

22ND STORY of Level 1 printed in FULL format.

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Los Angeles Times

November 1, 1996, Friday, Home Edition

SECTION: Part A; Page 1; National Desk

LENGTH: 1569 words

HEADLINE: PRESIDENT SPELLS OUT OPPOSITION TO PROP. 209;
POLITICS: CAMPAIGNING IN OAKLAND, CLINTON SAYS GROWING UP IN SEGREGATED SOUTH
TAUGHT HIM NEED FOR 'RIGHT KIND' OF AFFIRMATIVE ACTION PROGRAMS. HE ALSO REPEATS
REJECTION OF QUOTAS.

BYLINE: JONATHAN PETERSON, TIMES STAFF WRITER

DATELINE: OAKLAND

BODY:

Responding to pleas from opponents of California's Proposition 209, President Clinton on Thursday night underscored his opposition to the controversial ballot measure, saying his experiences growing up in the segregated South drove home for him the need for the "right kind" of affirmative action programs.

Clinton has been on record opposing Prop. 209, which would abolish state affirmative action programs, but he previously avoided bringing up the issue during numerous campaign appearances in California this year.

In recent weeks, with polls showing the race over the initiative tightening, the measure's foes have urged Clinton to take a more active role in the debate.

Clinton did so as he ended a long campaign day with a speech to an enthusiastic crowd of 13,000 who crowded Oakland's Jack London Square for a nighttime rally.

The president broached the issue somewhat casually, telling his listeners, "My problem with this 209--I know it's maybe popular and maybe not, but let me tell you what I know."

He then talked about growing up in Arkansas in the 1950s, during a time when segregation was officially sanctioned by state laws throughout the South.

"I'm old enough to remember, in my home state, when I could go into county courthouses, and look at the square and the restrooms were divided between white and colored," he said. "I'm old enough to remember when people had to buy a poll tax to vote."

Clinton said such boyhood experiences taught him the need for programs that would help overcome the affects of racial prejudice.

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While reiterating that he has "never been for quotas" that would require government or businesses to hire a set number of minorities, he said, "I am for giving people a chance to prove that they are qualified."

He added, "That's what I believe, and I hope you do too."

He singled out programs used by the military to increase the number of minority officers as "the right kind of affirmative action."

Through such programs, he said, "somebody made an extra effort to give minorities a chance to prove they were qualified. I admire that."

Clinton also invoked the name of retired Gen. Colin L. Powell, a Republican who broke with his party leaders to declare his opposition to efforts to dismantle affirmative action programs. Clinton praised Powell for "taking on" his own party on the issue.

Leaders of the fight against Prop. 209 on Thursday night predicted that Clinton's remarks would provide a clear boost to their efforts to overcome the lead the measure has enjoyed in the polls. Those pushing the initiative discounted the significance of the president's comments.

Kathy Spillar, Southern California coordinator for Stop Prop. 209, said, "We feel the more often Clinton repeats his opposition to 209, the better it will be for us. People should know who is on their side."

But Arnold Steinberg, chief strategist for the Prop. 209 campaign, said Clinton's comments "were irrelevant."

"At this point, it doesn't matter what Clinton says on the issue," Steinberg said. "I don't think people will make up their minds based on what Clinton says. . . . If his position had been new, it would be different. It would have had significant impact. But people know where he stands on this issue. . . ."

Even as Clinton interjected himself more vigorously into the Prop. 209 debate, he hewed to his overall reelection strategy of never straying too far from the political center. He made a point of noting that as president he has taken steps to rid the federal government of a few affirmative action programs and "raised standards for others."

The president's comments came on the heels of a major speech supporting Prop. 209 that his Republican challenger, Bob Dole, gave in San Diego on Monday. Like Clinton, Dole previously had been reluctant to wade into the debate himself, despite advice from state GOP leaders who believe that the issue could help him in his uphill bid to carry California.

Dole--a former supporter of affirmative action programs, said in San Diego he now opposes them because he believes they did not work and that the nation "cannot fight the evil of discrimination with more discrimination."

Clinton's arrival in Oakland marked the start of his 29th trip to California as president. The crowd he addressed was enlivened by some supporters dressed in Halloween costumes, and Clinton quickly picked up on that theme.

"Since we're talking about masks, I'm going to take off a mask or two

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myself," Clinton said. Then he criticized Dole for saying the economy is at a 20-year low. "I've got news for him," Clinton said. "The worse economy that California had in 20 years was when I got elected president. It's better now."

Clinton began his campaigning Thursday by pressing his relentless bid for reelection with a trip to the Republican stronghold of Arizona, proclaiming progress on a broad spectrum of family concerns while imploring people to come to the polls on election day.

"Will you be there Tuesday?" he asked the thousands who turned up at a rally under a cloudless sky at Arizona State University. "Will you talk to your friends?"

Clinton campaigned later in the day in Nevada, and he and his entourage were to spend the night in Santa Barbara, where today he is slated to address the one issue that has caused him political headaches of late--campaign financing.

With controversy building around the Democratic National Committee's acceptance of questionable donations linked to foreign interests, the president apparently concluded that the topic is too hot to leave entirely to his surrogates. In his comments, the president is expected to call for a bipartisan approach to reforming campaign-finance laws.

The Santa Barbara speech looms as the exception to the rule that has marked virtually all of Clinton's public appearances this fall--he campaigns energetically while carefully steering clear of anything that might spark controversy or endanger his lead in the polls.

This reality has created the type of odd contrast that was evident at his stops in Phoenix and Las Vegas. While reporters peppered his aides with detailed queries about the campaign-financing furor, Clinton's public appearances were studies in good cheer, bristling with references to medical progress, the American dream and strong communities.

"I want an America where the American dream is alive and well for any person responsible enough to work for it, without regard to race or gender or background or where they start out in life," Clinton told his Phoenix audience.

His appearance in Arizona just days before the election was testimony to the favorable current Clinton and his aides believe they are riding and hope to maintain. No Democratic presidential candidate has carried this state since Harry S. Truman in 1948, yet polls show Clinton has at least an even shot at doing that.

At a rally in Las Vegas, Clinton paid homage to advancements in treating AIDS, stroke and spinal injuries. He then spoke of the pressures faced by working parents: "Their most important job is raising their children, but we have to have a strong economy," he said, adding, "There is no more important agenda for America."

He mixed nostalgic reflections with a bid to refurbish prevailing attitudes toward politicians: "I'm about to end my last campaign. . . . I've been working at this for over 20 years now. Most people I've met from both parties, from all points on the political spectrum, have loved our country, have wanted what was best for it, worked hard and were honest--contrary to the image that is often

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portrayed."

And striking an above-the-fray approach, he said: "I don't like all this harsh rhetoric and personal attacks and attempts to convince people that your opponent is no good. I don't think there's very much to that."

