

1992

Daily
Nexus

ELECTION SUPPLEMENT

Pessimism
tempers
politics on
campus

p. 5

The most
expensive
seat in the
House

p. 5

Assembly:
It's Mr.
Education
versus Mr.
Education

p. 5

Comrade
Clinton
and other
fun
campaign
tales

p. 8



THE ESSENTIALS

NOTES ON AN ELECTION

I've received word — from some very reliable sources, I might add — that there will be an election tomorrow. In this election, I'm told, we will be asked to make some very important decisions. Like whether it's OK to kill yourself. Things of this nature.

After all, we are citizens of a democracy, and as such, we get to vote. This isn't Russia, for God's sake. *Russia* isn't even Russia anymore. To help us along in this process, the State of California has provided us with a 95-page ballot supplement. It gives us information about the "general fiscal impacts" our decisions will have. It has arguments, rebuttals, and rebuttals to rebuttals. We, as citizens of a democracy, are supposed to read it.

And there's more. A good number of individuals and groups of individuals are giving us more information about themselves. They're the candidates, and the Committees to Elect the Candidates. Some of them — like Santa Barbara congressional hopeful Michael Huffington, for example — have spent a great deal of money to give us information in the form of well-produced television commercials, which we are supposed to watch. They take out ads in the newspaper, which they hope we'll read.

This is democracy in action, I'm told.

The sum total of this active democratic force is Tuesday, Election Day. It's not a national holiday yet, but some of us (or me at least) think it should be. On Tuesday, millions of us — the citizens of this fine democracy — will head to the polls. Millions won't. That's democracy.

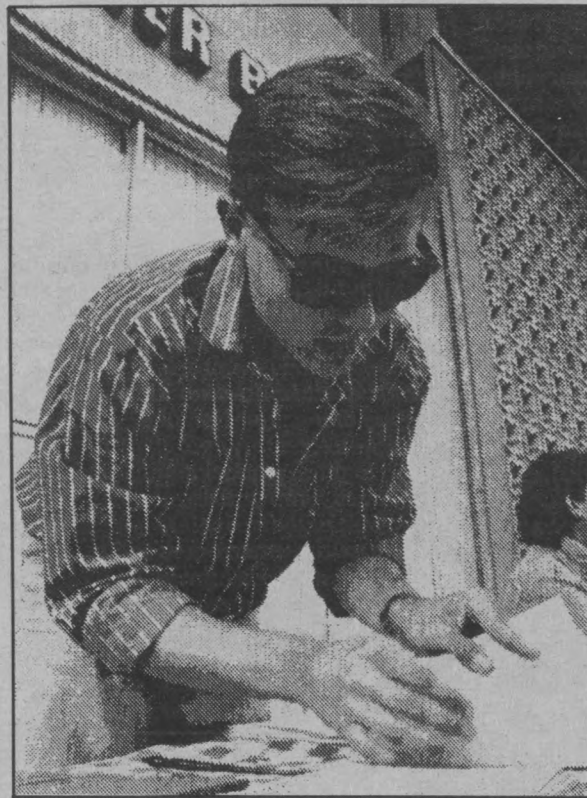
But I have been asked to make a plea for the plebiscite, and though it's probably pretty obvious what I'm going to say, here it is: Take some time. Read about what you're voting on. Understand it. Read this supplement. Things of this nature.

The decisions made this year will, I'm told, have rather far-reaching repercussions. They may determine things like the future of America's role in a new, information-oriented, international economy. They may determine what Isla Vista looks like in ten years.

So get a cup of coffee, grab a newspaper, and go hone your cynicism. Then go vote.

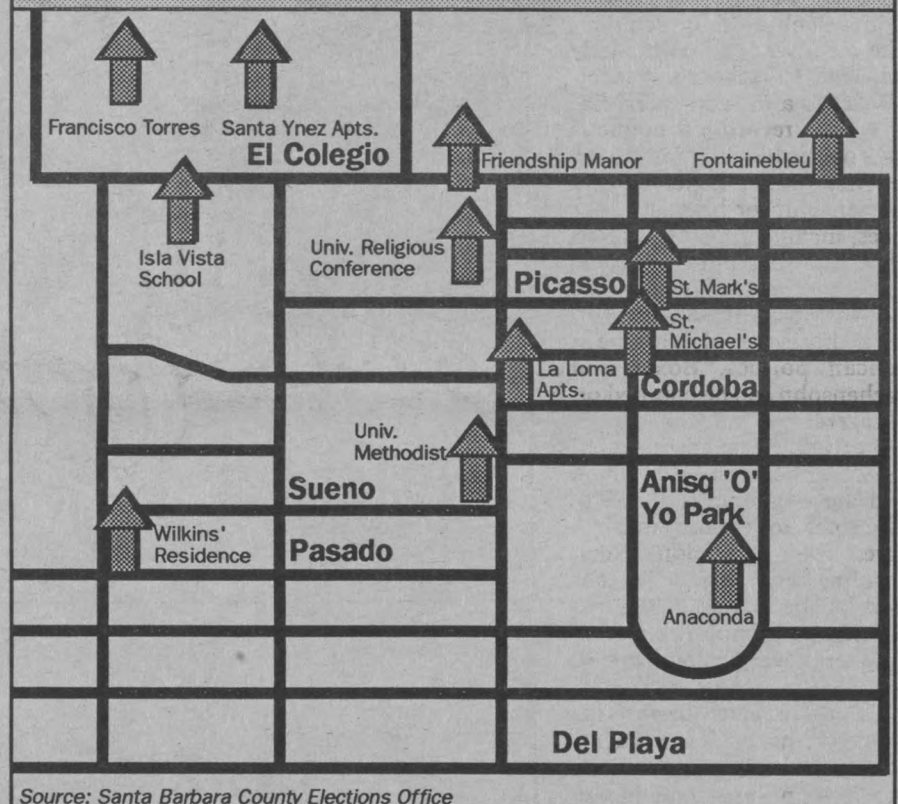
—CLH

"We are
free up to
the point
of choice,
then the
choice
controls
the
chooser."
— MARY
CROWLEY



How
AND
WHERE
To
VOTE

ISLA VISTA POLLING PLACES



Source: Santa Barbara County Elections Office

Remember to Bring Your:

- Photo I.D.
- Sample Ballot

Polls Will Be Open From
7 a.m. Until 8 p.m. on
Tuesday, Nov. 3.

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THE DAILY NEXUS ENDORSES...

President	BILL CLINTON
U.S. Senate	BARBARA BOXER, GERALD HORNE
Congress	MINDY LORENZ
Assembly	JACK O'CONNELL
Supervisor	BILL WALLACE
I.V. Rec and Parks District	COLMAN, HUFSCHMID, STOCKTON

BALLOT PROPOSITIONS

158 & 159: Auditor General, Legislative Analyst	YES
161: Physician-assisted death	YES
163: Ends 'snack tax'	YES
164: Term limits	NO
165: Welfare reform; new powers for governor	NO
166: Basic health care coverage	NO
167: Tax on corporations, banks, others	YES
092: Recreation Center for Isla Vista	NO

LONG SEAT

By Brooke Nelson

It's unlikely that California voters will feel overwhelmed by the subtleties of government policy

when trying to pick between U.S. Senate candidates Barbara Boxer, a staunch Democrat, and GOP faithful Bruce Herschensohn. The two strong-willed candidates hold opposite views on nearly everything.

For instance, Boxer wants to rechannel money from the military into education and the environment. What does Herschensohn think about this? Well, he wants to abolish both the Dept. of Education and the Dept. of Energy.

Boxer hopes to accompany Democrat Dianne Feinstein, who is competing against Republican John Seymour for the two-year seat, into the halls of Congress as the state's first female senators. She currently represents Marin County in the House of Representatives.

Boxer's platform emphasizes a national health care plan, a 50% reduction in the military budget and support for abortion rights. The five-term congresswoman advocates bolstering domestic programs such as education and environmental protection through money bought with defense cuts.

Herschensohn is struggling to overtake Boxer, who leads him by nine points in a recent *Los Angeles Times* opinion poll. An outspoken critic of the federal bureaucracy, the Orange County television and radio commentator is campaigning on a platform which emphasizes tax decreases and massive cuts in some of the largest government programs. He opposes Affirmative Action and favors expanding death penalty provisions to cover activities such as drug dealing.

The race has been particularly bitter, with Herschensohn labeling Boxer as a tax-and-spend liberal whose record of bounced checks makes her unfit for the Senate. Meanwhile, Boxer derides Herschensohn for his right-wing stances, including his opposition to abortion rights and his support of a military budget that maintains Cold War spending.

On nearly every volatile issue in American politics, Boxer and Herschensohn can be counted on to disagree:

- Abortion:** Boxer cosponsored the Freedom of Choice Act, which would have guaranteed a woman's right to choose through congressional legislation. Herschensohn, who has been endorsed by the National Right to Life Committee, opposes abortion and favors overturning *Roe v. Wade*.

- Education:** Boxer supports increased funding for all levels of instruction, including Head Start. Herschensohn wants to eliminate the Dept. of Education and leave its functions to individual states and local governments. He opposes bilingual education and supports a voucher system as well as voluntary prayer in schools. Boxer opposes the voucher system and supports the establishment of a college loan program for middle-class families.

- Health care:** Boxer favors a health care plan that would make coverage available to everyone. Herschensohn supports minor reforms in the current system, without guaranteed access to insurance.

- Labor/trade:** Boxer opposes the North American Free Trade Agreement; Herschensohn supports it. Boxer advocates diverting up to \$2 billion from the military budget to pay for worker retraining programs. Herschensohn opposes using defense funding for economic conversion, and supports the deregulatory efforts of Dan Quayle's Council on Competitiveness as a way to revitalize the economy.

- Civil rights:** Boxer boasts a 91.5% approval rating from the ACLU, and as a member of the House, she voted for the Americans with Disabilities Act and amendments to the Civil Rights Act. Herschensohn's campaign literature states that he opposes the ACLU, and that he views Affirmative Action as a discriminatory quota system.

