

I'M GLAD THE DAILY NEXUS
ELECTION ISSUE
IS FINALLY HERE!



Voters Will Resolve Water Board Controversy

By J.C. CARUSO

On Nov. 6 Goleta voters will decide whether or not to recall conservation majority members Donna Hone, Ed Maschke, and Pat Shewczyk from their positions on the Goleta Water Board.

The recall was started in late February of this year by a local developer, Jerry Beaver of the Beaver-Free Corp.

Prior to 1972, developers had control of the Goleta Water District, Ed Maschke said. The present water board was elected 11 months ago, Hone said. She has been on the board for seven years and has been reelected twice; there are no new issues, she said.

The board is made up of ordinary citizens, and protects the public, Maschke said. Beaver started the recall in hopes of economic gain, he said.

In mid-February the water board refused to give water to two families in Goleta after their wells came up with hydrogen sulfide, Beaver said. That was when he decided that these people on the board had to be taken out of office, he said. At a meeting organized by Beaver, 350 people met to discuss the water board's policies, he said. Approximately a week after this meeting, the board reversed their decision and granted the families a temporary water hookup,

Beaver said.

The Health Department knew in December that the well would be unsafe and illegally allowed the residents to drill anyway, Maschke said. The board only reversed their decision because their attorney told them they had to grant a temporary hook-up, he added.

"Goleta has a water shortage. That's a given fact," Beaver said. They have overdrawn their Cachuma allotment and are relying on the airport well, which does not provide good drinking water, to get them out of this tight situation that they're in, he said.

The airport well is producing over 2.6 million gallons a day, Goleta Water District Chief Engineer Lloyd Fowler said. The water needs treatment since it contains hydrogen sulfide, he said. They are working on a treatment process right now, he explained. The water is not actually dangerous, it's just not aesthetically pleasing since it has an unpleasant odor, he added.

The water district has also just been offered a well from a concerned local citizen, Maschke said. The well produces half as much water as the airport well and would be provided to the district at no charge, he said.

The water district is currently operating under a 0.9 percent growth rate for

Goleta, Maschke said. This rate was approved by voters in 1979, he said. Maschke also said he wonders if that small growth rate would be protected if he, Hone, and Shewczyk were recalled.

The board has controlled the Goleta Valley for 11 years, Beaver said. They've tried to stop industry, but have only succeeded in stopping the "little people," he said. "I am a developer," Beaver added. But everyone's rights are being stood up for with this issue, he said.

Constitutionally, land owners own the water under their land, Beaver said. The board cannot stop anyone from drilling his own well, but very few private citizens can afford to drill a well, he said. Developers can afford to drill wells, so the board ends up only stopping the private citizens, he added.

The board has no control over who can drill wells, Maschke said. The county is in charge of giving permits to drill wells, and they have no plan for growth control, he said. Although the board has continually asked the county to stop giving out permits for wells, they still let anyone who wants to drill a well, he said.

Beaver cited Isla Vista as one area that is in desperate need of growth. Unfortunately, the water under I.V. is no good, he said. The situation in I.V. will not (Please turn to pg. 7A, col. 1)

National Elections Aid Local Campaign Efforts

By DEBBIE NESTOR

Because of the excitement generated by the presidential election, local candidates have found it easy to recruit volunteers to work on their campaigns.

"It's been pretty easy this year to recruit volunteers," Winnie Reynolds, manager of the Santa Barbara County Democratic Headquarters, said. Many phone calls came in right after Mondale was nominated at the Democratic National Convention, she said.

Reynolds attributed the wave of volunteers to the negative feelings many people have about Reagan. "He (Reagan) motivates a lot of Democrats to go out and do something," she said.

Reagan supporters are motivated by the president in a positive way, Lyn Emerson, county precinct and registration chairwoman for the Republican Party, said. "It's been a wonderful year for volunteers, especially among the young."

This support for the Republican Party indicates people feel the country is better off now than it was four years ago, Emerson said. "They very much believe in the Republican platform. They see the future in that."

Voter turnout is another factor that is increased during a presidential election year, Emerson said. "There is a higher voter turnout in the presidential election," although this does not give any particular party an edge, she said.

Local issues also motivate people to volunteer for a campaign, Pauline Abbey, a volunteer for Democratic Assemblyman Jack O'Connell, said. There are many issues in the upcoming election that "people have a gut reaction to," she said. "The more issues people are concerned about, the more volunteers you are likely to get," she explained.

A lot of O'Connell's support comes from from people who are concerned about issues O'Connell has taken a stand on, such as education or toxic waste

transportation. "We've had a lot of phone calls in the last couple of days from people who want to help Jack O'Connell," Abbey said.

"It's amazing how much the national race lines up with this one," Sharon LaTour, press secretary for Congressional Candidate Jim Carey, said. Carey's opponent, Robert Lagomarsino, and Ronald Reagan are both Republican incumbents while Carey and Mondale are Democrats who represent change, she said.

This makes both races more difficult, she said. "People don't like change. (They) will vote for Reagan because he will keep things the same," she explained. "They have an edge because people don't want to move."

Mondale's and Carey's policies are also similar, LaTour said. "Jim resembles Mondale except for taxes," she said, explaining that Carey does not want to raise taxes.