These remarks were unmistakable reference to Dole's tough recent attacks on Clinton's ethics and character. Meanwhile, the president's campaign released a new television ad designed to blunt those attacks as well as call to mind the doubts Dole expressed earlier this year over whether nicotine is addictive. The ad features Linda Crawford, wife of a tobacco lobbyist who died of lung cancer, praising Clinton for his efforts to curb teenage smoking.

Even as Clinton continued to generally avoid an overtly partisan tone, Vice President Al Gore took a more hard-edged approach as he campaigned in Texas.

Using Halloween imagery at a stop in Galveston, Gore urged his audience to put Democrats back in control of Congress, saying, "No longer should we allow the United States House of Representatives to be a haunted House of Representatives--by Speaker Newt Gingrich."

Linking Dole with Gingrich--a favorite Democratic tactic since early this year--Gore said the pair "are following the siren song of the right wing that has now captured control of the modern Republican Party. . . . Most people in both political parties have long since decided that Newt Gingrich and Bob Dole simply went way too far over to the extreme right-wing edge, and Nov. 5 is a chance to send a message to them: 'Don't ever do that again!' "

Times staff writers Elizabeth Shogren in Galveston and Miles Corwin in Los Angeles contributed to this story.

* DOLE GOING NONSTOP: Bob Dole pledged he'll campaign nonstop in at least 15 states until election day. A30

GRAPHIC: PHOTO: Dressed as a lion, Hannah Lesser, 10, yawns as president speaks at Halloween campaign rally in Oakland. PHOTOGRAPHER: Associated Press

LANGUAGE: English

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The Christian Science Monitor

November 1, 1996, Friday

SECTION: UNITED STATES; Pg. 3

LENGTH: 629 words

HEADLINE: TV Ads Close Gap In California's Vote On Racial Hiring

BYLINE: Daniel B. Wood, Staff writer of The Christian Science Monitor

DATELINE: LOS ANGELES

BODY:

The nation's first voter test of whether to roll back decades of affirmative action laws - a measure that held a double-digit lead just three weeks ago - has moved into a statistical dead heat in the final days before the Tuesday election.

Known as the California Civil Rights Initiative (CCRI) or Proposition 209, the ballot measure now leads with only a 5 percent margin in a field poll taken last weekend. Anti-209 forces have been bolstered by a last-minute ad campaign featuring former Ku Klux Klan leader David Duke. Pro-209 forces have lost momentum amid legal pressure to remove clips of Martin Luther King Jr.'s "I have a dream" speech from ads supporting the measure.

"All the free media generated by the controversy over these tactics has given us more publicity than we could ever buy," says Read Scott-Martin, communications director for the Campaign to Defeat 209.

Aiming to end government programs that give minorities and women preferences in employment and schooling, the initiative is being watched as a bellwether on a subject that has been an ethical struggle for courts, Congress, and state legislatures nationwide.

"CCRI has forced a coast-to-coast reappraisal of how the country should deal with the vital national premise of fairness in the workplace," says Alan Heslop, director of the Rose Institute at Claremont McKenna College. Ballot initiatives similar to CCRI are being readied in other states, while President Clinton and Congress have looked at overhauls at the federal level.

With the clock ticking, anti-209 forces opened a \$ 1 million TV ad blitz Tuesday, just after presidential candidate Bob Dole gave an impassioned stand for the measure. The video features a burning cross with an inset of a white-robed Mr. Duke, who has traveled to California to speak in favor of Prop. 209.

Opponents say the measure is a thinly veiled attempt to bolster Republicans in statewide races while thwarting gains of women and minorities. "Californians deserve the true facts, the face of Prop. 209 ... is David Duke," says Patricia

Ewing of the anti-209 committee.

Proponents are outraged by the ads. CCRI director Ward Connerly, a black University of California Regent, called them "a despicable reversion to the discredited tactics of guilt by association. They have labeled as racists the majority of Californians who support 209."

If passed, the initiative would amend the state Constitution to read: "Neither the state of California nor any of its political subdivisions shall use race, sex, color, ethnicity, or national origin as a criterion for discriminating against, or granting preferential treatment to, any individual or group in the operation of the state's system of public employment, public education or public contracting."

Such language has been hotly debated. "They have tried to deceive the public by using the words of civil rights, but the effect is to end all affirmative action in California," says Mr. Scott-Martin.

Bolstered by women's groups and star-studded fund-raisers, anti-209 forces have raised significant funds while proponents have struggled to get the issue to ballot and make up for a lack of open corporate support.

Despite the last-minute poll surge, Mark Di Camillo, director of the Field Poll, predicts CCRI will still pass by a slim margin. Similar, last-minute poll shifts occurred in 1994 with a controversial anti-immigration initiative, Prop. 187. But the measure went on to pass by a wider margin than poll results predicted.

"Like 187, CCRI is the kind of issue people tend to support in the privacy of the voting booth, but not so openly in front of pollsters," says Mr. Di Camillo.

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The New York Times

November 1, 1996, Friday, Late Edition - Final

SECTION: Section A; Page 35; Column 2; Editorial Desk

LENGTH: 594 words

HEADLINE: Undertow for the G.O.P.

BYLINE: By Matthew Miller; Matthew Miller, a senior editor at The New Republic, writes often about politics and economic policy.

DATELINE: LOS ANGELES

BODY:

Just as California's Proposition 13 in 1978 ushered in the anti-tax wave Republicans have ridden to this day, the state's backlash against immigration and affirmative action was supposed to energize enough "angry white men" to bury Democrats for a decade. But these so-called wedge issues are not helping Republican Congressional candidates here. In fact, they're laying the groundwork for erosion of the Republican base in the nation's pivotal electoral state.

Blame Pete Wilson and Newt Gingrich. Republican strategists misread the meaning of Mr. Wilson's come-from-behind romp over Kathleen Brown in the 1994 race for Governor. Yes, Mr. Wilson's disciplined campaign, tied to Proposition 187's call for ending government benefits to illegal immigrants, was effective. But lost amid the excitement was the fact that Ms. Brown's own weaknesses were more decisive.

Nonetheless, Republicans apparently thought all they needed in 1996 was another wedge issue like Proposition 187 to help their candidates. Thus their use of the California Civil Rights Initiative, which would bar state and local governments from using quotas or preferences based on race, ethnicity and sex.

But the Republicans have been outflanked. President Clinton's moves to address legitimate concerns about immigration have inoculated Democrats down the ballot. Mr. Clinton's campaign ads here boast of border patrols and surveillance beefed up on his watch. The Immigration and Naturalization Service has just announced record numbers of deportations from the state.

On affirmative action, Mr. Clinton's "mend it, don't end it" straddle has helped out Democratic candidates on the stump. And though polls suggest that the initiative, Proposition 209, will pass, for Republican candidates there's no percentage in being tied to it. A new Field Poll here shows that opposition to the civil rights initiative has risen by nine percentage points since Bob Dole and the G.O.P. embraced it.

