

ELECTION 1994

No Price too High, No Depth too Low

Margins Narrowing as Candidates Spend and Stoop to Win Top Seats

Feinstein, Huffington

By Chris George and Lisa Sato

The polls have consistently indicated Democratic U.S. Senator Dianne Feinstein (D-Calif.) has the upper hand on Republican challenger Rep. Michael Huffington (D-Santa Barbara) for the U.S. Senate seat. However, her lead has slowly dwindled, leaving the hotly contested and costly race up in the air.

The spread between the incumbent senator and Huffington is narrow enough for either of the two to clinch victory. The race is the most expensive in the nation's history, topping \$27 million, with both candidates using money from their personal fortunes.

•Background

Feinstein served as the mayor of San Francisco from 1978-1988 and ran against Gov. Pete Wilson as the Democratic nominee in 1990. She has served as senator since 1992, after replacing Wilson.

Huffington was the chairman of Crest Films Production Co. from 1991-92 and took office as the 22nd Congressional District Representative in 1992, in which he currently serves. He is a member of the House Banking, Finance and Urban Affairs Committee, as well as the Small Business Committee.

•Economy

Feinstein claims she is fighting to create the economic opportunities necessary to restore California. The first Californian to serve on the Senate Appropriations Committee in 24 years, she has passed programs targeted for small and medium-sized businesses hurt by defense downsizing.

The senator also advocated the nation's first federal enterprise zone program, a \$3.5 billion initiative to help attract job-generating businesses to communities where investment dollars are needed.

In 1993, Huffington voted against President Bill Clinton's Budget Plan, calling it "the biggest tax increase in the nation's history." He voted against Clinton's Economic Stimulus Plan and has set tracks as a free trader with his vote for the North American Free Trade Agreement.

He has gained Republican respect by staying on the traditional anti-tax course. However, he also sponsored legislation in June 1993 that would remove a tobacco company advertising tax loophole, effectively raising taxes on tobacco companies. It died in committee.

•Environment

Feinstein's environmental priority in her first term was the passage of the California Desert Protection Act, which creates two new national parks in the southeastern portion of the state, and protects 6.6 million acres of land in the California desert. After seven years of inaction since it was first introduced to Congress, President Clinton signed the Feinstein-authored bill Oct. 31, 1994.

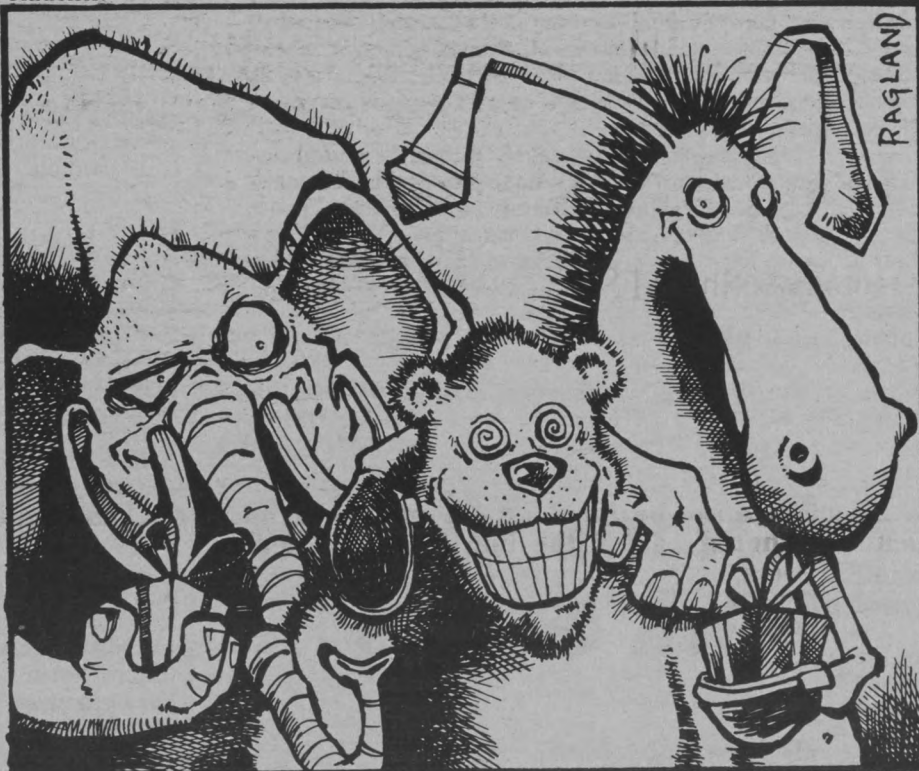
Huffington sponsored a measure in February 1994 that would have protected Morro Bay under the National Estuary Program. He gave a speech in Congress on the importance of the matter, and no more legislative action was taken. Huffington opposes oil and gas drilling off the California coast.

•Education

In previous campaigns, Feinstein has

advocated University of California regental reform and believes board seats must not be gratuitously doled out to the highest gubernatorial contributors. Most recently, Feinstein supported the president's Educational Assistance Program, which allows students carrying loans to consolidate loans and pay them back according to their income, rather than on a time-based schedule.

Huffington has sponsored a no-smoking bill that would prevent smoking in federally-funded school buildings. This bill, if passed, would protect mainly K-12 students.



•Women's Issues

Feinstein favors abortion rights and fights to limit restrictions on publicly funded abortions. She has also focused her attentions on breast cancer research, fighting for a 17 percent funding increase for the National Institutes of Health.

