief status report:

THE CHURCH

You are probably already familiar with the division in the church. During your visit to Soviet Armenia, you visited with His Holiness, VAZKEN I. He is the Patriarch of all Armenians. I am certain that you have also had the opportunity to meet the other prominent leader, KAREKIN II. His headquarters are in war-torn Lebanon. The good news on this front is that the dispute over Nagorno-Karabakh and the earthquake in December of 1988 have made a significant contribution to closer cooperation and even talk of unity.

LEBANON

The continuing civil war in Lebanon is of great concern to a large segment of the community who immigrated to the United States from that nation. Currently, there is an ongoing campaign to raise funds to provide relief for those displaced by the strife. KAREKIN II, during his U. S. visit in June, made this the primary subject of his speeches.

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NAGORNO-KARABAKH

You are well acquainted with the current dispute over this autonomous region and the problems it has caused for the leadership of the Soviet Armenian Republic. Nationalistic feelings run very high and have led to armed conflict with the Soviet military troops brought in to "maintain order". Many in the community, including the Governor and myself, were not even aware of this territorial question until the pogroms of 1988 were reported. This conflict provided an initial catalyst for Armenian community solidarity.

Note: Governor Deukmejian had the opportunity to raise the concerns of the community with President Gorbachev during the Soviet leader's visit to California in June.

THE EARTHQUAKE

On December 7, 1988, a 6.5 magnitude earthquake struck the Northern part of Soviet Armenia causing 25,000 deaths and thousands of injuries. You have already visited the region with Mrs. Dole. The Armenian Assembly, a Washington based lobbying organization, was heavily involved in making your arrangements. There is a considerable Soviet Armenian community in Southern California who were more directly affected by the tragedy. For the most part, they are recent arrivals and are not politically active.

Victims, mostly amputees, were brought to several California hospitals for treatment and fitting of prostheses.

The lagging effort to rebuild the affected area and the worsening economic conditions in the Soviet Union are of great concern. Your support of a \$10 million dollar appropriation to benefit the rebuilding effort is sincerely appreciated. Your thoughts on the economic difficulties and advice as to how U. S. businessmen could be of assistance would be of interest.

THE GENOCIDE RESOLUTION

Your courageous and forceful leadership on this, the most significant issue to Armenians all over the world, is well recognized. Your efforts and some behind the scenes work between Governor Deukmejian and Governor Sununu led to the statement from President Bush. We have never publicly acknowledged the Governor's role in this. You are, and rightfully so, our champion on this issue.

In view of the current situation in the Middle East and the level of support from the Turkish government for U. S. efforts to quarantine Iraq, it is doubtful that a resolution will meet with success in either house of Congress any time soon. We may

have already gotten the best deal we will ever get from the Bush Administration.

There are some of us (including the Governor) who think that continued battles over the resolution deprive us of opportunities to work on more contemporary subjects, such as additional funding for earthquake relief and economic assistance to Soviet Armenia.

THE ARMENIAN ASSEMBLY

Your office is perceived to be more closely linked to the Armenian Assembly, an organization originally formed to represent the interests of the Armenian community as a whole in the nation's Capital. It was designed to be an umbrella for all Armenian groups. Several years ago, however, a major group broke away and took with it the bipartisan/non-partisan status.

There is a growing feeling among some that the Assembly is has too much on its plate. Their original purpose was to operate as if it was the "Armenian Interest Section" and concern itself with national political issues. Among other things, it is currently involved in genocide research and direct earthquake relief.

While the Assembly is aggressive and strong on the East coast, it is not nearly so in the West, particularly in California.

Note: Having said all this, they are an important resource. Our office depends on their services regularly. Governor Deukmejian has been very supportive and has attended several public functions organized by them.

THE ARMENIAN NATIONAL COMMITTEE (ANC)

In California, it is the Armenian National Committee (ANC) which has the broadest popular support. The ANC is the U. S. political arm of the Armenian Revolutionary Federation (ARF), one of the three political parties which operated in Armenia during its sovereign years. The ARF is celebrating its 100th anniversary this year and has just formally announced its presence in Soviet Armenia and its plans to have an official publication there.

President Gorbachev's policies of Glasnost and Perestroika had led to some dialogue between the ANC and the Soviet Armenian government, but it wasn't until the conflict with Azerbaijan over Nagorno-Karabakh and the nationalistic feelings it aroused in the people that the ANC began to play even a minor role. The earthquake was another pivotal factor in the development of a more meaningful presence.

The ANC is more closely aligned with Democratic lawmakers. Their champion in the House used to be Tony Coelho. They were active in the Deukmejian campaigns of 1982 and 1986. We have been what I would call "friendly but reserved" with them. The Governor

has met with their leaders privately and attended one banquet they held in his honor.

GOVERNOR DEUKMEJIAN

Since 1983 when George Deukmejian was sworn in as Governor, he has appointed nearly 200 Armenian-Americans to full or part time positions in state government. Eighteen of these were appointed to judgeships. All have done well at their assignments. In your remarks, you may wish to encourage the community's continued interest in public service and to build upon the good start they have already achieved.

CONCLUSION

I hope this document is helpful to you in determining the issues which are of concern to the community and that it will assist you in formulating your remarks.

CALIFORNIA

* GOP gubernatorial candidate Senator Pete Wilson is sticking to his stand of no off-shore drilling. This may cause some problems because of the Iraq situation.

* Recent polling shows that Pete Wilson is ahead of Democrat gubernatorial candidate Dianne Feinstein 45-41%. However, a recent Mason-Dixon poll showed Feinstein up 46-44%, the sampling of this poll is questionable. Voters believe that Wilson would do the best job attacking crime (41-28), drugs (34-25) and taxes (34-25) while Feinstein is the more dynamic of the two candidates ((53-25), and would better tackle the issues of abortion (41-16), the environment (34-29) and education .

* Feinstein has released a commercial stating that she is not for quotas as she stated before the primary but believes in setting targeted goals. She is also hitting on Wilson for his plan as mayor of San Diego for affirmative action goals to hire minorities in city government. He never proposed anything except for eventual goals.

* Feinstein is also attempting to imply that Wilson is particularly culpable on the topic of S&L's because he received unusually large contributions from S&L interests. Common Cause reported that Wilson received \$243,000 from thrift-related contributors. They did not state that Wilson ran for office twice, while many of his colleagues had run only once. Also, his funds were reported as direct contributions while S&L gifts to his colleagues have often been disguised.

-- Courtesy, RNC Political Division
August 10, 1990



REPUBLICAN GOVERNORS ASSOCIATION

MEMORANDUM TO SENATOR ROBERT DOLE
FROM: MICHELE DAVIS *md*
DATE: AUGUST 8, 1990
RE: CALIFORNIA -- GUBERNATORIAL STATUS

In THE most important gubernatorial race of 1990, current polls show U.S. Senator Pete Wilson with a slim -- and constantly changing -- lead:

	<u>ALL</u>	<u>MEN</u>	<u>WOMEN</u>	<u>DEMS</u>	<u>GOP</u>	<u>IND</u>
Feinstein	46	43	48	70	13	50
Wilson	44	44	44	17	81	38
Undec.	10	13	7	13	6	12

In a state that went for Bush in 1988 by the slimmest of margins (51/49), no one is taking Feinstein lightly. Although Senator Wilson begins the general race with a dollar lead (approximately \$4 million in the bank), everyone agrees this race will go down to the nail-biting wire.

Wilson's initial attack on Feinstein after her winning primary was on her plan to institute quotas (reflecting the population's percentage of minorities and women) within all departments of state government. Feinstein has attacked Wilson on being a product of "the boys with big cigars", an amusing tact in light of the fact that Feinstein's investment banker-husband wrote personal checks in excess of \$3 million for her race.

Abortion does not appear to be an overarching issue in this race, as both Wilson and Feinstein are pro-choice. Feinstein, however, has attempted to use this as a wedge issue with Republican females by citing Wilson's voting record "that denies poor women access to abortions".

With the enormous problems that California faces, it will be the Republican Party's job to reinforce that "charisma and a witty phrase" are not what is needed -- and that Pete Wilson's experience and understanding of government will help lead the state through the 90's.

CALIFORNIA STOP

Los Angeles

Los Angeles is represented with four congressmen from the 25th, 28th, 29th, and 33rd Districts.

The 25th, Central and East Los Angeles, is represented by Democrat Edward Roybal, who took 85% of the vote in 1988. His Republican challenger this fall will be Stephen J. Renshaw, who pulled 56% of the vote in the Republican primary June 5. Hispanics dominate the 25th like no other district in California. In a 1980 census, they represented two-thirds of the people. Poverty and unemployment run high and Democratic loyalty is virtually unshakable.

The 25th is the only constituency where fewer than 100,000 people voted for President in 1980 -- less than half the average statewide. By 1988, participation was up a bit, to just over 110,000.

The 28th, South Los Angeles and Inglewood, is represented by Democrat Julian Dixon, who took 76% of the vote in 1988. He will be contested by Republican George Adams in the fall election. It is a racially mixed collection of neighborhoods, some middle class and some poor, but nearly all Democratic.

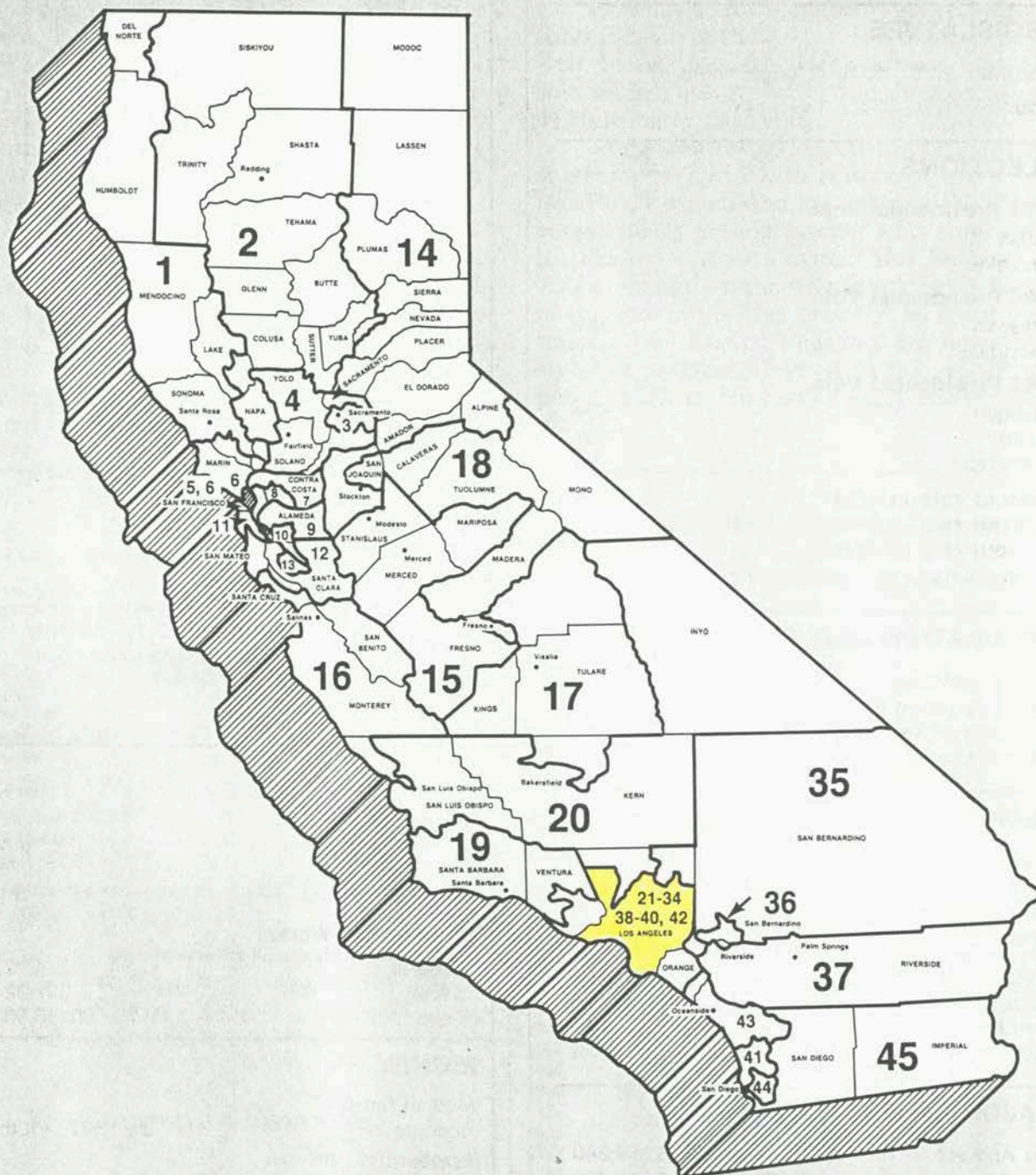
The 28th has the second highest percentage of blacks and was the second best California District for Dukakis. The 28th also includes Culver City, a mostly white community of 40,000. In 1984, Culver City gave Ronald Reagan a majority, but in 1988, Dukakis took 62% in Culver City.

The 29th, South-Central Los Angeles, Watts, and Downey, is represented by Democrat Augustus Hawkins, who is retiring after this term. The Republican candidate is Bill DeWitt and the Democrat is Assemblywoman Maxine Waters. She is the best bet among all of this year's candidates in open seat districts and has long been viewed as heir-apparent to this seat. More than four-fifths of the people in the 29th are either black or Hispanic. The district provides the most overwhelming percentages for Democratic candidates in the state of California.

Watts has seen some improvement since the 1965 riots with the growth of neighborhood centers and concerted attempts to organize residents around housing and health issues.

In 1988, Dukakis carried over 80% of the vote, but the impact of the margin was tempered by the District's poor voter

**CALIFORNIA



participation. Just over 114,000 District residents voted in the Presidential contest -- second best in the state.

The 33rd, Eastern Los Angeles, Pomona, and Whittier, is represented by Republican David Dreier, who took 69% of the vote in 1988. He will be challenged by Georgia Webb, who won the Democratic primary with 72% of the vote. A majority of the people reside at the southern end of the District.

Though far from unified geographically or culturally, the District is united in its Republican leanings. Bush topped 60% of the vote here in 1988, though he fell short of President Reagan's 70 % in 1984. The only major GOP candidate to lose the 33rd in recent years was Evelle Younger, who challenged Democratic Governor Edmund Brown Jr. in 1978.

CALIFORNIA -- POLITICAL BRIEFING

STATE POLITICAL BACKGROUND

- o According to the California secretary of state's office, California voter registration is as follows (May 1990):

Republican:	5,072,331 -- 39.1%
Democratic:	6,453,186 -- 49.7%
American Independents:	152,085 -- 1.2%
Libertarian:	47,596 -- 0.3%
Peace & Freedom:	50,192 -- 0.4%
Miscellaneous:	28,165 -- 0.2%
Declined to state:	<u>1,177,874</u> -- 9.1%
Total:	12,981,429

- o In January 1990 Democratic strength in California dipped below 50% for the first time in 56 years. GOP figures continue to climb, up from 38.6% in 1988 and 34.7% in 1980.
- o Republicans outnumber Democrats in 14 of California's 58 counties; Democrats exceed Republicans in 44 counties. Of the estimated 19,132,860 eligible Californian voters, only 67.85% are registered to vote.
- o Republicans have won nine of the 12 presidential elections since 1944 in California. The most recent Republican loss was more than a quarter of a century ago -- Lyndon B. Johnson in 1964.
- o There have been only three Democratic governors of California in the 20th century -- eight years each with Jerry Brown (1974-82) and Pat Brown (1958-66), and four years with Culbert Olson in the late 1930s.