Mondale's campaign is helping Carey by letting the public know about the issues the two candidates support, LaTour said. "The more Mondale's position is known, the less explaining we have to do." The presidential debates did a good job of this, she said. "When Mr. Mondale won the first debate, it gave us a tremendous boost."

There is a similar parallel between President Reagan and Congressman Lagomarsino. Many of their policies are alike, Lagomarsino campaign coordinator Diane Bowers said. But she stressed the two candidates do not always agree. "He (Lagomarsino) does not coincide right down the line with Reagan."

Reagan's popularity will not help Lagomarsino as much as it will help other less well known Republican candidates, Bowers said. "We like to think that he (Lagomarsino) will help the president out."

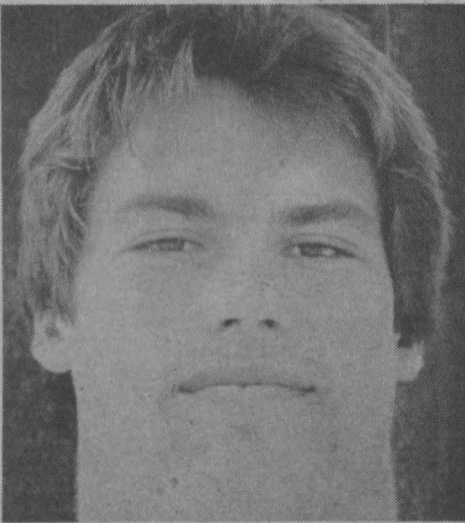
Students Discuss Presidential Choices



We asked students on campus: Who do you plan to vote for in the presidential election, and why?

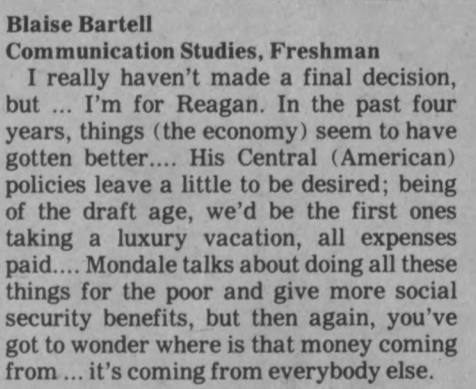
Karen L. Henry
Bio Sci, Freshman

Reagan seems to have the economy under control. That aspect I like; I don't like his foreign policy. Mondale's foreign policy I like, but I don't like what he wants to do with the economy, raising taxes.... Reagan seems to be a little hasty sometimes, in the decisions he makes, and the things he says, so he could get us into political trouble with other countries... His relations with Russia don't seem too promising. I guess it's kind of a toss-up between wanting something for the immediate future and wanting a future.



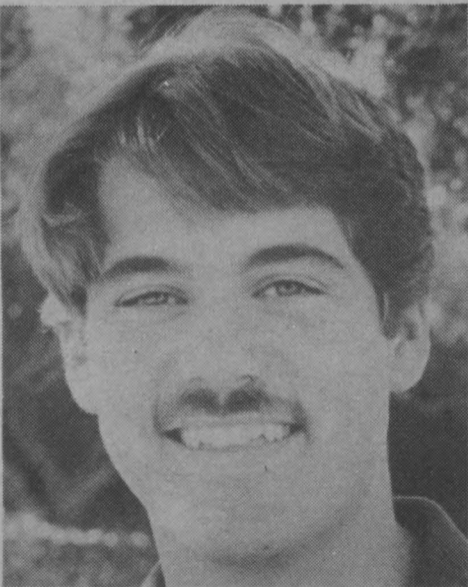
Paul Kimmel
Aquatic Biology, Senior

I don't plan on voting for Ronald Reagan. I'm debating on whether to vote for Mondale — I wanted to vote for Jesse Jackson. The evolution of the political (consciousness) grows slowly. If Walter Mondale represents a change in the positive direction, I'll end up voting for him, however, a lot of his methods associated with solving some of the global problems we're faced with today aren't going to work... He doesn't have all the intelligence required to solve a lot of our problems.... I don't think any one person does, and that goes for the president today, presidents past, or presidents future. (The) people of this planet, we need to globalize... rather than divide up political sovereignty amongst superpower nations.



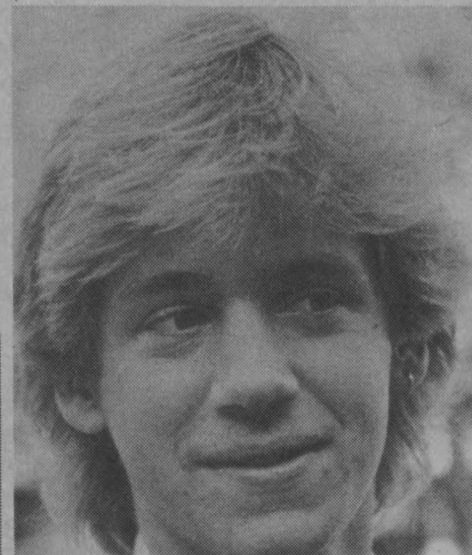
Blaise Bartell
Communication Studies, Freshman

I really haven't made a final decision, but... I'm for Reagan. In the past four years, things (the economy) seem to have gotten better.... His Central (American) policies leave a little to be desired; being of the draft age, we'd be the first ones taking a luxury vacation, all expenses paid.... Mondale talks about doing all these things for the poor and give more social security benefits, but then again, you've got to wonder where is that money coming from... it's coming from everybody else.