Huffington's pro-choice stance in his 1992 election earned him the vote of Republican women. Running against the Republican vein, he voted for the Clinton-sponsored Family Leave Act. He also voted to lift the abortion gag rule that prevented staff at federally funded abortion clinics from giving information about abortions.

•Law Enforcement

Co-sponsor of the 1993 Crime Bill and an adamant supporter of the death penalty and Proposition 184, the "Three Strikes and You're Out" initiative, Feinstein believes crime is the number one concern among California citizens. Also, the incumbent senator has co-sponsored and authored legislation banning assault weapons, demanding tougher sentencing and punishment for hate crimes and sexual offenders.

Huffington supports both "Three

"Call 10 friends. Make sure they get to the ballot box."

U.S. Rep. Michael Huffington

See SENATE, p.4A

Brown, Wilson

By Jeff Brax and Michael Ball

he battle for the governorship, waged for months up and down the stretch of the Sunshine State, will result in one individual receiving the highest office in California.

For incumbent Pete Wilson, this is a chance for re-election, an opportunity to continue the work of his last four years and accomplish new goals.

For state Treasurer Kathleen Brown, the election offers a chance to make history by becoming the third member of her family to serve as governor, following brother Jerry and father Pat.

After attending Yale and serving in the

freeze on fee hikes, after which she would enforce a 10 percent limit on future increases. She claims Wilson ignored enforcement of a state law requiring UC and CSU fee increases be moderate and predictable.

Wilson maintains his administration has increased education funding by \$4 billion and has more than doubled financial aid funds.

Brown proposes an increase in loans available to middle class families with children in college. She also supports Cal Loans, a program that would move existing monies into a new fund that would provide up to \$200 million in student loans. It has been approved twice by the state Legislature and twice vetoed by Wilson.

Brown believes the UC Board of Regents needs to be more representative of the state, while students and parents should be granted greater input to the process.

Wilson contends the regents need more flexibility in their decision-making abilities.

•The Economy of California

Wilson believes he presided over some of the toughest times in California's history, and while the economy suffered, he contends it would be much worse today had he not been there to guide it.

Wilson stresses, despite drought, floods and drastic federal defense layoffs, he still managed to cut projected governmental growth by 15 percent and passed three consecutive state budgets with no new taxes.

The Republican supports refundable \$1,000 tax credits for every full-time job added by a new small business, predicting a state economic upswing in his second term.

Brown supports a restructuring of the state's tax code to help new small businesses and emerging industries to bring jobs to the state. She also would like to initiate programs to help convert the state's defense industry to a peacetime economy and a \$1 billion bond program to finance infrastructure projects. Brown also proposes the California First program which would give California-based companies the chance to meet the lowest bids on state contracts.

•The Future of Immigration in California

One of the most prominent issues in this election year has been Proposition 187 — the state initiative that would bar illegal immigrants from obtaining state public services such as health care, welfare and education.

Wilson made the initiative one of the focal points of his campaign, arguing the state's potential savings of at least \$3.2 billion from the elimination of these social programs.

The Republican hopes the initiative will force Washington to secure borders, handle the extradition of illegal aliens in the California prison system and initiate a tamper-proof identification system.

Brown voiced opposition to the measure, recommending the state concentrate on reducing the incentive for illegal aliens to enter the state in search of jobs.

Brown supports working with federal officials to create a tamper-proof Social Security card and favors harsher penalties for employers who hire illegal immigrants.

See CAPITOL, p.4A

Vote Vote Vote Vote Vote Vote Vote Vote

O'Connell, MacElvaine Keep It Clean

By Michael Ball

tate Assemblyman Jack O'Connell (D-Carpinteria) is facing Steve MacElvaine, a San Luis Obispo businessman, in a race to succeed retiring Senator Gary Hart (D-Santa Barbara) for the 18th District state Senate seat.

The race has added significance because it may very well determine which political party controls next year's senate. The Democrats currently hold 22 out of the 40 seats in the senate.

O'Connell has represented the 35th State Assembly District since 1982, and managed the unusual feat of winning the nominations from both the Democratic and Republican parties in 1988. The district encompasses portions of Santa Barbara and Ventura Counties, including the cities of Santa Barbara, Ventura, Solvang and Ojai.

MacElvaine is a former San Luis Obispo County Supervisor who currently runs a mobile home park. The Republican also served as a member of the California State Coastal Commission for nine years after being appointed by then-Governor George Deukmejian in 1983.

•The Red Brick Schoolhouse

Both candidates have expressed their support for the UC system, calling for a freeze or reversal of the fee increases that have characterized the last few years. Both potential representatives also feel that some kind of reform needs to be instituted within the UC Regents.

"There is no check and balance system with the regents," MacElvaine said. "There's a lot of abuse in that system."

Part of MacElvaine's support for the state's educational system is rooted in the belief that education will aid in the strengthening of the state's economic condition.

"We have to be competitive with other states," he said. "In order to do that we need an educated workforce."

Education has always been a main priority for the former high school teacher, according to O'Connell campaign manager Gavin Payne. The Democrat currently serves on the Assembly's Education Committee and will remain committed to education in the senate, Payne said.

"Part of Jack's big frustration has to do with the autonomy of the regents," Payne said. "I think Jack deserves a lot of credit for keeping the fees as low as possible."

MacElvaine feels that much of the anger directed towards Gov. Pete Wilson for the increase in University fees is misplaced. He contends that students need to remember exactly who is responsible for drafting the state budget and finally approving it.

"Are the budget cuts Wilson's fault? I don't think so," he said. "The budget is approved by the legislature, so I believe some of the blame has to be placed there."