1988 ELECTION RESULTS

PRESIDENTIAL:	Bush	51.1%	5,054,917
	Dukakis	47.5%	4,702,233

Reagan won 54% in 1980 and 58% in 1984.

U.S. SENATE:	Pete Wilson (R)	52.8%	5,143,409
	Leo McCarthy (D)	44.0%	4,287,253

U.S. HOUSE: Republicans Tom Campbell, Christopher Cox, and Dana Rohrabacher were elected to first terms, retaining Republican seats.

STATE LEGISLATURE: There was no change in party representation in the state Senate, but Republicans lost two seats in the state House.

STATE UNEMPLOYMENT RATE

- o The June 1990 seasonally adjusted unemployment rate for California was 4.9%, below May's 5.4% rate. The June seasonally adjusted national rate was 5.2%.

STATE ISSUES

CALIFORNIA IN THE 1990s:

- o The 1990s will be a period of adjustment for California after the incredible economic successes of the past 20 years. The price of success is high: jammed freeways, sky-high home prices, and overburdened public services deluged by the growing number of poor who moved to the state in search of economic opportunity. Growth in state revenues has fallen, due in part to unexpected costs from the October 1989 earthquake (see below).
- o These problems will affect the issues, a growing number of political analysts term "quality of life." This label, broadly describing the issues important to the modern voter (paramount among these issues are the impact of crime and drugs), is cutting its teeth in the 1990 gubernatorial election. Despite the "quality of life" problems, the economy will not likely stagnate; reaction to these issues will result in a trend in the 1990s towards new technologies including:
 - pollution control, spawned from stricter environmental measures,
 - land planning and engineering, coming from new land-use restrictions and seismic control standards, and,
 - civilian aircraft, in reaction to federal defense cutbacks.

EARTHQUAKE:

- o The nation's deadliest earthquake since 1906 hit the San Francisco Bay area on Oct. 17, 1989 at 5:04 p.m. Measuring 7.1 on the Richter scale, the quake killed at least 67, with 3,000 injured. Damage is estimated at more than \$7 billion. The quake was centered in the Santa Cruz Mountains, some 57 miles south of San Francisco. In April 1990 GOP Gov. George Deukmejian proposed legislation requiring earthquake insurance coverage for residents of the state's most quake-prone counties.
- o State and federal earthquake relief funding includes:
 - October 1989 federal relief adding \$2.85 billion to federal disaster relief funds (totaling \$3.45 billion in funding - \$700 million of which will go to relief for victims of Hurricane Hugo),
 - a state relief package that included an emergency sales tax hike to raise an estimated \$790 million. The state sales tax increased 1/4 cent, for a 13-month period beginning Dec. 1, 1989, and,
 - a \$300 million bond measure for retrofitting public buildings to meet seismic standards will be on the June 1990 ballot.

ENVIRONMENT:

- o Environmental problems in California will play an important role in statewide races in 1990. Issues to be watched include:
 - Air Quality: A March 1989 effort to mitigate smog in Southern California has resulted in a controversial Los Angeles plan adopting over 120 air pollution controls over the next 30 years. The South Coast Air Quality Management District board's plan is being criticized for being too costly. In December 1989, the state Air Resources Board announced a plan to cut car emissions for the next 10 years to a fraction of current levels.
 - Offshore Oil Drilling: The Department of Interior estimates that there are 730 million barrels of oil off the northern California coast alone, and has been a proponent of offshore drilling to reduce dependence on foreign oil. On June 20, after 16 months of deliberations, President Bush announced he is postponing oil-and-gas leasing in nearly all of two large areas off northern and southern California until the year 2000. President Bush also banned drilling in the Monterey Bay, although some drilling off Santa Barbara may be made available in 1996, pending further studies.
- The California delegation, led by GOP Sen. Pete Wilson, had lobbied the White House to move away from lease sales of all coastal drilling tracts, not only in those "environmentally sensitive areas." The decision to prohibit drilling will benefit Wilson's gubernatorial campaign (see page 16).
- Oil Spill: Exacerbating the drilling issue, 394,000 gallons of Alaska crude oil leaked out of a British Petroleum tanker off Huntington Beach (leased from an American Company) on Feb. 7, 1990. Oil washed up on beaches in the Newport Beach area, fouling the area until March 14, long enough to reemphasize the importance of environmental issues in California politics. The state Senate has passed a bill creating a superfund of \$150 million in oil company money to clean-up oil spills; the state Assembly has approved a \$64 million superfund and a \$1 billion line of credit for spills.
 - Drought: The state's drought appears to be entering its fourth year, raising a decades old water rivalry between Northern California and Southern California. Towns and cities across the state are instituting serious water cutbacks while dry weather has left water content in mountain snow packs far below normal levels. Many in the state predict the long drought will permanently change California lifestyles based on water usage.
 - Pesticides: The 70s uproar over malathion spraying to solve the Medfly (Mediterranean fruit fly) infestation in Southern California has again become a prominent issue. Gov. Deukmejian ordered malathion spraying after Medflies were found in fall of 1989, despite calls for long-term studies on the pesticide's effects. Rival pesticide initiatives, one sponsored by farm and food industry trade groups (leaving pesticide control in the hands of the state Department of Food and Agriculture), the other, sponsored by environmentalists (see below), have made the November ballot.

- Big Green: The California Environmental Protection Act of 1990 (nicknamed "Big Green"), an environmentalists' wish list endorsed by Democratic Attorney General John Van de Kamp and Democratic gubernatorial candidate Dianne Feinstein, has stirred nationwide interest. Backed by a coalition of environmental groups led by state Assemblyman Tom Hayden (D), the November 1990 ballot measure would impose on California the most sweeping controls in the country.
- A post "Big Green" California would, among other things, ban 19 cancer-causing pesticides, drastically reduce emissions of artificial gases that add to global warming, ban offshore drilling except in national emergencies and create an elected state environmental advocate to enforce the law.
- A June 1990 Los Angeles Times poll (n=1,729 registered voters, 6/14-20/90, $\pm 3\%$) showed that 46% of those surveyed favored the proposal; 38% were opposed.

DRUGS:

- o Following President Bush's announcement of his National Drug Control Strategy, Los Angeles Police Chief Daryl Gates called the plan "a beginning," and that Bush "is offering the national anti-drug leadership lacking in the past." California lawmakers including Sen. Pete Wilson criticized the plan for not designating more funds for Los Angeles and the Mexico border. In March 1990 the governors of California, Arizona, New Mexico and Texas signed an anti-drug pact in order to coordinate efforts along the Mexican border.
- o Federal anti-drug money to California will increase by 78% in 1990, to \$228.5 million.

BASE CLOSINGS:

- o In response to cuts in the Defense budget, Defense Secretary Dick Cheney announced in January 1990 the closing or scaling back of up to seven military bases in California. The list includes the Army's 7th Infantry Division base at Fort Ord near Monterey, and the naval shipyard in Long Beach.

BUDGET CRISIS:

- o On May 18, 1990 Deukmejian announced that the state's shortfall for the new budget year (beginning July 1), will be \$3.6 billion. The shortfall had been projected to be \$1.7 billion (for the \$57 billion budget). The new projected shortfall is due to increased demands for services (caused by the burgeoning population), shortfalls in tax revenues and mandatory spending requirements that are driving up costs faster than taxes can pay for them.

- o Deukmejian has not ruled out tax increases but argues that they will not solve the shortfall problem; Deukmejian has proposed slashing state spending by \$3.5 billion. On July 11, the state Senate approved a \$52.5 billion budget with 18 separate measures to cut the budget and increase taxes and fees. The state currently owes almost \$1.3 billion in overdue bills, including \$139 million for welfare program aid. The budget now goes to the state Assembly.
- o Democratic state Controller Gray Davis announced in July 1990 that the state has exhausted its \$1.4 billion emergency fund and has had to borrow \$645 million to pay bills from FY89-90. This is the fourth year in a row California has missed its budget deadline.

CALIFORNIA LAWS AND LEGISLATION:

- o Some of the more high-profile laws and pending legislation include:
 - Gun Control: The January 1989 Stockton school massacre has changed the face of the gun control issue in public opinion and in California politics. Since the incident, Gov. Deukmejian has signed two gun control measures, one in 1989 banning military-style assault weapons, and the other in March 1990 imposing a 15-day waiting period on the purchase of all firearms.
 - In May 1990, however, Deukmejian vetoed a bill requiring most first-time handgun owners to take a course in firearm safety and storage. All three bills have been vigorously opposed by the National Rifle Association (whose suit to overturn the assault rifle measure was dismissed in May 1990).
 - Ethics Bill: On May 4, 1990 Deukmejian signed legislation calling for new ethical standards among state officials and legislators. The legislation will ban honoraria, limit gifts to lawmakers to \$250, and invokes a one year revolving door clause for former lawmakers and top officials. These provisions are linked to the passage of Proposition 112, which calls for the same reforms and creates an independent commission to set (and increase) the salaries of legislators.
 - An initiative limiting the terms of state officeholders and capping their expenses (sponsored by Attorney General John Van de Kamp) has qualified (with 684,000 signatures) for the November ballot.
 - Housing Plan: Gov. Deukmejian has proposed spending \$2 billion in bond money to help first-time home buyers break into the expensive California home market. Sales of taxable bonds would finance reduced-interest mortgages.
 - Oil Drilling: Democratic state Sen. Dan Boatwright has proposed a bill designed to block oil drilling off the coast of California. The bill would prevent the construction of facilities on public or private land that receive oil from offshore drilling platforms. The bill is currently in the state Senate Appropriations Committee.

1990 JUNE BALLOT:

- o A wide range of propositions faced California voters on the June ballot; Descriptions and winning (or losing) percentages are as follows:

- **Prop. 107** allows the sale of \$150 million in bonds for funding of low-income housing programs; passed, 53% to 48%.
- **Prop. 109** gives the governor more time (30 days) to sign or veto a bill at the end of the first year of a two-year session, passed, 56% to 44%.
- **Prop. 110** exempts severely disabled people from property tax increases when moving into a new home; passed, 80% to 20%.
- **Prop. 111** raises gas taxes and lifts the state's spending limit (which will raise more than \$18 billion for highway improvements) and was backed by Gov. Deukmejian and the state GOP. Proponents successfully painted a freeway of the future clogged with cars; the initiative's real impact will be on lifting the state's spending limit which some opponents say is the end to good fiscal management. National observers claimed the proposition's passage was the end of the tax revolt; however, California officials cautioned against reading too much into the results.
- **Prop. 112** reforms ethics laws in the Legislature, forming a commission to set lawmakers' salaries, banning honoraria, and limit gifts that represent a conflict of interest; passed, 62% to 38%.
- **Prop. 113** allows chiropractors to renew licenses yearly; passed, 82% to 18%.
- **Prop. 114** expands the number of cases in which the death penalty could be imposed for the murder of peace officers; passed, 71% to 29%.
- **Prop. 115** is Pete Wilson's crime initiative (see pages 15-16); passed, 57% to 43%.
- **Prop. 116** provides funding for railways; passed, 53% to 47%.
- **Prop. 117** bans the hunting of mountain lions; passed, 53% to 47%.
- **Props. 118 and 119** are Republican-backed redistricting initiatives; Prop. 118 was defeated, 67% to 33%, Prop. 119 was defeated 64% to 36%.
- **Prop. 120** approves \$1.9 billion for new prisons; passed 56% to 44%.
- **Prop. 121** approves a \$450 million bond issue for construction of facilities in the overcrowded University of California; passed, 55% to 45%.
- **Prop. 122** approves a \$300 million bond issue for construction on local government buildings in achieving seismic construction levels; passed, 55% to 45%.
- **Prop. 123** approves \$800 million in bonds for construction of the overcrowded public school system; passed, 58% to 42%.

DEATH PENALTY:

- o Convicted murderer Robert Alton Harris came within 12 hours of paying for the heinous murders he committed in 1978. In March 1990, despite a plea from Mother Theresa in Calcutta to Gov. Deukmejian (who as a state Senator, wrote the death penalty law) a clemency hearing had been waived and the state's first execution since 1967 seemed a sure thing.
- o A federal appeals judge halted the proceedings on March 30 (claiming inadequate psychiatric help at the trial), and was backed by the Supreme Court on April 2, 1990. With 270 convicted murderers on death row, Harris' execution could have opened the proverbial "trapdoor" for others on "the row." State prosecutors are urging the federal appeals court to dismiss Harris' latest appeal, arguing that court psychiatrists acted properly in diagnosing Harris.

- o A March Los Angeles Times poll (n=1,667 registered voters, 3/23-28/90, $\pm 5\%$) showed that 78% of Californians are in favor of the death penalty and 60% favored execution over life in prison without parole.

AUTO INSURANCE:

- o In November 1988, five initiatives on the ballot sought to contain rising auto insurance rates. Only Proposition 103 passed (51%-49%), mandating a 20% rollback (and was later upheld by the state Supreme Court). On Jan. 29, 1990 the state Supreme Court ruled that under Proposition 103, insurers may refuse to renew policies and withdraw from the California market without finding another firm to serve its abandoned customers.
- o In May 1990 an administrative hearing judge's official recommendation for a rate rollback was issued. Judge William Fernandez, who presided over months of hearings on the issue, instead proposed variable rollback rates, all below the mandated 20%. Insurance Commissioner Roxanne Gillespie has up to 100 days to review the judicial opinion before deciding whether to adopt them.

ABORTION:

- o Since the July 1989 **Webster** ruling California has been singled out as one of the battlegrounds between pro-choice and pro-life forces. Notable events since then include:
 - In June 1990, for the first time in 12 years, the state Senate voted to pay for state-funded abortions for poor women as part of the \$57 billion 1990-91 budget. The plan includes \$27.6 million in funding for abortions, but is expected to meet opposition from Gov. Deukmejian and other pro-life lawmakers.
 - In March 1990 Attorney General John Van de Kamp proposed that California begin testing of the French abortion pill, RU 486. The pill, which has been legal in France since 1988, would be tested in state laboratories and if found to be safe, be made legal in California. The drug induces a spontaneous miscarriage in the first weeks after conception. Funding is unavailable for such testing and the state Legislature would have to appropriate money to cover the costs.
 - California has been the site of two high-profile legislative races resulting in victories for pro-choice candidates.
 - In February 1990, Gov. Deukmejian agreed to restore more than \$20 million to the state's family planning program after vetoing the proposal last summer.
 - A "Human Life" anti-abortion initiative for the November 1990 ballot is currently in circulation throughout the state.
 - In October 1989 a state appeals court refused to allow enforcement of a law that requires unmarried minors to get parental consent before having an abortion. The appellate court's ruling came after a recent Florida Supreme Court decision overturning that state's parental consent law.

- On May 18, 1990 it was revealed that GOP assemblyman William Baker had called on the pro-life Family Research Council to campaign against two incumbent pro-choice GOP assemblymen. In a letter to the organization, Baker singled out GOP incumbents Sunny Mojonnier and Tricia Hunter for defeat in the June 5 primary.

State Law:

- o Although both chambers of the Democratic-controlled Legislature are split, Gov. Deukmejian is decidedly pro-life (and for two years in a row has unsuccessfully tried to make budget cuts that would in effect bar state funded abortions). Current law permits abortion through the second trimester and as late as the third trimester if a woman's health is endangered.
- o A December 1989 Los Angeles Times poll (n=1,594 registered voters, 12/2-6/89, $\pm 3\%$) showed a majority of Californians support abortion rights: 54% of those polled favor access to abortions, 36% were opposed, and 10% were undecided.