- Environment:** Boxer wrote the National Ocean Protection Act and cosponsored the California Desert Protection Act. Herschensohn opposed California's Big Green initiative and the Desert Protection Act. He favors offshore oil drilling in California and opening the Alaska National Wildlife Refuge to oil companies, as well as eliminating taxes on imported oil.

- Military:** Boxer advocates cutting the defense budget in half over five years, while Herschensohn sees major cuts as a threat to national security. He supports the Strategic Defense Initiative, which Boxer opposes. Boxer voted against the Persian Gulf War, while Herschensohn supported it.

While Boxer has held a commanding lead over Herschensohn throughout most of the campaign, recent opinion polls show that her advantage is slipping.

Sharon Tetrault, Herschensohn's deputy press secretary, said that since the state of the economy has the spotlight in his campaign, the blue blood Republican favors cutting back on governmental regulations — such as the Endangered Species Act — that he feels are hindering job growth.

Boxer, echoing Democratic presidential nominee Bill Clinton, emphasizes moving government investment away from the military and into civilian programs.

It's an ideological battle of the giants between Boxer and Herschensohn

SHORT SEAT

By Sal Pizarro

Seymour trails Feinstein, but he's not done fighting yet

With only a few days to go before the election, Democrat Dianne Feinstein has a reasonably

good chance of augmenting the number of women in the U.S. Senate.

Feinstein currently holds a 19-point lead over her opponent, incumbent Republican John Seymour, according to a *Los Angeles Times* poll of registered voters conducted last week. The more encouraging aspect for Feinstein is that her lead has actually increased since mid-September from 14 points.

While some say Feinstein is profiting from the 1992 election season being deemed the "Year of the Woman" as well as the lead enjoyed by Democratic presidential hopeful Bill Clinton, a less-divergent standing in the polls could hardly be expected.

A look at Feinstein and Seymour's positions on various issues reveals them to be as similar as night and day.

- Feinstein supports a 47% cut of the military budget over the next five years, while Seymour calls for a 3% cut over the same period.

- Seymour is in favor of the school voucher system, a highly-debated system which would allow parents to receive cash vouchers when sending their children to private schools. Feinstein is opposed to the system.

- Seymour supports the North American Free Trade Agreement, which will increase trade between Mexico, Canada and the U.S., while Feinstein opposes it.

- On women's issues, which Feinstein says is one of her priorities in the campaign, she is supportive of both the Freedom of Choice Act and the Violence Against Women Act. Seymour is also in support of both those acts, although he has voted to restrict abortion access for young women.

Seymour, former mayor of Anaheim and state senator, has held the Senate office since 1991, when then-Senator Pete Wilson was elected governor. Wilson appointed the moderate Republican — who many said had stands similar to the new governor's — as his replacement.

Feinstein, on the other hand, has travelled a rocky road to this race. She served as mayor of San Francisco from 1978 to 1988, but she had an unsuccessful run for governor in 1990 against Wilson.

Another factor weighing against Seymour, though, is the fact that only three men — including Wilson — have ever been re-elected to this particular seat since 1849. While this race has not produced nearly as many television spots as the other senatorial race between Barbara Boxer and Bruce Herschensohn, both Feinstein and Seymour have maintained a television presence.

And although both candidates would face an uncertain future with both the national and state economies in a free fall, Feinstein and Seymour have both concentrated on each other's pasts in both television ads and debates.

The incumbent has alleged that from 1960 to 1966, when Feinstein was a member of California's Women's Board of Terms and Parole she helped release over 760 felons, including 21 murderers.

"I just don't know how you can say on the one hand you are tough on crime and want safe streets and

on the other hand put 21 murderers back on the streets," Seymour said in their first televised debate Oct. 11.

Seymour has also attacked Feinstein's role in her husband's business interest. Claiming that California community property laws make her half-owner of the investment banking firm controlled by her husband Richard Blum, Seymour said Feinstein would be so bound by conflict of interest that she could only sit on three Senate committees.

Blum has contested the claim, saying that his investment business has been considered separate property since he married Feinstein 13 years ago.

In a debate aired on KABC radio, Feinstein took offense at the allegations. "It's interesting to me that every time a woman is running, her husband comes into it," Feinstein said, in a reference to both her gubernatorial campaign in 1990 and Geraldine Ferraro's unsuccessful vice-presidential bid in 1984.

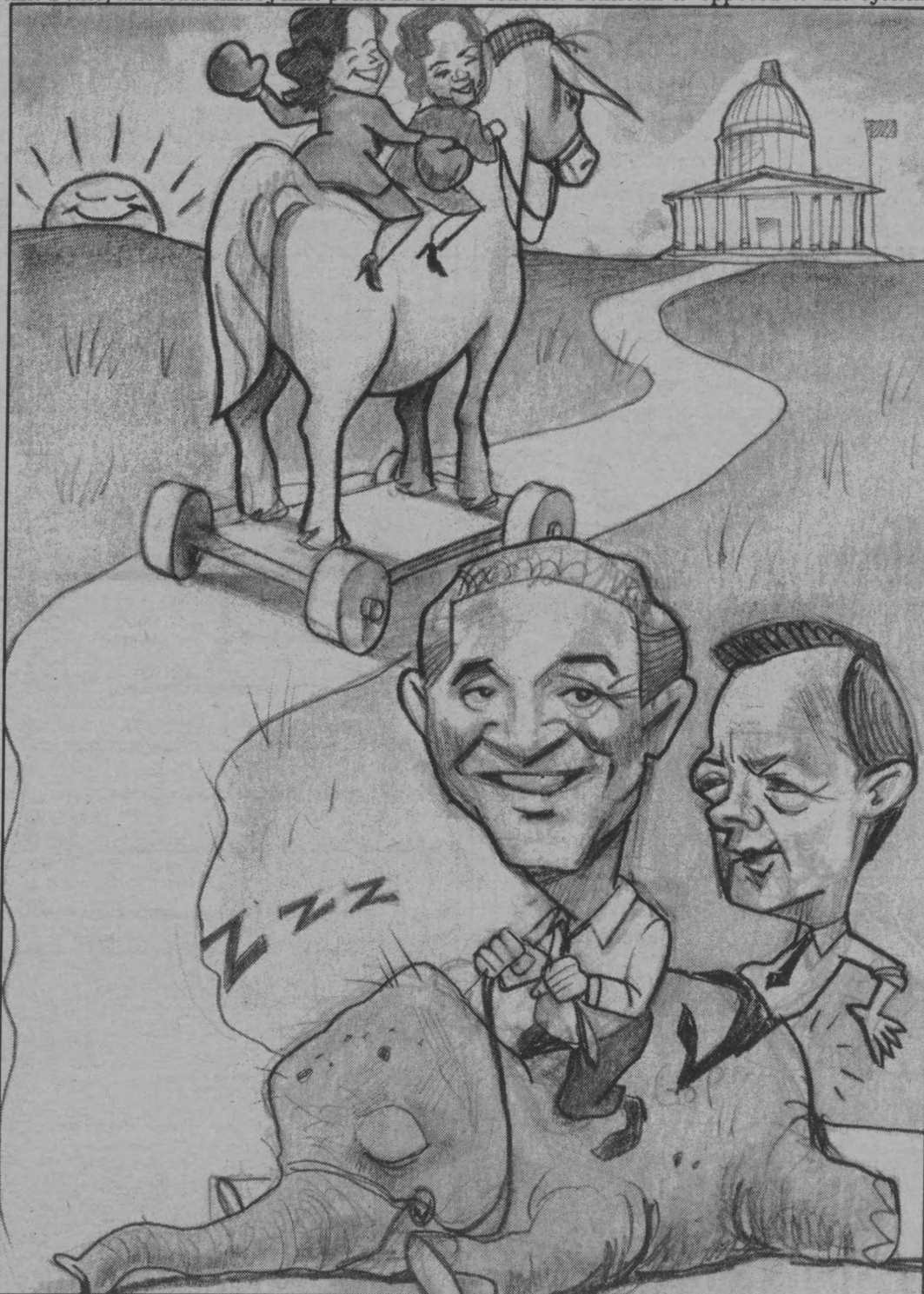
But the challenger has likewise relied on both her opponent's past as a real estate broker and his record as a state and U.S. Senator as a basis for attacks.

In a television ad which began airing this month, Feinstein brings up three main criticisms which she has repeated in debates and in speeches.

The first is the 18 times Seymour was sued for fraud, deception or breach of contract during his 17-year career as a real estate broker. Seymour maintains that no decisions were ever ruled against him and that all the lawsuits were settled for less than \$50,000.

Secondly, Feinstein has pointed out that as a U.S. Senator, Seymour has kept a staff of 71, larger than any of his colleagues, and the Senate's largest payroll at \$2.1 million.

On the issue of reproductive choice, which both candidates endorse, Feinstein has attacked Seymour's voting record in the state Senate. "He actually cast 18 votes in the [state] Senate against choice," Feinstein said in a radio debate. Seymour has advocated a pro-choice policy only since 1989.



JOHN NEVAREZ/Daily Nexus

PROP 166

Proposition 166 aims to provide health coverage to many of the six million Californians who are uninsured, but it has small businesses crying foul.

The measure would require employers to finance the bulk of basic health care costs for employees and their dependents.

Hospital and physicians' groups support Proposition 166, arguing that it will save taxpayers more than \$300 million that is now spent on health care for uninsured patients who rely on subsidized public medical facilities.

Sondra Davies, executive director of the Santa Barbara Medical Society, a group representing 500 local physicians, said Prop 166 would help working Californians obtain insurance that many can't afford under the current system.

Opponents of the measure, including several consumer and business associations, believe the measure will force small companies out of business and drive wages down by shifting most of the insurance burden onto employers.

Businesses with at least 25 employees would be required to absorb 75% of the insurance costs for staff working at least 17.5 hours a week, while businesses with fewer than 25 employees would gradually enter the system. No employee's contribution to the premium would exceed two percent of his or her wages.