MacElvaine also feels that O'Connell deserves a large share of the blame for the increase in UC fees. "When a 20 percent fee increase was proposed, but later reduced to 11 percent, O'Connell celebrated the reduction in the hike," he said. "But the fees were still raised."

MacElvaine said that if elected, he will fight to prevent fee hikes and freeze them at their current level. But he hopes that the voters will show some patience during his effort.

"Don't expect me to stop [the fee hikes] in year one," he said. "But if four years from now they aren't at today's level, then I haven't done my job."

•The Border

Both candidates agree that Proposition 187, the controversial initiative that would deny such state services as education, welfare and health care to illegal immigrants, is not the correct solution to a major problem.

"It's a public safety and public health issue," Payne said. "What happens if you throw all of these kids out of school? Jack believes that the only way to address the problem is by truly closing up the border and developing a tamper-proof ID card. Jack feels that we also need to focus on punishing people who smuggle across the border and punishing employers who hire illegal aliens."

Another problem with the proposition are its provisions to require school and health officials to report any suspected illegals immigrants who request services to federal authorities, according to MacElvaine.

"It's going to create a massive paperwork trail, requiring health officials to file these reports," he said. "Medical professionals are not going to play that game. What it comes down to is that if you don't secure the border, [Prop. 187] doesn't work."

•The Environmental Frontier

Both candidates contend they are guardians of the environment and support the protection of the Central Coast's ecosystem, but each take different approaches to the issue.

O'Connell has introduced nearly 20 environmentally oriented legislative proposals in the assembly, including the recently authored bill signed by Wilson which will turn the entire state coastline into a permanent offshore sanctuary.

MacElvaine believes the state needs to strike a balance between business and the environment. One approach would be the elimination of unnecessary regulations, according to the Republican. He has advocated a moratorium on offshore drilling, but does not support O'Connell's permanent sanctuary legislation.

"I'm not saying that we eliminate good environmental regulation," he said. "But we made it from the cave-man times up to just a few years ago without some of these regulations."

MacElvaine has also voiced support for technology such as the slant-drilling equipment Mobil plans to use in its Clearview project. In the case of Clearview, however, MacElvaine believes that while the technology is worth supporting, the location may not be the most desirable.

•Steel Bars

MacElvaine supports programs which will help pre-

See RACE, p.4A

Locals Vie for Park Seats

By Nick Robertson

Isla Vista, not being an incorporated city, has only one active governing body — a group with the massive responsibility of keeping up the seaside town's 16 parks.

The Isla Vista Recreation and Parks District has two of its five director seats open in this election. The race for these seats features six candidates, each with the similar goal of making the community a more beautiful place to live.

Richard Acosta, a senior political science major who has lived in I.V. for four years, sees a Park Board directorship as a good way to participate in local governance.

"Since I've come up here I've been more and more concerned with Isla Vista," he said. "[Being a director] is a great way to be involved."

Improving communication between the Park Board and the university is a goal for Acosta, who worked as an intern for the Santa Barbara chapter of the United Nations association.

"I've thought about having someone from Associated Students work as a nonvoting liaison between the IVRPD and A.S.," he said.

Dr. Sally Bazzell, who holds a doctorate degree in urban studies, boasts the organization of an I.V. food distribution program for the needy as part of the vast experience she would bring to the position.

"My plans are much better than any other candidate's," she said. "I'm more qualified, and I've got the proper education."

A resident of Isla Vista for one year, Bazzell believes a major problem with the current board is an unresponsiveness to public input, and she would work hard to have a community center built if elected.

"The board does not listen to the people that come to talk to them," she said. "People come to me when they've got problems. People know that I've got a lot of knowledge."

The only incumbent on the IVRPD ballot is Marie Crusinberry, who has been a director since last spring when she was appointed to the seat of departing director Matt Dobberteen. The experience has made her a qualified candidate, she said.

"I don't get involved in the politics of my vote," she said. "All along I've been trying to listen to everybody. I try for equity for everyone."

Bringing the Farmer's Market to Isla Vista is one achievement Crusinberry has helped make a reality,

See BOARD, p.4A

Candidates Wage

Capps and Seastrand See Eye to Eye on Nothing

By Chris George

The 22nd Congressional District battle has raged primarily over cultural ideologies and belief systems, making the debate a war between two candidates whose differences vastly outweigh their similarities.

UCSB religious studies Professor Walter Capps, in his first bid for political office, has declared himself "a representative, not a politician" and has espoused the Jeffersonian ideal of government representation — temporary public service.

California state Assemblywoman Andrea Seastrand (R-San Luis Obispo) has focused her campaign largely around religious values and immigration. She has taken a strong pro-life stance, and backs Proposition 187, the controversial immigration initiative. Capps has vigorously attacked Seastrand's pro-life position and denounced Prop 187.

•Issues and Supporters

In the environmental arena, Capps has endorsed ideas including renewable fuel sources, restriction of logging and strengthening the Endangered Species Act.

Seastrand has not published any position papers on the environment, but voted against a timber compromise, and received a five percent rating from the League of Conservation Voters and an 18 percent rating from CALPIRG for previous state Assembly work. Both groups are nonpartisan environmental issues organizations.

During the 1993-94 session, Seastrand voted against parental leave, campaign reform, sales tax hikes, wealth tax hikes, universal health insurance and both strong and limited gay rights measures. She voted for the legalization of execution by injection and an offshore oil ban.