It turns out that affirmative action doesn't resonate with voters the way immigration does. Since 1990, a third of Californians have routinely told pollsters that immigration is a big problem, especially in the southern part of

The New York Times, November 1, 1996

the state. "People see immigration as an issue every day in their lives as they drive around," said Representative Henry Waxman, a Los Angeles Democrat. "It's an issue that's brought out emotion in people."

Affirmative action, involving state procurement and agency jobs, has a narrower impact. Bill Carrick, senior adviser to the Clinton campaign here, says that of 25 statewide surveys he's seen, not one has turned up a significant percentage of voters who are seriously concerned about quotas or set-asides. A G.O.P. analyst, Tony Quinn, acknowledged that state Republican candidates aren't using Proposition 209 as an issue because "nobody is interested in it."

The Republicans' wedge strategy has another problem: It drives away educated female swing voters. Women have benefited from affirmative action, and the proposal also evokes the "meanness" they may already associate with Newt Gingrich's party. So while Republican candidates support the measure, few say much about it. Last week, Mr. Waxman's Republican challenger, Paul Stepanek, even endorsed Mr. Clinton.

Despite efforts by individual candidates to soft-pedal the initiative, last-minute advertising in favor of it will aim at shoring up support among the "angry white men." But for Mr. Dole and the Republicans, hopes of a bailout by these voters looks a lot like California dreamin'.

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**TO: STEVE WARNATH
WHITE HOUSE**

Pages w/ cover: 3

Telephone: 456-5576

FAX # 456-7028

COMMENTS:

FROM:
Dennis Hayashi, Director
Office for Civil Rights
Department of Health and Human Services
330 Independence Avenue, SW
Washington, D. C. 20201

Room No./Bldg.

5400 - Cohen

Phone No.
202-619-0403

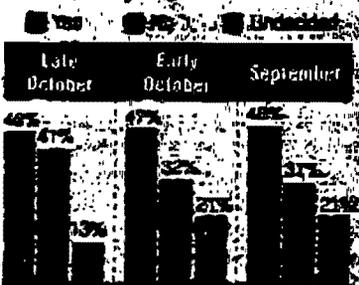
Fax
202-619-3437

San Jose Mercury News, 10-30-96

Prop. 209 turns into a contest

Prop. 209 race tightens

A recent Field Poll shows that Proposition 209's once large lead has dwindled to 5 percentage points just one week before Election Day.



Source: Field Poll survey of 824 likely California voters interviewed Oct. 25-28. Margin of error: a 3.5 percentage point.

MERCURY NEWS

■ **Field Poll:** Measure is now ahead by a mere 5 percentage points.

BY PHILIP J. TROUNSTINE
 Mercury News Political Editor

Increasingly viewed as a partisan issue, Proposition 209 — the ballot measure that seeks to end state affirmative action programs — now holds a mere five-percentage-point lead, according to the latest Field Poll.

The measure known as the California Civil Rights Initiative leads 46 percent to 41 percent among likely voters, with 13 percent undecided. That's a big shift from the double-digit leads the Field Poll found earlier this month and in September.

A spokesman for Gov. Pete Wilson, a strong supporter of the measure, immediately challenged the survey's findings. He pointed to other public and private polls that have shown Proposition 209 leading by 20 points or more.

But the Field Poll suggests that — despite efforts by proponents to steer clear of partisanship — high-profile support from Wilson, the California Republican Party and GOP contender Bob Dole has boosted the initiative's partisan identification.

Registered Republicans remain
 See **FIELD POLL**, Back Page

Prop. 209 losing lead, latest Field Poll says

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strongly supportive, with 60 percent in favor and 30 percent opposed. But even before the recent GOP ad campaign highlighting President Clinton's opposition to the measure, registered Democrats were rejecting the measure 54 percent to 32 percent.

Moreover, voters stand on Proposition 209 appear closely linked to presidential choice. Dale supporters favor the measure 64-24 percent while Clinton supporters oppose it 53-35 percent.

Clinton, who has spent the better part of two years mending his image, rarely mentions the measure and has spoken against it only in the mildest terms. But the survey's findings suggest that were he to invest some of his considerable political capital and strongly denounce Proposition 209, the effect could be significant.

Another key demographic group which could prove pivotal appears to be women — 18 percent of whom remain undecided, compared to just 6 percent of men.

The fluid nature of women's vote is important because there is a significant gender gap on the issue. Men now support the measure 52-41 percent, women are divided almost equally, with 40 percent in favor and 42 percent opposed.

Proposition 209 would — in the language of the official ballot summary read to respondents — "generally prohibit discrimination against or preferential treatment based on race, sex, ethnicity or national origin in public employment, education and contracting."

Proponents say it would eliminate quotas, set-asides and unfair preferences; opponents say it would wipe out affirmative action and outreach programs for women and minorities.

According to pollsters Mark DiCamillo and Mervin Field, the latest survey results show that Proposition 209's lead has "dwindled."

But, DiCamillo noted, "Let's not write the obituary of Proposition 209, because it's still five points ahead. It could follow the pattern of Proposition 187 (in 1994) that dipped but stabilized."

The final Field Poll in 1994 showed Proposition 187 — which had enjoyed huge leads in earlier

THE LINE ON 209

Here is how voters questioned by the Field Poll said they were likely to cast their ballots on Proposition 209, which seeks to curtail state affirmative action programs. Responses are those given after those polled were read a description of the measure.

	Yes	No
All likely voters	46%	41%
Clinton backers	35%	53%
Dole backers	64%	24%
White men	57%	37%
White women	43%	39%
Non-white men	41%	53%
Non-white women	32%	51%
Age 18-29	38%	51%
30-39	47%	42%
40-49	52%	38%
50-59	48%	38%
60 or older	46%	39%

The Field Poll questioned 824 likely voters Oct. 25-28. There is a 95 percent probability that the results for all likely voters are statistically accurate within 3.5 percentage points. Probable margins of error for a subgroup range from five to 10 percentage points.

REGULAR NEWS

polls — ahead just 62-40 percent, with 8 percent of the voters undecided. On Election Day — when undecided voters had made up their minds — it passed 59-41 percent.

Another caution: The Los Angeles Times Poll — taken a week earlier and with different phrasing in its question — found Proposition 209 leading 54-31 percent, with 15 percent undecided. Those figures more closely matched the Field Poll's early October finding of a 47-32 percent ratio for the measure.

The Field Poll questioned 824 likely voters October 25-28. The margin of error in the survey is plus or minus 3.5 percentage points.

The survey found growing differences along racial and ethnic lines and in terms of education and age.

White, non-Latino voters and especially white men continue to support the initiative, the survey reported.

White men support the measure 57-37 while non-white men oppose it 53-41 percent. Overall, white voters support the measure 49-38 percent; Asian-Americans are evenly divided, and Latinos

MEASURING UP

Here is how voters questioned by the Field Poll in early October and in the past few days said they were likely to cast their ballots on five statewide ballot measures. Responses are those given after those polled were read a description of the measure.