Concern for the heavy burden placed on small businesses is one of the main sources of aversion to the initiative, which is sponsored by the California Medical Association.

One businessman said the bill would be disastrous to small companies. Cam Dafoe of Camburn Construction Company, which has five employees, said if the bill passes, he will be forced to fire his workers and hire independent contractors to avoid paying insurance fees.

Assemblyman Jack O'Connell opposes the proposition because it doesn't contain adequate cost-control measures, aide Carla Frisk said. Frisk added that many employers would simply cut employees or hire only part-time workers who would not require coverage.

"You might see employers cutting people back to 15 hours a week if they're working 20 now," Frisk said.

Davies, on the other hand, said if Prop. 166 passes, insurance costs would likely come down as more people are brought into the system.

—Suzanne Garner and Brooke Nelson

SOCIAL ISSUES

The health care reform act — which parallels Bill Clinton's plan — would require employers to provide basic coverage

A new constitutional amendment would cut welfare benefits and give the governor unique powers to slash programs



PROP 165

Californians' frustration over this summer's state budget debacle fuels the drive behind Proposition 165, which addresses the seemingly disparate issues of welfare reform and financial authority.

One provision of the measure cuts Aid to Families with Dependent Children by 10% immediately upon passage, with an additional 15% cut for families with able-bodied adults. Children who were conceived by parents receiving AFDC will be ineligible under Prop 165.

A monthly \$50 bonus for teenagers on welfare who stay in school is also part of the proposal, as well as a requirement that teenagers live with a parent to receive aid. Exception is made if a home is deemed to be unsafe for a child.

The proposition's proponents hope the measure will save nearly \$7 million annually in welfare cuts. California paid out more than \$4 billion

in AFDC in 1988, a U.S. Social Security Administration study found.

Opponents of 165 say it places a burden on welfare recipients, forcing women who become pregnant to choose between abortion or loss of aid, and increasing poverty overall with across-the-board cuts.

"Everybody wants welfare reform, the question is what kind," said state Assemblyman Jack O'Connell (D—Santa Barbara).

The proposition is also an attempt to force a streamlining of the state budgeting process. It ends payment of California's elected officials if they do not come up with an annual economic plan after June 15.

Should the Legislature and governor fail to pass a budget by a July 1 deadline, the governor is given power to cut spending for programs unprotected by the state Constitution, such as funding for the UC, without legislative approval.

Governor Pete Wilson, who supports 165, promotes it as a necessary step to avoid another situation like this summer's 64-day battle over state funding. If another logjam arose, the measure would allow Wilson to take over and cut spending and wages for state employees who are without collective bargaining powers.

Those against the initiative, including the California State Employees Association and the League of Women Voters, charge that 165 gives the governor too much power in a fiscal emergency and, consequently, too much reason to provoke one by refusing to sign a budget until after July 1.

—William Toren

"The ignorance of one voter in a democracy impairs the security of all."

— JOHN F. KENNEDY

WILL CALIFORNIA CARRY ITS POLS TO TERM?

By Jay Bennert and Jason Ross
Staff Writers

An apple rots; a wine matures. On Tuesday, Prop 164 will ask California voters to pick which metaphor best describes the Golden State's delegation to Congress.

Sharing a wave of anti-incumbent sentiment with 14 other state term-limitation initiatives nationwide, California's Proposition 164 is designed to break the grip of the loathed career politician in the halls of government.

Specifically, the law would limit California's members of the House of Representatives to three two-year terms in an 11-year period, and senators to two six-year terms in a 17-year period. The clock would start in January 1993.

The president is limited to two four-year terms; same with the governor. Two years ago, California voters passed a law limiting the number of terms state legislators can hold. Why then, proponents argue, shouldn't members of Congress be forced back into the private sector after they've done their stint in government?

House members enjoy a re-election rate greater than 90%, indicating to Prop 164 supporters that the reign of the career politician, lousy with big money and special interests, has solidified to the point that drastic action is needed. With more regular turnover in Congress, they claim, the electorate will wield greater power.

However, opponents of Prop 164 believe that the only parties the measure

would help would be the bureaucrats and lobbyists who clog the halls of Congress, and the smaller states who don't pass similar laws. With a constant turnover of congress members, lobbyists and bureaucrats will be able to use their longevity to dominate the legislative process, according to term

limit opponents.

Opponents in California further say if Prop 164 passed, it would dilute the state's power in Washington because representatives would be leaving town so soon. The state's representatives in the House and Senate would be unable to rise to positions of leadership in a Congress dominated by seniority, they argue.

"I think it's insane for a state to act unilaterally to limit their representatives' terms," UCSB political sci-

ence Professor Gordon Baker said.

Supporters of the proposition say in the California ballot pamphlet, "In 1998, when California's term limits take effect, the seniority system in Congress will be long dead."

Some supporters also say that a handful of statewide term limit laws would lead

expect. Outgoing Senator Alan Cranston currently serves as majority whip, but the state has no highly influential House members to speak of.

Term limit supporters say this is evidence that the seniority system isn't working for California.

But Baker said the billions of dollars that for de-

he said.

But Prop 164's supporters are adamant that their plan is the one that will bring government back to the people. "Our representatives will be reminded that they are public servants — not masters — who can serve for a definite time and then return to live under the laws they made," supporters write in the ballot pamphlet.

The measure also includes an exception for write-in candidates, which supporters say would allow exceptional candidates to stay in office, even though few write-in candidates ever succeed at the polls.

"Term limits will open up elections to competition and Prop 164's special write-in provision will allow voters to re-elect exceptional representatives even if their terms have expired," the ballot argument reads.

An idea some favor over term limits is campaign finance reform, which backers say would lead to more competition in elections, while allowing popular candidates to run an unspecified number of times. Campaign finance reform plans usually involve low spending caps and high levels of public funding for campaigns, diminishing the advantage now enjoyed by incumbents and wealthy candidates.

Democratic 22nd Congressional District candidate Gloria Ochoa opposes Prop 164, but supports finance reform for campaigns.

Mindy Lorenz, Green Party candidate for the same office, says the election system is so bad now that both plans are necessary.



MATT RAGLAND/Daily Nexus

THE MOST EXPENSIVE SEAT IN THE HOUSE

OCHOA, HUFFINGTON

By Don Frances
Staff Writer

Things look good for Michael Huffington these days, and not just because he's a multimillionaire. Having beaten iron-sided incumbent Bob Lagomarsino in the Republican primaries, the biggest thing standing in his way now to a private office on Capitol Hill is a 5-foot-tall Democrat named Gloria Ochoa.

There are few things classic about this confrontation for the 22nd Congressional District, partly because the district's boundaries have moved since last year. Now the 22nd includes most of Santa Barbara, with the exception of Carpinteria, and all of the more conservative San Luis Obispo.

And SLO is usually where you'll find Huffington, who is himself another reason this election is different. Huffington walks all over that county (according to Huffington legend, he's knocked on 4,000 doors by now), pushing a hybrid Republican/"I'm different from everyone else" platform that mixes small government with gay rights. His interviews, in which he doesn't always answer the questions, are peppered with catch phrases like "standard of living" and "future earnings." Like Perot, Huffington is highly goal-oriented on an economic level. His battle cry calls for political — and subsequently economic — cleanup geared toward eliminating the national debt and pulling us out of the recession.

It seems, however, that his environmental cleanup will be conditional on the priority-one economy. His position papers state, "Mankind has a sacred duty to respect God's creation. We must also remember that tourism and fishing bring jobs and dollars to our local economy."

Huffington's typically Republican jobs-and-dollars attitude on the environment is perhaps one of the reasons Ochoa has been endorsed by many environmentalists, including the Sierra Club. Ochoa, a politically forthright person, has typically voted alongside Santa Barbara's own environmental mentor Bill Wallace during her term as county supervisor, which qualifies her in most minds as a sincere, slow-growth environmentalist. In an interview with the Nexus, Ochoa said, "It would be a sad day in Santa Barbara County if we lost the majority that cares about the environment, I mean the majority that truly cares about the environment."

Ochoa has a long list of other endorsements as well, including several labor unions like the California Labor Federation. The CLF appreciates her Democratic ideas for economic reform, which involves not only a shift of funds from the potentially shrinking Department of Defense to the private market, but a smooth transition by way of teaching all those defense workers new and useful skills. Ochoa, when discussing economic change with the Nexus, was specific with her numbers, saying that "Every billion dollars that we move from the military budget to creating jobs makes 10,000 jobs, and every one of those jobs makes 3.7 more jobs."

See SEAT, p.11B

MINDY LORENZ

By Charles Hornberger
Staff Writer

Last Thursday afternoon Mindy Lorenz walked into her downtown campaign office — accompanied as always by her seemingly undetachable assistant — and immediately began lionizing the Santa Barbara Open Alternative School.

The Green Party's candidate for Congress returned beaming from the public elementary, which provides a rare alternative to standard teaching methods. For Lorenz, it represented one of her major campaign themes: increasing decision-making ability at the lowest levels.

"That school I was at was a perfect example. It's an alternative school within a normal school [system]," the 1981 UCSB graduate said. "We have the factory model of

education. We have one model that's supposed to fit everyone.

"We need national and state standards combined with regions and communities having decision-making capability."

For voters, Lorenz's view of public education may be the perfect example of how she sees government in general.

From health care to military conversion, the 22nd District congressional hopeful wants to put decisions in the hands of those it will affect most.

She plans to convert the U.S. military from a storehouse for weapons construction to the stomping grounds for creators of new environmental technology. By creating "oversight committees" — an idea she gleaned from federal legislation — that combined U.S. and local authorities at each military base, Lorenz believes that U.S. technicians could lead the way into a trillion-dollar industry based on en-

See LORENZ, p.11B



WHERE THEY STA

By Rene Cortes

With one sunset and one sunrise standing between them and Election Day, the three front-running presidential candidates appear ready to spend their final campaign hours trading political barbs.