In this last session of the Assembly, Seastrand received an 89 percent rating from the California Chamber of Commerce, an A from the National Rifle Association, an F from the National Teacher's Association, and a 21 percent effectiveness rating from the National Organization for Women. She has been endorsed by Santa Barbara Sheriff Jim Thomas, Crime Victims United and has been named "Tax Fighter of the Year" by the National Tax Limitation Committee.

Capps has received the endorsement of the American Federation of Labor and Congress of Industrial Organizations, the American Federation of Teachers, the National Organization for Women, the National Abortion and Reproductive Rights League, and the League of Women Voters.

•In Their Own Words

There are few similarities in the positions Capps and Seastrand hold on issues and their ideas about government in society are different. The following are excerpts from each candidate made on the campaign trail.

Seastrand, in a March 1994 speech at Grace Bible Church in Arroyo Grande, explained her view on the system of government for Christians, but just America, that they're able to be free people because we don't understand the system of government was set up by our founding fathers," she said. "Therefore, when it is elected people can fool us by 30-second commercials and entice us to vote for them in turn do other things of government."

"People today do not realize the value of a republic; they think we are a democracy. A republic has a constitution, a constitution and 10 amendments that hold our government with chains, and those 10 amendments. They are up, just like our Ten Commandments, yet now we have a federal government out of control."

Capps, in his speech into the Assembly, Lady Hillary Clinton on Sept. 19, 1993, said, "The idea of national service. 'The care, I've been obedient to the system that have never let me down, that those who work on behalf of the people together, rather than those which drives them apart, are on the right side," he said.

"And the second is that the American creed must be: We are human before we are anything else. As humans, we share dignity and we share responsibility."

The election results of Proposition 184 will voice public support or disapproval for the controversial "Three Strikes and You're Out" state sentencing law.

Under current legislation, any two-time serious or violent felon who commits a third felony would be sentenced to the longer of a minimum 25 years in jail or triple the base sentence.

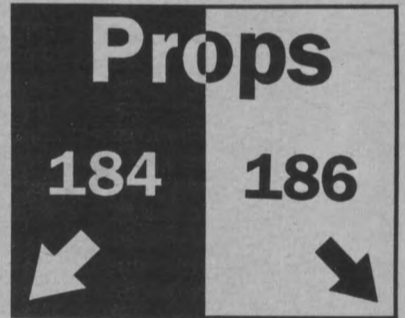
Proponents of 184 believe the bill will act as a deterrent, keeping many criminals from committing a third offense against society. Those who do commit a third offense will be rendered harmless to society by the sentence.

Opponents of the bill warn of the dire budgetary consequences the state will suffer, especially crippling its ability to fund schools. Currently, corrections uses 7.7 percent of the state budget, while the UC system uses 8.75 percent.

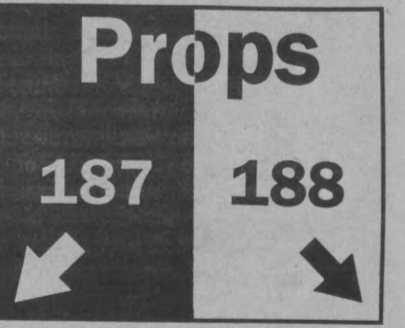
Proposition 187, nicknamed the "Save Our State" initiative by supporters, would make illegal aliens ineligible for public social services, public health care services (unless declared an emergency under federal law) and attendance at public schools.

The initiative would also require state and local agencies to report suspected illegal immigrants to authorities and would make it a felony to manufacture, sell or use false citizenship documents.

California would save an estimated \$3.2 billion from the elimination of these social services, according to Gov. Pete Wilson's finance department. In addition, \$1.1 billion could be saved from the cost of general government services such as roads, courts and environmental protection, supporters argue.



Supporters argue that health care to the estimated 1.5 million uninsured residents and will force holders by eliminating them. In addition, proponents argue that the initiative would produce and business savings of \$1.1 billion. Opponents of the health reform is needed much of the tax burden rather than pay the new stop hiring new employees.



jurisdictions. The permit would allow in most public places, in motel rooms and in 25 percent capacity of restaurants that meet requirements. Restaurant and hotel owners have joined several tobacco companies in support of the proposition, while health officials and the American Lung Association and Cancer Association have opposed it.

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Ge War of Ideas

Nothing in Struggle to Sway Popular Opinion

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ords

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March 27 speech at in Arroyo Grande, ex- the system. "Not only ust Americans in gene- e to be fooled by many don't understand what ent was given to us by rs," she said. "And so, is election time, many y 30-second commer- to vote for them, and r things with our form

not realize that we are k we are a democracy. onstitution, a written amendments that bind h chains, with words in ts. They are all written m Commandments, and deral democracy that's

each introducing First n on Sept. 9, posed his vice. "Throughout my bedient to two truths me down. The first is k on behalf of bringing mer than espousing that art, are always on the

is that the first article of must be humans first. e we are anything more s humans, we have dig- ty and we must respect

each other's dignity.

"These truths mean that democracy is our most effective instrument of creating and then sustaining our own well-being. Indeed, democracy is far superior to anything that can get substituted. Democracy is superior to politics, democracy is superior to ideology."

•Polling Results

Over the last several months, Capps has narrowed what had been a substantial lead by Seastrand in August, according to a Capps-commissioned Garin-Hart Strategic Research poll of 401 likely voters. Seastrand led in the district during the summer by a wide margin, 48 percent to 28 percent, with 24 percent undecided. A Garin poll on Oct. 20 put her ahead, 43 percent to 41 percent, with 16 percent undecided. The poll's margin of error is five percent.