	Oct. 1-8	Oct. 25-28
Proposition 211		
Shareholder lawsuits		
Yes	39%	28%
No	31%	54%
Proposition 214		
Health care		
Yes	20%	29%
No	44%	46%
Proposition 215		
Medical marijuana		
Yes	56%	59%
No	35%	35%
Proposition 216		
Health care with consumer advocates		
Yes	19%	26%
No	47%	46%
Proposition 218		
Local taxes		
Yes	40%	35%
No	39%	44%

The Field Poll questioned 824 likely voters Oct. 25 to 28. There is a 95 percent probability that the results are statistically accurate within 3.5 percentage points in either direction.

REGULAR NEWS

and blacks oppose it by a ratio of about 6-to-3.

Education also appears to be an important factor: Those with a college education oppose the measure while those who have not graduated from college largely support it.

Younger voters also oppose the measure, while elder voters tend to support it.

Other findings in the latest poll: ■ Proposition 211, the measure to make it easier to file shareholder lawsuits, now trails 54-28 percent.

■ Proposition 215, to permit the medical use of marijuana, is leading 59-35 percent.

■ Propositions 214 and 216, which would regulate the health industry, trail by almost identical ratios — 46-28 percent for 214 and 48-28 percent for 216.

■ Proposition 218, which requires a majority vote to approve general tax increases, trails 44-36 percent.

fate rests on absentee ballots. California voters oust two other conservative GOP incumbents

By FAYE FIORE
and JANET HOOK
TIMES STAFF WRITERS

WASHINGTON—California voters turned out two GOP incumbents and gave Orange County Republican Robert K. Dornan a jangling wake-up call in an election that threw control of the state's massive congressional delegation to the Democrats.

The veteran Dornan, of Garden Grove, led Democratic challenger Loretta Sanchez by just 233 votes with 10,000 absentee ballots still uncounted. The result is bound to be contested.

Freshman Andrea Seastrand of the Santa Barbara area and two-term Republican Bill Baker from the east San Francisco Bay Area were knocked out in races that seemed to rebuke their conservative records and links to House Speaker Newt Gingrich.

"The Republicans really took it in the shorts," said Los Angeles-based GOP consultant Allan Hoffenblum. "The hard-core right did very poorly in California."

Despite those setbacks in California, Republicans nationally managed to maintain control of both the House and Senate. They picked up at least one seat in the Senate, for a margin of at least 54-45. One Senate seat was still undecided in Oregon, where officials are counting a large number of absentee ballots.

Although a handful of close races are still in doubt, Democrats are expected to pick up nine seats in the House—they needed 19 to take control. That would cut the Republican majority to 227 to 208, including one independent who usually votes with the Democrats and a freshman independent who is expected to side with the GOP. That gives the House the narrowest margin of control since 1953.

Although GOP control of the House is not in doubt, the final head count will be in flux for weeks. In Texas, three House seats affected by a court redistricting decision earlier this year will not be decided until a Dec. 10 runoff. Elsewhere, recounts have been demanded in

Please see CONGRESS, A5

and Newt Gingrich, the leader of Congress' insurgent Republicans, solemnly promised to work toward joint solutions to the nation's problems.

They didn't mean it. Clinton and Gingrich found little common ground, and the ensuing session of Congress turned into a wild ride of budget gridlock and bitter invective.

This week, though, the voters gave Clinton and the

Please see OUTLOOK, A4

Prop. 209's Passage Sparks Legal Fight

By DAVE LESHER
TIMES STAFF WRITER

The lopsided passage of Proposition 209 ended a campaign, but not this year's bitter debate about fairness and opportunity in California.

On Wednesday, combatants on both sides of the landmark ballot measure on affirmative action moved swiftly to the courts, where they predicted that the fate of such programs in government hiring, contracting and public education will ultimately be decided by judges.

Despite the measure's 54.3% to 45.71% victory at the polls, government officials at all levels—in news conferences and internal memos—said they will not even attempt to comply with Proposition 209's rules until a court decision on the proposition's validity.

Gov. Pete Wilson, enjoying his own political victory because the controversial measure relied heavily on Republican assistance, made some attempt to assuage the anger left from the campaign by calling for increased attention to outreach and anti-discrimination programs.

At the same time, Wilson asked the courts to implement Proposition 209's rules and he issued an executive order directing state agencies to identify the race and gender preference programs that he hopes to eliminate under the new law.

"Californians who voted for Proposition 209 ushered in a new era in this state," Wilson said at a Century City news conference called to discuss the measure. "Compliance with Proposition 209 is no longer a matter of moral conscience. As of last night, it is the law."

In all, at least three court actions from separate parties were triggered Wednesday by Proposition 209's passage. Advocates for the initiative and the governor each sought court intervention to order that the measure be implemented



President Clinton shares a laugh with Chief of Staff Leon E. Panetta as hundreds of political supporters and administration

Records Show Wider

■ **Government:** Fund-raiser, as Commerce Department aide, spent time on economic relations, agency logs indicate.

By GLENN F. BUNTING
TIMES STAFF WRITER

WASHINGTON—For the past month, officials at the Commerce Department have asserted that John Huang, the former Lippo Group executive and prodigious Democratic fund-raiser within the Asian American community, had virtually no involvement in U.S. trade policy and few dealings with Asian nations during his 18 months at the agency.

They said Huang, in his role as principal deputy assistant secretary for international economic policy, was responsible for budget and personnel issues. "He was a deputy who largely concerned himself with administrative matters," said department spokeswoman Anne Luzzatto.

DNC Returns Gift From

By ALAN C. MILLER
TIMES STAFF WRITER

WASHINGTON—The Democratic National Committee said Wednesday that it is returning one of its largest 1996 campaign contributions, \$325,000, to Yogesh K. Gandhi because it could not verify that he was the source of the funds.

"The donation was lawful on its face," DNC spokeswoman Amy Weiss Tobe said. "However, after questions were raised by The Los Angeles Times, we did our own investigation and ascertained that the check needed to be returned because there were so many unanswered questions."

The refund is the latest—and largest—of a series of

Political Coverage

■ **NEW BALANCE**— Voters appear to have created a division of power among Republicans and Democrats. **A2**

■ **LIBERATED**— Al Gore has evolved into an entertaining stump speaker. **A3**

But logs show economic relations with Asian nations were not a major focus of his work. In a 1995 report on U.S. trade policy, Huang was listed as a contact for international economic policy. The report also noted that Huang had been a frequent visitor to the Commerce Department.

have unlaunched a presidential campaign in May. Gandhi, an Indian-born businessman, had been a frequent visitor to the Commerce Department. The report also noted that Huang had been a frequent visitor to the Commerce Department.

Gore's consistency in his oratory struck in appearances at black churches. In Detroit last Sunday, Gore had the whole congregation of Greater Grace Temple of the Apostolic Faith on its feet with his version of favorite Bible stories with political twists.

"Al Gore is something else," Fred Durhal, 44, said after the vice president had finished. "We gotta ordain him."

As Gore explained, it was a long way from his first attempt at giving a political speech at a church when he was campaigning for his father, then-Sen. Albert Gore Sr. of Tennessee.

