

waiting to be awakened at the proper moment. That is exactly the view of most homosexual activists. As Larry Kramer wrote in *The Making of an AIDS Activist*, "... where children do have sex with their homosexual elders ... I submit that often, very often, the child desires the activity, and perhaps even solicits it." The homosexual magazine *Guide* argued in 1995, "Instead of fearing being labeled pedophiles, we must proudly proclaim that sex is good, including children's sexuality ... we must do it for the children's sake."

In the view of activists, it is a positive act of goodness to liberate the child's native homosexual orientation at the earliest age possible. To that end, sex education on homosexuality needs to be done at early grade levels and continued through the educational system to facilitate the emergence of the homosexual sexual identity. Therefore, in accord with this "conventional wisdom," children who are unsure of their orientation should be encouraged to experiment so that the true inborn state might be realized. And all children should be encouraged to view homosexuality as a normative, even desirable state, with homosexual role models provided and dissent dismissed as "hate speech" or homophobia. Inevitably, children are seduced and recruited into homosexuality, in conformance with the "conventional wisdom."

Steve Baldwin's new study, "Child Molestation and the Homosexual Movement," to be published in the *Regent University Law Review*, and reported by Jon Dougherty at WorldNetDaily.com, shows that homosexuals molest young boys at

a rate vastly higher than heterosexuals molest young girls, even though the absolute number of heterosexual molestations are greater. This is the same conclusion of Dr. Satinover, who put the rate of child molestation as more than three times more common among homosexuals than heterosexuals, taking into account that heterosexual males outnumber homosexual ones by roughly 36-to-one. David Bresnahan at WND reported on Dr. Judith Reisman's and Dr. Eugene Abel's research indicating a molestation rate of five-to-one for homosexuals compared to heterosexuals. Baldwin notes one study, "Archives of Sexual Behavior," in which 86 percent of child abusers described themselves as homosexual or bisexual.

In short, child sexual abuse is far more common among homosexuals than heterosexuals, and the homosexual culture actively promotes sex with children, terming it "Male Intergenerational Intimacy." Baldwin notes that the *Journal of Homosexuality* had a recent special issue on this subject, with one article stating that parents should look upon the pedophilic man who "loves" their

young son "not as a rival or competitor, not as a theft of their property, but as a partner in the boy's upbringing, someone to be welcomed into their home."

This is certainly not to indict all homosexuals. Ephebophiles and pederasts are typical of only a segment of the homosexual community, but one cannot deny that the historical image of ancient Greece, where adult males took adolescent boys (*ephebi*) as lovers, plays a large role in the homosexual world-view. Many homosexuals have themselves criticized this aspect of homosexual culture, in which organizations such as NAMBLA (North American Man-Boy Love Association) espouse pedophilia with their slogan "sex before eight or else it's too late."

WHILE SEX with prepubescent children is rejected by the larger public, the idea of homosexual adolescent seduction is seemingly not unpopular, if the hit stage production "The Vagina Monologues" is any guide. A girl of 14 is seduced by an older woman, to whom the girl gives thanks. This is not liberation of an inborn sexual self. It is child sexual abuse; it is astonishing to me that audiences applaud it. That they do so is tribute to the power of the "born, not made" axiom, and the minimization of the role of sexual seduction in forming sexual identity and orientation.

That axiom has had a pernicious influence on sexual mores in this country in the 21 years since Alan Bell's study was published. Few could argue its effect on society has been desirable. It's time for another evaluation. CFR



IN THEIR OWN WORDS

Bypassing handicappers, newsmen, and spinmeisters, gubernatorial rivals Gray Davis and William E. Simon, Jr., discuss issues, politics, and their campaigns.



With California voters this year enjoying a genuine choice between Republican and Democrat gubernatorial candidates based — for the first time in more than a decade — on issues, *California Political Review* Editorial Board member

George Neumayr asked Republican Bill Simon to discuss the major differences distinguishing him from Gray Davis, his ideas about governing, and his vision for California.

CPR: What will be the defining issue of the campaign?

Simon: I would say it's Davis's failed track record. Governor Davis has run many times in his career. He's only run once for re-election. He'd run every other time for something as a step up or a lateral step, you know, something different. He could always promise people: "You know, when I get there, I'll do this." But now, he's got to say: "here's why we careened from crisis to crisis. It wasn't my fault. It was so-and-so's fault."