MONTROYA TRIAL:

- o An August 1988 FBI nighttime raid of several state legislators' offices (including GOP Assemblymen Frank Hill and Pat Nolan) resulted in the conviction of Democratic Sen. Joseph Montoya. In February 1990, Montoya was convicted on seven counts of extortion, racketeering and money-laundering, becoming the first California legislator in 35 years to be found guilty of felony corruption charges while in office.
- o Montoya was the first lawmaker to be indicted (Democratic state tax board member and former state Sen. Paul Carpenter was indicted on March 15) as a result of the investigation. Montoya, who resigned his seat on Feb. 9, is being sued by the state for \$270,000 for failing to disclose some campaign contributions. In the April 10 special election to replace Montoya, Democratic state Assemblyman Charles Calderon defeated Republican Joe Urquidi by more than a 2-to-1 margin.

CAMPAIGN LAWS:

- o In a move that restricts state legislative campaigning, the state Court of Appeal ruled 3-0 that state Legislators cannot raise money in off-election years. The August 1989 decision was opposed by both GOP and Democratic legislative leaders and took effect in September 1989.

1991 REDISTRICTING:

- o California has a 20-year history of political battles over redistricting. In 1970, the Democratic Legislature and then-Gov. Ronald Reagan settled the issue in state court. After the 1981 Democratic gerrymandering, the Republican National Committee (RNC) supported California U.S. Reps. Robert Badham and William Thomas in a suit challenging districts gerrymandered by California Democrats.

- o After appeals to higher courts were dismissed, the Supreme Court in 1988 affirmed a U.S. district court ruling that Republicans had failed to establish a loss of power in the political process as a whole. It upheld the redistricting plan without addressing its specific merits.

1990 Census:

- o During the last five years California's population increased by 10% according to December 1989 Census estimates. Some redistricting estimates project that based on these figures, California will receive six or seven new congressional districts. RNC projections, however, predict that only six new districts will be added in 1991.
- o In February 1990, Los Angeles City Attorney James Hahn threatened to sue the federal government "unless it corrects overly vague" guidelines in counting minorities in the 1990 Census. Hahn is advocating use of a "post-enumeration survey" (targeting of census blocks for recount) to correct possible undercounting of minorities. (UP 2/1/90)

Current State Law:

- o State law requires that redistricting take place in the first state Legislature after the 1990 census. Bills are referred to the Elections and Reapportionment Committees of both Houses. The governor has veto authority. Democrats control both the House and the state Senate, making the 1990 gubernatorial race key for any Republican control in the process.

Props. 118 and 119:

- o The RNC supported two June 1990 ballot proposals, Proposition 119, backed by GOP San Mateo County Supervisor Tom Huening, and Prop. 118, backed by Tiburon businessman Gary Flynn. Both initiatives were rejected by California voters after an expensive, high-profile campaign. California Democrats labeled (and libeled) the initiatives as retreating from fair racial representation, and hurting environmental issues.
- o What really defeated the proposals was a master fund-raising and media scheme led by Democratic Assembly Speaker Willie Brown. Fearing the changes fair representation could bring to the California political scene, Brown successfully funneled campaign contributions through Democratic lawmakers to the campaign against Props. 118 and 119. Brown's campaign was not a grass-roots organization, but a list of PACs.
- o Hollywood became involved as actors Jack Lemmon and James Garner starred in commercials opposing the proposals (actor Charlton Heston made commercials supporting the proposals). Both President Bush and former President Reagan attended fund-raising events for the proposals. (The Los Angeles Times, 6/2/90)

1991 Preparations:

- o On June 5, 1990 a federal judge ruled that the Los Angeles County Supervisors had unconstitutionally gerrymandered their districts to exclude Hispanic people from representation. It is likely that this landmark ruling could help Republicans in the long run by breaking up Democratic gerrymandering plans. Although this decision applies only to Los Angeles County, it does set a precedent for future court cases. On June 28 the Board of Supervisors voted to carve up liberal member Ed Edelman's district to create a Hispanic district. A judge will consider the plan in July 1990.
- o Republican hopes are nevertheless pinned on the victory of GOP Sen. Pete Wilson in order to fend off another repeat of the 1980 Burton gerrymander.
- o Democratic House Speaker Tom Foley lauded Democratic Rep. Vic Fazio (4th C.D.) for his work with Impac 2000, a Democratic redistricting group. Fazio has said he is planning "to carve" California into as many pro-Democratic congressional districts as possible, "[but] 'we'll be more accommodating to Republicans [than in prior years] with at least three of a possible seven new House seats likely to go Republican.'" (The Chicago Tribune, 7/5/90)

Redistricting Legislation:

- o In May 1990 the state Senate approved a bipartisan plan to change the reapportionment process, admitting that the current process is unfair to Republicans. The bipartisan plan would still allow the Democratic-controlled Legislature to redraw districts, but would subject the results to the approval of an independent commission to be appointed by three judges. The commission's changes to the plan could be overridden by a two-thirds vote of the state Legislature. Assembly Speaker Willie Brown has promised to hold public hearings around the state on plans to draw new legislative district lines.
- o Many in the state called the bipartisan plan an attempt to stave off passage of Props. 118 and 119. It is likely that the plan will receive backing from other Republicans who had hoped for either proposal [Prop. 118 or 119] to pass, before having to back this plan.

1988 PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION

- o The Republican ticket won election in the 1980 (54%), 1984 (58%), and 1988 (52%) presidential elections.
- o Only twice since 1912 (Jimmy Carter in 1976 and John F. Kennedy in 1960) has a candidate lost California and won the presidency.
- o The general chairman of the Bush-Quayle campaign in California was Gov. George Deukmejian. Chairmen included U.S. Rep. Robert Dornan, state Sen. Bill Campbell, and Los Angeles County Supervisor Pete Schabarum.

- o Since World War II, the Bush-Quayle ticket is only the second Republican presidential ticket to win California without a Californian on the ticket.

STATE POLITICAL SUMMARY

- o The closed primary was held on June 5, 1990.
- o The top contributing PACs in California State politics include:
 - California Medical PAC,
 - California Trial Lawyers Association,
 - California Real Estate PAC.
- o In 1989 PACs contributed almost \$3 million to the California congressional delegation, accounting for one-third of all money raised.

1992 PRESIDENTIAL PRIMARY:

- o The state Senate passed a bill on Feb. 22 moving the presidential primary from June to early March 1992, despite opposition from some state Republicans. Both Republican lawmakers and GOP Gov. George Deukmejian favor an early presidential primary, but oppose the state Senate bill because it moves forward all state primaries (a similar bill passed by the state Assembly moves only the presidential primary).
- o The measure has languished in the House/Senate conference since February; the delay is blamed on a lack of compromise and the pressing need for a budget. Reportedly, the conference committee could wait until August to try to decide the dispute.
- o GOP lawmakers fear that early legislative primaries will interfere with plans to run in new post-census districts that could be more favorable to Republicans. Democrats say that having two primaries would be expensive and result in reduced voter turnout; in a March 1, 1990 caucus on the issue, state Democrats admitted they were divided on the outcome of the primary.
- o A 1992 primary with an unopposed President Bush could have a negative effect on GOP state races. Democrats, in a contested primary, will draw more primary voters than Republicans, who will be less likely to turn out for an unopposed candidate. This could have a "spillover effect" on other races. Deukmejian (with the support of Democratic Speaker Willie Brown and GOP legislators) proposes moving legislative primaries from June to September, thus shortening the campaign and saving money in a general election.

- o The primary move has received national attention because it would thrust California from a backwater to a decisive early primary costing lots of money and wielding much influence on the election process. State Democrats and Republicans have switched their positions on this issue in the past two years. State Democrats had defeated a similar bill in August 1989 because of fears that a new primary date would limit fund-raising time already hit by new restrictions. Democratic state Senate President David Roberti softened his opposition to the plan in December 1989. Gov. Deukmejian previously opposed an early primary in 1988.
- o Roberti now leads a group of Democrats who want both the state primary and the presidential primary moved to March.

Ballot Initiative:

- o A November 1990 ballot initiative moving the primary to March during presidential election years has been filed by Assemblyman Mike Roos (D). If approved by voters, both primaries would be moved to March; the state primary elections would be held in June during non-presidential years.

Polling:

- o A 1990 California Field Poll (n=754 registered voters, 2/2-10/90, $\pm 3.8\%$) shows that 68% of those polled supported moving the presidential primary to March. Among Democrats 71% favored moving the primary; among Republicans, 64% backed an earlier primary.

U.S. SENATE:

- o California's senior U.S. senator, Democrat Alan Cranston (1989 ratings: ADA-85; ACU-4), was narrowly re-elected in 1986 over GOP Rep. Ed Zschau (1986 ratings: ADA-20; ACU-75) by a 50%-47% margin (104,868 votes), with three other candidates picking up the remaining votes. Cranston is facing serious ethics charges and his 1992 re-election efforts are in doubt.

1988 U.S. Senate Election:

- o California's senate race was its only statewide election in 1988.
- o Former Republican San Diego Mayor Pete Wilson (1989 ratings: ADA-10; ACU-93) was elected to his first term in 1982, defeating Democratic Gov. Edmund "Jerry" Brown Jr. Wilson was re-elected in 1988, defeating Democratic Lt. Gov. Leo McCarthy by a 54%-46% vote margin.
- o Sen. Pete Wilson is the first senator to win re-election to this seat since William Knowland's 1952 re-election, breaking the incumbent's "jinx."

1990:

- o Former Rep. Ed Zschau, and GOP U.S. Rep. Jerry Lewis are possible candidates for Sen. Wilson's seat if Wilson wins the governorship in 1990 and is able to appoint a replacement.

1990 GUBERNATORIAL ELECTION:

- o In 1986, GOP Gov. George Deukmejian was elected to a second term over Los Angeles Mayor Tom Bradley, 61%-37%. Deukmejian also defeated Bradley in 1982 by a 49%-48% vote margin.

Republicans:

- o Gov. Deukmejian announced in January 1989 that he will not seek a third term as governor. Sen. Pete Wilson announced in February 1989 that he will seek the governorship in 1990. In the June GOP primary, Wilson easily defeated three opponents, winning 88.4% of the vote.

Democrats:

- o Former San Francisco mayor Dianne Feinstein defeated State Attorney General John Van de Kamp, 52.3% to 41%. Feinstein, the initial long-shot, successfully parlayed her millionaire husband's funding into television time that portrayed her as a caring, yet "hard-on-crime" Democrat.
- o After dropping behind Feinstein in the polls in February 1990, Van de Kamp failed to catch the former San Francisco mayor again and the in last week of the campaign unfurled a rancorous Feinstein ad portraying her opponent as soft-on-crime. Van de Kamp was hampered by his 1979 decision not to prosecute "Hillside Strangler" Angelo Buono on murder charges (instead he was charged with sex crimes).
- o Some national issues that will be mirrored in the general election include:
 - **The Supreme Court's Webster decision.** Although both candidates are pro-choice, Feinstein may still have an edge among women; in the Democratic primary Van de Kamp was acknowledged as the better feminist (being the most liberal on pro-choice, and garnering several endorsements by female lawmakers), but this failed to win more female votes than Feinstein. Wilson had originally opposed a parental consent law for the state; he now supports such a law.
 - Feinstein is trying to develop the theme that Wilson is not to be trusted on the abortion issue; her keynote speech at the June 1990 NOW Convention centered on her role as the only true pro-choice candidate.

- Feinstein has had her own troubles; in her first debate with Van de Kamp (5/13/90), Feinstein blundered by announcing that she opposed abortions for purposes of sex selection. She later called this a "personal view" that conflicted with her pledge to "veto infringement on a woman's right to choose." (The Los Angeles Times, 5/16/90)
- **Crime:** With the absence of abortion as a major issue, crime is the campaign's most important issue. Sen. Wilson's highly praised (and easily passed) crime initiative (Proposition 115) will repeal some privacy protections for criminals. Although the proposal has Feinstein's support, the victory is Wilson's.
- Van de Kamp had charged that it will restrict abortion rights, and a group of lawyers filed suit against the state saying Prop. 115 will cost up to \$500 million a year (The California District Attorneys Association estimate it will save over \$250 million). Van de Kamp has asked the California Supreme Court to declare Prop. 115 unconstitutional; the Court granted a hearing on July 11. The legal fight is apt to be long and complex.
- o In July 1990, while Feinstein took a two-week vacation, Wilson campaigned throughout the state stressing crime and drugs in his campaign and calling for "zero tolerance." His tougher penalties include making possession of small amounts of marijuana a felony and giving the death penalty or life imprisonment without parole to drug kingpins. Wilson called a 1968 state Assembly vote giving judges the right to impose misdemeanor penalties on those convicted of marijuana possession a "mistake." California made possession of an ounce or less of marijuana a misdemeanor (\$100 fine) in 1976.
- **Death Penalty:** Support for the Harris execution highlights the growing number of Californians who support the death penalty. Feinstein and Wilson both support the death penalty and many believe that as a pro-death penalty Democrat, Feinstein could lure some conservative Democrats that normally would cross party lines to support Wilson.
- **Environment:** Wilson's successful lobbying efforts keeping offshore oil drilling out of California coastlines and his proposal to create a state Environmental Protection Agency (part of his Environmental Defense Initiative ballot proposal) highlights his environmental views. Van de Kamp's Environmental Protection Act of 1990 (Big Green), which creates an elected "environmental czar," infuriated state District Attorneys, who see their authority to try certain cases taken away by the proposed post. Wilson has not endorsed the proposal (although Feinstein has), saying that as governor he would be his own EPA chief. It is possible that a Gov. Wilson will have to contend with the passage of "Big Green" and the monumental impact the new laws would have on business in California.

- President Bush's decision to ban offshore drilling will be seen as a sign that Wilson has influence in the Bush White House, power that will be useful to a California governor. Although President Bush sought to offset the further "greening" of California politics because of the latest California spill, it is likely that the disaster heightened the importance of environmental issues in 1990. Deukmejian's disagreement with Wilson over drilling and pesticide issues received media attention in February 1990.
- **Education:** Wilson's education proposals, integrating social welfare services with public schools, elicited rave reviews across the state. Feinstein's \$850,000 preschool program proposal (she wants to use a portion of lottery winnings for funding), was overshadowed.
- **Ethics:** Both have sought to make ethics reform in politics an issue across the state. Unsuccessful Democratic candidate Van de Kamp called on Wilson to return the \$200,000 in honoraria he earned in the Senate; he stumbled over questions regarding his failure to instigate sweeping investigations as attorney general. Feinstein will likely try to paint Wilson as a puppet of Washington and Sacramento "big money." Wilson, in turn, has the option of questioning Feinstein's husband's (investment banker Richard Blum) finances.
- **Child Care:** In June 1990 Wilson took a Feinstein issue, child care, and made it his own by announcing that he would create a cabinet-level post to oversee children's services. Keying a June 16 campaign speech to women's concerns, Wilson promised to "provide pre-natal care to every woman in California who does not now have it." (UP, 6/16/90)
- **Savings & Loans:** Wilson received \$17,500 in campaign funds, but refused a meeting with financier Charles Keating regarding his failed S&L (the money was returned). A June 1990 Common Cause report named Wilson the top Senate S&L money recipient (\$234,334 in S&L political contributions during 1981-89). Wilson, pointing out the partisan discrepancies of the report, highlighted the fact that Common Cause failed to report almost \$1 million that Charles Keating had donated to Sen. Alan Cranston. Further, Wilson is not on the Senate Banking committee; Cranston is, and is currently being investigated by the Senate ethics committee. Wilson called the distorted facts "political mudslinging" and "character assassination." (UP, 6/29/90)

Campaign Highlights:

- **Ballot Initiatives:** The decisive approval of Prop. 115 (narrowing the rights of defendants in criminal cases) was a victory for Wilson's campaign.
- **Dianne's Growth Proposal:** Upon filing her candidacy papers, Feinstein unveiled a "growth proposal" (not a ballot initiative) using many quality-of-life issues as a basis for "responsible growth management." Feinstein had refused to use initiatives to bolster and define her campaign.