Then in his early 20s and feeling awkward talking politics in church, Gore stood up at the microphone and talked shyly about God. When he finished, the preacher took his place and said, "What he meant to say was vote for Albert Gore."

It was this same public bashfulness, those

an accountant from Concord, N.H., holding the handmade sign. "In 1988, we used to tell him to take off his coat and tie and roll his sleeves up. Now he's really charismatic. He had the right message and now he's got the right way to deliver it. There will be no stopping him the next time."

The next morning in Des Moines, Ed Fallon and a friend were standing on a riverbank listening to Gore give his speech and exchanging comments to each other like: "He's pumped!"

"I've never heard him so good," said Ed Fallon, 38, a Democratic state representative. "In 1988, he really left Iowans feeling cold. There were eight Democratic presidential candidates and Gore was my last choice. He seems to have come a long way."

Fallon cautioned that it's a little early to talk about Gore's chances in 2000. But he added, "It's never too early for a dress rehearsal in Iowa."

Clearly, Gore is in a much better position to parlay his vice presidency into a serious bid for the top job than many of his predecessors in the office. To begin with, Gore has Clinton's friendship and support. During his acceptance speech Tuesday night in Little Rock, Clinton praised Gore as "the finest vice president this country has ever seen."

This is a far cry from the remark made by President Dwight D. Eisenhower when asked for an example of a major idea he had adopted from his vice president, Richard Nixon, who was running for president at the time.

"Give me a week, I might think of one. I don't remember," Eisenhower said.

Times staff writer John M. Broder contributed to this story.

with bait or dogs; Oregon upheld a law that bans guns with bait or dogs; Washington used bait or dogs techniques.

On other high-profile ballot initiatives, voters rejected property-tax exemptions for churches and organizations while rejecting a proposal that would have given parents the right to opt their children out of public school upbringing, educational, values and discipline.

Voters in Oregon more than doubled the amount of revenue earmarked to fund health care.

And in Florida, voters amended the state constitution to require a two-thirds "super majority" before ne-

Times staff writer Tony Perry contributed to this story.

PROP. 209: California Fight Over Affirmative Action Heads t

Continued from A1

Wilson gave state agencies three weeks to compile a list of more. And state attorneys indicated that implementation of the act may be done one program at a time.

The programs identified so far include a California Community Colleges rule to use race as a factor in hiring faculty and staff, as well as contract decisions at the California State Lottery Commission and the Department of General Services involving race and gender.

State attorneys have also interpreted a rarely used 1978 initiative to mean that an appellate court decision is required before state agencies can eliminate many programs targeted by Proposition 209. They said the 1978 measure was intended to prevent state bureaucrats from deciding the legality of programs under their jurisdiction.

Wilson's court action Wednesday was aimed at getting that court approval. But the governor's counsel said it could take until 1998.

Meanwhile, in federal court in San Francisco on Wednesday, a coalition of civil rights groups filed a lawsuit asking for an immediate order blocking Proposition 209, which amends the state Constitution.

"No statewide measure in American history has ever come close in scope or effect to Proposition 209's chokehold on state and local government," says the lawsuit,

prepared by the American Civil Liberties Union, the Lawyers Committee for Civil Rights and other groups.

Comparing Proposition 209 to other measures that have been struck down by the courts, the lawsuit maintains that the initiative violates the U.S. Constitution's equal protection clause because it singles out women and minorities, making it more difficult for them to win passage of laws and policies that benefit them.

Although other groups, such as veterans, can still seek legislation granting them preferences, women and minorities now cannot—unless they get voters to pass another constitutional amendment countering Proposition 209.

"Imposition of such a special burden offends core values of our constitutional democracy," says the lawsuit, which also contends that Proposition 209 is preempted by federal law because it bans programs designed to ensure compliance with federal civil rights laws.

The legal gridlock was so confusing that throughout the state, government officials who should be preparing to implement the measure were instead indicating they will pause.

Members of the Los Angeles City Council—which vigorously opposed Proposition 209 from the beginning—said they would not change any of their affirmative action programs because of the initiative's passage. The city will not sue to undo the

measure—as it did two years ago with Proposition 187; rather, it will have to be sued to mandate enforcement.

Los Angeles County's affirmative action compliance officer, John Hill, said confusion reigns in the halls of the county bureaucracy over how to deal with the measure.

"I don't know what it's going to mean," Hill said. In a memo to the Board of Supervisors, he advised each county program to proceed as usual until the courts make a ruling.

At the University of California, President Richard C. Atkinson distributed a letter to the UC community Wednesday pledging to comply with the law but stressing the continuing importance of ethnic diversity at the nine campuses. Atkinson said UC will seek to find new paths to ensure that students, faculty and staff be drawn from all facets of the California population.

"California is changing and so must we," Atkinson wrote. "What cannot change, however, is the university's historic responsibility to serve Californians of every background and condition, including greater number of disadvantaged young people."

State Supt. of Public Instruction Delaine Eastin urged school districts not to dismantle any programs that might be affected by Proposition 209's anti-bias

provisions until they are interpreted by the courts or the Legislature.

She also vowed to ensure that "Proposition 209 will have no bearing on the overall mission of the California Department of Education, which is to ensure equal educational programming and opportunities for all of our diverse and remarkable children," she said.

In many places, the measure also caused reflection and worry about whether this debate has left social scars.

Wilson blamed bad feelings about the measure on what he called a deceitful campaign against the ballot measure and political enemies who want to portray the governor as a heartless opportunist.

"They are being manipulated," the governor said. "It is a very sad thing when anyone goes through a portion of their lives believing they have been caused harm by people who wish them well," Wilson said.

In Los Angeles, 10 civil rights activists stood amid a circle of unlit red, white and yellow votive candles on the City-Hall steps Wednesday at noon, calling for a massive rally Friday at noon in the same location.

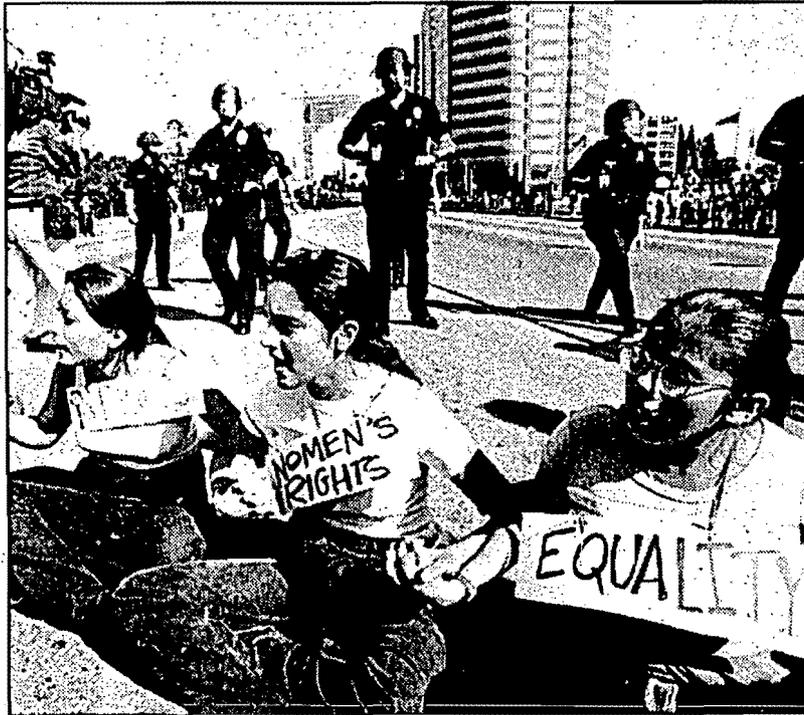
"The entire community is hurt, is in tears, and is outraged," said Cesar Cruz, an organizer with United Front in Orange County. "We are trying to bring the community of Southern California together to say, we as a community have not voted. We need to vote on the streets."