That's why I think his popularity rating right now is very low. People think he has to take at least some blame for the crises we've encountered: the budget, the most recent crisis, electricity, last year's crisis, or a failure to improve education materially. We have a water crisis right now. People in the Central Valley and up north are concerned about it. Once every ten or 12 years we have a drought. We're probably due sometime in the next three

(Continued on page 19)

California *Political Review* invited Bill Simon and Gray Davis to be interviewed for this feature. Simon accepted, but the governor's staff, after our request was submitted, never scheduled the interview. We therefore offer readers Gray Davis's own words on topics we would have asked about had an interview taken place. The governor's comments were compiled from the following publicly available sources:

State of the State address, January 8, 2002

State Democrat Convention speech, February 16, 2002

Primary election night remarks, March 5, 2002

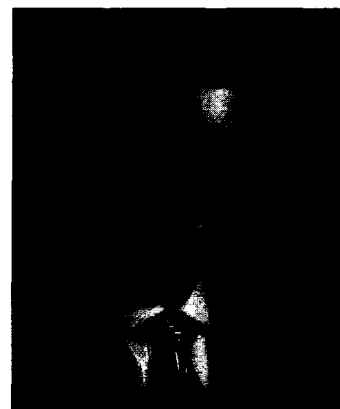
Davis Administration Budget Revision release, May 14, 2002

On the Defining Issues of the Campaign

(March 5, 2002, Primary election night remarks):

Bill Simon is a true-blue, think-tank conservative. I am a practical problem-solver. I respect the sincerity of his beliefs. But I believe many of his ideas are out of step and out of touch with most Californians. We need to continue moving California forward, not backward — and certainly not to the right.

For example, I have always strongly supported a woman's right to choose, and am proud to have the



(Please turn to page 23)

Interview conducted and speeches compiled by
George Neumayr

or four years. I'm going to meet with an agricultural board a little later today in Ventura County, and that's what they want to talk about, not surprisingly.

CPR: In Davis's shoes, how would you erase the budget deficit?

Simon: Last September we proposed a plan to balance what was then estimated to be a \$13 billion deficit. We came up with almost \$11 billion of government waste to cut. But we came up with a way to stimulate the economy to the tune of about \$2 billion by virtue of a capital gains [tax] reduction, reduction of regulatory burdens, and streamlining workers' compensation.

Now the deficit is estimated to be \$23.6 billion. Some people say we should come up with a plan for another \$10 billion. My response? First, if Davis had agreed to what we had proposed eight months ago, we wouldn't have a \$23.6 billion deficit. He came up with a plan that was basically \$7-\$8 billion in cuts. He still hasn't cut the government as much as I had proposed. I don't have a plan to fill that \$10 billion gap. I don't think I will have one. I'd be happy to give you some ideas: for example, I wouldn't touch K-12 education or suspend Prop. 98. I would not cut public safety. I would take a look at state operations — that's about \$20 billion. Given spending growth over the last several years, there's plenty to look at.

CPR: Tax increases?

Simon: No. I'm against tax increases. I don't mean to waffle. It's tough to say never. But no, I will not raise taxes. I think raising taxes is a good way to strangle people's opportunity, to strangle business.

CPR: What, principally, is causing the ballooning deficit?

Simon: Davis says it's a revenue problem. I think it's more a spending problem. Revenues have declined, there's no question. But the problem is that we allowed spending to increase on the hope the revenue base would *not* decline. It's a little like being in a business where income varies year to year. You have a great year, and so you go ahead and buy a big house you can afford on your income *that* year. But, knowing your income wouldn't be the same *every* year, that would be foolish.

That's what Governor Davis did, in effect. Everybody knows state government's revenue stream is volatile, because it is based on personal income tax revenues, which go up and down depending on how the economy is doing. Sometimes the economy slumps; sometimes it

booms. So you shouldn't spend that money — taking out a mortgage on your house, in effect. If you spend that money on on-going obligations, in a year or two, when revenues declined, you would have to go to the people you made promises to and say, "I'm sorry. There's just not enough this year to finance the programs we promised you last year."

That's what's going on now. Davis is making some painful decisions and people are saying "Oh, geez! Why are you cutting me? Why not cut somebody else?"

Well, this is *his* exercise. He's governor. I'll be happy, when I take the oath of office, to finish fixing the problem Davis created. My guess is he will not have fixed it. Even if he balances the budget, he'll do so with a series of one-time adjustments that won't fix the underlying structural problem.