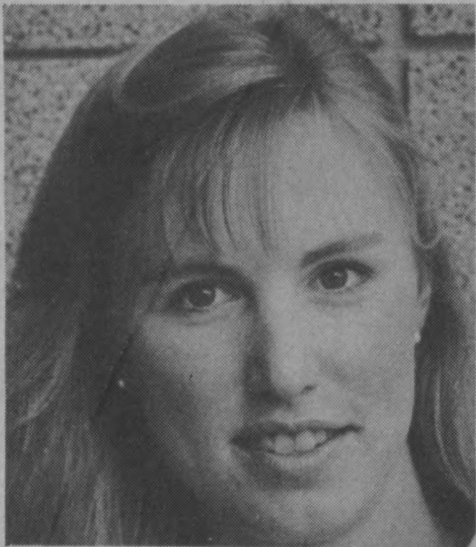
Scott Gledhill
Electrical Engineering

I'm pretty much a Republican, but I just went and saw Geraldine (Ferraro), and I like her, more than the other people who are running... she's the best because the others are all fake, political; they don't speak the truth. Right now, (it's) probably about 50-50 either way. I don't like Mondale... I'm a Republican, but I don't like Reagan because he's just not making the right decisions.



Mike Vizvary
Undeclared, Sophomore

I think I'm going to vote for Reagan, because... Mondale's policies seem very wimpy, and I'm for the supply side (economics) kind of thing. I think Reagan's policies are the best, and he's a strong leader, and he comes off a lot better than Mondale.



Kathy Roach
Psychology Grad, Spring '84

Mondale and Ferraro, because I'm tired of Reagan's policies and budget cuts... I'm for the environment, I'm for women... a lot of domestic issues. His (Reagan's) foreign policy leaves a bit to be desired, too; his age leaves a bit to be desired. His senility leaves a lot to be desired. Mondale and Ferraro are the best choice that we have right now.



— Interviews by Becky Freed

Incumbent Relys on Past Congressional Experience



By ELIZABETH NELSON

Campaigning for his sixth term in Congress, Republican incumbent Robert Lagomarsino stresses his past congressional record and does not feel his position is threatened by his opponents. He believes the main thrust of the local and national 1984 elections is the economy. "That is what people are concerned about," he said. His record on economic affairs is historically conservative; he has supported the Balanced Budget Amendment, indexing and Reagan's tax cuts. On foreign policy issues, Lagomarsino also represents the conservative stand. He supports U.S. intervention in Central America, which, he said, "is proving to be the answer because the president of El Salvador met with the guerillas." "This is part of achieving a peaceful settlement; to stop shooting and start talking," he added. "If we had not taken action in support of the government against the guerillas there would not be any democratic (influence) in El Salvador, Nicaragua, or Cuba," he said, noting that United States influences still have a long way to go. Lagomarsino holds a senior position on the Foreign Affairs Committee, and he believes this is an important committee to

his district. "California is dependent on exports and international trade," he said, explaining that this is one of the areas the Foreign Affairs Committee oversees. He also holds a senior minority seat on the Interior and Insular Affairs Committee. "This committee is obviously important to this district," he said, because of its jurisdiction over oil issues and national parks. As a result of his position on the committee, Lagomarsino said he has drafted legislation on local issues, including the recent declaration of the Dick Smith Wilderness area and the creation of the Channel Islands Marine Sanctuary. Although Lagomarsino supports the Equal Rights Amendment, he stresses the need for it to address the issues of women and the draft and abortion. "I would like there to be further debate to allow the chance to amend the ERA." If these issues are not addressed in the amendment, Lagomarsino explained, then the courts will be given the authority to interpret the law. "I believe these questions should be answered by the legislature, not the U.S. Supreme Court," he said. Although Lagomarsino has one of the highest voting participation records in Congress, he stresses that the role of congressman is not just voting and drafting legislation. "I see myself as an ombudsman," between the legislature and his constituents in the 19th district. "It also is important to keep in touch with people in your district," he said. "I have represented this district very well for 10 years; I am very confident." Not only does Lagomarsino predict a victory, but his opponents suggest their defeat. "Dr. Carey does not have a chance and I will get a very small amount of votes," Charles Zekan, Peace and Freedom candidate, said. In addition, Lagomarsino has increased

Peace and Freedom Party Candidate Faces Issues

By ELIZABETH NELSON

The Peace and Freedom Party candidate for the 19th district congressional seat, Charles Zekan, has promoted socialism and criticized the current national system in his campaign. "We have brought up criticisms not only of Keynesian and monetarist type policy, but we have talked about socialism and why socialism would work," Zekan said. "The deficit is not our problem — our problem is a capitalist economy," he said. "At this point in our economy, the deficit is needed to prevent us from falling into a great depression." Deficit monies should be used to rebuild the infrastructure of our nation rather than for military spending, he asserted. Zekan objects to the power corporations hold in American society, and suggests the U.S. adopt socialist organizational policies. "We need to promote more worker democracy in the sense that workers get the profit from their labor, as opposed to big wigs and business getting it. "Nothing is going to change economically in this country until we rid ourselves of the profit motive of capitalist production," he said. "What we need basically is a socialist form of production that provides for human needs, and not corporate profits." There would have been no alternative views aired in this election had he not chosen to run and represent the views of his party, he said. Zekan also represented the Peace and Freedom Party in the 19th district congressional race of 1982, but he explained, "In 1982 we were ignored." Zekan believes his party has had more