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USA TODAY

10-24-96



By Todd Bigelow

'No on 209': UCLA students stage a sit-down rally against Proposition 209. Police arrested 34 people who blocked Wilshire Boulevard in Los Angeles.

broke nor as angry as they were two years ago, says political analyst Sherri-Bebitch Jeffe.

The corporate community, which has embraced affirmative action as a necessity in a multicultural business climate, has stayed out of the fight. And a number of GOP luminaries have expressed reservations or outright opposition to the measure.

Former governor George Deukmejian warned GOP presidential candidate Bob Dole that Proposition

500 protest California proposition

Police arrested 34 people Wednesday in Los Angeles during a demonstration against Proposition 209, a ballot measure that would end affirmative action programs in the state.

Officers on horseback and foot moved in to break up the 500 protesters when a small group linked arms and sat down in the middle of busy Wilshire Boulevard, police Lt. Tony Alba said. Those arrested were cited for failure to disperse, he said.

Meanwhile, a pro-Proposition 209 advertisement featuring a film clip of Martin Luther King Jr.'s "I have a dream" speech did not run Wednesday as planned on

television stations.

Copyright issues concerning the footage caused both the California Republican Party, which is paying a reported \$2 million for the advertisements, and television stations to hold the commercials and wait for legal guidance.

Phillip Jones, general manager of the King estate, threatened to sue. King's "intellectual property may not be used for commercial or nonprofit purposes without permission of his estate," Jones said.

Jesse Jackson called the advertising campaign "a blasphemy" against the slain civil rights leader.

209 was a political liability. And other Republicans, from Colin Powell to Los Angeles Mayor Richard Riordan, have come out against it.

Wilson, who made affirmative action the centerpiece of his failed presidential bid, now serves as Dole's state campaign manager. He has had little success in getting his candidate to embrace the measure.

Although Dole, under pressure from primary opponents, co-sponsored federal legislation to eliminate federal affirmation programs, he did not push the bill. And he has barely mentioned affirmative action during campaign swings in the state.

One reason is that Proposition 209 could lower Dole's already poor standing among women. Running

evenly with Clinton among California men, Dole is 20 points behind among the state's women.

Despite the public ambivalence over affirmative action, Proposition 209 is expected to pass because of the ballot language, experts say. The measure bans "preferential treatment" based on race and gender, a notion that strikes squarely at the American ideal of fair play.

If the measure passes, the courts will decide its scope.

Passage could also revive anti-affirmative action drives across the country. But many states may take a fix-it rather than axe-it approach.

"Some states support the concept," says Trolin, "but they may want to revise it."



ANALYSIS

This is part of an ongoing series on the upcoming national election and its possible impact on labor and employment issues.

Politics

Clinton, Dole Offer Disparate Agendas On National Labor, Employment Policy

The presidential candidates are offering dramatically different workplace agendas for voters to consider, setting out two distinct visions of labor and employment policy for the next four years.

While much of the campaign rhetoric tends to spotlight differences on tax policy, economic growth, and "character," President Clinton and his Republican challenger Bob Dole also disagree on issues closer to the workplace, ranging from the National Labor Relations Act to the Family and Medical Leave Act.

The party label will clearly determine which direction new policies will take in the next administration.

Dole defends the right of workers to be free from "compulsory unionism" and wants greater flexibility for management and workers to form teams to discuss workplace issues.

Clinton calls collective bargaining "not a privilege but a right of all workers," and opposes any change to national labor law that the administration says would once again allow the creation of sham "company unions."

The stakes are high for organized labor and the business community, as reflected by the massive "public education" campaigns that both camps have waged in attempts to influence the makeup of Congress and the White House (203 DLR C-1, 10/21/96).

This report looks at the presidential candidates' positions on key labor and employment issues and how those views are expected to set the agenda for the next four years.

Different Views Of Right To Work, Beck

A Dole administration would press the case to outlaw compulsory union membership and make it easier for unionized workers to get refunds if their union dues are used for political purposes, according to the Dole campaign. A second Clinton administration, on the other hand, would likely try to kill the enthusiasm for both of those GOP efforts.

When it comes to union membership and the use of union dues, "Right To Work" and "Beck" are fighting words for organized labor and used as rallying cries by some business groups. Right To Work refers to a policy that essentially outlaws compulsory union membership as a term of employment, while Beck refers to a U.S. Supreme Court decision dealing with the use of union dues.

Dole specifically uses both "Right To Work" and Beck in his "workplace freedom" manifesto. The Clinton campaign is more general in its worker platform, spotlighting instead the administration's efforts to "protect American workers and their right to seek a better working environment."

The Dole camp says the GOP presidential contender has a record that proves he is "100 percent right-to-work."

"As someone who hails from a right-to-work state, Bob Dole knows the importance of giving workers the opportunity to decide for themselves whether they want to join a union," according to the Dole campaign.

If a group of workers wants to form a union at their workplace, the law protects that right, "but no worker should be forced to join a group that supports ideas and beliefs contrary to their own," Dole says.

For this reason, Dole has supported passage of the National Right to Work Act, a measure introduced late in the 104th Congress by Sen. Lauch Faircloth (R-NC) that failed (133 DLR AA-2, 7/11/96). Among other things, the bill would have repealed provisions of the National Labor Relations Act and the Railway Labor Act that allow "union security" agreements that require union membership as a condition of employment.

"Bob Dole has never wavered in his support for the preservation of Section 14(b) of the Taft-Hartley Act, which authorizes state right-to-work laws," according to the campaign. Currently 21 states have enacted right-to-work laws.

Clinton, who also hails from a right-to-work state, has shied away from the issue. The Clinton administration did not endorse the National Right To Work legislation when it was debated in Congress, and has not made the topic a campaign issue.

Variant Treatment Of Beck

The use of union dues is another high-profile issue for Dole, and another no-starter for the Clinton campaign. The debate centers on a 1988 Supreme Court ruling known as the Beck decision in which the high court ruled that employees can specify that their union dues be used only to support collective bargaining, contract administration, and grievance adjustment, and not be used for political action (128 LRRM 2729).