I think the best way to govern is to reward hard work, to stimulate people to produce, to reward success; as opposed to punishing hard work and punishing success — which is what [Democrat Senate Leader] John Burton wants to do with higher tax rates on upper income people. I can understand the concept behind that, but I don't agree with it. I believe people should be encouraged to get into that top bracket and not be punished once they get there. This is not a system designed to help only the rich. It's designed to help everybody, to help them move up the ladder, to make money.

CPR: Spending under Davis has increased 36 percent. What level of spending increase would you justify?

Simon: Over the last 25 years, revenues have increased 8 percent per year on average. I think any time you're increasing expenses at a rate greater than 8 percent, you have to say to yourself, "I will have to be disciplined at a later point." It's as if you say to yourself, "Okay, I'll eat this piece of cake today, and I'll go on a diet tomorrow." Generally speaking, you often won't go on that diet the next day. That's the problem here. Suppose tax revenue is up 15 percent. Options are up. It's a booming economy. They say: "Okay. I'll spend 15 percent more this year." Well, you have to know that some years it's 15 percent, some years 2 percent, but it averages 8 percent.

If someone was going to run a business for the long haul, someone, say, 45-years-old and thinking they would hand it to their children and so would operate it



properly — if, in year two, or three, or four they had a great year, they wouldn't spend all that money. They'd put it away. They'd say, "Some years it won't be so good." They'll save it for those years.

That's what should have happened here. I've advocated a 6 percent working capital reserve because the volatility I spoke of on average is about 6 percent. With peaks and troughs, it's probably 20 percent. This way you know you have covered yourself. That's what should have been done. Unfortunately, it wasn't.

CPR: So, should spending increase 8 percent each year?

Simon: Eight percent on average. Obviously, this year expenses can't increase 8 percent because you have no reserve. This year, you can't increase at all. When I take office — God willing, who knows where I will be? — but let's say I'm in eight years. In that period of time, we'd probably go through an entire cycle. If you come back at the end of my eight years and say, "I interviewed you in May 2002 and you said you would stick to an 8 percent rule, but over the eight years, you were at 12 percent — that's wrong," I would be hard pressed to disagree with you.

CPR: If, in a few years, you found yourself in the situation Davis faced at the beginning of his term: a surplus. Would you consider a tax rebate?

Simon: Yes. Absolutely I'd consider it. I think you could do one of two things here: return it to the people, or create a reserve. Both of them are designed to do kind of the same thing.

CPR: What's your preference?

Simon: Well, I'd like to do both. I think it's possible to do both. I can see that people are entitled to get their money back, and that's fine. But, I can also see that the nature of this government is such that you really do need a reserve. It's just the right way to run this business. If I thought, in a perfect world, that politicians would have discipline, I might be okay with the rebates totally. Forget the reserve. But that's not human nature. It's not unique to politicians, it's human nature. It's a bit like that old real estate developer's prayer. "Dear Lord, please get me

one more up-cycle. I promise I won't overthrow it this time."

CPR: How does your educational philosophy differ from Gray Davis's?

Simon: I would say there are two principle differences. One is local control, as opposed to big brother in Sacramento. Second is accountability.

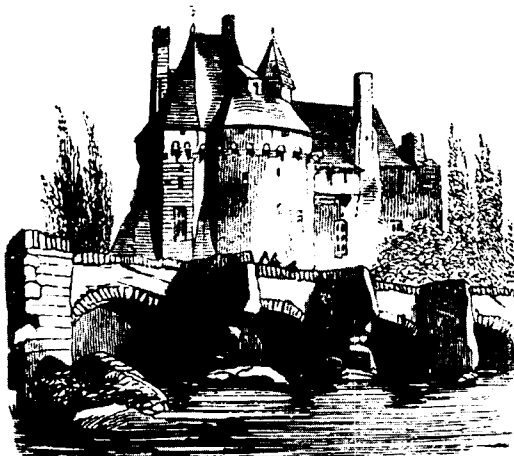
I don't think Governor Davis has moved strongly enough to increase the number of charter schools, to increase the number of magnet schools, and to reduce the number of mandates coming from Sacramento. On the way here this morning I dropped my children off at school. We passed the charter school my son just graduated from. It's a great example of parental involvement and a great example of teacher involvement. You see it in how they beautify their campus, how they change their curriculum to meet the needs of particular kids. It's a school energized by local control. And I just don't see Governor Davis making enough moves in that direction.