•Support from Above

The cultural and ideological differences between the two candidates have sparked interest from both parties, to the extent that each party has needed a strong congressional voice on its side. They have sent a barrage of political well-knowns to stump for their candidate.

Some of Seastrand's supporters include House of Representatives Minority Leader Newt Gingrich, Jack Kemp, former Housing and Urban Development Secretary under President George Bush and U.S. Senate Minority Leader Bob Dole, who spoke for Seastrand in Santa Barbara — the others spoke in San Luis Obispo. All supported Seastrand's signature on the Republican "Contract With America," a measure promising to reduce the national debt and freeze tax increases. Kemp, however, has withdrawn support for Prop 187.

First Lady Hillary Clinton spoke for Capps in mid-December, endorsing Capps' pursuit of Jeffersonian democracy. George Stephanopoulos, special adviser to President Bill Clinton, campaigned for Capps

See REPS, p.4A

ZACK GROSSMAN/Daily Nexus

Lorenz, Firestone

By Jeff Brax

he 35th District state Assembly race has boiled down to two major candidates who are running on platforms that are not as different as they may first appear.

The race between Democratic candidate Mindy Lorenz and Republican hopeful Brooks Firestone has often descended into distorted advertisements and personal attacks, threatening to bury each's legitimate goals beneath a layer of negative propaganda.

A closer look into the issues, however, reveals many differences in opinion amongst a striking amount of similarity. Both are primarily running on the same issues: the economy, education and the environment.

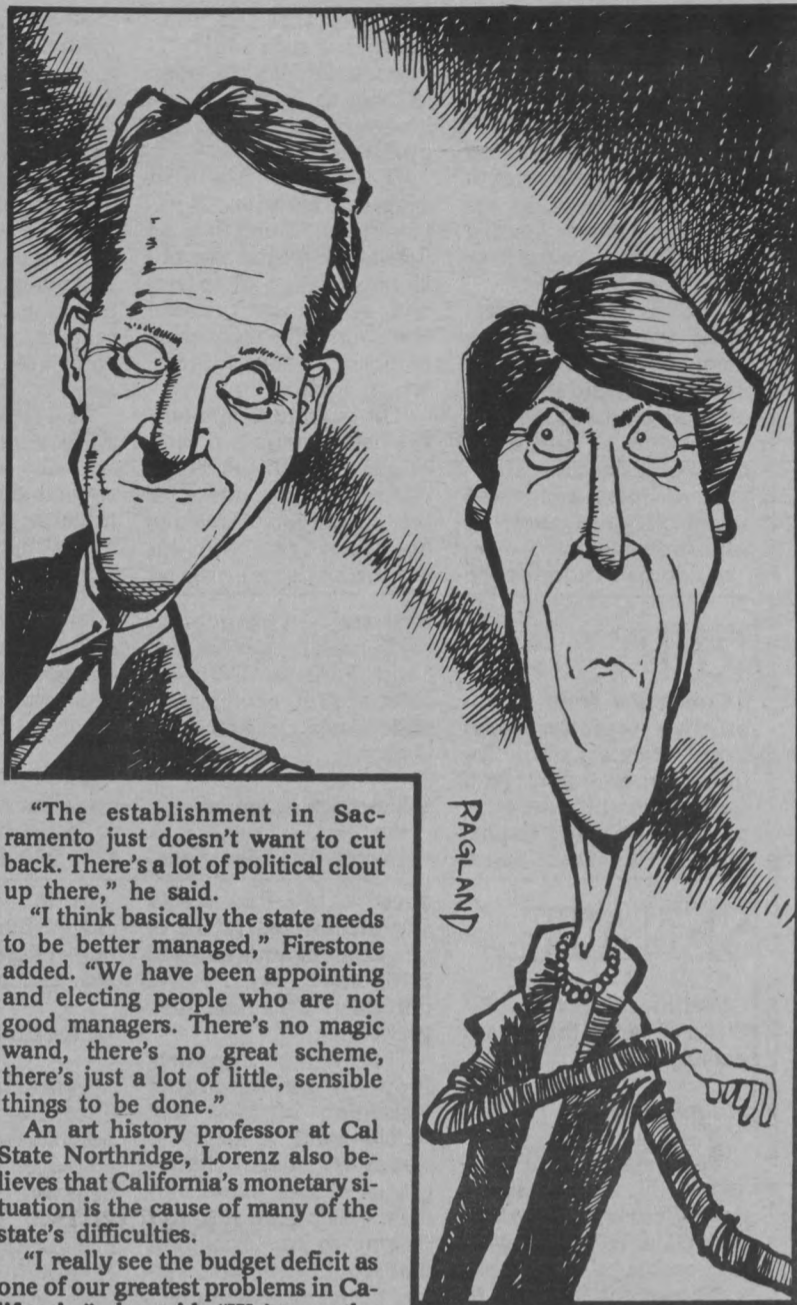
Perhaps the source of the affluence of negative campaigning comes from the fact that the two are not ideologically far enough apart to allow for heated, polarized discussion of their platforms, and therefore engage in character attacks more often.

•Dollars and Cents

Firestone ran unopposed in the primary, his first political race since the Los Olivos vintner lost an assembly bid to Democrat Jack O'Connell (D-Carpinteria) 12 years ago. He stresses the importance of California's economic downturn as a deciding factor both in the election and in the health of the state.

"State's going broke, and that's the issue. ... Everything else must be looked at in that light," he said. "One of the really frustrating things, I think, about this state campaign in general is that ... nobody is talking about the fiscal responsibility."