The war of words has escalated as national polls show President Bush gaining on Arkansas Gov. Bill Clinton, while Ross Perot's considerable support holds fast.

Although straightforward insults are common enough, the candidates are also aiming at the other's plans and proposals for "revitalizing America," each hoping to undercut the other two.

Bush continues to accuse Clinton of wavering on issues and trying to please both sides. The president — who has started referring to Clinton and running mate Sen. Al Gore as "Governor Taxes and Ozone Man" — most recently cited Clinton's appealing to auto workers in Michigan while courting environmental support in Oregon.

Bush further continued to assail Clinton on the character issue, stating that Clinton's Vietnam War era actions made him unfit to serve as the nation's commander in chief.

So Clinton fired back, questioning Bush's pre-Gulf War courting of Iraq, and the administration's food-loan policies, which many experts believe allowed the Iraqis to obtain weapons.

Clinton then hammered away with what seems to be his biggest gun, the recession-plagued economy, trying to turn the economic downturn into a Frankenstein for Bush-Reagan politicians.

Perot joined in the chorus by accusing Bush and Clinton as typical politicians tied up by special interests. The Texas billionaire faulted both candidates' economic plans as "business as usual" and warned of impending disaster should draconian economic measures not be taken immediately.

"We must not mortgage our children's future, we must seize the moment and take back our country, we must get our house in order through fair, shared sacrifice," Perot said in Tampa, Fla. on Saturday.

But while the candidates kept on with political attacks, most Americans continue to believe that the most pressing issue in this election is the present state of the economy and the future of the country.

In a recent CNN poll, two-thirds of those surveyed felt that the next generation would not be able to live as well as their parents. Only 28% of those same people felt that government could effectively address the nation's problems.

Trying to capitalize on this, each of the candidates presents themselves as the answer to end the nation's economic woes.

"This election is about more than the past," Bush said at a rally in Denver last September. "This election is about what kind of country we're going to leave for our kids."

Perot, campaigning as a concerned political outsider, similarly framed the election as a crucial point in American his-

tory. "We cannot afford four more years of Bush. Give him four more years and we'll be a Third World country," Perot said in Tampa.

Clinton also insisted that the nation's economy could not survive four more years of failed "trickle-down" policies. "This election in the end, in these last closing days, is the age-old American conflict between change and the status quo, between people having the courage to vote their hopes or falling back and voting their fears," he said at an Atlanta rally on Saturday.

While the candidates expend their last political breaths — at least for the time being — on attempting to sway undecided voters by tearing each other down, there is still a body of policy proposals and history that grounds the discussion. Below is a look at all three candidates, and where they stand on issues from health care reform to crime prevention.

The environment

President Bush has been dogged for four years by criticism from environmentalists, who have mocked his characterization of himself as "The Environmental President" since day one.

Though he signed an extension of the Clean Air Act, which Reagan had blocked, critics say he subsequently failed to enforce most components of the act.

Then after the Gulf War, Bush's new energy policy included increased domestic oil production by opening the Arctic National Wildlife Refuge for drilling, hiking nuclear energy production, and relaxing regulations on utilities. On legislation requiring better auto fuel efficiency, Bush has been stalwart in his opposition.

The president has ordered the phase-out of U.S. chemical production on those chemicals, like chlorofluorocarbons, which threaten the ozone layer. But at the Earth Summit in Brazil, Bush opposed proposals that set binding targets for reductions in emissions of carbon dioxide, the suspected culprit in global warming.

On Clinton's end, environmental problems in Arkansas has had the potential to be for him what Boston Harbor was to losing candidate Michael Dukakis in 1988, but he has staved off most criticism.

Clinton supports the Earth Summit treaty, which calls for the reduction of all carbon dioxide emissions by the year 2001. Clinton also calls for increased reliance on natural gas, less dependence on nuclear energy, and expanded recycling.

Clinton had supported legislation to increase auto fuel efficiency standards to 40 mpg by 2001, but later backed away, saying he would generally support higher standards.

Education

Bush supports public school choice and has proposed federally funded vouchers, which would help offset costs for lower and middle income families who send children to private schools.

As for higher education, he supports a program that would allow every student, regardless of income, to borrow up to

\$25,000.

Clinton supports public school choice but opposes federal aid vouchers. The governor has called for the creation of a Youth Opportunity Corps providing alternative education for high school drop-outs, as well as increased funding for Head Start.

In one of Clinton's more highly-vaunted proposals, he would scrap the existing college loan program and replace it with one offering every student a loan that could be repaid by serving for two years as a police officer, child care worker, teacher, or in some other public service position.

Ross Perot's succinct plan would expand preschool programs, broaden school choice for parents, establish national standards and encourage higher pay for teachers.

Foreign policy

Bush led a worldwide coalition that successfully ejected the Iraqi army from Kuwait. He convened unprecedented Middle East peace talks between Israel and its Arab neighbors. He also negotiated an extensive nuclear arms treaty with Russia to cut both nations' arsenals by two-thirds over the next 11 years and to eliminate all land based missiles with multiple warheads.

But his failure to eject Saddam Hussein from power in Iraq has seriously cut into his ability to tout his victory in the Gulf War, as have recent reports that the U.S. was instrumental in building Iraq's military.

The president supports aid to the former Eastern bloc nations as well as to the countries from the former Soviet Union, including Russia. He has kept China's most-favored-nation status despite the 1989 Tien An Men Square massacre; he also terminated sanctions against South Africa in 1991 after the Pretoria government implemented some political reforms.

Explaining his foreign policy philosophy, Bush has said that with the conclusion of the Cold War, the greatest threat to America is complacency in world affairs. "The Cold War's end didn't deliver us into a perpetual era of peace, the quest for the new world order is ... to keep the dangers of disorder at bay," he said in September.

Clinton is generally considered an internationalist, believing that with the end of the Cold War, U.S. efforts abroad should be curtailed, concentrating mostly on promoting democracy.

Clinton believes that American security lies in a solid economy at home and that U.S. overseas aid should be reduced, requiring American allies to foot a larger portion of security costs. Clinton strongly supports aid for the former Eastern bloc and Soviet Union countries.

"I believe it is time for America to lead a global alliance for democracy as united and steadfast as the global alliance that defeated communism," Clinton said at a rally in Colorado last September.

See STANCES, p.11B

"I've been married to one Marxist and one Fascist, and neither one would take the garbage out."

— LEE GRANT

A Few Points of Contention...

Throughout the campaign season, Bush, Clinton and Perot have levelled charges of varying veracity at each other, and major news agencies have followed the allegations, sorting out the wheat from the chaff. From Bush's charge that Clinton raised taxes 128 times to Perot's claim that the Black Panthers were after him in the 1960s, the number of major points of contention between the candidates has been unparalleled in recent campaigns.

- 1 IRAQGATE:** Both Perot and Clinton have accused Bush of illegally providing U.S. technology to Iraq to help advance Iraq's nuclear weapons program. Bush has flatly denied such charges, saying there was not a "scintilla" of evidence. However, a United Nations inspection team discovered, upon searching an Iraqi nuclear weapons plant last year, highly

sophisticated U.S. computer equipment at the site. The were licensed for sale to the Iraqi military by the Comm

- 2 \$150 BILLION?:** Clinton's pledge to raise \$150 new tax revenue — which he proposes to do by those Americans earning more than \$200,000 per would require him to tax every American making \$36,6 Bush claims. In response, Clinton has said that a 10% s millionaires, closing tax loopholes, and taxing foreign c that do business in the U.S., combined with the tax on making more than \$200,000, would raise the full amount experts say the bulk of Clinton's plan would raised the claims.

- 3 JOBS:** In the last television debate, Bush asserted administration created 15 million jobs. Clinton the president of stretching the truth, because du presidency because during Bush's presidency, approxi million jobs were lost, according to the Bureau of Labor

AND...

LIES, LIES, LIES

'Da, Comrade Yeltsin,' says the man with the Arkansas twang ... and other fun campaign stories

By Jay Bennert
Staff Writer

Fast forward to Jan. 20, 1993: In the Oval Office a man with a distinctive Arkansas twang speaks on the phone.

"Da, Comrade Yeltsin. I have just been sworn in as the 42nd President of the United States of America. I am now in possession of the keys to America's nuclear arsenal. So you can begin your invasion designed to subvert the land of Mom, apple pie and that tart bourgeois girl next door. I suggest you choose Kennebunkport, Maine, as your landing site."

The Bill Clinton/Insidious Russian Mole hypothesis is merely the latest in a long and illustrious list of (often outrageously) libelous, (sometimes merely) misleading and (very frequently) false allegations made by the candidates in this year's election campaign.

The accusations have been flying so fast that you may need a score card to keep them all straight as you head to the polls on Tuesday. To wit:

•**Bill Clinton/Insidious Russian Mole:** Congressman Bob Dornan (R-Orange County) seemed to have nothing better to do with his life last month than to stand up on the floor of the House of Representatives and imply that Bill Clinton, during a tourist trip to Moscow in 1969, had meetings with several Russians, some of whom may or may not have been KGB agents. This charge was later picked up by President Bush himself and for a couple of weeks became the centerpiece of his new "Who Do You Trust" campaign theme. Bush also criticized Clinton for participating in anti-war demonstrations while at Oxford.

Clinton acknowledged participating in the campus demonstrations, but asserted that it was his democratic right to do so and said he saw nothing unpatriotic in opposing a war that a majority of Americans came to oppose. The Arkansas governor also lambasted the president for giving weight to Dornan's conspiracy theories. Clinton likened it to a '90s version of McCarthyism.