impact in the 1984 campaign, and he hopes to have an even greater influence in the 1986 congressional race. "I see in this future the tendency for splits in both major parties," he said, pointing to the conservative-fundamentalist Christian conflict in the Republican Party and the civil rights advocates vs. the moderates in the Democratic Party. "There is a strong tendency for a split that could occur in the 1990s. The Peace and Freedom Party could overnight become one of the political powers," Zekan said. As the Democrats become more conservative, liberal voters will seek out alternative parties, Zekan said. "Should we be powerful enough to cost them an election, then they would be forced to negotiate with us to change their platform." Regarding current U.S. foreign policy, Zekan said, "we are supporting U.S. corporations who support dictatorial regimes, and steal Third World resources and deny people self-determination in government ... so I say U.S. troops out, U.S. corporations out and allow these people to determine the type and quality of government they want to live under." Zekan believes U.S. corporations are involved in women's rights as well as international politics. "When a woman is underpaid for her work (compared to what a man would be paid), who benefits but the U.S. corporations?" Although he supports the Equal Rights Amendment, Zekan does not believe its passage will give women fairness. "ERA is not enough," he said, comparing it to the abolition of slavery.



Carey Denounces Current Administration Policies

By ELIZABETH NELSON

Dr. Jim Carey, Democratic candidate for the 19th congressional district seat, advocates liberal, democratic policies. Carey believes his experience as a medical missionary in Africa and Central America, and his technical training as a surgeon make him a viable candidate to upset the fifth-term Republican incumbent. He opposes many of the current administration's policies, particularly in the area of foreign policy. "I think the arms race is totally out of control," he declared. "The arms race is the number-one danger we face. And I am committed to ending the arms race." But he does not believe arms control should be solved by unilateral disarmament — only by tough negotiation. "We have got to work for peace and relaxing tensions." Although Carey supports arms control efforts, he believes conventional weapons in Europe should be increased "so we can renounce the first use of nuclear weapons." Carey also disagrees with the current administration's involvement in Central America. "I believe that we should withdraw our aid from El Salvador and Guatemala and cease funding the *contras* of Nicaragua." "There are millions of people in Latin America who in desperation are turning to Marxism because the world's strongest democracy supports their oppressors," he said. "We have got to aim for justice," he said. "We have got to evaluate a country as our friend by how just they are to their people, not by whether they are left or right-wing. We should not spend our time knocking governments just because they are socialist governments," Carey said, criticizing our actions in Central America. "We have got to admit that the Sandinista government is better than a Somoza government. The Sandinista government has done an excellent job with housing, land reform, health care, vaccination, education development and medical schools," he said. On a national level, Carey identified the problems of unemployment, poverty, and high interest rates and attributed them to the current administration's economic policies.

Reagan "promised to balance the budget four years ago, and he has run up \$500 billion on a credit card," he said. He suggested a three-part money management plan as a recovery plan. "We should shift from a military to a civilian economy, because defense spending is the



least effective type of capital spending; the least number of jobs per billion dollars is on defense," he said. "Pay as you go spending," Carey sees as an alternative to deficit spending. Under his plan, "a spending level is declared and you don't spend anything higher," he said. "It is what you and I do at home — we don't spend any more money than we take in." Carey opposes increasing revenue by taxing, "that is counterproductive. There should be as little taxes as possible but enough to do the job." "The tax system is complex, unfair and inefficient," he said, suggesting tax reform. "Tax loopholes should be removed and then 70 percent of the people would be paying less and 30 percent would be paying more but everyone would be paying their fair share," he said adding, "And this would increase revenue because everyone is paying something." Carey stands firmly on the issues but he realizes the importance of constituent service to the job as congressman. "When people have problems they want action and you need a good team working on this," he said. "We plan to take care of one at a time."

PAID POLITICAL ADVERTISEMENT

The Conservation Majority

For over ten years, **BALANCE** and **INTEGRITY** has earned **HONE, MASCHKE** and **SHEWCZYK** the support and endorsement of community leaders and the voters.

ELECTED OFFICIALS

Gary Hart
State Senator
Bill Wallace
County Supervisor
Shella Lodge
Mayor of Santa Barbara
Lyle Reynolds
S.B. City Council
Tom Rodgers
S.B. City Council
Gerry De Witt
S.B. City Council
Hal Conklin
S.B. City Council
Margaret Connell
S.B. School Board
Sid Ottman
Goleta School Board
Sue Ehrlich
Goleta School Board

Richard Jamgochain
Albert Kalspen
Bernard Kirtman
Tracy Kender
Walker Kohn
Torburg Lundell
Richard Martin
George Mattael
Anthony Mulac
Harvey Molotch
Rod Nash
Carroll Purcell
Thomas Scheff
Arthur Sylvester
Allen Stewart-Oaten
Paul Wack
Rodger Wood
Alan Wyner
Lynn Altizer
Penny Borgstrom
Miki Flacks
Wayne Ferren
Jim Freeberg
Lisa Harrison
Richard Jenkins
Kris Krough
Shirley Luna
Susan Lentz
Lori Ritchie
Laurie Ritchie
Bob Wilkenson