- **Feinstein Media:** The charismatic Feinstein's come-from-behind victory over Van de Kamp is seen as a tribute to the power of television in California -- she is exceedingly telegenic and easily captivates her audience. Feinstein's initial ad campaign emphasized "a woman's support of the pro-choice issue," support of the death penalty and her leadership as mayor of San Francisco after the assassination of Democrat George Moscone. The ad ran in February and was shown outside of Los Angeles in March 1990.
- **Wilson Media:** Wilson began airing television ads in mid-March; Wilson's first ads were 30- and 60-second spots emphasizing his environmental record and his fiscal performance as mayor of San Diego. Hard-hitting television ads are swaying opinion in California as polling shifts monthly; Wilson gains by highlighting issues and his past record, leaving his Democratic opponents to beat each other up. Conventional wisdom says a Feinstein nomination will leave both candidates running on their records as mayor of large California cities; Wilson's success with San Diego, and Feinstein's mess with San Francisco.
- Wilson's latest media campaign began on June 7, 1990; the 30-second statewide ad gives credit to Wilson for saving San Francisco's cable cars, providing federal funding for a Bay area AIDS center and senior citizen's housing. It ends with a copy of a 1985 letter Feinstein sent to Wilson (the two are friends) to thank him for helping her city. Beneath her signature, Feinstein wrote "you're wonderful." (UP, 6/6/90) Feinstein, after viewing the ad, commented, "Men are always having to be told they are wonderful." (Local programming, 6/6/90)

Polling:

- o The June 1990 Los Angeles Times poll shows Feinstein leading Wilson, 40% to 37% (a dead heat). In voter preferences:
 - Feinstein was more dynamic (53% to 25%),
 - Wilson would do the best job handling crime (41% to 28%),
 - Feinstein would do the best job handling abortion (41% to 16%),
 - Wilson would do the best job with drugs (34% to 25%), and,
 - Wilson would do the best job handling taxes (34% to 25%).
- o Two post-primary polls give different results in a Wilson-Feinstein match-up. A survey done by Orange County pollster Steve Teichner (n=1,000 registered voters, 6/6-9/90, ± 3.2) shows Feinstein leading Wilson, 37% to 32%, with 31% undecided. A Moore Information Survey (n=800 registered voters, 6/8-11/90) showed Wilson defeating Feinstein, 46% to 41%. The Moore Survey also showed Wilson had a bigger lead over Feinstein among Republicans, than Feinstein's lead among Democrats.

Campaign Finance Reports:

- o As of May 19, Feinstein's campaign had spend \$5.87 million in the Democratic primary (more than \$3 million of which was a loan from her husband). Wilson had nearly \$3.5 million cash-on-hand in mid-May, after spending almost \$8.3 million before the June GOP primary.
- o Although it is believed that Feinstein spent most of her funds to win the primary, former Democratic rival John Van de Kamp is raising money for Feinstein. Van de Kamp hosted two back-to-back fund-raisers that netted almost \$1 million in late June. Feinstein had been desperate to tap Van de Kamp's funding base before June 30, as contributors can only give a maximum of \$1,000 per candidate, per fiscal year (ending June 30).

Presidential Campaign Swings:

- o President Bush's initial February 1990 campaign swing for Wilson emphasized the national importance of a GOP win in California. The President attended a \$1,000-a-plate dinner which raised \$1.5 million for Wilson. President Bush's second campaign swing in late February netted \$650,000 for Wilson. The President's second trip to California had a decisive law and order theme, emphasizing crime as a major issue in California.

OTHER 1990 STATEWIDE RACES

- o The offices of lieutenant governor, state treasurer, controller, attorney general and secretary of state will be up for election in 1990.
 - **Lieutenant Governor:** Incumbent Democrat Leo McCarthy was re-elected in 1986 over Republican former Lt. Gov. Mike Curb, 54%-42%. In the GOP primary state Sen. Marian Bergeson defeated state Sen. John Seymour after a long and rancorous campaign. Bergeson, a pro-life candidate and the more conservative of the two, had trailed slightly in polls.
 - McCarthy is a formidable foe (he was unopposed in the Democratic primary), and a February 1990 California Poll showed McCarthy leading either opponent by 2-to-1. Still his excellent fund-raising capabilities were questioned in May 1990 with the revelation that he was in default on a 1988 campaign loan from a now insolvent savings and loan. According to the June 1990 Los Angeles Times poll, McCarthy leads Bergeson 36% to 20%, with 44% undecided. Women are supporting McCarthy by 2-to-1.

- **Treasurer:** In July 1988, the state Senate voted 19-21 against confirmation of Deukmejian's appointment of U.S. Rep. Dan Lungren as state treasurer. Deukmejian named independent California Auditor General Tom Hayes state treasurer; he was sworn in on Jan. 5, 1989. Democrat Kathleen Brown (daughter of former Gov. Pat Brown and sister of Democratic state Chairman Jerry Brown) defeated Compton City Treasurer Wesley Sanders in the Democratic primary, 65% to 35%.
- In the June GOP primary Hayes defeated Republican Angela Bay Buchanan (former treasurer of the U.S.), 54% to 46%. According to the June 1990 Los Angeles Times poll, Brown is running virtually even with Hayes, 26% to 24%.
- **Controller:** In 1986 Democratic Assemblyman Gray Davis defeated Republican state Sen. William Campbell, 52%-44%. In November 1989 attorney Matthew "Kip" Fong announced he is running for the office. Fong is the adopted son of Democratic Sec. of State March Fong Eu and is an active member of the state GOP. Neither Davis or Fong had a primary opponent. According to the June 1990 Los Angeles Times poll, Davis is leading Fong, 43% to 16%.
- **Attorney General:** Incumbent John Van de Kamp (D) was re-elected in 1986 over GOP attorney Bruce Gleason of Sherman Oaks with 66% of the vote. In a surprising upset in the 1990 primary, Democratic district attorney Arlo Smith (San Francisco) defeated district attorney Ira Reiner (Los Angeles), 52% to 48%. Former U.S. Rep. Dan Lungren had no opposition in the GOP primary.
- Lungren is considered a strong candidate against either candidate in November, and will certainly benefit from the negative campaigns both Reiner and Smith produced. Lungren however, may be vulnerable in the general election because of his pro-life position and his support of offshore oil drilling, although he has promised to defend the state law on these issues. According to the June 1990 Los Angeles Times poll, Smith and Lungren are in a virtual dead heat, 26% to 24%.
- **Secretary of State:** In 1986 Democratic incumbent March Fong Eu was re-elected over GOP Orange County Supervisor Bruce Nestande with 69% of the vote. In the 1990 GOP primary, Los Angeles Councilwoman Joan Milke Flores defeated Los Angeles Deputy District Attorney Gorden Levy, 53% to 47%. Incumbent Eu easily defeated democratic opponent Mervin Evans, 85% to 15%. According to the June 1990 Los Angeles Times poll Eu is leading Flores, 45% to 16%.
- **Insurance Commissioner:** Democratic state Sen. John Garamendi emerged from a field of seven with 36% of the vote. In the GOP primary, insurance broker Wes Bannister won a plurality of 28% to defeat four opponents. According to the June 1990 Los Angeles Times poll, Garamendi is leading Bannister, 32% to 17%.

U.S. HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES:

- o Congressional delegation: 18 Republicans 27 Democrats

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- o In 1988, there was no net change in the partisan makeup of the California congressional delegation.
- o 1988 election results:

<u>CD</u>	<u>Winner</u>	<u>Party</u>	<u>Percentage</u>
1	Douglas Bosco	D	69
2	Wally Herger	R	60
3	Robert T. Matsui	D	71
4	Vic Fazio	D	100
5	Nancy Pelosi	D	81
6	Barbara Boxer	D	74
7	George Miller	D	69
8	Ronald V. Dellums	D	69
9	Pete Stark	D	73
10	Don Edwards	D	86
11	Tom Lantos	D	75
12	Thomas Campbell *	R	52
13	Norman Y. Mineta	D	69
14	Norman D. Shumway	R	63
15	Tony Coelho **	D	71
16	Leon E. Panetta	D	79
17	Charles Pashayan Jr.	R	71
18	Richard H. Lehman	D	70
19	Robert J. Lagomarsino	R	51
20	William M. Thomas	R	72
21	Elton Gallegly	R	70
22	Carlos J. Moorhead	R	73
23	Anthony C. Beilenson	D	66
24	Henry A. Waxman	D	75
25	Edward R. Roybal	D	85
26	Howard L. Berman	D	70
27	Mel Levine	D	70
28	Julian C. Dixon	D	80
29	Augustus F. Hawkins	D	86
30	Matthew G. Martinez	D	62
31	Mervyn M. Dymally	D	74
32	Glenn M. Anderson	D	69
33	David Dreier	R	72
34	Esteban Edward Torres	D	64
35	Jerry Lewis	R	72
36	George E. Brown Jr.	D	56
37	Alfred A. McCandless	R	66
38	Robert K. Dornan	R	63
39	William E. Dannemeyer	R	76

<u>CD</u>	<u>Winner</u>	<u>Party</u>	<u>Percentage</u>
40	Christopher Cox *	R	69
41	Bill Lowery	R	68
42	Dana Rohrabacher *	#R	66
43	Ronald C. Packard	R	74
44	Jim Bates	D	62
45	Duncan L. Hunter	R	75

Bold = Republican member * = Freshman ** = resigned 6/15/89

U.S. Rep. Gus Hawkins:

- o On January 26, 1990 Democratic Rep. Gus Hawkins announced he would not seek re-election in 1990. Hawkins, the 82-year-old chairman of the House Education and Labor Committee, represented the 29th C.D., a highly Democratic area including the predominantly black Watts area of Los Angeles. Liberal Democratic state Assemblywoman Maxine Waters announced her candidacy on Jan. 27, and is regarded as Hawkins' heir apparent to the seat. In the Democratic primary, Waters easily defeated three Democratic opponents with 88.6% of the vote. She will face GOP candidate Bill De Witt in the general election.

KEY 1990 CONGRESSIONAL RACES

14th C.D. -- Central Valley, Stockton, Lodi

- o On March 1, 1990 six-term GOP Rep. Norm Shumway announced he would not seek re-election in 1990. Shumway cited the serious illness of his wife Luana, and a 1978 campaign pledge to only serve 12 years as reasons for not seeking re-election. On March 5, 1990 GOP state Sen. John Doolittle announced his candidacy for Shumway's seat.
- o Schoolteacher Patricia Malberg easily won the Democratic primary and will face Doolittle in November. Bush-Quayle carried this district in 1988 with 59% of the vote. The Cook Political Report (5/29/90) rates this race "lean Republican."

36th C.D. -- San Bernadino and Riverside

- o The NRCC has targeted nine-term Democratic Rep. George Brown for defeat in 1990 and convinced GOP San Bernadino County Supervisor Robert Hammock to file just before the March deadline (who defeated primary opponent Al Casey, 64% to 36% in the June primary). The marginally Democratic district has become increasingly Republican with the sustained growth of the 1980s. Bush-Quayle carried the 36th C.D. in 1988 with 51% of the vote. The Cook Political Report (5/29/90) rates this race "lean Democratic."

44th C.D. -- Central and Southern San Diego

- o In 1988, Democratic U.S. Rep. Jim Bates defeated San Diego attorney Rob Butterfield by a 62%-38% margin despite accusations of sexual harassment of his female staffers. Bates received a formal letter of reprimand in October 1989 (women's groups saw the light penalty as a victory for sexual harassment). In the Democratic primary, Bates defeated former Jerry Brown advisor Byron Georgiou, 63% to 37%.
- o After a raucous GOP primary campaign, fighter pilot Randy Cunningham received a winning 45% of the vote. His major opponent, former Qatar ambassador Joseph Ghougassian received 30%, with the remaining votes divided among three candidates.
- o The Cook Political Report (5/29/90) rates this race "lean Democratic."

STATE LEGISLATURE:

- o State Senate 14 Republicans 24 Democrats 1 Independent
State Assembly 33 Republicans 45 Democrats 2 Vacancies
- o In 1988, all Assembly seats and one-half of the state Senate seats were up for election. There was no change in party representation in the state Senate; however, the Democrats picked up two seats in the state House.
- o State Sen. Bill Leonard has been elected Senate GOP Caucus chairman, replacing state Sen. John Doolittle, who is running for retiring U.S. Rep. Norm Shumway's seat.

1989-90 SPECIAL ELECTIONS:

15th C.D.:

- o On June 15, 1989 House Majority Whip Tony Coelho resigned from the House to avoid an ethics investigation of his finances. Questions arose in May 1989 when newspapers revealed that Coelho gave an incomplete accounting of a 1986 bond purchase. On Sept. 12, 1989, Democratic state Assemblyman Gary Condit defeated Republican Clare Berryhill, 56.9% to 35.1%, avoiding a run-off.

27th Assembly District:

- o With Condit's election to Congress, a special run-off election was held to determine Condit's successor. In the Dec. 5, 1989 open primary to replace Condit, GOP candidate Dick Lang received 27.6%, and Democrat Sam Cannella received 18% of the votes. In the Jan. 30, 1990 special election, Cannella defeated Lang, 53.3%-46.7%. Almost half the votes cast in the election were in the form of absentee ballots.

76th Assembly District:

- o Following the death of GOP state Assemblyman Bill Bradley, an open primary was held on Aug. 8, 1989. GOP nurse Tricia Hunter beat pro-life GOP businessman Richard Lyles by 197 votes. Hunter then defeated Democratic teacher Jeanine Correia (who received 6.7% of the primary vote) 49%-13% in an Oct. 3 special election. Write-in candidate Lyles received 38% of the vote. His write-in effort was backed by opponents of Hunter's pro-choice position.

39th Senate District:

- o On Sept. 19, 1989 Gov. Deukmejian announced the appointment of GOP state Sen. Larry Stirling to the San Diego Municipal Court. In the election to fill his seat, Democratic state Rep. Lucy Killea defeated GOP state Rep. Carol Bentley 50.6%-49.4%. The race gained national attention after San Diego Bishop Leo Maher banned Killea from receiving Communion because of her pro-choice views. Bentley, a pro-life advocate, blamed Maher for the loss by "[making] my opponent an instant celebrity and a martyr." (UPI, 12/6/89) Maher's action was the first such sanction imposed on a U.S. Catholic elected official.
- o In the June 5 special election to replace Killea, GOP San Diego City Council aide Jeff Marston defeated former Democratic San Diego City Councilman Mike Gotch, 48% to 45%.