•**The draft:** Bill Clinton has never come out and said, "I didn't believe in the Vietnam War. I didn't want to die in a war I didn't believe in, and so, like many other men of my generation, I dodged the draft." Instead he has hemmed and hawed around the issue. At the beginning of his campaign Clinton maintained that he was eligible for the draft but received a high lottery number and was never called up. But since then, investigations by the press have uncovered that Clinton actually received an induction notice before he left for his Rhodes scholar-

ship in England. Clinton avoided this induction by joining a Reserve Officers Training Corps unit at the University of Arkansas and receiving a deferment. This, coupled with some lobbying by local officials on Clinton's behalf, allowed him to go to England. Clinton later repudiated his ROTC commitment but by the time he was reclassified for the draft, the lottery system had been established and he drew a high number.

Clinton continues to maintain that he received "no special treatment" with his draft status. That is clearly contradicted by the evidence. He did get some special consideration from his draft board before he left for Oxford. However, this was a common practice for promising, affluent young men like Clinton in the late '60s.

•**Adultery:** Did he or didn't he? Like the JFK assassination, the sinking of the Titanic and the breakup of the Beatles, we will probably never really know the full story of the Bill Clinton-Gennifer Flowers relationship. And for that matter, we may never know what went on between George Bush and Jennifer Fitzgerald. But the real question this issue raises is: With the economy so deep in the pooper, who really cares what they did?

•H. Ross Perot, Human Target: Ross Perot has, on several occasions, claimed that he was the target of several assassination attempts in the early '70s. He said these alleged "hits" were sponsored by the North Vietnamese in retaliation for Perot's work on the POW cause, and that at least one of them was carried out by the Dallas branch of the Black Panthers. This past week ABC News said that Mr. Perot was just plain wrong, that

the Dallas police never received any reports of any assassination attempts, that they had the Black Panthers thoroughly infiltrated, and that there were no Panther "hits" scheduled.

• **Iraqgate:** Clinton has accused the Bush administration of providing aid to Saddam Hussein's Iraq until almost the moment of his invasion of Kuwait. Clinton has further said that Bush is covering this up; the Arkansas governor has called for an independent council to investigate the whole sordid mess.

Bush has responded that his administration was merely attempting to bring Iraq peacefully into "the family of nations." He has denied that any American aid helped the Iraqi military.

This kind of retort is becoming typical for the president. On Friday, he maintained that he was not "in the loop" regarding the Iran-Contra scandal, even though new documents show that he apparently *voted* to go ahead with the arms-for-hostages deal.

As the closing days of the election draw near, it seems that, once again, the only thing that has failed to gain center stage in this campaign is a frank discussion of the problems facing this country, and the tough decisions that need to be made to solve them.



JOHN TREVINO/Daily Nexus

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asserted that his Clinton accuses cause during Bush's approximately 14 of Labor.

4 CONGRESSIONAL SPENDING: Bush claims that the Democratic "tax & spend" Congress is at fault for the nation's budget deficit. But a recent House Committee on Appropriations report calculates that Bush, over his term, has requested slightly more money in total spending than Congress actually appropriated.

5 **NEGATIVE CAMPAIGNING:** Bush, who has been on the defensive about negative advertisements throughout the campaign, was actually correct in accusing Clinton of airing the first negative ad. The ad, which attacked Bush's economic record, first appeared in late Sept.

6 CREDIT WHERE IT ISN'T DUE: Citing a 60% drop in cocaine use among teenagers, Bush has applauded the success of the War on Drugs. However, experts say a more meaningful statistic in measuring drug use came from a recent Senate Judiciary Committee study that shows the number of hard-core cocaine and heroin addicts has increased by 3 million since 1988.

YOU'RE FROM A TOWN CALLED

HOPE?

Bill Clinton can
talk all he wants
about his optimism,
but college voters
just ain't buyin'

By Jay Bennert
Staff Writer

If he were running for president in 1992, John Kennedy would probably be seen as just another politician with a sweaty handshake traipsing through the nation's college campuses.

In college towns like Urbana, Ill., Rutgers, N.J., and Isla Vista, Calif., he would encounter widespread cynicism and disillusionment with both politicians and the political process in America.

"I generally don't think politicians are trustworthy," Jason Goodman said. The University of Texas junior finds nothing ironic about the fact that he is a government major. "I think they spend most of their time looking out for themselves," he added.

Thirty years after JFK inspired a generation of American college students, including Democratic presidential nominee Bill Clinton, to "ask not what your country can do for you, ask what you can do for your country," his occupation is the subject of apathy or open scorn.

And although voter registration numbers for college-age Americans are considerably up this year — and especially in the UCSB area — such upswings are typical during presidential election years.

"In general I don't think politicians have much integrity at all," said Julie Merrill, a senior art history major at the University of Illinois.

Interest in politics and public affairs has been gradually declining nationwide over the past 20 years.



But the decline has been especially dramatic among young adults. Since 1972 the percentage of 18- to 24-year-olds who say that they only occasionally follow politics and government has nearly doubled, according to the University of Michigan's National Election Study. Six out of 10 young adults admit that they pay only scant attention to what's going on in government today, the study concluded.

"This new crop of 18- to 24-year-olds really has no connection to po-

litics what so ever. They don't know much about it. It's not a part of their lives. It appears irrelevant," said Ruy Teixeira, a visiting fellow at The Brookings Institute who is completing a book, *The Disappearing American Voter*.

"Their voting rates are far, far lower than older people and not only that, their rates have been going down faster than the rest of the population," Teixeira continued.

Today's young adults are disillusioned not only about politics but

about the state of the country as a whole. Nearly seven in 10 respondents in a recent Washington Post-ABC News poll said the country's best years were behind us.

Unlike their parents baby boom generation, today's college students lack any shared experiences or sense of generational identification. There is no Kennedy assassination, Woodstock rock concert or

See HOPE, p.11B

"More men have been elected between sundown and sunup than ever were elected between sunup and sundown."
— WILL ROGERS

EXCUSE ME, SENATOR, UM ... WHAT'S YOUR NAME?

By Rene Cortes
Reporter

Come Jan. 1, 1993, name tags may become a necessity on Capitol Hill.

This year's election promises to have the highest congressional turnover in decades, bringing at least 100 new senators and representatives to the Hill. For the most part, the seats have opened up because incumbent politicians have either retired or lost their party's nomination in the June primaries.

The effect of having so many new faces in congress remains to be seen, but experts like UCSB political science Professor Eric Smith it could cause a power shakeup in Congress.

"There may be a decentralization of power, less importance on seniority, like what happened in 1974 after Watergate ..." Smith said.

What is certain though, is that this new batch of elected representatives will be younger, include more women and will have less political experience than their predecessors.

This will result in a different agenda for Congress, according to Smith. "The importance of these new faces is that they will focus more on women's issues like health and child care, [as well as] education and welfare."

Since experts predict both the House and Senate to remain in the hands of Democrats, legislative expectations of Clinton will be high if he wins.

Paul Bereson, a Clinton campaign spokesman from the Santa Barbara office, believes Clinton could have a much easier presidential experience with Congress since the senior democratic leadership is supportive of his legislative agenda.

Both Smith and Bereson believe that if Clinton were elected, he would be an active and aggressive president, but whether his legislative efforts succeed or fail will depend on a vast array of factors, including support from party leadership, the state of the economy, public support, and whether Republicans and freshman members of

Congress choose to cooperate.

Bereson doesn't expect the high number of new faces to be very problematic for Clinton's agenda — even if they are Republicans — for several reasons.

"Freshmen congressmen have little power. Expect them to fall in line with the party, but interestingly even some Republicans [may follow suit]," Smith said. "[Santa Barbara congressional hopeful Michael] Huffington, for example — thinks he can work with President Clinton."

Asked about this, Huffington responded, "I will work with whoever is president."

"I consider myself an independent running as a Republican. I will do whatever is right for the country," he said.

Huffington cited his pro-choice stance as an example that he is not a party-product Republican, but an independent candidate with a sincere political agenda.

While less gridlock is expected in Congress, Smith warns that the

wave of newcomers's lack of political experience may hinder legislative efforts. "These amateurs tend not to know how to make political deals, they're less likely to compromise" than seasoned politicians, he said.

Although a large number of new congressional members are expected, in terms of party balance Bereson expects the balance of power between the parties to remain the same. "I do expect the Democrats to retain control of both houses, but in terms of party turnover, I don't expect very much change at all."

Smith, on the other hand, believes that as many as 130 new representatives could enter Congress if a number of closely contested races turn in favor of the challenger. Whether such a large new pool of politicians will help enact broad legislative reforms is questionable, he said.

"I think there is a potential for great legislative change, but if they do it, they have got to do it in the first year

CLOSER To HOME

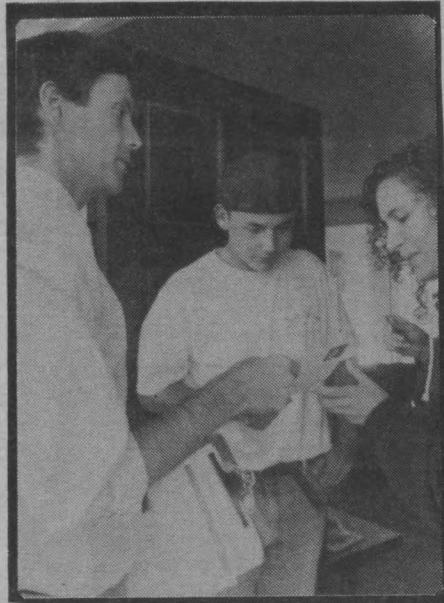
JACK & LANNY

By Joanna Frazier
Staff Writer

After a decade in office, State Assemblyman Jack O'Connell's sixth term isn't in the bag.

Though O'Connell had an easy time of it in the June primaries with no Democratic challengers, the 35th District incumbent has plenty to worry about up with Republican opponent Lanny Ebenstein on the Nov. 3 ballot.

Ebenstein, a 1982 UCSB graduate with a degree in political science and economics, anticipates a tight race with



O'Connell, a self-described moderate Democrat.

"Jack has fought a clean fight. He's someone who's running on his own stance on the issues," said Ebenstein, whose Republican campaign shuns the far right, stressing individual freedom and fiscal conservatism.