The second thing is accountability. I think accountability needs to have real teeth in it. I think children like order, they like structure. They like organization. Sometimes they say they don't, but they do. And the problem is now that kids can get away with murder. There are no consequences. It's not a system that gives kids a quality education so they are prepared to meet the challenges of the 21st century.

I just don't see the commitment of the Davis administration to that. Just last week, a study was released showing that one out of every three classrooms in our state does not have enough textbooks for the children. One out of every four classrooms has rats, or mice, or cockroaches. That's shameful. It's not a matter of more money. Last year, we all invested \$52 billion in our educational system. It's not a matter of more money. It's a matter of channeling the money in the right places.

CPR: Davis thinks the political Achilles's heel of any Democrat governor is law and order, so he's made a great effort to present himself as solid on those issues. Has he been, in your opinion?

Simon: Well, the crime rate fell until recently. It's been falling nationwide. I'm not sure Governor



Davis really can take credit for that. Lots of things happened before his administration, such as the Three Strikes policy, which he had nothing to do with.

Sometimes you're in the right place at the right time. He benefitted from the strong economy. Crime rates generally decline in strong economies. Now the economy's softened and the crime rate's going up. I would say I don't think he's really done anything extraordinary in this area.

CPR: Have any of Davis's judicial choices weakened the system? How do you evaluate his appointments?

Simon: I would say it's basically okay. I have only one problem with his picks: that he has a litmus test. I think that's inappropriate. He has said he is very proud that his 183 picks are "pro-choice." I think that's a shame. I think so not because I'm pro-life, but because you shouldn't have a litmus test for a judge. You have to make sure that your judges are good jurists: that they're balanced, that they interpret the law strictly. To say, "I have a litmus test. If somebody's pro-life, there's no way he can be on the court," that's inappropriate.

CPR: Davis says the two reasons Californians shouldn't vote for you are that you lack experience and that you're outside the Californian mainstream and too conservative for the state. How do you respond?

Simon: Gray Davis campaigned against Al Checchi on the slogan "Experience: money can't buy it." My response is: Gray Davis has experience you wouldn't want to pay for. He pictures himself as the best-prepared governor in history. Look at what we've had: crisis after crisis after crisis. I'm not sure we really want the best-prepared governor in history.

Let's look at some other examples. Look at President Bush. When he ran for governor of Texas, he had never held public office. Rudy Giuliani had never held elective office when he ran for mayor of New York. Ronald Reagan had never held public office when he ran for governor of California. A rule that you can't run for governor, or for mayor in the largest city in the nation, if you have never run for office before would have deprived us of three of our greatest leaders.

You have to look at the type of experience a person's had. Politicians don't have a monopoly on good ideas or

on leadership. I think I've exercised a lot of good leadership in my career and I think I've come up with some good ideas, one of which was running for governor. I am quite comfortable that my type of experience — problem solving, building — is exactly what we need right now. We need somebody with a vision for a better life for all

Californians, of a place where kids get a good education, where our roads and our water and our power are reliable and affordable. A place where our budget doesn't require higher taxes every year because the governor lets things get out of hand. That's the kind of person I am. I try to anticipate issues. The defining characteristic of the Davis administration is that he lets things get out of hand. Electricity becomes a crisis. The budget becomes a crisis. Water is now a crisis. Our schools are a mess. He's been sitting on a series of accidents waiting to happen. Some have happened. Some are in the process of happening. Some will happen. But Governor Davis is not somebody we can trust. That's the problem.

CPR: Is Gray Davis outside the Californian mainstream?

Simon: Let the people decide. We'll get our message out, and let the people decide. Having now had the privilege of campaigning for 16 months, I think people want somebody to focus on the economy, on schools, and quality of life. They want to know: "What are you going to do for me? How are you going to help me? How are you going to make our state the place where we're all proud to be?" It's not a matter of focusing on one issue or another issue. Few voters are one-issue voters. Most want to live in a convenient, affordable fashion. That's what I stand for.

I think that's what Ronald Reagan did. The people say Reagan was a reasonable-sounding person. He didn't back off of his ideals. Look at George Bush. He didn't back off his, either.

CPR: Is Gray Davis to the left of Californians on the issue of abortion? Most Californians do not support partial birth abortion. Gray Davis does.

Simon: And he is opposed to parental consent for abortion.