Firestone proposes streamlining government and eliminating unnecessary regulations, but he does not expect the state legislature to budget easily.



MATT RAGLAND/Daily Nexus

"The establishment in Sacramento just doesn't want to cut back. There's a lot of political clout up there," he said.

"I think basically the state needs to be better managed," Firestone added. "We have been appointing and electing people who are not good managers. There's no magic wand, there's no great scheme, there's just a lot of little, sensible things to be done."

An art history professor at Cal State Northridge, Lorenz also believes that California's monetary situation is the cause of many of the state's difficulties.

"I really see the budget deficit as one of our greatest problems in California," she said. "We're on the verge of bankruptcy and we're going to have to do some emergency measures and some long-term measures to turn this around. We didn't get into this mess overnight and we're not going to get out of it overnight."

Lorenz proposes closing corporate tax loopholes, maintaining the payment level for the wealthiest one percent of Californians and issuing audits of state agencies as possible methods for bringing new revenue into the state and keeping businesses here.

"Eighty percent of the businesses in the Santa Barbara County area are classified as a small business, so we have got to do everything we can for start-up of new small businesses, for maintenance of a small business, that we have tax credit relief, regulatory relief, everything which is going to maintain and help business start," Lorenz said.

The UCSB doctoral graduate also believes that the district can profit from the defense conversion process and the development of industries compatible with the natural surroundings.

"The environmental technology market is a multi-billion dollar global market and California will be a leader," Lorenz said. "I see the tri-county area as a leader in environmental technologies and UCSB playing a major role in providing the research, the development, the personnel for those jobs, for those businesses."

•Classrooms and Fee Hikes

Both candidates agree that the decline in economic growth has led to rising fees and the decrease in money for higher education. Lorenz believes that her experience in education makes her the best candidate to stand up to potential fee increases and turn the system around.

"I know the education community in this area, I know it statewide," she said. "I know it from the point of view of a student, a teacher and a parent, and my commitment to public education in this district and in this state is foremost and unshakable."

"I'm absolutely opposed to any more fee increases," she added. "I will support a freeze on any new fee increases. They've gone too much,

they've gone up too fast."

Firestone echoed Lorenz's fears for education and likewise argued that fees should not rise above their current level.

"I am absolutely opposed to student fee increases," he said. "It's almost a breach of contract. When a freshman starts out at a certain fee schedule and that gets doubled or tripled ... that borders on a breach of contract. It's certainly a breach of faith."

The debate over higher fees revolves around the inherent battle between education and the Department of Corrections for more funding, according to Lorenz. She will be the candidate standing up for higher education, she said.

"You look at who's endorsing him, you see what the Republican governor has done, you look at what the Republican party has stood for, and Brooks Firestone is going to be on that side of the budget debate that is going to demand the continuation of budget increases for the Department of Corrections," Lorenz said.

•Oil and Immigration

The two potential representatives show a greater variety of ideas when it comes to the environment, especially the proposed Clearview project. Firestone argued that it's difficult to comment because the Mobil slant-drilling concept has not been formulated yet, but he did recognize some good aspects of the plan, including the removal of platform Holly.

"There are some tradeoffs on this," Firestone said. "To move that platform out there would be nice. To remove barging would be interesting. To put a specific limit on the use of that property for oil purposes would be interesting."

Lorenz is a strong believer in the environmental movement, as evidenced by the previous political affiliation with the Green Party.

"I have a solid commitment to environmental protection. It's one of the things I've worked on for years," Lorenz said, adding that she would not support Clearview or any other new oil drilling if elected.

"It's one of the things I'm willing to take clear stands on," she said.

See STATE, p.4A

Propositions at a Glance

181 Passenger Rail and Clean Air Bond Act of 1994.

This act provides for a bond issue of \$1 billion to provide funds for acquisition of rights-of-way, capital expenditures, and acquisitions of rolling stock for intercity rail, commuter rail and rail transit programs.

183 Recall Elections. State Officers. Legislative Constitutional Amendment.

Authorizes recall elections to be held within 180 days of certification of sufficient signatures to enable consolidation of recall elections with regularly scheduled elections.

185 Public Transportation Trust Funds. Gasoline Sales Tax. Initiative Statute.

Provides for an Additional 4% tax on gasoline sales. Revenues for electric rail and clean fuel buses, light rail, commuter and innercity rail systems and other transportation-related programs, including wetlands, riparian habitat and parks.

189 Bail Exception. Felony Sexual Assault. Legislative Constitutional Amendment.

Amends State Constitution to add felony sexual assault to crimes excepted from right to bail.

190 Commission on Judicial Performance. Legislative Constitutional Amendment.

Transfers disciplinary authority over judges from California Supreme Court to Commission on Judicial Performance; provides for public proceedings; increases Commission's citizen membership.

191 Justice Courts. Legislative Constitutional Amendment.

Abolishes justice courts, incorporating them with municipal courts. Authorizes Legislature to provide for organization, jurisdiction of municipal courts.

Proposition 186 would establish a statewide health care system overseen by a publicly elected official.

A 2.5 percent increase in the state income tax, coupled with a payroll tax of between 4.5 and nine percent and a \$1-per-pack tax on cigarettes would accompany passage of the initiative, providing \$40-\$50 billion of the estimated \$75 billion price tag.

Proponents contend that the initiative would produce potential government savings over the long term.

Opponents of the proposition say that while it is needed, Prop 186 puts too much tax burden on employers, who, by the new taxes, would simply pass them on to employees.

Proposition 188 would preempt local regulations regarding smoking and tobacco products and replace them with a limited smoking ban.