A meaty bone of contention between the two candidates is workers compensation in the state. While Ebenstein has chastised O'Connell for not taking a stronger stance to reform abuses during his tenure on the Assembly Insurance Committee, the incumbent blames Gov. Pete Wilson for vetoing legislation aimed at ridding the system of the abuses.

"O'Connell has served on the State Assembly Insurance Committee and he hasn't done anything about worker's compensation. There is waste, fraud and abuse that needs to be cut out of the system," Ebenstein said, adding that of the \$12 billion employers pay their workers each year, only about \$6 billion goes to genuinely needy people.

O'Connell responds to the charge by noting that he has already put through three reform bills aimed at the system, all of which were vetoed by Wilson.

"I was disappointed that he didn't want to see them in legislation," he said. O'Connell claims his bills would have saved small businesses \$1.2 billion. Because of Wilson's vetoes, employers pay a higher premium for compensation, he added.

Perhaps the issue both candidates have most vehemently supported is education. A member of the Assembly Education Committee since he was voted into office in 1982, O'Connell has authored mounds

of legislation in favor of providing aid to all levels of state education.

Most recently, O'Connell authored an amendment to the legislature's proposed budget this year that would have mandated taking \$30 million out of UC administrative salaries to help offset budget shortfalls. Wilson vetoed this amendment.

Ebenstein has also worn an educational hat during his term on the Santa Barbara Board of Education. The former Isla Vista resident says it is the state's responsibility to provide affordable higher education for everyone. "The state ought to make it as easy as possible for everyone to get a college education," he said.

In general, Ebenstein favors a combination of less taxation and less state spending.

But the candidates part ways again over two propositions of relevance to the UC. Props 158 and 159, which would create an Office of the Auditor General and an Office of the Legislative Analyst, received mixed reviews from the candidates. While Ebenstein is opposed to these because of the additional expenditures they would entail, O'Connell is in favor of the positions to check the UC administration.

The Auditor General and a former legislative analyst both issued highly critical studies of UC spending this summer.

Proposition 164, which would institute term limits, also got a split reaction from the candidates.

O'Connell is opposed to term limits because he says the restriction takes power out of the hands of California voters.



"Why would anyone want to deny themselves the right to send anyone they want to represent them in the assembly?" he asked.

But Ebenstein said he favors term limits to keep reforms afloat.

The pair also have opposing views on Prop 165, a plan that would allow the governor new authority to cut certain expenditures in the case of a "fiscal emergency."

While Ebenstein answers with a resounding "yes" to this proposition, O'Connell warned the governor could use the added authority to take money away from the UC and further cripple the system.

COUNTY CROSSROADS?

By Lisa Nicolaysen
Staff Writer

In the face of growing dissension between the northern and southern portions of Santa Barbara County, the results of Tuesday's election could remake the South Coast's political map.

Two supervisors with opposing philosophies remain on the board, waiting for the results of the November run-offs to see if they will hold the majority. Second District Supervisor Tom Rogers, whose decisions have earned him a place among the southern county slow-growthers, represents a viewpoint that runs counter to the north county pro-business attitude of 5th District Supervisor Mike Stoker.

During the June elections, Tim Staffel, who was endorsed by Stoker, won the 4th District seat against incumbent Dianne Owens. Residents of the 1st District already consider Naomi Schwartz their reigning supervisor, although she faces Tim Campbell, backed by Stoker, in tomorrow's election.

With the south and north county regions each maintaining two supervisors on the board, attention has focused on the 3rd District race between 16-year incumbent Bill Wallace and challenger Willy Chamberlin. Wallace has earned the reputation as a south county thinker, a pro-environment, anti-business supervisor during his tenure. Chamberlin is endorsed by Stoker and Staffel as a pro-business candidate.

"Willy represents a shift from the policies that only favor south county over north county," said Andy Caldwell, executive director of Coalition of Labor, Agriculture and Business. While COLAB does not endorse political candidates, Caldwell offered his own analysis of the possible shift of power.

"Wallace's campaign has tried to polarize the north versus the south and economic versus environmental industries," Caldwell said, adding that Staffel, Stoker and Chamberlin represent a growth plan that would not overdevelop the area. "All of them support controlled growth."

The 3rd District supervisorial seat, which en-

compasses Goleta, Isla Vista and Santa Ynez, would be the swing vote during power shuffles between the north and south counties in the next four years. The two sides have squared off over tankering rights and development plans in the past.

"Mr. Stoker and Mr. Staffel have staked out Chamberlin as their ally ... with unprecedented money," Wallace said. "They're more pro-development, pro-oil than the two south county supervisors."



ANDRE FAIRON/Daily Nexus

Despite endorsements from Stoker and Staffel, Chamberlin is running independently and believes he can represent both the north and south and bring the two polarized sides together. "Willy would be the swing vote on a lot of things ... but he's not in tune 100% with their ideas," said Chamberlin campaign representative Jim Youngson. "Willy would be in the middle."

If the board majority shifts to Stoker, Chamberlin and Staffel, some worry that Chevron and other oil companies will find a sympathetic ear with the supervisors and tankering would become a reality for

Santa Barbara.

"We could be seeing hundreds of tankers off the coast if the board lets them do that," said Rogers' assistant Michael Feeney. "Staffel, Chamberlin and Stoker have gone on record to allow tankering."

With Wallace and Rogers holding the majority, the supervisors denied a temporary tankering permit to Chevron in April, with Stoker supplying the only vote in favor of the permit request. "Chamberlin has come out in favor of tankering," Wallace said. "Chevron is just salivating for a Stoker-Staffel-Chamberlin majority."

Chamberlin has announced that he supports temporary tankering to Los Angeles until an on-shore pipeline is built that would provide an alternate transportation route.

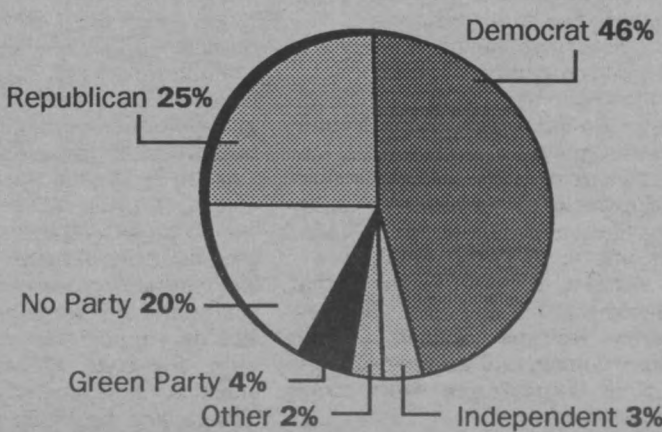
Schwartz would vote against tankering off the local coasts, according to Schwartz campaign manager Abbey Young. "She is against tankering, she advocates a pipeline," she said.

North county politicians like Chamberlin are commonly dubbed pro-growthers out of a misunderstanding between the two sides, according to Caldwell. "The misunderstanding is Wallace's campaign portraying Chamberlin as the champion of pro-growth forces," he said. "Chamberlin has been portrayed as a front for developers."

Among the confusion during the battle for the 3rd District seat is the candidates' positions on growth in Santa Barbara. Wallace has maintained a slow-growth stance throughout his tenure as supervisor. "The development crew out of the 5th District has spent twice the money they spent to get Stoker elected four years ago," Wallace said. "They're not as happy with the [growth] plan under my reign."

However, in favoring environmental causes, some believe Wallace's sacrifice of the local business community has come to haunt Santa Barbara. "[Wallace] has at least acknowledged the need for a balance between economic and environmental concerns," Caldwell said. "Chamberlin has made that his campaign platform."

Isla Vista Voter Breakdown*



*These statistics include only voters who had been counted as of Oct. 9.

DEATH & TAXES

PROP 161—Aid-in-dying

Supporters of Proposition 161, the Physician-Assisted Death Initiative, say California's terminally ill patients deserve the right to request a physician's aid in ending their lives.

Foes of the measure say the initiative will lead to California becoming the "suicide center of the world" because it lacks adequate safeguards.

The measure, placed on the ballot by a petition drive, would allow a terminally ill adult to sign a directive authorizing a physician to administer a lethal dose of medication. Current law allows patients to request that artificial life support systems not be used, but active assistance to bring about death is forbidden.

"A quiet, proud death, bodily integrity intact, is important to many," a ballot argument states. "We should all have the right to die with dignity."

If the initiative passes, patients would be evaluated for mental competency, but only if they agree to an evaluation, and would have to make a request to die on more than one occasion. Physicians and medical facilities could refuse to terminate a patient's life, and doctor-assisted death would not affect insurance benefits to survivors.

Opponents of the measure, including many church groups and the California State Hospice Association, say that the initiative is flawed because it does not require family notification, counseling or a waiting period before a patient's life can be terminated.

Supporters of the measure, including many physicians and the American Civil Liberties Union, say the measure provides adequate safeguards by requiring physicians to be certain that patients who request aid in dying are mentally competent. The measure would also require two doctors to certify that the patient would likely die of his or her disease within six months.

Proposition 161 has been the subject of a vociferous advertising campaign against it, but public opinion remains evenly divided. Catholic churches are joined in opposition by the California Medical Association and the American Cancer Society. Supporters include the National Organization for Women of California and the Hemlock Society, a group that advocates voluntary euthanasia.

—Brooke Nelson

PROP 163—Snack Tax Nix

The sad tale of one of the most unpopular and confusing pieces of legislation in California history looks like it's about to end.

Proposition 163, if passed, will amend the state constitution so that state and local governments are prohibited from levying taxes on food products which are exempt under existing law. More importantly, it adds bottled water, candy and snack foods to that list, effectively repealing the "snack tax" that went into effect in 1991.

The argument in favor of the amendment in the California Ballot Pamphlet trumpets several contradictions which accompanied the tax when it was unveiled last year.

"Small pies are taxed — large pies are not; Granola bars are taxed — whole granola is not; pretzels are taxed — peanuts are not," the argument says.