31st Senate District:

- o GOP state Sen. Bill Campbell retired in January 1990 to become the chairman of a local manufacturing company. In a special primary held Feb. 6, 1990 Assemblyman Frank Hill (R) narrowly defeated fellow GOP Assemblyman Gil Ferguson and went on to defeat Democrat Janice Graham in the April 10 special election, despite his office being raided as part of an FBI investigation into influence peddling in 1988.

CALIFORNIA DEMOCRATS

Mayor Tom Bradley:

- o Los Angeles Democratic Mayor Tom Bradley was the focus of a lengthy conflict-of-interest investigation stemming from a March 1989 Los Angeles Herald Examiner series of ethical disclosures. Bradley was accused of accepting \$18,000 in consulting fees from the Far East National Bank which does business with the city of Los Angeles.
- o Los Angeles City Attorney James Hahn's investigation resulted in "insufficient evidence." Hahn's subsequent six-count civil lawsuit accusing Bradley of failure to disclose several investments was settled in January 1990, when Bradley agreed to pay a \$20,000 fine.

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- o Bradley still faces allegations that he used \$336,000 in federal poverty funds to renovate a building evidently owned by African Methodist Episcopal Environmental Church Bishop (and former Bradley campaign co-chairman) Hartford Brookins.
- o Bradley was elected to a fifth term in April 1989 with 52% of the vote.

Cranston-Keating:

- o In September 1989 U.S. officials filed civil racketeering charges against American Continental Chairman Charles Keating Jr. American Continental filed for reorganization in April 1989, the corporation has debts totaling \$3 billion to 25,000 creditors.
- o Keating has publicly blamed financial problems on federal savings and loan regulators. He charged that the Federal Home Loan Bank Board was trying to seize the California savings and loan (Lincoln Savings and Loan) that American Continental owns. The company is a financial services and real estate firm.
- o After Lincoln Savings and Loan was seized in August 1989 it was revealed that U.S. Sen. Dennis DeConcini took a leading role in convincing a group of senators to help end federal investigations of Keating and his thrifts. Although GOP Sen. John McCain and Democratic Sens. Don Riegle and John Glenn sat in on the meeting, DeConcini and Democratic U.S. Sen. Alan Cranston have received the majority of criticism.

Keating Campaign Contributions:

- o Keating has contributed and initiated more than \$1.3 million in in personal and corporate to the five Senators, in the form of campaign contributions and donations to favorite causes. Contributions to Cranston include more than \$850,000 to Cranston-sponsored voter registration groups.
- o Further allegations came to light in April 1990 with the report that Cranston had arranged a standby \$300,000 line of credit with Lincoln Savings during the 1986 campaign. Although the credit line did not violate any law, it does show a deeper connection between Cranston and Keating and shows a direct correlation between Lincoln and Cranston's political affairs.

Investigations:

- o All five Senators have denied any wrongdoing in the matter, treating it as constituent service.
- o The Senate Ethics Committee, House Banking Committee, Justice Department and the FBI are currently investigating into the matter. The California state Department of Corporations is planning to file civil charges of investment fraud against Keating; criminal prosecution will likely take place in the district attorney's offices in Orange and Los Angeles counties.

- o In December 1989, Cranston's voter registration organizations were included in the ongoing FBI probe into the Keating affair. Kim Cranston, son of Sen. Alan Cranston, denied charges of improper partisanship in a voter registration organization he headed last year according to The Los Angeles Times (7/12/89). Kim Cranston is chief of staff to Lt. Gov. Leo McCarthy.
- o One voter-registration group, the Forum Institute, stopped operations in January 1990 because of its ties to Keating. Two other groups have been charged with violation of their tax-exempt status by intentionally seeking to register more Democrats than Republicans.

Polling:

- o An April 1990 California Poll showed that over 47% of those surveyed said that Cranston should resign before his term ends in 1992 (up from 25% in February 1990); 32% said he should not resign and 21% were undecided. In a February California Poll, 69% of those surveyed said that they would not vote for Cranston in 1992 and 56% of Democratic voters would not vote for Cranston again.

Cranston Reactions:

- o Cranston lashed out at his prosecutors in a Jan. 17, 1990 press conference, saying former bank board chief Edwin Gray's accusations were "lies ... lies over and over in the Hitlerian technique of the Big Lie." (The Los Angeles Times, 1/18/90) Cranston's fund-raising dropped in the last half of 1989 coinciding with publicity over Keating.
- o Cranston is also angry at fellow Democrats for publicly talking about challenging him in 1992. U.S. Reps. Barbara Boxer, Nancy Pelosi, Mel Levine, Robert Matsui, Jerry Brown, Lt. Gov. McCarthy and Walt Disney Co. President Frank G. Wells are reportedly considering running for Cranston's seat.

Jerry Brown:

- o Democratic state Chairman Jerry "Moonbeam" Brown's first year at the helm of the Democratic Party has been somewhat of a failure. Not only did he oversee the first drop below 50% in state registration figures in 56 years, but his voter-registration field operation collapsed in the spring. The project, highly touted as a means to revitalize the state Party, leaves a scant \$100,000 in the bank after raising almost \$2.5 million in 1989.

STATE PARTY UPDATE

- o Goals for the state GOP include concentrating on victories in state legislative races and the governorship in 1990. Democrats hold majorities in the state Assembly and Senate. Although the balance in the Assembly should change little this year, Republicans in the state Senate are extremely close to losing the one-third representation that prevents a veto override (an important issue after the 1990 Census).

- o The state GOP is currently putting together a volunteer base of 200,000 to provide grass-roots help in winning legislative races.
- o In November 1989, John Hoy resigned as state party executive director. He was replaced by Rick Davis.

1990 GOP Spring Convention:

- o The 1990 state convention was held in Santa Clara on March 9-11. The convention, which in the past has been overshadowed by debates over the status of Republican homosexuals (and gay GOP clubs), was relatively calm.
- o Moderate elements within the state GOP, managed to hammer out a compromise that for the time has solved the status of gay GOP clubs like the Log Cabin Club. A declaration was passed stating that GOP clubs should not be recognized on the basis of sexual orientation. State conservatives, headed by U.S. Rep. William Dannemeyer and state Rep. Gil Fergeson, were appeased, as were members of the Log Cabin Club, which although predominantly gay, does not require members to be homosexuals. Other issues at the convention include:
 - an endorsement of the Deukmejian-backed Proposition 111 (the gas tax increase), and,
 - a surprising lack of protest over gun control measures.
- o U.S. Sen. Pete Wilson addressed the convention in a speech that emphasized his anti-crime platform saying, "We are the party that wants criminals handcuffed by police, not the police handcuffed by a criminal justice system." (The Los Angeles Times, 3/12/90) After the convention state Chairman Frank Visco predicted a Feinstein-Wilson contest in the general election.
- o The next state convention meeting will be held in San Diego on July 20-22, 1990.

REPUBLICAN STATE PARTY LEADERS

STATE CHAIRMAN	Frank Visco
NATIONAL COMMITTEEMAN	Dan Lungren
NATIONAL COMMITTEEWOMAN	Charlotte Mousel

BUSH-QUAYLE CAMPAIGN

GENERAL CHAIRMAN	George Deukmejian
CHAIRMEN	Robert Dornan
	Bill Campbell
	Pete Schabarum

ELECTED OFFICIALS

GOVERNOR	George Deukmejian (R) - re-elected in 1986
U.S. SENATORS	Alan Cranston (D) - re-elected in 1986 Pete Wilson (R) - re-elected in 1988
U.S. HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES	18 Republicans 27 Democrats
STATE LEGISLATURE	
Senate Minority Leader:	Ken Maddy
Assembly Minority Leader:	Ross Johnson

STATE BACKGROUND

- o If California were an independent nation, it would exceed more than 100 nations in population and in land area. Furthermore, California would have the sixth-highest gross national product (\$511 billion) in the world; only the United States (\$3,915 billion), USSR (\$2,063 billion), Japan (\$1,366 billion), West Germany (\$668 billion), and France (\$527 billion) would exceed California in GNP.
- o California has become a leading military contracting state through its Jaerospace industry (Hughes, Northrop, Lockheed, McDonnell Douglas, and North American Rockwell).
- o Complementary defense installations have also been established in the state (the Air Force's Space Technology Laboratory, the Pacific Missile Range, Edwards Air Force Base, which has been the major landing location for the space shuttle, and Vandenberg Air Force Base with its rocket-launching capabilities).
- o California has spawned more conservation groups than any other state in the nation -- the most notable being the Sierra Club (founded in 1892).

Demographics:

- o During the 1970s, California became the new Ellis Island of America -- attracting millions of Mexicans, other Latin Americans, and Asians.
- o Today, almost one in five Californians are Hispanic -- more than the total population when the state was ceded to the U.S. by Mexico in 1848. They could constitute more than 28% of the state population by the year 2000.

- o According to a population study by California's finance department "with 9.3% of the population now in the 'Asians and others' category, the figures indicate that Asians and Pacific Islanders slightly exceed the 7.5 percentage for Blacks." Furthermore, the study states that by the year 2020 the state "will have a majority of minorities: 37.7% Hispanic, 14.2% Asian, 7.5% black and 40.6 percent non-Hispanic white."
- o The Center for Continuing Study of the California Economy supports the increasing importance of minorities in a July 1990 report saying, 40% of the state's population is Black, Hispanic or Asian; by the year 2000 this share may rise to half. Nearly half of Hispanic households in California are married couples with children (compared with 24% of non-Hispanic white households). Hispanic, Black and Asian households are larger than white households -- leading many analysts to state that California will buck national trends by having more child-oriented markets in the next decade.
- o California population increases (projected), 1988-2000:

	1988	2000	Increase	% Total
White	16,576,000	16,958,000	382,000	18%
Black	2,094,000	2,424,000	330,000	7%
Hispanic	6,595,000	9,665,000	3,070,000	61%
Asian	2,581,000	3,805,000	1,224,000	24%
Totals	27,846,000	32,852,000	5,006,000	100%

Source: Center for the Continuing Study of the California Economy.

- o 1980 Census rankings for California are as follows:
 - 1st in population (23,667,902);
 - 2nd in Black population (1,819,281), but only 21st in Black percentage (7.7%) of the state's total population;
 - 1st in Hispanic population (4,544,331), and 3rd in Hispanic percentage (19.2%) of the state's total population;
 - 1st in percentage (15.1%) of foreign-born residents;
 - 22nd in median age (29.9 years);
 - 13th in percentage (52.4%) of women in the labor force;
 - 8th in percentage (19.6%) of college graduates;
 - 49th in percentage (55.2%) of married-couple households;
 - 10th in median household income (\$18,243);
 - 5th in per capita income (\$8,355);
 - 48th in percentage (55.9%) of owner-occupied housing; and,
 - 2nd in housing value (\$128,200).

July 12, 1990

BOB DOLE
KANSAS

United States Senate

OFFICE OF THE REPUBLICAN LEADER
WASHINGTON, DC 20510-7020

8/9/90

SENATOR:

We did not prepare a campaign state scenario since you will be in California only briefly. We have attached pertinent clippings which should supplement Michele Davis' briefing on the Governor's race.

Thank you.

JUDY BIVIANO

HOTLINE 8/10/90

----- GOVERNORS '90 -----

*1 CALIFORNIA: FEINSTEIN ATTEMPTS TO HANG S&L LABEL ON WILSON
Ex-S.F. Mayor Dianne Feinstein (D) yesterday aired a new TV ad blasting Sen. Pete Wilson (R) for his relationship to the S&L industry. Ad TEXT: "Five S&L facts: ONE -- Savings & Loan executives gave Pete Wilson \$243,000 -- more than any other member of Congress. TWO -- S&L's paid Pete Wilson nine thousand dollars in honoraria. THREE -- Pete Wilson voted against adding inspectors to protect us from savings and loan fraud. FOUR -- Pete Wilson voted to hide the S&L bail-out costing taxpayers an extra \$4.5 billion. FIVE -- California can't afford a politician like Pete Wilson as Governor." Feinstein's camp notes Wilson received honoraria from TCS Enterprises, owned in part by Charles Keating (Feinstein release, 8/9). The "new, blunt ad so infuriated Wilson that he demanded she pull it off television" (Susan Yoachum, S.F. CHRONICLE). "Feinstein took a political and personal chance in raising the issue, since the [CA] senator most closely associated with the S&L scandal is not Wilson but Senator Alan Cranston, who, like Feinstein, is a Democrat. On the personal side, Feinstein's husband, Richard Blum, has actively invested" in S&Ls, including CA's American S&L and thrifts in OR and WA. Wilson director Otto Bos, "referring to the bailout of S&Ls with public dollars," said, "Feinstein may have put a new twist into the idea of public financing of elections." In a ad analysis, CHRONICLE's Yoachum notes, though the ad's claims are correct, the Wilson camp takes issue with "the implication that Wilson did favors for the S&L industry in return for the money. Wilson aides say Feinstein's 1989 tax return shows she received nearly \$47,000 in speaking fees whose source is unidentified. ... Wilson [later] voted for an extra \$220 million for investigation and prosecution of S&Ls as part of a crime bill" (8/10). Wilson called Feinstein's TV spot "premeditated malice ... that relies on false charges and innuendo" and notes several opposing facts: "Wilson was not a member of the U.S. Senate when the S&L industry was deregulated ... Wilson cosponsored legislation in 1985 to ban S&Ls from investing in junk bonds ... Wilson opposed the S&L industry's position on the two key legislative bills bailing them out." A Wilson release adds, "Feinstein said she wanted to discuss the issues and keep this campaign on a high road ... she has failed miserably" (8/9).

*2 COLORADO: ROMER HAS STRONG LEAD

A Political/Media Research poll, conducted 8/4-8, surveyed 820 likely voters; margin of error +/- 3.5% (Fort Collins COLORADOAN, KMGH-TV, KJCT-TV, 8/9). Candidates: Gov. Roy Romer (D), conservative think-tank founder John Andrews (R).

Romer	56%
Andrews	17
Undec.	27

DEFICIT: Feinstein and Wilson Sidestep Budget Issue

Continued from A3

candidates in the budget crisis.

"I've heard nothing specific from either."

Republican Wilson, in an interview last week, repeatedly refused to say where he would cut back state services—or increase taxes—to accommodate the deficit.

"In the first place, I am not in charge," he said in response to persistent questioning. "We have a governor who is in charge and what he needs is not advice—he needs votes."

The senator backed away from a call by Republican Sen. Ken Maddy, a Wilson supporter, for a \$729-million tax increase that would form the basis of a budget-balancing agreement.

"I am very, very skeptical," Wilson said. "I'd like to see the spending cuts."

Wilson dodged a query about whether he was suggesting that it was possible to resolve the \$3.6-billion deficit by cuts alone—without tax increases.

"I think that you will see, I hope next week, a resolution of that," he said, adding, "I hope that they will be successful. They're running out of time."

Like Wilson, Feinstein has focused little public attention on the troublesome issue of tax increases and cutbacks. Her involvement in the budget deficit crisis has been limited to a quick visit to Sacramento on June 14, during which she visited in private with Democratic lawmakers and emerged to say she was prepared to act as an informal adviser.

She said then that she was "not entirely" supportive of a package then making the rounds that would have increased taxes by \$2.3 billion and staved off the rest of the deficit in budget cuts.

"My general thrust is you've got to cut wherever you can, and I think you then have to reassess the situation," she said.

Asked about specific targets, Feinstein said, "I'll say more on that later."

But her spokeswoman, Dee Dee Myers, now says it is "unlikely" that Feinstein will endorse any specific moves.

"It's going to be a moot issue," she said, referring to the fact that the state crisis must be solved before the November election. "That's what we elect these people to do."