Because Prop 188 is a statewide initiative, its regulations would supercede all current local smoking laws. In addition, local governments would be prevented from adopting new laws regarding smoking in their

places, including bars, hotel and restaurants, and in 25 percent of the seating areas in restaurants that meet state ventilation

and hotel organizations have tobacco giants in supporting the while health groups such as the American Lung Association and American Cancer Association have come out against it.

STATE

Continued from p.3A
"No further oil drilling off the coast. No new sales of oil leases. Opposing the Clearview project. Making sure that we have the laws to protect the coast."

Both Lorenz and Firestone sympathize with the immigration debate, but neither candidate supports Proposition 187, the controversial initiative that would deny illegal immigrants state-supported social services such as education and health care. "It does not address the

root causes of the problem," Lorenz said. "It doesn't offer any real hope in fixing the problems and it's going to add to the problems."

"I took a position against it early on," Firestone said. "Don't like the debate. Don't like the obvious defiance of federal law and constitutional law. Don't like the drastic nature of it. It's an expression of frustration."

The apparent similarities between the two campaigns has not prevented either side from attacking the opposition. Firestone has taken issue with his opponent's changing

party affiliations, which he contends have hampered her ability to legislate effectively.

"I have a quarrel with someone who is not consistent in their views and who so obviously wants their job and needs their job," he said. "She says that when I refer to a position she has taken four years ago, that it doesn't apply now. Well, I think it does."

The change from Green Party member to Democrat was a very difficult, gradual decision that resulted in Lorenz being a better representative and bringing the important

issues of one party into another, she said.

"I think it's a plus that I have thought through my positions very carefully and have undergone a political evolution as a political person and a political candidate," Lorenz said.

Lorenz attributes the campaign's negative advertising exclusively to her opponent, who she believes is both a waffler and an extremist at the same time.

"Let's be truthful, Brooks Firestone's campaign has been based on attacks and negative campaigning from the beginning of the primary for-

ward," Lorenz said. "So when we're talking about negative campaigning, we're talking about the Firestone campaign."

"My opponent is a man who not only flip-flops on his positions, but he hasn't thought them through clearly, and he has, I think, some very extreme positions," she added. "He is a person who wants anybody who looks at him to think he is all there is to all people and he has been carefully crafted by his handlers to make sure that's the way he looks."

Firestone contends that Lorenz does not understand what he has been

through and believes that it is his experience that will make him a superior representative.

"I think that California needs people like me now," Firestone said. "Not a partisan. Not an ideologue. Not a career person."

"She doesn't know me," he added. "She doesn't know where I've been. Or maybe she does but she doesn't care... I have been around a great deal. Maybe more than she has."

REPS

Continued from p.3A
on two separate occasions. Secretary of the Interior Bruce Babbitt paid Capps a visit in late September, endorsing Capps' promise to hold Santa

Barbara environmental concerns. This weekend, Leon Panetta, Clinton's chief of staff, campaigned with Capps in San Luis Obispo.

•Campaign Finance

Despite the ideological

interest shown in the campaign, financial support for both sides has been small in comparison to other races this election year.

The religious studies professor has raised a total of \$223,000, accepting \$177,000 from individual

contributions and \$27,000 from political action committees.

Capps, in the primary, pledged to accept no PAC money. However, since he won the primary, the AFL-CIO, the Democratic Campaign and Greenvote have contributed the three

largest sums of PAC money to his campaign, according to the most recent Federal Election Commission Report.

The last FEC filing deadline passed on Oct. 20, and Seastrand has yet to make her campaign finance report. However,

before Oct. 20, she had raised \$513,000: \$310,000 from individuals and \$115,000 from PACs. The National Beer Wholesaler's Association, United Parcel Service and the Republican National Coalition for Life are her three most generous donors.

SENATE

Continued from p.1A
"Strikes" and the death penalty.

•Immigration

Feinstein believes Prop 187 is ethically and legally flawed, but in her efforts to curb California's immigration problem, has secured a 39 percent increase in the number of Border Patrol agents to stop illegal crossings. She also intro-

duced a bill that would stop all cash federal aid to illegal immigrants and add 2,100 more Border Patrol officers over the next three years.

Huffington supports Prop 187 and introduced legislation in 1994 that would make it illegal to transport illegal immigrants across state borders. Huffington has also co-sponsored legislation that would eliminate welfare payments to certain illegal immigrants and has co-sponsored legislation that would allow children

born in the United States citizenship only if one or more of the child's parents was also a citizen.

•Allegations

Feinstein ran into a political hurdle after allegations surfaced that she had employed illegal domestic help while mayor. This revelation comes on the heels of opponent Michael Huffington's admission that he had employed an illegal nanny. However, Feinstein, unlike Huffington, did not break federal

law.

Anabella Paiz, Feinstein's housekeeper, was in the country legally with a permit to work in the Guatemalan consulate, but was not authorized to work for a private employer. Feinstein maintains that she paid all appropriate employment taxes and Paiz provided what she believed valid proof of permission to work.

Huffington encountered political turmoil when it was revealed that he had knowingly em-

ployed an undocumented worker and then flown her to Washington, D.C. to care for his children while he sponsored legislation making it unlawful to transport illegal immigrants across state lines. The INS has filed charges against him.

Huffington has waged the most expensive non-Presidential campaign in United States history. He has been accused of carpetbagging by Feinstein, who asserts that he only moved to California in 1990 to run for political

office.