However, the amendment will have some negative fiscal impact on California during a time when belts are already tight. The amendment will cause a loss of \$210 million in state tax revenue in 1992-93 and \$330 million annually from then on.

At the same time, local governments will lose \$70 million this year in tax revenue and \$120 million each year thereafter.

And despite that impact, no formal argument was ever filed against the proposition.

Even Gov. Pete Wilson, who signed the snack tax into law, hasn't come out against it. "The governor has not taken a position on that proposition, although he has on five others," said Stephen Branson, a spokesman for Wilson. Branson said it was highly unlikely Wilson will take a stand before the election.

For that reason, coverage of the "snack tax" amendment has largely gone unnoticed, with only one television spot gaining significant air play. The ad, with actor Ed Asner, plays out just like the pro argument, pointing out inconsistencies and contradictions in the tax. "Salted crackers are taxed, unsalted are not," Asner says.

The amendment is supported by the California Bottled Water Assn., Assemblyman Richard E. Floyd (D-Carson) and Assemblywoman Jackie Speier (D-Burlingame).

"Taxing food is a bad idea, but arbitrarily and confusingly taxing certain foods is even worse," the ballot argument concludes.

—Sal Pizarro

PROP 167—Tax the rich?

Proposition 167, if approved by voters tomorrow, promises to change the direction of California tax policies, shifting the burden from average citizens to the rich and large corporations.

Its supporters believe that redirection will push California toward a "new tax revolt." Its opponents think it will shove the state into a deeper recession.

The initiative calls for tax increases on corporations, banks, insurance companies, oil manufacturers and top personal income taxpayers. The proposition also restores renter's credit to pre-1991 levels and closes tax loopholes.

"Proposition 167 makes the California tax structure fair," said Bill Wong, field coordinator for Californians for a Recovering Economy.

"It shifts the burden of funding schools and public services to large corporations and relieves the poor."

Wong said Prop 167 will help stimulate economic recovery by providing about \$1.2 billion in tax relief and \$1.5 billion in revenue for local government and all levels of education.

But opponents aren't buying that argument. They argue that the measure will end up costing thousands of jobs and boosting prices for consumers.

"Proposition 167 will bring on more than a dozen tax increases, and it's common sense that if taxes go up, prices will go up as well," said Tim Clark, the deputy news director for Woodward/McDowell, an agency fighting the proposition.

Clark and other opponents are also sounding a now-familiar alarm about the increase, saying tax hikes during a recession are simply a bad idea. Adherents to fiscal conservatism across the state warn that such taxes will force corporations to leave California in search of more hospitable business climates.

"If we raise corporation taxes, they will leave California and take thousands of jobs with them," Clark said.

Supporters of the proposition include tax reformers, senior citizens, teachers, students, children's rights advocates, trade unions and guilds, religious leaders, women's organizations and social workers.

Groups against the measure include businesses, corporations and taxpayers associations.

—Anita Miralle

"A man without a vote is in this land like a man without a hand."

— HENRY

WARD

BEECHER

TWO WATCHDOGS

Prop 158, 159 may have special relevance for a chastised UC

For top administrators in the UC, two initiatives on Tuesday's ballot will probably hold special interest.

Voters are being asked to set aside constitutionally protected funds for the state's two independent watchdog agencies, the Offices of the Auditor General and the Legislative Analyst.

Officials from both offices have released highly critical studies of the UC's policies for executive pay and perks.

This summer, Auditor General Kurt Sjoberg released a report detailing the benefits and perquisites received by chancellors, the UC president and other top-ranking UC officers. Among other things, Sjoberg noted that one UC vice president spent \$749 of the University's money on a tuxedo and shoes.

Then in October, a former legislative analyst, A. Alan Post, released his own study of the University's compensation practices. The report, prepared at the request of former UC President David

Gardner, who stepped down Oct. 1, chastised the UC for lavishing its top employees with unusual pay benefits and perquisites.

Together, the two reports raised the most public outcry the University has seen in perhaps its entire history. They merited a special session of the UC Board of Regents to discuss the findings, as well as several heated board discussions on exactly how — and how much — top officers should be paid.

The regents expressed gratitude to Post at an Oct. 5 meeting, and the new UC president responded by saying, "Whether we deserve these sentiments or not, it is our responsibility to allay public concern and restore public confidence as quickly as possible."

By protecting funds for the two offices, supporters say, the state will eventually save funds that otherwise might be misspent. And they point to the UC's experience as proof.

The two offices, which together require approximately \$14 million each year, have been cut drastically since the approval of Proposition 140 in November 1990, which reduced expenditures by the Legislature. Proponents argue that Prop 140 should not have applied

to nonpartisan activities.

But detractors are telling politicians that if they want to fund watchdog agencies like these, they can take the money out of their own padded expense accounts.

"By taking these two agencies off its budget, the Legislature saves \$14 million to spend on its own political functionaries — the political staff who, year after year, have swollen the Legislature's budget," reads a ballot argument against Prop 159.

In the argument against Prop 158, the same opponents write: "There's more than enough room in the Legislature's budget if the incumbents would simply cut out perks like taxpayer-subsidized luxury cars and free travel for legislators, extravagant office remodeling and servants to drive incumbents to the airport."

In response, supporters argue that leaving the offices in the hands of legislators is "bizarre logic and a sure way to lose this fiscal watchdog."

Proponents include the California League of Women Voters, the California Teachers Association and the California Business alliance. Opponents include term-limit advocates and taxpayer's associations.

—Charles Hornberger

PROPOSITIONS AT A GLANCE

- 155:** SCHOOL FACILITIES BOND ACT — Provides for a bond issue of nine hundred million dollars to provide capital for construction or improvement of public schools.
- 156:** PASSENGER RAIL AND CLEAN AIR BOND ACT — Provides for a bond issue of nine hundred million dollars to provide capital outlay for construction or improvement of public schools.
- 157:** TOLL ROADS AND HIGHWAYS — Provides that state toll roads leased to private entities shall become toll free within 35 years.
- 158:** OFFICE OF CALIFORNIA ANALYST — Creates the Office of Cal. Analyst to replace the present Legislative Analyst and exempts costs from the Constitution's Prop. 140 limit on legislative costs.
- 159:** OFFICE OF THE AUDITOR GENERAL — Establishes the Auditor General as a Constitutional office and excludes audit costs from the Constitution's Prop. 140 limit on legislative costs.
- 160:** PROPERTY TAX EXEMPTION — Permits Legislature to exempt from property tax the home of a person who died while on active military duty from a service-connected injury or disease.
- 161:** PHYSICIAN-ASSISTED DEATH — Establishes right of mentally competent adult to request willing physician to assist in dying in the event terminal condition is diagnosed.
- 162:** PUBLIC EMPLOYEES' RETIREMENT SYSTEMS — Grants boards of public employee retirement systems sole authority over investments.
- 163:** ENDS TAXATION OF CERTAIN FOOD PRODUCTS — Prohibits sales or use taxes on food products exempt from taxation. Exempts candy, bottled water, and snack foods from sales and use taxation.
- 164:** CONGRESSIONAL TERM LIMITS — For seats in U.S. Congress, denies ballot access to persons who have already held such office for specified period.
- 165:** BUDGET PROCESS CHANGES — Grants Governor constitutional power to reduce certain expenditures to balance budget during "fiscal emergency."
- 166:** BASIC HEALTH CARE COVERAGE — Requires employers to provide health care coverage for most employees and dependents.
- 167:** STATE TAXES — Increases taxes on top personal income taxpayers, corporations, banks, insurance companies and oil producers.

Source: California Ballot Pamphlet

HOPE

Continued from p.8B

Vietnam War to rally around. Instead, they are just young and restless and bored.

This attitude was echoed in conversations with a dozen students from campuses across the nation. When asked about American politics or the future of the country, the prevailing mood was one of intense disillusionment. They held politicians in contempt; had only tenuous connections to either major political party and could generate little enthusiasm for either Clinton or President Bush.

The recent resurgence of Independent Ross Perot is at least partly due to this lack of faith in either of the two major parties.

"I think our generation is disillusioned. I don't think they see a lot of answers out there in the political establishment,

which is why they turned to a Jerry Brown [in the Democratic primary] or a Ross Perot," UCSB Campus Democrats president Geoff Seivert said.

In fact, those students who planned to vote — and most at least said they did — were voting not for a candidate but against the others. "I think Clinton's ideas are extremely destructive and I would hate to see him be president, so I'm voting for Bush as the lesser of two evils because I don't like what Bush has done either," Pepperdine University junior Ari Armstrong said.

"I worry about politicians in both parties because I think they are both going to try and jump start the economy in some short-term kind of way that I think is ultimately going to have negative effects," said senior English major Sandy Bost, of Rutgers University.

Much of this pessimism stems from the lack of jobs awaiting new college gra-

duates. Many of today's students have been partly or wholly supported by their parents throughout their schooling and are facing the prospect of being thrown naked to the wolves shortly after graduation.

"I have a lot of friends who just graduated and they're all struggling. It's just hard to see everyone having such a bad time and the government not doing anything about it," Bost said.

But Bost, who says she plans to vote for Clinton on Tuesday, is an anomaly among college students. The fact is that statistically most of them do not vote. In 1990 just one in five college-age Americans voted in the congressional elections. "It would certainly be inaccurate to describe them as a strong voting power. In the last 20 to 25 years the rates of college educated young people voting has been dropping faster than non-college educated young

people according to census data," Teixeira said.

In 1972, the first year 18-year-olds could vote, 49.6% of those Americans 18-24 cast their ballots. Sixteen years later, in 1988, only 36.25% voted. This 13.4% decline is more than twice the drop among all Americans during this period, according to the U.S. Census Bureau.

"Most of my friends aren't registered to vote. I think they probably just don't think about politics that much," Merrill said.

"People who are young just in general have less commitment to politics, know less about it, follow it less closely, have less experience with it," Teixeira said.