You know, Gray Davis starts out by saying, I stand for a woman's right to choose; my opponent does not. That's

**Davis campaigned
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'Experience: money
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pay for.**

what he said about Lungren. The facts are you can't really disturb a woman's right to choose. Davis is creating symbols. It is a good campaign tool. Davis is a good campaigner, but he's a bad governor. I'd rather have a mediocre campaigner and a fine governor.

CPR: Will you spend as much on TV and radio advertising as Davis?

Simon: If we can raise it. Whether we spend dollar-for-dollar, I don't know. I kind of doubt it. I would assume that Gray, given his prodigious fund-raising, is just going to keep on going. This man was the most brazen fundraiser I've ever seen, in business or politics. Right in the middle of a period when people were really picking up on what he's doing, he has the nerve to collect money from the pipe-fitters at his golf tournament. He probably pulled in \$600,000 that weekend. It's astounding, really. It's just an example of an administration that looks like it's purely a pay for play administration.

CPR: Do you believe he's used state government as a fund-raising tool?

Simon: The appearance is so troubling.

CPR: Will more come out?

Simon: I'm assuming that more will come out.

CPR: What about the report that your family's firm paid a 10 percent fine to the government?

Simon: I was a minority shareholder in that firm. The fine was for a bookkeeping violation. Apparently, someone filed the wrong form. But if they had filed the right form, there would have been no violation. Davis tried to turn that into a pay for play. It's just not even close. So I can't predict everything Davis will attempt to distort. I don't have to distort anything: just focus on his track record. His aides keep saying, "There is no connection between public policy and contributions." It reminds me of that Edgar Allen Poe poem that quotes the raven. It's like "Caw, caw!" How many times are they going to say

this? It is beginning to be a joke. "There is no connection. There is no connection. There is no connection." I begin to wonder if per-



haps there is no connection between Davis and the California people, other than a financial connection.

CPR: Press reports suggest Davis will not only shake down teachers, he'll shake down students. He asked the students at UC Berkeley for campaign contributions.

Simon: Yeah. A hundred dollars. He is taking their lunch money. Some people have referred to him as the coin-operated governor.

CPR: Contradicting several polls that show you leading the governor, a recent Field poll — the one the media seems to think obscures all the others — has you behind. But even that poll showed Democrats and Independents view Davis unfavorably. Are you gaining among Democrats and Independents?

Simon: We're just campaigning hard. We believe our policies appeal to cross-over voters: education and jobs and lower taxes. I don't know anybody — conservative, moderate, Republican, Democrat — who wants to pay more taxes. I think when you talk about jobs and about education, you're resonating with a broad base of people. On top of that, we're building a grass roots effort that will appeal to all those people.

CPR: Have any Democrats or Independents endorsed you?

Simon: Not yet. We're working on it.

CPR: How about the Hispanic community? Are you making any inroads there?

Simon: Yes, we're making some good inroads there. We have an outreach program that's doing great things. We have a broad base of support from the Latino community.

CPR: You and Davis are both Catholics. Gray Davis is just blatantly in favor of abortion and you're pro-life. Will this be an issue among Catholics?

Simon: I don't think so. I think it's a private issue for those people. I've been baptized a Catholic and go to church frequently. My faith's important to me.

CPR: Do you think you'll get the Catholic vote?

Simon: We're working on it. We did well in the primary. I assume we'll do well in the general. Like any other community, you have to reach out, make sure you get your message out. That's a natural place for us to do well, that's for sure.

CPR: Your campaign seems relatively quiet now. Are you repeating your early primary campaign strategy: canvassing the state, obtaining endorsements — retail politics?

Simon: That's what we're doing now. We're driving a broad-based campaign. We're really running hard, campaigning pretty much every day.

CPR: Are you as confident about the general as you were about the primary?

Simon: Actually, more confident. The primary was my first race. It was hard to know if I was going to be a reasonable candidate, hard to know if Dick Riordan would run away with it. Now it's just Gray against me. I feel it's a more ascertainable challenge. It is a mountain that we can climb. I don't want to appear overconfident, but I'm pretty confident we can do it.

CPR: Do your polls still show you ahead?

Simon: Yes.

CPR: By seven or eight points?

Simon: Yes, but it depends on the poll. I've only seen one poll where I'm behind and that's the Field Poll. In every other poll I've been up. A CTA [California Teachers Association] poll, taken maybe a couple days before the Field Poll, showed me up by four. But this is all background noise. The most important thing is that we've got to campaign hard, reach out to people, go on TV. We're doing all the things we have to do to run strong.