Myers said Feinstein could not be specific because as a candidate she was operating in a "universe of limited information."

"She's not privy to all of the insider information," Myers said. "We don't have the resources of the Assembly Office of Research and the budget office. Preparing a state budget is a broad and complex task."

But Vasconcellos said each of the candidates has been offered all the budget information available. "That's an excuse, not a response," he said.

The only candidate to offer a budget plan this political season was Atty. Gen. John K. Van de Kamp, and his resounding loss to Feinstein in the Democratic primary may offer a clue to why neither of the remaining two candidates has stepped forward with specific solutions.

"Given the result in my race, perhaps that's the best politics," he said wryly.

But Van de Kamp drew a distinction between the kind of negative political fallout that greeted Walter Mondale's 1984 statement that taxes might have to be raised and the impact a specific statement on state budgetary matters would have on Wilson and Feinstein.

"I don't think I got hurt on the issue," he said. "I don't think this would hurt either one of them very much."

"It would be valuable to have both candidates say something about it and give us an idea how they would behave," he added. "It's just too easy to say it's none of our business and we don't have control."

Van de Kamp, who proclaimed without much hyperbole that he had been more specific about budgetary matters than any gubernatorial candidate in memory, proposed boosting the state's top tax rates from 9.3% to 11% for those making more than \$100,000 a year. All together, he detailed almost \$2.3 billion in new revenues.

The attorney general also suggested more than \$1.3 billion in budget cutbacks, chiefly by making a 5% cut in state administrative costs and restoring the \$1.3-billion budget reserve over two years rather than one year.

To be sure, Van de Kamp's plan was criticized as unworkable by some legislators skeptical of its chance of passage, and the attorney general himself acknowledges that neither Wilson nor Feinstein can directly affect the state budget choices this year.

While dancing around budget specifics, both remaining candidates are trying to gauge the impact of the sharpening state and national debate over how to cut budget deficits, a discussion which is increasingly bipartisan. In addition to Republican Maddy's call for increased state taxes, President

Bush recently was forced to abandon his campaign promise that he would not raise taxes and concur that some increases are necessary.

Wilson insists that the matter will not hurt him, despite the fact that he could be in the position of voting on federal tax increases at the same time that he is labeling Feinstein a "tax-and-spend Democrat."

Voters, he said, "don't have any trouble" equating Democrats with taxation.

But at the same time, Wilson drew a distinction between increased income taxes—which he said he does not support—and increases in fees. The semantic difference has traditionally been one emphasized by politicians faced with dire fiscal realities.

Feinstein's spokeswoman Myers reflected general Democratic thought that the break in Republican ranks over taxes will take the issue away from GOP candidates.

"It muddies up the issue," she said. "There's a sense with the Bush thing in particular that while the Republicans run around promising not to raise taxes, when push comes to shove they're probably going to raise taxes anyway."

CALIFORNIA ELECTIONS

Feinstein and Wilson Sidestep Budget Crisis

By CATHLEEN DECKER
TIMES POLITICAL WRITER

Both are running campaigns touting their courageous leadership, and both have boasted of their prowess in managing governments. But Pete Wilson and Dianne Feinstein have sidestepped the looming state budget crisis like quarterbacks with bad knees dodging onrushing linemen.

As the Legislature and governor suffer paroxysms over the politically difficult topic of raising taxes and cutting government services, the gubernatorial candidates have discussed their druthers only grudgingly, and in cautious generalities.

Each is not quite sure that raising taxes is the way to go. Each is insistent that cutbacks be made. And each has stubbornly refused to delineate what cutbacks they would favor, if they were in charge—which, of course, they wish to be.

"If you're going to govern, you ought to tell people how you're going to govern," said Assembly Ways and Means Chairman John Vasconcellos (D-Santa Clara), who has tried to no avail to interest the

Please see DEFICIT, A26

CALIFORNIA ELECTIONS GOVERNOR 6:30-90 LA TIMES

Feinstein Attacks Wilson on Abortion Rights

By CATHLEEN DECKER
TIMES POLITICAL WRITER

SAN FRANCISCO—Opening a general election battle for control of the state's largest voting bloc—women—Dianne Feinstein sought Friday to chip away at Pete Wilson's record on abortion rights and simultaneously to control controversy over her own proposal to reserve more than half the appointive jobs in her administration for women and minorities.

Launching her first major assault on Wilson since she won the Democratic primary earlier this month, the former San Francisco mayor chided the Republican senator for compiling a record that she said reflected "half-hearted commitment, contradiction and all-out flip-flops."

In particular, Feinstein cited Wilson's U.S. Senate votes against government funding for abortions, insurance coverage of abortions for federal workers and reproductive rights for women in prison.

"Sen. Wilson, you aren't pro-choice if you opposed abortion for poor women," Feinstein said to repeated applause from delegates gathered for the annual convention of the National Organization for Women, which has endorsed her.

The effort to raise suspicion about Wilson's self-definition as an abortion rights advocate is similar to Feinsteins earlier—and ultimately successful—attempts to portray her Democratic opponent John K. Van de Kamp as a weak ally on the issue of abortion.

Wilson, like Van de Kamp before him, has firmly placed himself among abortion rights advocates. And, like Van de Kamp, Wilson contends that Feinstein is no more forceful an advocate than he. Wilson's aides have said that the Senate votes are not germane to Wilson's abortion rights stance.

Feinstein on Friday used absolute terms to describe her commitment to abortion rights. Gone was the vacillation she evidenced during the primary campaign, when she briefly contended that she would consider signing legislation outlawing abortions for the purpose of election.

"Let there be no doubt: I am personally and politically pro-choice and . . . I will veto any infringement on the right to choose" she said.

But while Feinstein was on the offensive in the subject of abortion Friday, she was also defensively fending off Wilson's criticism of her controversial pledge to reserve half of the appointed jobs in her administration for women, and to appoint minorities in proportion to their percentage of the state's population.

Wilson on Thursday sent Feinstein a letter urging that she "rec-

tify a serious lapse in judgment" and recant her support for what he called "quotas."

Wilson called Feinstein's pledge "unfair and indeed insulting" to women and minorities hired on the basis of merit.

Feinstein, speaking to reporters before her NOW address, tartly turned aside Wilson's criticism.

"Mr. Wilson has never known a quota," she said. "I know what a quota is."

The Democrat's spokeswoman, Dee Dee Myers, said later that Feinstein was referring to her exclusion as a child from a private school which would not admit her because of her Jewish parentage.

Feinstein said her program was not a quota system, which she defined as "an absolute number at a specific point in time"—for example, reserving a specific set of jobs for women.

Rather, she said her proposal would allow for percentages to be attained "over time" by appointing women and minorities who have "earned their way."

"A quota is an arbitrary number attached to a class, as it was when some of us applied for school," she said. "It was used by many to keep people out or to have tokens. That's not what I'm talking about."

Asked whether white males might construe her proposal as one that would keep them out of government jobs, she replied: "That's nonsense."

Polls have shown the notion of quotas is unpopular with voters. In a Times Poll published earlier this month, voters emphatically disagree with the notion of gender balance.

Asked if "government ought to see to it that there is an even balance between the number of men and women in public office," voters by a 5-2 margin said it should not.

The appearance before the NOW convention was only Feinstein's second public address since the day after the June 5 primary.

Since then, she has spent much of her time raising money toward a goal of \$10 million she aims to spend in the general election. Her hard-fought primary against Van de Kamp left her campaign coffers virtually empty, while Wilson was able to coast through an unchallenged primary with \$3.5 million in the bank.

Four Feinstein fund-raisers this week, including a belated 57th birthday party in San Francisco Thursday night, have earned the campaign an estimated \$1 million, spokeswoman Myers said. Most of that money came from former Van de Kamp supporters.

California campaign law allows Feinstein and Wilson to receive \$1,000 each from individual con-

tributors each fiscal year. Thus, with a new fiscal year beginning Sunday, each will be able to return to their most ardent supporters and ask for another check.

Most of the money collected by both sides is expected to be carefully hoarded until the fall, when expensive television campaigns will flood the airwaves.

THE TIMES POLL

Wilson and Feinstein Run About Even

By GEORGE SKELTON
TIMES SACRAMENTO
BUREAU CHIEF

The contest to elect a new California governor is virtually even between Democrat Dianne Feinstein and Republican U.S. Sen. Pete Wilson, with voters currently choosing up sides based on the candidates' party and sex, according to The Los Angeles Times Poll.

A statewide survey of 1,729 registered voters found Feinstein supported by 40% and Wilson by 37%, a statistical tie given a margin of error of three percentage points in either direction. Please see PAGE A26

Continued from A1

direction. Another 21% were undecided and 2% planned to vote for a minor candidate.

Voters are lopsidedly backing the nominees of their party by nearly 4 to 1, the poll showed. This is not unique in an election campaign. But what is unique about this gubernatorial race—indeed, historic for California—is that one candidate is a woman.

There is a clear "gender gap" in the contest, although it is less pronounced than the gap found in Feinstein's Democratic primary victory over Atty. Gen. John K. Van de Kamp. So far in the general election runoff, women are supporting Feinstein by 4 to 3 and men are supporting Wilson by 5 to 4, the survey showed.

In the June 5 Democratic primary, according to a Times exit poll on Election Day, women voted for Feinstein by 5 to 3. The difference now is that Republicans have been

THE TIMES POLL

inserted into the electoral mix. And party identity seems to be at least as important to voters as a candidate's sex. So GOP women are siding with Wilson by nearly 3 to 1, the survey found.

Feinstein's appeal to "make history" by electing California's first woman governor so far is less persuasive in the general election campaign than it was in the primary. In fact, she even seems to be risking a possible male backlash. Voters as a whole disagree with the statement that "it's time we had a woman governor." And men disagree by 3 to 2. Women also tend to disagree slightly.

What's more, voters, including women, disagree emphatically with Feinstein's advocacy of gender quotas in gubernatorial appointments—her pledge "to appoint women in proportion to their parity of the population, 50%."

When Times interviewers asked voters whether they believe "the government ought to see to it that there is an even balance between the number of men and women in public office," the answer was a resounding "no" by more than 5 to 2. Men disagreed by nearly 4 to 1 and women by more than 2 to 1.

However, leaving quotas aside, eight in 10 voters said they do think there are enough qualified women in California to fill at least half the appointive jobs a governor has to offer.

The Times Poll, directed by I. A. Lewis, conducted telephone interviews for six days ending Wednesday night. Phone numbers were randomly selected by a computer and represent a cross-section of voter households in the state.

Besides the gubernatorial race, voters also were asked about several other contests on the Nov. 6 ballot, including:

- **Taxes.** As an indication that the decade-old tax revolt indeed is dying, nearly three-fourths of those surveyed said they would be willing to pay higher taxes for some specific purpose. Heading the list was education, followed by

fighting crime, improving health care and the environment.

- **Big Green.** The sweeping environmental protection initiative sponsored by Van de Kamp and Assemblyman Tom Hayden (D-Santa Monica)—dubbed "Big Green" by its supporters—is favored at this embryonic stage of the campaign by 46% to 38%, with 16% undecided. Democrats and independents support it by 2 to 1. But Republicans oppose it by 5 to 3.

By region, the measure is supported 2 to 1 in the San Francisco Bay Area and 4 to 3 in Los Angeles County. But throughout the rest of the state voters are about evenly divided, with the Central Valley farm belt leaning against it.

- **Lieutenant Governor.** In one of four statewide contests where there is a woman candidate, veteran Democrat Lt. Gov. Leo T. McCarthy leads Republican state Sen. Marian Bergeson by 36% to 20% with 44% still undecided. Women are supporting the male incumbent by 2 to 1.

- **Attorney General.** The contest to replace Van de Kamp is virtually even between Democratic Dist. Atty. Arlo Smith of San Francisco (26%) and former GOP Congressman Daniel E. Lungren (24%). Half the voters are undecided. Smith is ahead 2 to 1 on his home turf, the Bay Area.

- **Treasurer.** Democrat Kathleen

Brown, daughter and sister of two former governors, is running virtually even with GOP Treasurer Thomas Hayes (Brown 26%, Hayes 24%). Again, half the voters are undecided. Women lean slightly toward Brown.

- **Secretary of State.** Four-term Democratic incumbent March Fong Eu is comfortably ahead of her Republican opponent, Los Angeles City Councilwoman Joan Mike Flores, 45% to 16%, with 39% undecided. So far, Flores has not built a significant base of support among GOP voters.

- **Controller.** Democratic incumbent Gray Davis has a big lead over Republican Matt Fong—son of the secretary of state—43% to 16%, with 41% undecided.

- **Insurance.** Seeking to become the state's first elected insurance commissioner, Democratic state Sen. John Garamendi leads Republican Wes Bannister by 32% to 17% with half undecided.

This is the first statewide public survey by a major polling organization since the primary election. And it comes at a time when Feinstein has been benefitting from wide, generally favorable publicity resulting from her feat of becoming the first woman in California history to capture the gubernatorial nomination of a major party.

Feinstein also continues to bene-

fit from an exuberant personality, in contrast to her more staid opponents both in the primary and general elections. By 2 to 1, voters say she is more "dynamic" than Wilson.

Another factor in Feinstein's favor is that Democratic voters outnumber Republicans in California, although the gap in recent years has been narrowing. This partisan advantage for the former San Francisco mayor was illustrated when voters said—by a narrow margin generally reflecting party breakdown—that after eight years under a Republican governor, "it's time for a change to the Democratic Party."

Further evidence that voters find the party label a compelling reason to support somebody was seen when people were asked "the single most important quality" that attracted them to their candidate. Heading the list for those surveyed was "political philosophy."

But Feinstein has a political bridge-mending problem. Only half the Democrats who voted for Van de Kamp in the bitter primary now support her, and one-third of them back Wilson.

Each candidate seems to benefit—and suffer—from stereotyped attitudes about men and women politicians.

For example, voters think Feinstein is more "caring" about people such as themselves. They also believe she would do the best job of handling abortion and education, although many probably would have a tough time citing major substantive differences between the two. Both candidates say it should be a woman's decision whether to have an abortion, for instance.

Male politicians usually are regarded as tougher on crime than women. And, by 3 to 2, Wilson is thought by voters to be better on crime. Again, most voters probably would have a tough time differentiating between their positions on the subject. Both are strong advocates of the death penalty, for example.

Voters who support abortion rights side with Feinstein by 4 to 3. Those who favor the death penalty back Wilson by 5 to 4.

Feinstein also is regarded as "the least knowledgeable" of the two. But, beyond any stereotypical image of women, this could be a reflection of voter awareness about Wilson's long experience in federal, state and local governments and his more "hands-on" management style. In fact, Wilson's supporters say his experience is almost as important as his political philosophy.

Voters, by 3 to 2, think Wilson "would do the best job as far as taxes are concerned." Neither candidate, however, has closed the door on a possible tax increase. And both supported the gasoline tax hike recently approved by voters.

Regionally, Feinstein has a slight edge in Los Angeles County, but Wilson leads 4 to 3 in the rest of Southern California. Feinstein leads more than 2 to 1 in her native San Francisco Bay Area, but the two candidates are running about even in the rest of Northern California.

VOTER PREFERENCES

The Los Angeles Times telephoned 1,729 registered voters on the six days ending June 20th, 1990.

WHICH CANDIDATE . . .