The GOP presidential contender showcases the ruling as one that a Dole administration would "aggressively" enforce, while Clinton purposely has not drawn attention to the Supreme Court's decision. Early in his administration, Clinton rescinded the Bush administration's executive order that required government contractors to post notices telling workers of their rights under Beck, which include the right to a refund of their union dues used for purposes other than those related to collective bargaining and grievance procedures. Clinton's repeal of the Bush order, according to

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The New York Times

October 24, 1996, Thursday, Late Edition - Final

SECTION: Section B; Page 11; Column 4; National Desk

LENGTH: 981 words

HEADLINE: POLITICS: THE AD CAMPAIGN;
Dole Plans \$4 Million in California Ads

BYLINE: By JAMES BENNET

DATELINE: WASHINGTON, Oct. 23

BODY:

Planning a huge shift of resources in the last two weeks of the campaign, Dole officials say they will spend \$4 million on advertising in California, praising Bob Dole for his honesty and his tax plan while accusing President Clinton of lying and of failing to halt illegal immigration.

Meanwhile, the California Republican Party is buying a total of \$1.7 million in advertising time, according to a Democratic analysis, for a commercial to support a ballot initiative that would eliminate state affirmative action programs.

The commercial notes that Mr. Clinton opposes the initiative, Proposition 209, but it does not mention Mr. Dole. It features a quotation from the Rev. Dr. Martin Luther King Jr., shown giving his "I Have a Dream" speech, but King scholars and the King estate say the commercial misrepresents the civil rights leader's views. The California Republican Party said today that it was considering dropping Dr. King from the commercial, which is to begin broadcasting as early as this weekend.

Dole campaign officials said the commercial would help their cause by criticizing Mr. Clinton and by encouraging Republican voters to turn out.

"This is, over the final two weeks of the campaign, an unprecedented coordinated effort between the Dole-Kemp campaign and the California Republican Party to maximize the vote for Bob Dole and Republican candidates," said John Buckley, Mr. Dole's communications director. "In addition, there is a considerable effort by the Republican Party to maximize the voter turnout, to help defeat Bill Clinton."

But Clinton campaign officials said that they asked voters about the ballot proposition in a poll on Tuesday night, and found that it did not affect their opinion of the candidates. "People don't associate it with Dole," one Clinton official said.

He argued that the commercial showed that the California state party was more interested in helping Republican Congressional candidates than Mr. Dole. "They

The New York Times, October 24, 1996

want to lower Clinton's favorable, so he has no coattails," he said.

Clinton campaign officials said they would spend more than \$2 million in California in the next two weeks, but would not match the spending of the Dole campaign dollar for dollar.

Mr. Dole plans to make a campaign bus trip through California this weekend, and to campaign there again late next week. The Dole campaign has meanwhile pulled all its advertising from New Hampshire, and from New York and Pennsylvania, two media markets that cover New Jersey. The huge shift of money and time to California comes as The Los Angeles Times reported this morning that its polling showed Mr. Clinton with a 20-point lead there.

Mr. Buckley said Mr. Dole would speak out against affirmative action while in California. But a Republican official, speaking on the condition of anonymity, said Mr. Dole would not advertise on that issue, because doing so would interfere with his other messages. "We're committed to truth and taxes on the positive," the official said. "And we're committed, in California, to truth and immigration on the negative."

Mr. Dole also began broadcasting commercials in Virginia this week, and the Clinton campaign is considering responding there.

The Dole campaign is broadcasting two commercials in California. One features Elizabeth Dole praising her husband's integrity and promising that he would cut taxes by 15 percent. The other one attacks Mr. Clinton as a liar who promised a tax cut but raised taxes, and promised tough ethics rules but delivered "more investigations, more prosecutions, and more convictions."

Neither commercial shows an image of Mr. Dole, except in a tiny box in one corner, a fact that delights Democrats. "He is so radioactive he's not in his own TV," said Rahm Emanuel, a White House adviser.

The Dole campaign also released another commercial today, which it said it would broadcast in California. The advertisement refers to a girl named Nicole who was quoted in a New York Times article.

The narrator says: "She told The New York Times: 'Look at Bill Clinton. He smoked marijuana and became President.' " The narrator concludes: "Before you vote remember: Our children have to live with the President we give them."

Mr. Dole also does not appear in that ad, except in a small box.

John Herrington, the California state Republican Party chairman, said that the party was fully committed to electing Mr. Dole, but that because of campaign finance laws, it could not put him in its commercial about affirmative action.

"We want to help Bob Dole all we can, but our purpose is pro-Prop. 209," Mr. Herrington said.

The affirmative action commercial includes a scene from the "I Have a Dream" speech in 1963 in Washington, where Dr. King declared that people should "not be judged by the color of their skin but by the content of their character." According to a script obtained by the Clinton campaign, the commercial's narrator says: "Martin Luther King was right. Bill Clinton is wrong to oppose

The New York Times, October 24, 1996

Prop. 209. Let's get rid of all discrimination."

But Steve Klein, a research associate at the Martin Luther King Jr. Center for Nonviolent Social Change, in Atlanta, said Dr. King supported the kinds of programs that have come to be called affirmative action.

"He believed in, clearly, what we call affirmative action today, as a justifiable compensatory program," Mr. Klein said.

Mr. Herrington said that the party had paid \$1,600 for the right to use the scene of the King speech, but that he was "up in the air" about whether to take it out of the commercial.

"The quote fits perfectly, and I would like to use it, but the King estate has said don't use it," he said. "A couple of people have said, 'Would Martin Luther King support quotas?' I don't know."

He added: "The main thing is our intentions are kind. I'm not trying to make it a racist-type thing."

LANGUAGE: ENGLISH

LOAD-DATE: October 24, 1996

4TH STORY of Level 1 printed in FULL format.

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The Boston Globe

October 23, 1996, Wednesday, City Edition

SECTION: OP-ED; Pg. A23

LENGTH: 816 words

HEADLINE: Prop. 209 is losing steam;
DERRICK Z. JACKSON

BYLINE: By Derrick Z. Jackson, Globe Staff

DATELINE: SAN FRANCISCO

BODY:

Through a dreadful cold, Eva Paterson breathed fire against Proposition 209. "I think we're going to kill this," said Paterson, executive director of the Lawyers' Committee for Civil Rights in San Francisco. "We have to get 80 percent of the black vote, 75 percent of the Latino vote, 55 percent of the Asian vote, 50 percent of white women and 39 percent of white men.

"We know we can do television the last four days, and our goal is to raise money so we can do it the last 10 days. I'm going to debate Ward Connerly one more time. It's grueling, but we've got to stop it. When people see what they are really voting for, I have faith they will reject 209."

Until very recently, it appeared that Proposition 209 would pass easily in California. The ballot measure, through the back-door ploy of asking voters if they wanted to prohibit race and gender "preferences," would end affirmative action programs in the state. In early 1995, 65 percent told a Field Poll they would vote for 209 while only 35 percent opposed it. Five percent were undecided.