CPR: Some commentators say you're defining yourself simply as the man who's not Gray Davis. But voters will want a clearer idea than that of Bill Simon. What image conveys the real image of you?

Simon: In my career I've been a problem solver. I've built businesses and built charities. I've solved problems with charities. I was a public servant as a prosecutor — you solve problems. I hope I'm seen as someone who gets things done, someone willing to look at all the cards on the table objectively and not one playing politics as usual. I'm doing this to try to make life better for all Californians, to bring a message of opportunity and hope and freedom for Californians. The way you get there is by less government, by creating jobs, by stimulating business, by making sure our kids learn so they'll be ready for the challenges of the 21st century. That's my vision for California. I think it resonates in the minds of people.

So, yes: I'm not Gray Davis. I'm Bill Simon.

CPR

Davis

(Continued from page 18)

support of Planned Parenthood and the California Abortion Rights Action League. Bill Simon is against a woman's right to choose, and is endorsed by the California Pro-Life Council.

I believe in sensible gun control, and signed into law the strongest gun-safety laws in America. Bill Simon earned an "A" from the National Rifle Association and is endorsed by the Gun Owners of California.

Throughout my entire career, I have opposed vouchers, which would take millions of dollars out of public education. Bill Simon supports vouchers — and has even proposed letting private, for-profit companies take over some public schools.

I strongly oppose a return to energy deregulation. I fought hard to win federal price caps on electricity and established the California public power authority. Bill Simon wants even more deregulation, wants to eliminate price caps, and abolish the public power authority. Simply put, he trusts the energy companies — I do not.

I believe we must continue protecting our coastline, our air, and water. Bill Simon has proposed weakening California's environmental quality law.

I believe government's purpose is to protect the public interest. Bill Simon wants to privatize everything in sight, including electricity, our freeways and even our water supplies.

On the California Budget

(State of the State address, January 8, 2002):

In good times, we made smart investments in California's future. Still, even with our budgets flush — and well before the sharp decline of the technology sector and the attacks of September 11 — we were always careful with the taxpayers' dollar.

- We invested a substantial portion of our surpluses into one-time investments — such as transportation — in-



stead of ongoing spending

- We established a \$2.6 billion reserve in the current budget year — the largest rainy day fund in 23 years.
- And I exercised my veto authority to cut \$7.4 billion in otherwise worthy proposals over three years.
- I also suspended allocation of \$2 billion in the current budget year, cut operating expenses by \$150 million, and ordered an immediate hiring freeze

Here are the basic principles I used in formulating the budget:

First, my commitment to public education remains resolute.

Let me be clear: education will be protected above everything else in my budget. For three years in a row, we've increased our investment in K-12 education and met or exceeded the Prop-98 guarantee. This year, once again, I intend to invest more in schools in 2002 than we did in 2001 and we will meet the Prop-98 guarantee. That is how progress is preserved. I have asked you to reduce some of the budget augmentations we made last year. But I will fight to protect those investments vital to the classroom itself, where teachers teach and students learn.

Second, we will maintain our full commitment to public safety

Third, I will expand our commitment to children. I'll be proposing an expansion of safe and affordable child care to serve 100,000 more children

Fourth, I am opposed to balancing the state's budget on the backs of local government So I will continue the state's commitment to repay vehicle license fees to local government.

Fifth, I will not advocate raising taxes. That would further burden individuals and businesses struggling to stay afloat in these difficult economic times.

These are the principles that guided me in preparing the budget. And, even with the cutbacks I will propose, California will be much stronger than it was just three years ago.

On the "May Revise" Budget*

(From a Davis Administration May 14, 2002, Budget Revision press release):

"I've proposed a responsible, balanced budget," Governor Davis said. "Closing this budget gap has been an extremely difficult process. But the people of this state elected me for exactly this reason: to make the tough decisions and that's exactly what I've done

"A full third of our plan — nearly \$8 billion — comes from program reductions," the Governor said. "These cuts were extremely painful but they were also absolutely necessary. New revenues are a small part of this plan, but they were necessary to avoid completely devastating key programs.

"More than anything else, this budget reflects a commitment to our children and their future," Governor Davis said. "Even in the hardest of times, we cannot and will not turn our backs on the progress our children have made.