	FEINSTEIN	WILSON
Is more dynamic	53%	25%
Would do best job on handling abortion	41%	16%
Cares more about people like yourself	40%	31%
Has the best qualities of leadership	37%	40%
Would do best job on handling education	37%	26%
Would do best job on improving ethics in government	35%	29%
Would make the best appointments to public office	35%	36%
Would do best on handling the environment	34%	29%
Would do best on balancing North-South interests	34%	32%
Is the least knowledgeable	33%	18%
Would do the best on handling growth	32%	30%
Would do the best on handling highways	30%	28%
Would do the best on handling crime	28%	41%
Would do the best on handling the death penalty	28%	29%
Is more closely tied to special interests	28%	34%
Has the poorest judgment	27%	24%
Will run the more negative campaign	27%	34%
Would do the best job on controlling drugs	25%	34%
Would do the best job handling taxes	23%	34%

IF THE ELECTION WERE HELD TODAY, FOR WHOM WOULD YOU VOTE?

Governor:

Dianne Feinstein	40%
Pete Wilson	37%
Someone else	2%
No opinion	21%

Lieutenant governor:

Leo McCarthy	36%
Marian Bergeson	20%
No opinion	44%

Attorney general:

Arlo Smith	26%
Daniel Lungren	24%
Someone else	1%
No Opinion	49%

Treasurer:

Kathleen Brown	26%
Thomas Hayes	24%
Someone Else	1%
No Opinion	49%

Insurance commissioner:

John Garamendi	32%
Wes Bannister	17%
Someone Else	1%
No Opinion	50%

Secretary of state:

March Fong Eu	45%
Joan Milke Flores	16%
No opinion	39%

Controller:

Gray Davis	43%
Matt Fong	16%
No Opinion	41%

SOURCE: Los Angeles Times Poll

Wilson Uses Quota Issue in New TV Ad Blasting Feinstein

By CATHLEEN DECKER
TIMES POLITICAL WRITER

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

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

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

Please see **QUOTAS, A17**

QUOTAS: Wilson Attacks Feinstein in Ad

Continued from A3

share of the state's population.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

The issue was first raised in the closing days of the primary campaign, when Feinstein explained how she would handle appointments at all levels of government.

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

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

When the proposal came under fire from Wilson late last month,

Feinstein said she did not consider her proposal to be a quota system, which she defined as one excluding certain groups of people.

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

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

Wilson aides refused to disclose

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

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

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

CALIFORNIA ELECTIONS: THE AD CAMPAIGN

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

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

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

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

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

□

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

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

□

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

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

□

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

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

Wilson Blasts Feinstein for 'Flip-Flops'

■ **Convention:** He tells GOP she waffled on the death penalty, ethics and parental leave. Her aide disputes accusations.

By CATHLEEN DECKER
TIMES POLITICAL WRITER

SAN DIEGO—Moving to solidify his standing within his own party and hoping to attract any waffling Democrats, Pete Wilson lambasted Dianne Feinstein on Saturday as an architect of "election year flip-flops" who had adopted positions to pander to the electorate.

The Republican senator and gubernatorial candidate, addressing delegates at the semiannual state GOP convention, accused Feinstein of three specific changes of heart involving 1990 campaign issues—the death penalty, ethics and parental leave.

To ringing applause from the delegates, Wilson swiped a line Feinstein had used against her primary foe, Atty. Gen. John K. Van de Kamp.

"California deserves better than a governor who, in an election year, turns against what she is for and for what she is against," he said.

Feinstein's campaign manager Bill Carrick immediately denounced Wilson's comments.

"The three issues are essentially bogus issues," Carrick said. "Of much more concern to Californians is that the senator is the biggest recipient of S&L contributions. The campaign is going to be waged on those grounds."

Carrick was referring to a recent study by Common Cause that showed Wilson had received more campaign donations from officials of the scandal-plagued savings and loan industry than any other senator. Wilson angrily disputed the study, saying it was guilty by association and that he had also raised proportionally more money than other senators from all sources, making the impact of the savings and loan contributions limited.

Though Wilson was the star attraction here, it was Democratic nominee Feinstein who commanded much of the attention. As delegates began to gather Friday afternoon, a host of prominent Republicans began a drum roll of criticism of Feinstein, particularly

Please see **WILSON, A33**

LOS ANGELES TIMES

WILSON: Feinstein Accused of Waffling

Continued from A3

highlighting her intention to appoint women and minorities to state jobs in parity with the population.

That recurrent theme, and Wilson's later attempts to portray Feinstein as a waffling candidate, spoke to Republican concerns that Feinstein is poised to skim off GOP votes, particularly those of women.

To avoid raising an issue of particular sensitivity to women, GOP leaders here also tried to shunt aside discussion of the divisive issue of abortion. Ironically, it arose anyway with word Friday night of Associate Supreme Court

Justice William Brennan's retirement.

Wilson has described himself as an abortion rights advocate, a position that puts him at odds with President Bush, who will select the next justice. Bush is under severe pressure from both sides of the abortion dilemma about his replacement for Brennan, who was the swing vote for liberals on issues like abortion rights.

At a press conference after his speech Saturday, the senator would not say who he favors for the Supreme Court post, other than to say that it should be someone who will "apply the law as it is

written and not substitute his or her own values for the written law."

Pressed as to his druthers, Wilson said he would "probably" feel more comfortable with a judge adhering to Wilson's own positions. But he added that it would be "unseemly" to try to determine the appointee's personal positions on abortion before deciding whether to support him or her.

Wilson's speech, as can be expected at a party convention, was highly partisan. Assembly Speaker Willie Brown's name was mentioned—derogatorily—14 times. Former California Chief Justice

Rose Bird earned Wilson's enmity 16 times. Democratic Party Chairman Edmund G. Brown Jr. was mentioned nine times.

At one point, Wilson asserted that if Feinstein won the governorship, Assembly Speaker Brown would "exert more power and be a lot more of a governor in fact than Jerry Brown ever was."

"Can you imagine that?" he asked. "Willie Brown in charge of both the Legislature and the governor's office."

As far as the alleged flip-flops were concerned, Wilson cited past Feinstein reservations about the death penalty, which Feinstein has said she opposed until 1973. Wilson charged that Feinstein in past years has not worked to uphold the

death penalty at the state or federal level.

"All she sought to change was her position so she could join the people of California who had voted twice for the death penalty by 70% margins," he said.

On parental leave, Wilson said Feinstein's current support for a federal bill giving leave to new parents ran counter to a 1984 Feinstein quote that employers should not have to accommodate themselves to women having children. Feinstein's primary opponent, Van de Kamp, tried unsuccessfully to use that issue earlier this year.

Feinstein aides, then and now, said that Feinstein had issued a clarification the day after her re-

marks appeared in a wire service story.

"She misspoke herself," Feinstein aide Hadley Roff said.

Wilson also accused Feinstein of changing her tune on ethics reform, saying that although she opposed a particular ethics plan in 1986, she now supports it.

Wilson himself has been accused of changing sides, most recently over the issue of whether minors seeking abortions should be required to have the consent of their parents. Unlike in the past, he now supports a parental consent bill. He has also changed his mind over time on the issue of criminalization of marijuana, which he now supports.

★ SUNDAY, JULY 22, 1990 **A33**

Wilson Ad Seeks to Link Feinstein to Job Quotas

By Jay Mathews
Washington Post Staff Writer

LOS ANGELES—The California gubernatorial campaign burst out of its summer doldrums this week with a Republican television commercial designed to link Democratic nominee Dianne Feinstein with "unfair" and "extreme" racial quotas.

The 30-second spot created by the campaign of Sen. Pete Wilson, the GOP gubernatorial candidate, uses provocative newspaper headlines, such as "Feinstein Compares White Male Political Dominance To Apartheid," to capture independent and conservative male Democratic votes in what so far remains a close race.

A Feinstein spokesman immediately called the spot a distortion of Feinstein's position on state jobs and suggested Wilson was probing Democratic defenses for a much larger campaign in the fall.

It was the first new commercial put out by either side since shortly after the June 5 primary, and suggested an attempt by Wilson to use his larger bank account to tarnish Feinstein's favorable image before her campaign resumes full speed.

Feinstein, a former San Francisco mayor, has been out of the public

eye for several weeks raising funds and vacationing at her summer home at Stinson Beach.

She flew to Washington Tuesday for more fund-raising meetings with Democratic and women's groups, among others, and went to New York Thursday before returning home, Feinstein spokeswoman Dee Dee Myers said. Beginning with a campaign appearance Sunday in San Diego it will be "bombs away," Myers said.

The two sides have traded barbed faxes to gain some free news media attention but otherwise have stayed in the background while political attention focused on a bitter struggle in Sacramento over the resistance of retiring Gov. George Deukmejian (R) to any tax increase to close a \$3.6 billion budget gap. Feinstein has suggested a tax increase might be needed; Wilson has declined comment.

Feinstein and her advisers appear most concerned that she raise the \$10 million they say is needed to compete with an expected barrage of Wilson ads in the fall. Wilson, in turn, must contend with Feinstein's vibrant television personality and polls showing a preference this year for female candidates.

The new Wilson commercial at-

tempts to strike at the heart of Feinstein's image as a friend of women and minorities: "Dianne Feinstein has promised as governor to fill state jobs on the basis of strict numerical quotas," the announcer said. "Not experience, not qualifications, not ability, but quotas. It's unfair, it's extreme and it's wrong."

During her nine years as mayor, the ad said, "the number of women appointed by Feinstein increased by only 1 percent." Myers said Feinstein had been hampered by a promise to honor the appointments made by her predecessor, George Moscone, whose murder thrust her into office. Myers said Feinstein appointed the city's first female treasurer and city attorney and two women to the Board of Supervisors.

Wilson spokesman Bill Livingstone provided pages of Feinstein quotes promising to appoint minorities and women in proportions matching the state population: 25 percent Hispanic, 7 percent black, more than 50 percent female. Wilson has charged this demeans appointees but Feinstein has responded that she will ensure all are qualified and that she does not expect to reach the percentages immediately. She had rejected the term "quotas," calling them "goals."



SEN. PETE WILSON
... GOP candidate for governor

Myers circulated copies of an affirmative action plan used in San Diego when Wilson was mayor designed to hire city employees "consistent with the minority composition of the city of San Diego." Livingstone said Wilson's program was different because he did not promise "Hispanic groups that they would get 25 percent of all appointments."

CALIFORNIA ELECTIONS GOVERNOR

Feinstein on the Defensive in Ad That Says She Opposes Quotas

By BILL STALL
TIMES POLITICAL WRITER

Democrat Dianne Feinstein opens her general election television advertising campaign in a defensive mode today with a 30-second commercial that claims she has always opposed the use of quotas in the hiring of women or minorities for public jobs.

Feinstein campaign officials declined to say how much the ad would cost or how long it would run.

Some observers were surprised that Feinstein decided to go on the air so early with costly television advertising. Feinstein still is trying to replenish her campaign treasury from the costly primary election campaign.

One interpretation of the decision was that she felt Wilson's use of the quota charge against her was hurting and she was trying to defuse the issue, if possible, early in the general election campaign.

The defensive commercial is in sharp contrast to the dramatic commercial that launched her primary election campaign earlier this year.

That ad illustrated her take-charge ability in assuming the leadership of San Francisco after the assassination of Mayor George Moscone in 1978. It helped define

Feinstein to the Southern California electorate, and her shaky and tentative campaign took off from there, resulting in her decisive defeat of Atty. Gen. John K. Van de Kamp in the June 5 Democratic primary for governor. Feinstein's television campaign ignored Van de Kamp until later in the spring.

Wilson launched his first television ads immediately after the primary. Since he had no real primary opposition, he was not a major presence during the spring campaign. His first ad noted that Feinstein once called him "wonderful" for helping her with a San Francisco problem in Washington. The others promoted Wilson's record on fiscal conservatism and environmental protection and attacked her on the quota issue.

The Wilson quota ad began running in mid-July. In it, he accused Feinstein of proposing to fill state jobs "on the basis of strict numerical quotas. Not experience, not qualifications, not ability . . . but quotas."

The flap over quotas stems from Feinstein's pledge in May to appoint women and minorities to state jobs, if elected, in parity with their numbers in California. While Feinstein did not use the term "quota," it was widely interpreted as a

Please see FEINSTEIN, A22

A22

FRIDAY, AUGUST 3, 1990

CALIFORNIA ELECTIONS: THE AD CAMPAIGN

The race: Governor. **Whose ad?:** Dianne Feinstein.

Democrat Dianne Feinstein begins running a 30-second TV commercial today that responds to an ad that began airing in mid-July by Republican Sen. Pete Wilson. In his ad, Wilson charged that Feinstein would use a quota system for the appointment of women and racial minorities in state jobs and ignore whether the appointees are qualified. Feinstein has denied both allegations.

Elements of the ad, with analysis by Times Political Writer Bill Stall.

Ad: With the word "Why?" appearing on the screen, and then a San Francisco Chronicle article headlined "Mayor (Feinstein) Opposes Charter Quotas," the spot opens with an announcer declaring that "Dianne Feinstein opposes hiring quotas. She's always opposed quotas. And Pete Wilson knows it."

Analysis: Feinstein is attempting to show that when she was mayor of San Francisco, she opposed job quotas and she is questioning why her stand has been presented otherwise by Wilson.

The question of quotas stems from a campaign appearance before black audiences in Los Angeles last May, when Feinstein promised to have "an open and accessible Administration" that would "appoint women in proportion to their parity of the population—50%. To appoint people of color in proportion to their parity of the population." Her statement was widely interpreted as amounting to a quota system, although she never used that term. Since then, Feinstein has described the proposal as a goal to be achieved over time.

□

Ad: A Chronicle article headlined "Wilson Also Vulnerable on Job Quotas" shows on the screen as the announcer asks, "So why is Pete Wilson deliberately deceiving you? Because by Pete Wilson's own definition, he has a record in favor of quotas. That's right, as senator, Pete Wilson votes for government quotas and as mayor of San Diego, Pete Wilson signed a plan to enforce rigid hiring percentages based only on sex and race and not merit."

Analysis: As San Diego's mayor, Wilson set five-year goals for the hiring of women and minorities in city government, and for the promotion of those already in government. The Feinstein campaign produced San Diego city affirmative-action documents that did not refer to merit, but Wilson aides provided a statement from then-Mayor Wilson saying that the policy was intended to "reinforce the merit principle in public employment" and was not to be interpreted as granting preferential treatment to specific population.

The Feinstein ad also refers to Senate votes for programs that provide that certain percentages of federal contracts be set aside for minority-run businesses. These are not direct hirings by the government. Set-aside contracting has long been a common practice in the federal governments.

FEINSTEIN: Ad Campaign Begins

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quota-like system and Wilson seized on the issue.

Political observers, including many Democrats, thought Feinstein made a major tactical error in the way in which she issued the affirmative-action pledge. Even if she did not use the word quota, it sounded like a quota to many people. In fact, Wilson had a similar affirmative action program while he was mayor of San Diego. But he insisted that the minority hiring goals never were intended to take precedence over merit and qualifications.

Feinstein has insisted ever since the dispute arose that there are plenty of qualified women and minorities to fill the state jobs. During the course of a four-year term, a governor makes more than

2,000 appointments. They range from his top staff and cabinet members down to scores of part-time board and commission members who receive no salary.

LOS ANGELES TIMES

6-7 LA

THE NOVEMBER MATCHUPS

■ **Governor:** U.S. Sen. Pete Wilson, in the shadows while the Democrats fought each other for their party's nomination, now steps forward as he and former San Francisco Mayor Dianne Feinstein head toward the November general election. One of them will become California's 36th governor. Voters will hear similar positions from the candidates on issues such as abortion and the death penalty. Leadership and experience will be key points of contention.