This year Clinton is at least trying to reach out to the young voter. In September he was on the cover of, and endorsed by *Rolling Stone* magazine. Last June, the Arkansas governor answered questions for 90 minutes on MTV from a group of

mostly college students and he also appeared on "The Arsenio Hall Show."

But there are pitfalls with this strategy. College students, like the rest of the civilized world, do not trust the media — and especially television, where the candidates focus most of their efforts — any further than they can throw them.

"Television alters things a little bit because it is just sound bytes. You hear a politician say one thing and they could have said a complete sentence that meant something completely different. I think they give a distorted view of the candidates," Bost said.

However, not all students blame the media for the dominance of "sound byte politics." Instead some blame the American people who continue to respond to it.

"I don't think that television per se is good or bad. If the people are willing to accept these bullshit

arguments that the candidates put in their 15 second sound bytes that say nothing, I think that's bad. But I don't think it's the fault of the media," Armstrong said.

In their book *Generations*, sociologists William Strauss and Neil Howe, liken today's generation of young adults to the one born at the turn of the century who came of age with the first World War. That generation was immortalized by Gertrude Stein when she told a young Ernest Hemingway, "You are all a lost generation."

Today's college students are more restless than lost. They are worried about the future and doubt that the current generation of American leaders will leave a healthy national legacy for their posterity. Summing up her peers, Bost said: "The population is fairly self-centered and people don't think of their kids when voting."

SEAT

Continued from p.5B

Huffington doesn't have a long list of endorsements. In fact, he doesn't have any at all, according to his campaign office. This, they say, is because he is ideologically against such a list. "We don't fill out their questionnaires," said Huffington Campaign Manager Sandy Bodner, referring to the surveys political organizations send to candidates. "That takes a lot of integrity."

Huffington is against Political Action Committees altogether, and believes that lobbying should

be eliminated. This is one of those radical standpoints that Huffington is known to have on certain issues. He contends that PACs are nets that have tangled up the lawmaking system to its present state of gridlock.

To further clean the stables, Huffington strongly supports term limits on Congress. His reasoning is simple: "Representatives who serve too long in Congress lose touch with the people and with their principles."

Once the stables are clean, Huffington would endorse a free market that is a far cry from, for example, socialized health care.

His economic strategy is standard Republican, just as Ochoa's is lock-step Democrat.

Ochoa told the Nexus that having a Democratic president is "crucial to unlocking the gridlock."

Ochoa says one of her main priorities upon reaching the House is pushing the Freedom of Choice Act, which the National Organization for Women hopes will keep abortion "safe, legal and accessible for all women following the overturning of *Roe v. Wade*." But on this issue, Huffington agrees. Leaving the Religious Right platform of July's GOP convention be-

hind, Huffington has from the beginning been pro-choice. He is also a supporter of gay rights.

And the two candidates agree in part on another key issue: education. Huffington told the Nexus, "If we don't get kids a good education early on, they're not going to do as well in college." For this reason, he supports funding for the Head Start program.

So does Ochoa — in fact, she does out details to the number. Noting that the present \$2.1 billion appropriated for Head Start only covers one-third of the children who need it, Ochoa said: "If we just cut back by two stealth bom-

bers we could fund all of Head Start, so that every child that deserves to be in this program can get in."

It is difficult to speculate on how this race will turn out. Huffington has set a national record for campaign spending, shucking out \$4.3 million to date (mostly his own money) to pepper the airwaves with images of his photogenic family and their dog, Bertrand. Much of this money went to the spring battle against Lagomarsino, but he has still outspent Ochoa since then. The Democrat clocked in at \$440,111.55 in campaign expenditures

as of Oct. 14.

Despite the difference in campaign funding, 85,880 Democrats are registered in the 22nd District, as opposed to 81,852 Republicans. This doesn't worry the Huffington camp, as they assert he is a cross-party candidate.

But Ochoa hopes to consolidate the Latino vote, which is usually not a major factor despite their size in the district. No one knows if that will happen, but according to Carol Aquistapace, county elections division manager, "of all the elections, this one has the most chance for it."

LORENZ

Continued from p.5B

environmental technology.

Now, Lorenz believes, the military is essentially operating as a job program for hundreds of thousands of Americans, and as such it must be dealt with carefully. "You can't just cut spending without having the way to get from here to there," she said.

Small business appears as another logical forum for Lorenz's new community-based decision-making, and as such she believes they must be protected and encouraged. "Smaller businesses are more flexible,

it takes less to change them ... [because] they are more rooted at the local level."

She also proposes "green taxes," a new tax structure that would assess polluters and businesses who tap into virgin resources, such as oil drillers and loggers. She calls it "taxing closest to the source," and argues that putting a "enormous economic disincentive" on such practices will encourage industry to find more sustainable practices.

For health care, she proposes leaving the current private insurance system intact while setting up another public institution to deal with those that fall

through the cracks. Neither one would be done away with, and those who could afford to choose would decide where they want to go for care, she said.

On education, she opposes giving vouchers to parents who send their children to private schools, but supports parental choice between public schools.

But for all her ideas, Lorenz has had relatively little effect on the campaign. Republican Michael Huffington and Democrat Gloria Ochoa have gone after each other almost exclusively, ignoring candidates like Lorenz, Libertarian How-

ard Dillbeck and Natural Law Party candidate Richard Bialowsky.

This hasn't stopped Lorenz from harping on what she sees as the deficiencies of both candidates. Ochoa, she said, is a "last resort" for liberal voters who won't vote for Lorenz because they think she can't beat multimillionaire Michael Huffington, who has spent upward of \$100 per vote in the race so far.

Lorenz sees Huffington as a rich dilettante who doesn't have a real grasp on the issues. "I don't think that either one of them as individuals has thought it through very carefully," she said.

"It seems like Huffington intellectually is not trying to come to grips with his understanding of the problem."

In her campaign literature, she critiques both agendas as vague, while forecasting a continuation of the deficit under Ochoa's proposals.

Gary Flo, Lorenz's campaign manager, added, "We are very specific. They are very vague, and that's the biggest difference."

Flo attributes this to the two party's system requirement that candidates receive a majority to win. "If you need 51%, it means you can't say anything because you're afraid to

alienate people. ... I think the Perot phenomenon demonstrated that people have realized they are fed up with the two-party system."

As Election Day nears, Lorenz hopes she will begin to steal votes away from disgruntled voters who don't support Ochoa. "I think over the next few days you're going to have more and more people voting for me."

Regardless of the final outcome, Lorenz sees her presence as a step toward reinvigorating the political process. "Whether I win or not is a very narrow view, because change happens incrementally," she said.

STANCES

Continued from p.6B

Civil rights

Bush vetoed several versions of the Civil Rights Act of 1991, but finally signed a watered down version. He also signed a landmark law barring discrimination against physically or mentally handicapped Americans.

Clinton supported the Civil Rights Act of 1991, and favors strengthening it. He promises to aggressively recruit more women and minorities into government.

Ross Perot has spelled out no specifics, but has put out a call for national unity. He believes an improved economy will help mend race relations.

Abortion

Until the emergence of a far-right slant to the GOP

at the Republican Convention, Bush supported a human life constitutional amendment that would ban abortion, except in the case of incest or rape. But in July, the president hardened his stance to a full ban on abortion. Bush has encouraged the Supreme Court to overturn the 1973 *Roe v. Wade* decision that established a woman's right to abortion. Before 1980, Bush was pro-choice.

Clinton takes a completely opposite stance and has publicly expressed his strong support of *Roe*, as well as his intent to forbid states from banning abortions.

Clinton has further promised to rescind the "gag" order that prohibits abortion counseling in federally funded abortion clinics.

Perot supports a wo-

man's right to choose abortion as well as federal funding for abortion and counseling for poor women.

Deficit

President Bush has yet to submit a balanced budget to Congress and has increased federal spending by 7.3% annually since taking office, compared to Reagan's 1% annual increase in spending.

In his latest budget, Bush proposes to decrease the deficit from \$290 billion in 1992 to \$182 billion in 1997 by freezing domestic discretionary spending and employment, and eliminating some 246 federal programs.

Bush calls for spending caps on all entitlement programs, except social security, and to end some government subsidies.

Clinton says his deficit

reduction plan will cut the revenue/spending imbalance by more than half over the next four years to \$141 billion. He proposes to cut defense spending by \$87.5 billion over four years, which is \$37.5 billion deeper than Bush's proposal.

Clinton would also raise \$91.7 billion in new tax revenues by increasing personal and corporate taxes. He plans to spend \$219.5 billion in new federal spending next year primarily on infrastructure, education and job training.

Clinton's economic plan further calls for \$104 billion in tax cuts to middle class families, and in tax credits for corporations that reinvest profits into capital or growth.

Perot supports a combination of massive cuts in government services,

while increasing taxes significantly on gas, cigarettes, and personal and corporate income.

Defense

Bush plans to spend \$1.42 trillion on defense from 1993-1997, while cutting 25% of active duty forces to 1.6 million by 1996. Bush would reduce the size of troops stationed in Europe to 150,000 soldiers, down from the approximately 300,000 there now. Bush supports the ban on homosexuals in the military, as well as nuclear testing and the Strategic Defense Initiative.

Clinton plans to spend \$1.36 trillion on defense from 1993 to 1997, \$60 billion below the Bush budget. He calls for 33% cuts to the active duty military — to 1.4 million — by 1997.

Clinton would also make large cuts in troops

stationed abroad, leaving only 75,000 in Europe. He also supports nuclear testing and the Strategic Defense Initiative.

Perot would cut \$40 billion more in defense than Bush. He believes the U.S. military needs to be restructured, down-sized and less expensive.

Health care

Bush supports market-driven reforms in health care rather than greater government intervention. He calls for tax incentives to encourage uninsured Americans to buy coverage.

Clinton has promised that within his first 100 days in office, he will propose a national health care system providing universal coverage for all Americans. Perot has proposed a health care board to create a national strategy, which he has yet to outline.



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