"Education remains my top priority," Governor Davis said. "I'm pleased that even in these difficult times we have met

the Proposition 98 guarantee."

According to the governor's release: "The \$23.6 billion shortfall stems primarily from a dramatic \$19 billion drop in revenue. Some 90 percent of this drop can be attributed to the fall-off in capital gains and stock options."

On Education

(State of the State address, January 8, 2002):

We've recruited 15,000 new teachers for our schools, and 20,000 college students have taken advantage of our incentives to become future teachers.

100,000 teachers have received rigorous, world-class training under the auspices of the University of California.

More than 1,300 teachers have met the high national

*In May, the governor's office released a revised budget proposal calling for General Fund spending reduced \$393 million [0.5 percent] from the current year's budget and for more than \$5 billion in tax increases over two years.

standards for prestigious national certification — a ten-fold increase in three years.

Last year alone, in part because of our incentives, 516 California teachers became Board-certified.

More than 200,000 teachers have taken advantage of our teacher tax credit

100,000 students have earned governor's Merit Scholarships, and nearly 200,000 will receive Cal Grants based on merit and need — the most ever at one time. We take pride in all these numbers, but here's the one that counts the most: test scores have gone up three years in a row.

On Law and Order

(State of the State address, January 8, 2002):

.... we've put more than 3,000 additional cops on our streets. And provided nearly 300 law enforcement agencies with state-of-the-art equipment and access to new crime labs.

On his First Term

(State of the State address, January 8, 2002):

Although unemployment has risen after September 11, California has created 900,000 new jobs in the last three years — more than any other state in America.

When I took office in 1999, California was the world's seventh largest economy. Today — because of the extraordinary ingenuity and industry of Californians — we are the fifth-largest economy on the planet, surpassing both France and Italy

More than one million California children have received health insurance who lacked coverage just three years ago. Today, the Healthy Families Program covers 500,000 kids — a 10-fold increase since I took office

Nearly a quarter million Californians have been served by our new Department of Managed Health Care — the first such patient protection agency in any state. With the help of that Department, 40,000 Californians have taken on their HMOs — and won. They received the treatment their HMO denied — without having to go to court

Our aggressive crackdown on Medi-Cal fraud has already saved \$228 million in taxpayers' money. By this time next year, it will have saved half a billion

600,000 families have benefited from our child-care tax credit.

We've made the largest investments in history in clean water, land conservation, and coastal protection, while cutting state park fees in half.

An unprecedented \$6 billion in transportation improvements has been allocated by the Transportation Commission.

\$1.3 billion has been designated for local streets and roads

we have cut taxes by \$4.3 billion

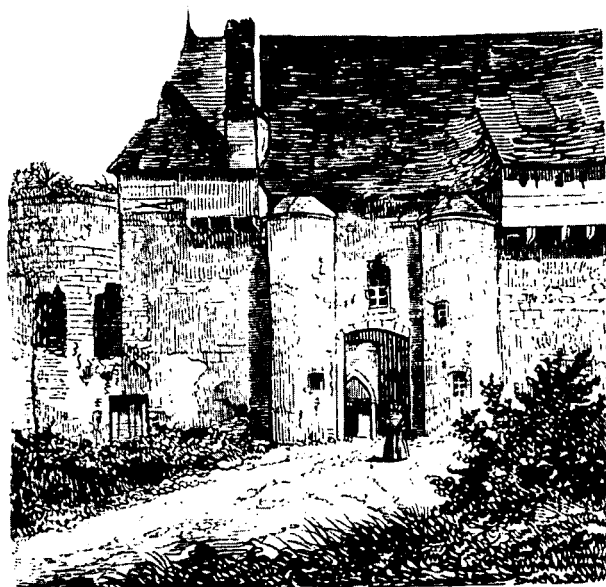
On the Energy Crisis

(State of the State address, January 8, 2002):

The flawed deregulation scheme we inherited backfired catastrophically. We'd experienced the first forced blackouts since the Second World War. Experts were predicting 32 days of blackouts over the summer. We were 100 percent exposed to the wildly fluctuating energy market. Merchant generators — and even some of our own municipal utilities — were gouging us unconscionably. Manufacturing firms and other businesses were threatening to leave California because of the disruption of power.

But, together, we confronted the challenge, and kept the power flowing to our homes and businesses, cities and farms. As always, the people of California deserve the credit. They responded to our "Flex Your Power" campaign, conserved in record numbers, earned rebates in historic amounts, and helped reduce our energy demand.