Michael Smith
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Stu Kirchick
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Todd Smith
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GSA Internal V.P.
Lisa Rothstein
Director, U.C. Student Lobby
Bonnie N. Pollack
Co-Commissioner A.S.
Status of Women
Stephanie Judd
Co-Commissioner A.S.
Status of Women
David Ferrera
Chair, Environmental Unity
Robin Van Geisan
Director, U.C. Student Lobby 83-84
Carrie Topliffe
I.V. Park & Rec District
Jeff Walsh
Manager, I.V. Fud Coop
Mike Boyd
Chair, IVCC/MAC
Dr. David Bearman
Founder, I.V. Open
Door Medical
Jack Smellick
Dir. Rochdale Housing Proj.
John Tosdall
I.V. Youth Projects
Erin Flanagan
Peer Advisor Environmental Studies
Eric Werbalosky
Students for Environmental Awareness
Lori Flack
Former Director, CalPIRG

ORGANIZATIONS

Los Padres Chapter Sierra Club
S.B. League of Conservation Voters
Citizens for Goleta Valley Network
S.B. Chapter Friends of the Earth
Isla Vista Community Council
S.B. Co. Environmental Alliance
El Congresso

UCSB FACULTY/STAFF

Rich Applebaum
Tanya Atwater
Lawrence Badash
Robert Billingsmeir
Daphne Bugental
Dick Flacks
Frank Frost
Jose R. Fulco
Dan Hone

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Darryl Neal
Associated Students Pres.
Tom Thurlow
A.S. Leg Council Int. V.P.
Jim Hickman
A.S. Leg Council Ext. V.P.
Dave Wappler
A.S. Leg Council

GOLETA WATER DISTRICT SPECIAL RECALL ELECTION		
C	Shall DONNA HONE be recalled (removed) from the office of Director of the Goleta Water District?	YES <input type="checkbox"/>
		NO <input type="checkbox"/>
D	Shall EDWARD MASCHKE be recalled (removed) from the office of Director of the Goleta Water District?	YES <input type="checkbox"/>
		NO <input type="checkbox"/>
E	Shall PATRICIA SHEWCZYK be recalled (removed) from the office of Director of the Goleta Water District?	YES <input type="checkbox"/>
		NO <input type="checkbox"/>

No on Recall

It's the conservation solution.

Paid for by No On Recall of Goleta Water Board

Daily Nexus Editorial Endorsements

O'Connell For State Assembly

Jack O'Connell is bright, young, idealistic and sincerely interested in the issues that affect students. During his first term in office, he became vice-chairman of the Assembly Education Committee and was instrumental in the passage of several bills that will directly benefit university students. But students are not the only members of society who will benefit from O'Connell's re-election. He is also an advocate of the elderly. As a member of the Assembly Committee on Aging and Long Term Care, O'Connell has actively worked toward nursing home reform.

O'Connell not only stands behind the principles he believes in but actively works toward the realization of his goals. This is especially true on environmental issues.

Last spring, after a toxic spill threatened the environment in downtown Santa Barbara, O'Connell met with representatives from various state agencies to find out what legislation would be needed to prevent future disasters. Two laws that will protect our environment directly resulted from these meetings.

So it comes as no surprise that O'Connell is endorsed by the Sierra Club and every other environmental group that has endorsed candidates in this race. He is also endorsed by the U.C. Student Lobby for his support of educational issues. The Daily Nexus joins these groups in endorsing Jack O'Connell for re-election to the 35th assembly seat.

No On 37

In theory, the lottery proposition looks mighty inviting. Free money, with no strings attached, has always been a tempting offer, and Californians seem to be overwhelmingly in favor of it. But a closer look reveals a measure that will benefit those who wrote and promote it, not the public.

The main problem is 37 does not guarantee one new cent for education in California. The language states it is the intent that net revenues will be used to supplement the education budget. But if this were really a measure for education, a base level of state support to which proposition 37 money would be added should be mandated in the measure and not left to the whims of the legislature. It will actually discourage

the legislature from obtaining guaranteed sources of additional educational revenue by lessening public pressure and giving them an excuse to cop out on adequate funding levels. That is why the major educational organizations in the state are against Proposition 37.