Gov. Pete Wilson hoped 209 would be a cornerstone of his short-lived 1996 presidential bid. Right-wing commentator Patrick Buchanan wrote in 1994, "This matter is more crucial than politics, or California in '96, or even the presidency."

He said the initiative "would ring down the curtain on race-based and gender-based entitlements."

Two months ago, Wilson and House Speaker Newt Gingrich made a "confidential" 20-minute telephone conference call to Republican business leaders to pour money into 209. "I think this is as important as any single resource in the campaign," Gingrich was reported as saying.

A recent Los Angeles Times poll found support for 209 at 59 percent, with 28 percent opposed. The Field polls have found a leveling of support, but the "no" vote still leads, 47 to 32 percent. A sliver of hope for opponents is that undecideds have risen from 5 percent to 21 percent.

The Boston Globe, October 23, 1996

"Usually undecideds go down as you get closer to the election," said Mark DiCamillo of the Field polls. "That makes it rather interesting. What's apparently going on is that when voters at first heard the words of the initiative, it did not seem to be onerous. But voters are finding it more complicated. The bad news for the 'no' side is that neither side has gained much support."

Opponents face the task of capturing nearly all of the undecideds. They have to trim what is now 3-1 Republican support for the measure. It would also help if they could make progress among white women, who in terms of workplace representation are the biggest beneficiaries of affirmative action yet are evenly split on 209.

But they see cracks in the Republican armor. Even though Connerly, an African-American businessman, has been the public face for 209, former Gov. George Deukmejian and Los Angeles Mayor Richard Riordan, both white, oppose it. And Colin Powell, the popular retired general, also opposes 209.

Opponents were buoyed last week when the respective chancellors of the University of California at Berkeley and UCLA, Chang-Lin Tien and Charles E. Young jointly announced their opposition to 209, saying it would have a "devastating effect" on diversity. "It will permanently remove our most effective tool in building a pluralistic society without providing any satisfactory alternatives," they said, speaking for themselves and not in their official capacity.

Also last week, 100 heads of other private and community colleges announced their opposition to 209. It did not help 209's image when ex-Ku Klux Klansman David Duke recently came to California to argue for it. Many polls indicate that Americans dislike quotas but still approve of affirmative action to remedy discrimination. One newspaper poll last week found support for 209 weakening among white women.

Read Scott Martin, communications director for the campaign against 209, said, "We like the position that we're in." Given 209's early momentum, his euphoria can be excused. Paterson, while just as optimistic, did have a lament. She was pleased that President Clinton opposed 209 in his debate last week with Bob Dole, but she is concerned Clinton is not as vocal on the campaign trail, while Dole repeats his support at every stop.

Some Democrats fear that too vocal an opposition by Clinton will drive white voters to the Republicans. Paterson is a realist about that, but she wished Clinton would call 209 for what it is: the end of equal opportunity.

"We call 209 'Willie Horton Goes to College,' " Paterson said. "I find it very distressing that this president, who was elected by an overwhelming black vote, has not, in all the times he has campaigned here, said anything of a high-profile nature. He may have said he is strong in his support, but he has not been very loud. If he is going to win California anyway, what does he have to lose?"

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11TH STORY of Level 1 printed in FULL format.

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October 23, 1996, Wednesday, Final Edition

SECTION: A SECTION; Pg. A17; CAMPAIGN '96

LENGTH: 633 words

HEADLINE: Running Mate Carries Ball In California; Immigration, Defense Are Themes for Kemp

BYLINE: Paul Duggan, Washington Post Staff Writer

DATELINE: SACRAMENTO, Calif., Oct. 22

BODY:

With time winding down on Robert J. Dole's presidential bid, running mate Jack Kemp today opened the GOP team's stepped-up effort in California, planning to talk tough from now until Election Day about affirmative action, illegal immigration, defense procurement and other issues thought to resonate deeply among voters here.

"Emphasis on that issue package is going to allow us to win California," with its 54 electoral votes, declared Kemp campaign manager Wayne Berman. "And the simple fact is that with California, we win the presidency."

At a forum with representatives of 15 California taxpayer groups in the Sacramento Convention Center this afternoon, Kemp turned to the costs of immigration. Saying the cost of dealing with illegal immigrants was too large a drain on state resources, Kemp blamed the Clinton administration for failing to control the country's borders.

"I think it's very interesting that the state of California, with a Republican governor, a Republican attorney general, is suing the Clinton administration for the same thing that the state of Florida, with a Democratic governor, is suing Bill Clinton for. For what? Nonsupport!" Kemp said.

"They are not supporting the state of Florida, the state of California, or Arizona, or New Mexico," he said. "And Bob Dole believes if the federal government doesn't control the borders, you pay the cost of those social services, which are draining the taxpayers of California."

He also declared that he and Dole support Proposition 209, a California ballot initiative that would require voter approval of any general state tax increase.

For Kemp, today was the start of what aides said will be a travel schedule weighted heavily to California in the two weeks left before Nov. 5. After his Monday arrival in San Diego and his appearances today in Los Angeles and Sacramento, Kemp flew to Oakland for an economic forum with residents of a retirement community.

The Washington Post, October 23, 1996

Kemp plans to devote about half his time to California over the next two weeks, Berman said. He said the Republican team intends to spend at least \$ 8 million on advertising, mailings, phone banks and campaign travel here in the period, and that hardly a day will go by without Kemp, Dole or Dole's wife, Elizabeth Hanford Dole, stumping in the state.

A come-from-behind win in the Golden State -- where the latest nonpartisan Field Poll showed Dole trailing by 10 percentage points -- would give the Republican challenger one-fifth of the total electoral votes needed for election.

"Our strategy is predicated really on the simple fact that on the principal issues in California, we're on the right side, President Clinton's on the wrong side," said Berman, citing, for example, Dole's support for a November ballot initiative that would ban the state from basing employment or educational preferences on race, ethnicity or sex.

He said Kemp will hit Clinton on illegal immigration, accusing the president of paying too little attention to the problem.

"The president has cost California over \$ 3 billion a year," Berman said, referring to California's expense in dealing with illegal immigrants. "That's tax money that could have otherwise gone for schools, otherwise could have gone to improve roads, improve the economy, drug treatment programs."

Kemp also will focus on California's defense industry, Berman said.

Post-Cold War military spending reductions have hit that industry hard, Berman pointed out, and he said Clinton "has abandoned having a clear defense spending and procurement strategy, and therefore businesses in California have had no way to plan for what kind of long-term orders they're going to get. And it's had a significant impact on employment for businesses that feed the military procurement system."

GRAPHIC: Photo, ap, GOP vice presidential nominee Jack Kemp tells the football team at his alma mater, Fairfax High School in Los Angeles, that he and presidential candidate Robert J. Dole seek to unite the country.

LANGUAGE: ENGLISH

LOAD-DATE: October 23, 1996