But we also built more supply in record time. We li-



censed 17 new major power plants and 12 new peaker plants. Eleven of those plants were built and put on-line by the end of last year, including the first three major plants in 13 years. In 2001, we brought more new power on-line than in the previous 12 years combined — enough to power two million homes.

Against all odds, we also successfully pressured a reluctant federal government to finally restore price caps and consider refunds. We tamed the spot market with long-term contracts. And we established the California Power Authority to help ensure our energy future.

California has the most technologically advanced economy in the world — and it lives or dies on a stable supply of electricity. Our high tech industries cannot survive the lights flickering, much less going out.

Make no mistake: My overriding imperative was to ensure California had reliable electricity. By doing so, we protected public health and safety, prevented a meltdown of our economy, kept business from leaving the state — and even created new jobs through expansions that were put on hold earlier in the year. Now that the supply of natural gas has stabilized and the price has fallen, we are renegotiating some of the long-term contracts to ensure ratepayers a reliable supply of electricity at less cost.

But the recent collapse of Enron is another sign of the extreme volatility and uncertainty we still face in the deregulated energy sector. We must continue to conserve. We must continue to build more plants, cleaner plants, more-efficient plants to replace our aging facilities. We must maintain our vigilance to protect our economy and our citizens against further energy disruptions.

What a Difference a Democrat Makes

(California State Democrat Convention, February 16, 2002):

But let me tell you something else: it has made a huge difference — a huge difference — that the men and women leading the governor's office, the state Senate and the state Assembly are all Democrats.

Hear me my friends, if Democrats had not been leading the charge, California would not have the strongest domestic partnership laws in America

We would not have protected the last private stand of old-growth Redwoods in Northern California.

We would not have college scholarships for every qualified high school graduate

We would not have the eight-hour day, the restoration

of the prevailing wage, a higher minimum wage. Nor would we have a well-deserved increase in Workers Compensation benefits for injured workers Democrats made all this possible, my friends. And we'll continue to make that difference after November. Because the governor, lieutenant governor, attorney general, treasurer, controller, insurance commissioner, superintendent of Public Instruction and — once again — secretary of state will all be Democrats. And the Assembly speaker and Senate president pro tem will still be Democrats.

Now why is that? Because the people of California understand the Democratic Party is the Party of fairness and opportunity, of social justice and upward mobility. The Party with values they share. The Party that governs by those guideposts and yet still acts as a responsible steward of the public trust

A Message To His Republican Critics

(California State Democrat Convention, February 16, 2002):

You might think it's fun to castigate the governor, guys. But you can't govern the fifth largest economy in the world with warmed-over platitudes. You can't lead a state of 34 million people with old ideas and vague generalities. Talk is cheap.

And, to paraphrase a famous movie, your 15 minutes are up. I'm Gray Davis, I am the governor. And — whichever one of you emerges from the Republican primary — you're in for the fight of your life.

My friends, it is a great privilege to be governor. To have the opportunity to improve the lives of the people of this great state. I wouldn't trade it for any job on earth.

But being governor of California is also where the rubber hits the road.

It's a big job that requires tough choices. Choices that won't make people happy all of the time. So, to my three opponents, I say this: if you want this job, you'd better step up and spell out your programs. The voters of this state will not take you seriously until you offer them serious, serious proposals

My friends, the true measure of leadership is spelled out in the names and faces of all the people whose lives you've helped make a little bit better.

A governor can't fix every school, or cure every disease, or prevent every crime, or ease every traffic jam. But he should try

CFA



One Word of Truth

Necessity, it is said, is the mother of invention, and authentic Catholic colleges are needed now more than ever. Thus, out of the troubles gripping the once-Catholic University of San Francisco has arisen *Campion College*, a new college based on an old idea: that Truth exists, and man can know it.

Campion College ([www.campion-](http://www.campion-college.org)

In *CPR's* May/June 2001 issue, Mr. Bemis described the academic fraud that was once the venerable Jesuit-run University of San Francisco. Herewith, an update.

college.org) will open this fall as a two-year institution with an integrated liberal arts curriculum based on study of the great books. Campuses will be located in San Francisco — just a block from USF — and Washington, D.C. It is designed to prepare students to transfer into a four-year university and offers a single degree in Catholic Hu-

BY JAMES BEMIS