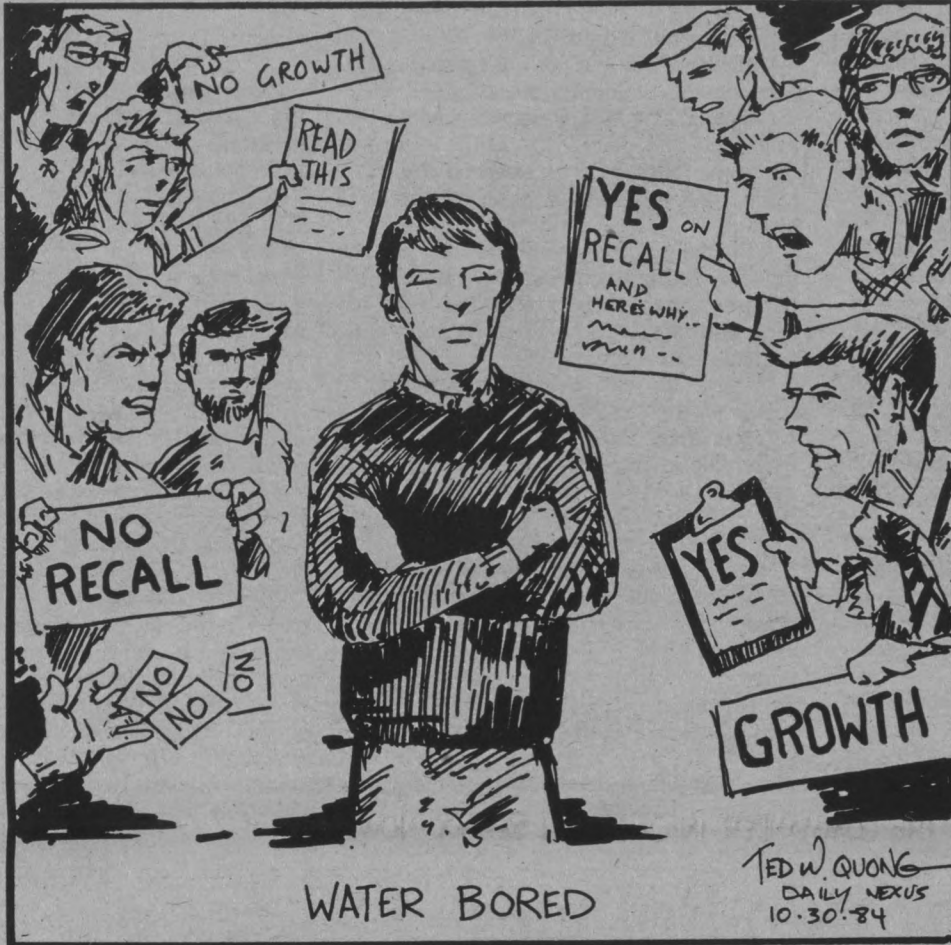
Who wins? Bally Corporation, who would be the only possible provider of lottery tickets, is guaranteed a lot of money. Who loses? You, because 37 has several bad side effects including increasing criminal activity and channeling disposable income away from business and into the government. That is why the vast majority of law enforcement and the state Chamber of Commerce opposes Proposition 37.

No On Recall

A NO vote in the Water Board recall election is imperative if the environment surrounding the university is to remain intact. When the rhetoric involved in the campaign to recall the three environmentalist members of the water board is cast aside, a few rather obscure aspects of the whole mess become apparent. The recall is a battle between those who would like to see increased growth and development in the Goleta Valley, and those who would like to preserve what is left of the natural beauty and the environment which is the hallmark of this area. The effort to remove Donna Hone, Ed Maschke and Pat Schewzyk from their posts has been funded largely by developers who are not centrally located in the Goleta area, and by one other crucial source — the Santa Barbara County taxpayers.

Despite the fact that each member of the board was placed in office by voters last November, developers with monetary interests in the valley chose to take advantage of the recall process (at the expense of the county) and question the environmental majority under the auspices of "mismanagement of local water sources." Those running the Yes on Recall campaign have distorted facts and figures, and recounted downright lies in their effort to secure a water board majority which will allow their development efforts to proceed unchecked.

Students have historically provided the margin by which the environmentalists maintain their seats on the water board. Unless students represent not only their own current interests, but also those of students who will pass through the university in years to come, the setting which makes UCSB one of the most desirable colleges in the state may well disappear. Vote NO on Recall.



Vote in I.V. Elections

The Daily Nexus urges all students and members of the community of Isla Vista to vote in the critical IVCC elections. Not only is it important to elect representatives who will work for the best interest of I.V., but this election will also help determine how much support there is for an independent government in Isla Vista. If our voices as a unique community with unique needs are ever going to be heard and taken seriously, then we must speak out loud and clear with our votes next Tuesday.

Isla Vista residents 16 years old and over

will have the opportunity to choose from 11 candidates, six of whom are students. This is an example of local citizen-run government where all members of the community have a chance to directly participate in

determining the fate of the place in which they live. As citizens it is our responsibility to create a community of which we are proud. The candidates are determined to make Isla Vista a better place to live, and they need your support to accomplish this difficult task.

Whatever or
Whoever you
Vote for,

VOTE!