Wilson



Feinstein



Bergeson



McCarthy



Smith



Lungren



Hayes



Brown



Fong



Davis



Garamendi



Bannister

■ **Lt. Governor:** A spirited Republican primary ended with state Sen. Marion Bergeson winning the right to face incumbent Leo T. McCarthy, who is seeking his third term. Abortion rights—she is opposed and he favors—are likely to be an issue, as is his proposal for a sales tax hike to fight illegal drugs.

■ **Attorney General:** With John K. Van de Kamp leaving office, California will elect a new attorney general in November. San Francisco Dist. Atty. Arlo Smith will represent the Democrats, and former Rep. Daniel E. Lungren is the Republican nominee. The two have starkly different views on issues ranging from abortion rights to offshore oil drilling.

■ **Treasurer:** Republican Treasurer Thomas W. Hayes fought back a challenge within his own party and now he faces a Democrat, Kathleen Brown. Hayes is expected to portray himself as the non-politician, while Brown—daughter of one former governor and sister of another—capitalizes on her political connections. They disagree on state investment policies.

■ **Controller:** Matt Fong, whose principle claim to fame is that he is the son of Secretary of State March Fong Eu, had no opposition in the Republican primary in his first run for public office. In November, he is the underdog, facing incumbent Gray Davis, who is seeking his second term.

■ **Insurance Commissioner:** Democrat John Garamendi and Republican Wes Bannister came out of crowded fields to capture their party nominations. Garamendi, the favorite, is expected to argue that an insurance agent like Bannister should not hold the insurance office; Bannister will argue the reverse, that the office needs someone with the experience in insurance that he offers.

AROUND THE STATE

■ **37th Congressional District:** TV actor-turned-politician Ralph Waite, best known as "Pa" on "The Waltons," is betting that his Hollywood connections and homespun image will help him topple veteran Republican incumbent Al McCandless. But Waite, a Democrat, will have a tough row to hoe in the Riverside County district, long dominated by GOP voters.

■ **8th State Senate District:** Four years ago, Quentin L. Kopp defied political convention by winning election as an independent in this San Francisco district. He is aiming to repeat his feat again this November against both Democratic and Republican foes.

■ **34th State Senate District:** Former Chino Mayor Ruben S. Ayala became the first Latino elected to state Senate in modern times in 1974. But Republican Assemblyman Charles Bader of Pomona is expected to give Ayala his toughest reelection fight in this east Los Angeles County-west San Bernardino County district.

■ **41st Assembly District:** Republican Pat Nolan of Glendale, the former Assembly GOP leader, continues to labor under the cloud of the FBI's probe of Capitol corruption and could yet be indicted. If he is, Democrat Jeanette Mann, a Pasadena Community College trustee, could mount a credible campaign to unseat him.

■ **72nd Assembly District:** Republican Curt Pringle's win in this Orange County district two years ago was shrouded in controversy because of charges that "poll watchers" his campaign hired intimidated Latinos from voting. His Democratic foe this year, Tom Umberg, hopes that furor, plus strong financial backing from abortion rights activists, will propel him to victory.

ISSUES

■ **Environment—**Four initiatives affecting the environment are headed for the November ballot. The most wide-ranging measure is "Big Green," sponsored by environmentalists and Atty. Gen. Van de Kamp to eliminate cancer-causing pesticides in food, protect the ozone layer, preserve redwood forests and protect the coast from oil spills. A second measure sponsored by environmentalists would go even further to protect the state's ancient redwood forests from timber harvesting. A rival initiative backed by the agriculture and chemical industries would take more moderate steps to reduce pesticide use. And another rival measure sponsored by the timber industry would allow logging to continue with few restrictions.

■ **Alcohol—**Law enforcement, consumer and anti-alcohol abuse groups are sponsoring an initiative that would raise the tax on alcoholic beverages by a nickel a drink. The measure would raise an estimated \$730 million for a variety of health care, alcohol abuse and law enforcement programs. The alcohol industry, in an effort to undercut the proposed tax increase, is pushing the Legislature to put a rival proposition on the November ballot calling for a smaller tax increase.

■ **Ethics—**Voters will again consider the ethics issue with an initiative sponsored by Van de Kamp to adopt public financing of campaigns and put a 12-year limit on the time legislators can stay in office. It also contains restrictions on legislators' outside income similar to the provisions of Proposition 112, the ethics measure approved by the voters Tuesday.

■ **Crime—**Voters also will see a third measure sponsored by Van de Kamp. This one would create a superfund to pay for law enforcement, drug education and treatment and new prisons for drug offenders. The measure would be financed partly by eliminating tax breaks for corporations. In a move designed to protect women's right to abortion, the measure also would reinstitute right-to-privacy language eliminated by Wilson's successful Proposition 115 on Tuesday's ballot.

CALIFORNIA ELECTIONS: THE AD CAMPAIGN

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

A day after formally winning his party's nomination for governor, Sen. Pete Wilson unveiled a campaign commercial that somewhat wittily uses Democrat Dianne Feinstein's past praise of Wilson against her. The 30-second ad appears to be aimed at both reminding voters that Wilson is in the race—after being virtually ignored as he coasted without substantial opposition as Feinstein battled John K. Van de Kamp—and remind Californians of his accomplishments during his eight years as a senator. It also strikes directly at projects that Feinstein proudly lists among her accomplishments.

Elements of the ad, with analysis by Times Political Writer Cathleen Decker.

Ad: "Who was the former mayor who helped save San Francisco's cable cars . . . and saw to it that the federal government transferred a hospital to the city for an AIDS center? And who was the former mayor who got funding for senior citizen housing in San Francisco?"

"Who is this person? Pete Wilson, the former mayor of San Diego. His work in the U.S. Senate led another former mayor, Dianne Feinstein, to honor him for outstanding public service and write saying, 'You're wonderful.'"

Analysis: Feinstein and Wilson did work together during their tenure as mayor and senator, respectively, to secure funding for the above-mentioned projects. The relationship led to Feinstein's presentation of an "award of merit" for "outstanding public service" to Wilson, a picture of which is included in the ad.

She also sent him a typed letter, at the bottom of which she scrawled, "You're wonderful." Feinstein spokeswoman Dee Dee Myers said the letter was specifically directed to Wilson for his support of the home-porting of the battleship Missouri in San Francisco and did not refer to the other projects.

Feinstein, asked Wednesday about the ad, joked: "I guess men like to be called wonderful."

"I worked both sides of the aisle in our Congress for San Francisco," she added.

LA TIMES JUNE 7

CALIFORNIA ELECTIONS GOVERNOR

Feinstein, Wilson Exchange Shots on Sources of Funds

By BILL STALL
TIMES POLITICAL WRITER

The campaign for governor took a sharp turn toward personal bitterness Thursday with Democrat Dianne Feinstein and Republican Pete Wilson exchanging barbs over receipt of campaign funds from chemical and pesticide companies, savings and loan institutions and a company that used to haul toxic waste materials.

The day began quietly enough when Feinstein went to the Elysian Heights Elementary School in the Silver Lake area of Los Angeles to sign a pledge that, if elected governor, she would halt immediately the aerial spraying of malathion in urban areas to combat the Mediterranean fruit fly.

Feinstein challenged the Republican senator to sign the pledge, too, but Wilson supports aerial spraying.

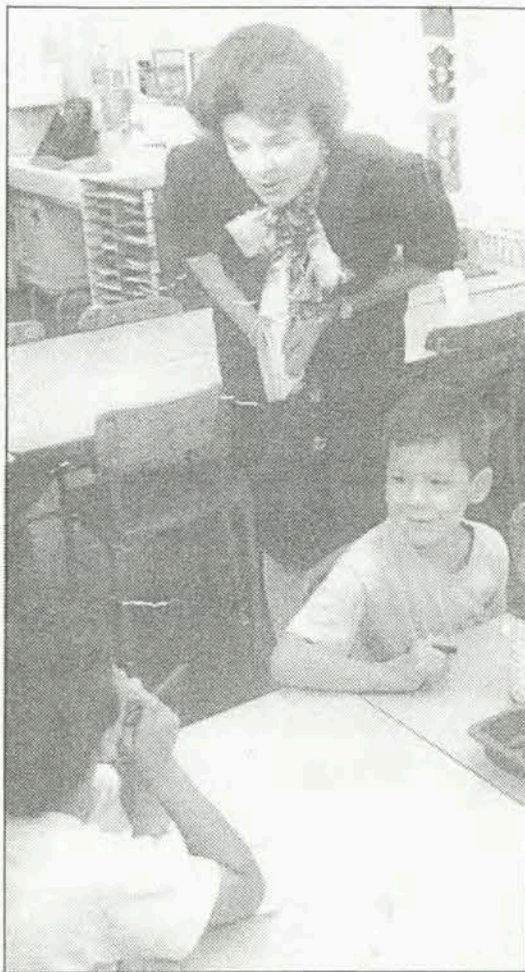
During the press conference, Feinstein said there is pressure on Wilson to support continued spraying because he "is one of the top recipients of campaign contributions from political action committees of the agricultural chemical industry."

"But I hope he'll listen to the less-powerful voices of those parents and children who are here today. Their voices deserve to be heard."

By the end of the day, Wilson had accused Feinstein of engaging in "pure and simple character assassination, the worst form of gutter-campaigning possible . . . taking the low road."

The Wilson camp was especially angry because Feinstein noted again—in response to a reporter's question—that Wilson had received more contributions from savings and loan associations while in the Senate than any other member of Congress.

While saying "I don't have any evidence that he has done anything" wrong, Feinstein pointed out that two-thirds of the savings and loan industry fraud had occurred in Southern California. And she said that lavish giving by the



DAVID RAE MORRIS / Los Angeles Times

Gubernatorial candidate Dianne Feinstein visits classroom at Elysian Heights school.

industry, "if nothing else, mutes the voices of those senators."

Wilson responded with an angry statement from Washington in which he claimed that Feinstein had flip-flopped her position on malathion spraying and had received campaign funds from toxic waste companies and Chevron USA, whose subsidiary Ortho manufactures malathion. He added: "You, yourself, appear to profit from the toxic waste business through ownership of URS Corp. Your campaign has directly benefited from the toxic profits of URS through the millions of dollars you have personally given

Please see CAMPAIGN, A30

LOS ANGELES TIMES

CAMPAIGN: Feinstein, Wilson Exchange Shots on Donations

Continued from A3
to the campaign."

The Feinstein campaign responded that it received \$100 from a Chevron employees political action committee and that the money would be returned. In turn, they demanded that Wilson give back the \$248,000 they claimed Wilson had received from oil and pesticide firms since 1983.

As for URS, Feinstein campaign director Bill Carrick and press secretary Dee Dee Myers said that Feinstein's husband, investment banker Richard C. Blum, bought about 10% of the San Francisco-based environmental engineering firm in 1976. They said Blum increased his share to 60% to 70% in recent months.

About two years ago, firm officials decided to go into the waste management hauling business, but abandoned it after about six months because of Blum's opposition. "He [Blum] didn't want to be in it," Carrick and Myers said. Now, the firm designs the cleanup of Superfund toxic waste sites, but does not physically handle any toxic materials, Carrick and Myers said. They also added that URS does seismic safety engineering and holds several state contracts for such work.

Wilson repeatedly has accused Feinstein of changing positions on issues. Wednesday's allegation that she had switched on the spraying of malathion was based on a statement contained in a Los Angeles Times Magazine profile article of Feb. 25.

The context of the statement was her approach to being governor and she said the Medfly cannot be ignored "or our agriculture will be badly hurt." But the statement did not specifically endorse—or oppose—aerial spraying of malathion.

At Elysian Heights School on Wednesday, Feinstein said malathion spraying must be replaced by selective ground spraying, fruit-stripping and introduction of sterile Medflies and a crash research program at the University of California to develop alternative, non-chemical methods of controlling the Medfly and other pests.

Bill Livingstone, Wilson's campaign press secretary, said the Medfly fuss now is largely moot because agricultural officials now have enough sterile flies to control the pest naturally and that no more spraying currently is scheduled.

Times political writer Cathleen Decker also contributed to this report.

MEMORANDUM

TO: SENATOR DOLE
FR: GREG SCHNACKE
DA: AUGUST 10, 1990
RE: CALIFORNIA CLEAN AIR ISSUES

THIS IS A REAL STICKY SITUATION, AS YOU KNOW, AND IS COMPOUNDED BY WILSON'S APPARENT PRO-ENVIRONMENT POSITIONS THAT HAVE BEEN QUESTIONED BY INDUSTRY GROUPS. ALSO, THE CALIFORNIA GOVERNOR'S OFFICE HAS BEEN SENDING MIXED SIGNALS REGARDING SUPPORT AND IMPACTS OF CLEAN AIR LEGISLATION AND EPA ACTION.

RECENT EPA ACTION

FOR YEARS THE ENVIRONMENTALISTS HAVE BEEN SUING EPA TO ENFORCE THE CLEAN AIR ACT WITH REGARD TO CALIFORNIA (I.E. L.A. BASIN). IN A RECENT COURT DECISION, THE COURT TOLD EPA TO APPROVE OR DISAPPROVE THE STATE IMPLEMENTATION PLAN (SIP) FOR CALIFORNIA. INSTEAD, EPA CHOSE TO IGNORE THE CALIFORNIA SIP AND IMPOSED FEDERAL SANCTIONS INSTEAD. EPA HAS GONE BACK TO THE USUAL SUSPECTS (INDUSTRY, TAILPIPES AND ELECTRIC CAR STANDARDS) THAT IGNORE TRANSPORTATION CONTROL MEASURES (LIGHT RAIL, TOLL ROADS, DRIVING RESTRICTIONS). APPARENTLY, WILSON SIGNED OFF ON THIS ACTION BY EPA.

ONE OF THE CONCERNS BY INDUSTRY GROUPS IS THAT EPA'S SANCTION ACTION WILL OVERRIDE ANY CLEAN AIR ACTION CONGRESS MAY TAKE THIS YEAR.

YOU MAY WANT TO DODGE THIS ISSUE ALTOGETHER. STATE IMPLEMENTATION PLANS ARE ALL DIFFERENT, REFLECTING DIFFERENT CIRCUMSTANCES IN EACH STATE. ONE IMPORTANT ISSUE YOU MIGHT STRESS, SHOULD THIS COME UP, IS THAT ANY ACTION EPA TAKE SHOULD ALSO TAKE INTO ACCOUNT SOCIETAL IMPACTS - JOB LOSSES, IMPACTS TO ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT.

CALIFORNIA
AGRICULTURE UPDATE

CROP MOISTURE (SHORT TERM CONDITIONS)

-- ENTIRE STATE IS "EXCESSIVELY" TO "SEVERELY" DRY.

DROUGHT SEVERITY (LONG TERM INDEX)

-- OTHER THAN "SEVERE" DROUGHT IN NORTHWEST CORNER, ENTIRE STATE IS UNDER "EXTREME" DROUGHT CONDITIONS. THE DROUGHT IS VERY BAD.

CROP PROGRESS

-- WINTER WHEAT HARVEST SHOULD BE COMPLETED THIS WEEKEND.

-- RICE CROP IS 85% GOOD TO EXCELLENT.

-- NO SPECIFIC DATA ON FRUIT AND VEGETABLE INDUSTRY, BUT THEY SHOULD BE SUFFERING AND FEELING THE EFFECTS OF THE DROUGHT.