The mainstay issue of both Huffington's senate campaign and his '92 house campaign has been Congressional reform. He supports term limits in both the House and Senate, and has promised to serve no more than 12 years in the Senate. He has accepted no PAC money

in either race and contributed his House salary to charity.

BOARD

Continued from p.2A
she said, and if elected, she will work to acquire more blufftop property and increase park lighting and events.

"I would like to see park rental fees lowered to encourage concerts and festivals," she said.

Former Associated Students president Geoff Green, who is currently a Goodspeed intern and has

lived in Isla Vista for four years, believes that community involvement is crucial to an efficient Park Board.

"Long meetings once a month discourage public input," he said. "We need to make the board more accessible to the public."

Increasing opportunities for internships and work-study programs is a goal of Green's, if elected, as well as expanding recreation programs and reducing the friction between

the Park Board leaders.

"There is an open hostility between board members and other board members, and the public," he said. "This is highly inappropriate. I've followed politics here for a number of years and I think things could be handled a lot better."

Patrick Kerzic, a senior pharmacology major, believes that his position as an outsider would be beneficial to a Park Board enveloped in personal

politics.

"The fact that I'm someone who's not a politician makes my opinion invaluable," he said. "I am not political at all. All I want to do is take care of the parks."

A resident of I.V. for two years, Kerzic would like to see lights installed at Perfect Park so that the Farmer's Market would be illuminated, as well as keep a high quality of park maintenance.

"Upkeep of parks is go-

ing well," he said. "If you already own a park, you've got to keep it up."

Recreation programs for Isla Vista's youth are a top priority of 12-year resident Pegeen Soutar if elected, as well as working to sponsor festivals and community tree plantings.

"I'm really concerned that there are not a lot of places for people under 17 to go in I.V.," she said. "We need facilities for little kids."

Unoccupied areas in the

university community are a precious commodity, according to Soutar. "It's more crowded than it used to be in Isla Vista, and not as safe," she said. "We need more open space. I want to see beautiful playing fields. I'm prepared to stay here and do anything to make it safer."

Soutar would also like to see Park Board meetings, which currently occur once a month, split up into two to increase community input.

CAPITOL

Continued from p.1A
Brown believes an increase in guards at the border would help decrease illegal entries as well. She also supports the deportation of illegal aliens currently serving time in a state prison.

•California's Environment

Wilson contends he has struck a balance between

business and the environment, supporting reasonable ecological regulation while opposing more radical measures.

Brown proposes a series of initiatives through which jobs and economic expansion are promoted while preserving the state's ecosystems. Among her initiatives are loan programs to help promote eco-friendly technology by granting money to cutting-edge small businesses. Brown supports the creation of a statewide network among companies in

the transportation and manufacturing industries to promote new technologies for the future that will help protect the environment.

Brown supports the state's Low Emission Vehicle and Zero Emission Vehicle mandates, which set quotas for the auto industry, requiring the sale of a set number of non- or low-polluting vehicles by target dates.

•The Streets of California

Although Brown stated

she would enforce the death penalty if elected, Wilson has repeatedly accused the treasurer of being soft on crime for her alleged opposition to capital punishment.

Wilson points to his own achievements on crime, including the signing of the "Three Strikes" law and the passage of a "One Strike" law for rapists and child molesters.

If elected, Brown would like to institute a series of programs to fight crime and reduce economic losses due to criminal

activities.

Brown proposes annual funding of \$50 million for anti-drug organizations, as well as \$75 million for after-school programs to keep young people out of gangs.

Wilson supports a still tougher version of his "One Strike" law to ensure life sentences without the possibility of parole.

Prevention is a theme also stressed by Brown in programs she would like to create for first-time offenders. Among the programs she supports are spe-

cial boot camps for non-violent offenders and disciplinary schools for first-time graffiti vandals.

Brown supports the "Three Strikes" legislation, Prop 184, the "One Strike" law, and "Truth-in-Sentencing" legislation, requiring violent offenders serve at least 85 percent of their prison terms.

Brown backs a ban on all assault weapons and firearms, and would like to see a minimum three-year sentence for gang members who carry firearms.

RACE

Continued from p.2A
vent drug-related crime and gang activities, ceasing parole for the most violent criminals and tougher and extended sentencing for violent and repeat offenses. He believes that the "Three Strikes" legislation co-authored by his

opponent needs to be revised to give judges more leeway.

"We have to recognize that there is a difference between violent and non-violent offenders," MacElvaine said. "But if these guys are that dangerous, then we need to lock them up for good. But judges should be able to look at the criminal and determine the proper

sentence."

O'Connell believes that adjustments may be needed for "Three Strikes" to prevent cuts in educational funding and ease the burden on the state's overcrowded prisons.

"I hope we can change 'Three Strikes' to include only the most serious and violent felons," O'Connell said. "It's going to put more pressure on funding

for higher education."

In keeping with the theme of his campaign, O'Connell has stayed clear of the use of negative attacks which have been so evident in other races, he said.

"My campaign has always been a high-road, issue-oriented campaign," he said. "I think the use of negative campaigning has disappointed both Demo-

crat and Republican voters. I think its use in other races hurts the rest of us on the ballot, and it might hurt turnout as well."

The time has come to stop sending O'Connell to the state capitol and to send a new group of leaders to Sacramento, MacElvaine said.

"Jack O'Connell is a career politician. He has his power because Willie

Brown controls him like a puppet," he said.

"You can't change what's going on up there unless you change the people running it," MacElvaine added. "This seat will change the senate to a

Republican majority."

Vote Vote Vote Vote Vote Vote Vote Vote