**WHAT
DO
YOU
THINK**

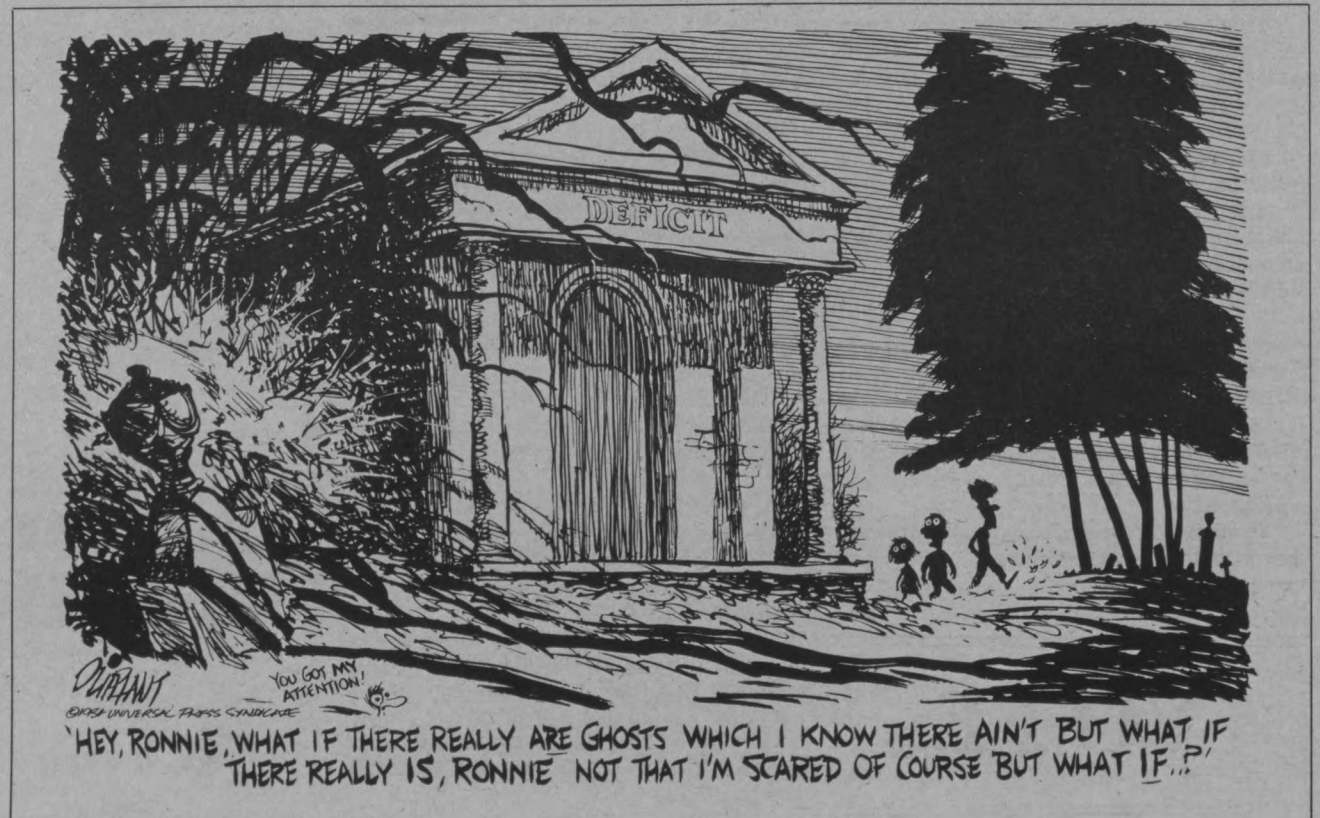
No On 41

Proposition 41, if passed, would limit funds for some of the most crucial welfare programs, like Aid to Families with Dependent Children and California Medical Assistance (Medi-Cal). The proposition aims to limit funding in California so that it can not exceed the national average by more than ten percent.

If Proposition 41 passes, it would most adversely affect the aged, blind, and disabled. It would directly cut 36 percent of the medical budget, and 50 percent from the California Foster Care Program. Cuts in the AFDC budget would affect mainly women and children. It also would cut some services at the county level.

The author of the bill, Assemblyman Ross Johnson, wants to establish a Public Assistance Commission that would survey and report on expenditures and costs of public aid and medical assistance programs in California and other states. Establishing another legislative body will not help the welfare system. If we can't afford to help the needy, we can't afford another commission.

This bill is supposed to force the legislature to re-design the failing welfare system. Basically what Johnson wants to do is pull the rug out from underneath people who will not be able to survive on their own, and expects that this will force action to improve the welfare system. His argument does not stand very tall, however, in the face of what those families and individuals dependent upon aid will do when their funds are drastically cut back. The trade-offs are nowhere near equal. Vote No on Proposition 41.



Daily Nexus Editorial Endorsements

Mondale For President

Walter F. Mondale is the best candidate for president of the United States because he will handle this country's affairs in the fairest, most intelligent and even-handed manner.

Mondale proposes a budget that will first reduce the enormous \$263 billion deficit, a must especially for those of us who will be burdened with that debt when we grow older. He will do this not by cutting Social Security, Medicare or education and financial aid programs, but through closing unbalanced tax loopholes for the wealthy which were opened by the Reagan Administration. He will also slow the increasing rate of wasteful military spending.

The next president could appoint at least three Supreme Court justices. Mondale will choose judges who will not legislate morality on others by forcing prayer into the schools or banning abortion. He also

promises to ensure equal rights for women and minorities, create more jobs while rebuilding the country's infrastructure, and protect the environment by cleaning up toxic waste dumps.

Most importantly, President Mondale will put an end to the current Cold War with the Soviet Union by negotiating a *mutual* end to the dangerous nuclear arms race. By employing diplomacy rather than troops, Mondale will end illegal U.S. covert operations in Nicaragua and will push for noninvolvement by *all* outside powers in El Salvador and Honduras. He still will maintain, however, concern for human rights throughout the world.

Walter Mondale advocates clearly needed long-term solutions for a safer, more equitable America and world. We urge you to vote for him on Nov. 6.

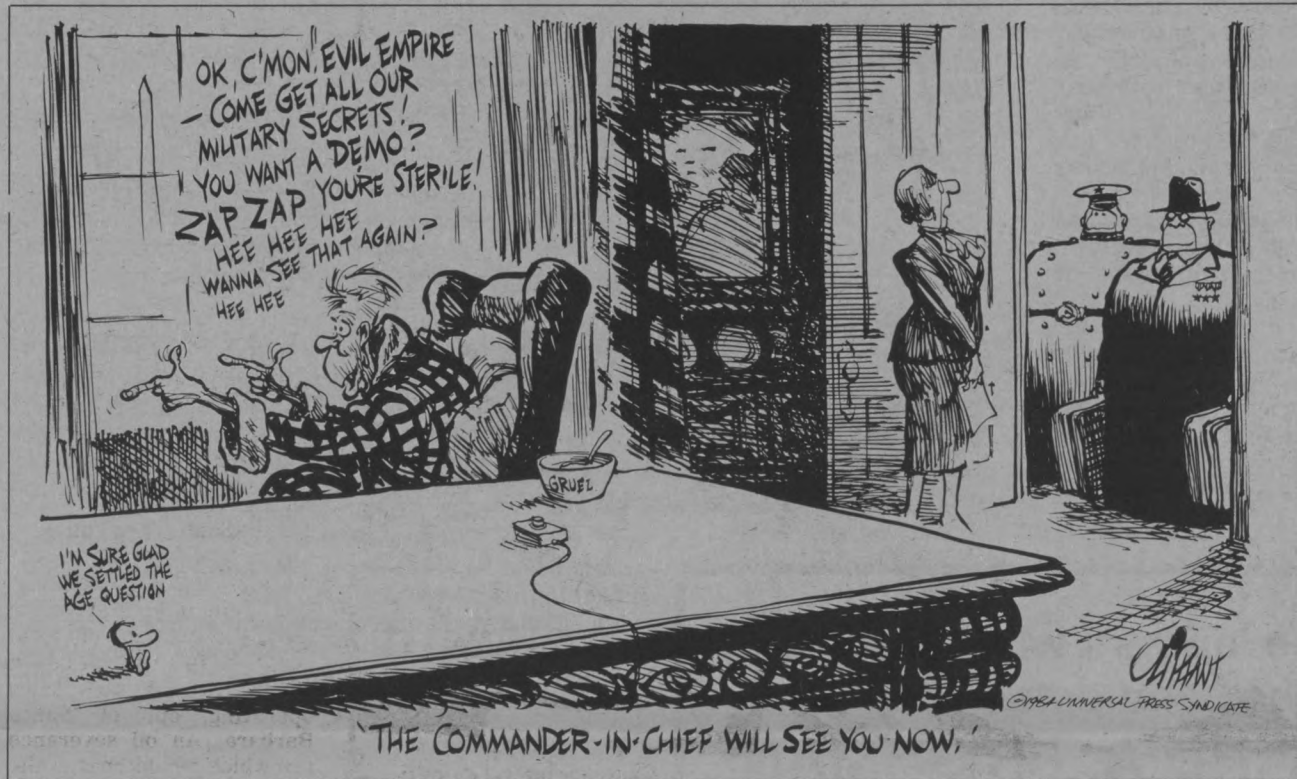
Zekan For Congress

The Daily Nexus endorses Peace and Freedom party candidate Charles Zekan for Congress in the 19th District. Zekan is a student with a statement who brings alternative views to a race which will probably be won by the lesser of two zeroes. Incumbent Bob Lagomarsino is a staunch Republican who supports funding for a war in Central America which he insists does not exist. Dr. Jim Carey, although well meaning, does not demonstrate the leadership potential necessary to implement his ideals in congress.

By casting a vote for Zekan, we can send a message to Democrats and Republicans that we will not choose between a leader who does not represent our ideals, and a leader who is incapable of implementing them. Though Zekan and his party don't

expect to win, they are directly confronting issues including military withdrawal from the Middle East and Central America, the ERA, and nuclear power and weapons. Zekan and his party hope to gain enough support through the election to influence political decision making, and form coalitions with other parties to provide greater diversity for the voters and among legislators themselves.

Charles Zekan is knowledgeable, articulate, concerned, and accessible. Most importantly, he possesses integrity. This will not be a wasted vote. As his campaign flyer states, "Better to vote for what you want and not get it, than to vote for what you don't want and get it." Vote Charles Zekan for Congress.



VOTE

Vote No On 39

When Californians are asked November 6 to support Proposition 39, which would give a commission of retired appellate justices the power to reapportion voting districts, they should think twice about the type of representation voters would receive.

A retired justice is merely a private lawyer, usually one who's been out of mainstream politics for some time. These justices would be an elite, upper-class group of 75-year-old, white males. And, with the current status of the judiciary, fair representation of California's diverse population will not be seen on this commission until several decades into the next century. That is not the way to provide fair or even adequate representation.

Additionally, the measure has this "non-partisan" commission picked through a secret "blind man's bluff" type of process. This and other conditions of the selection process adds incentive for governors to appoint justices with the same party affiliation, and thus malign the proposal's intent.

Currently, only ten other states use commissions to reapportion, and none use a non-partisan group of retired justices. A number of states have commissions as a back up for the legislature.

Rather than moving this power into the hands of private lawyers with their dependence on a rich and elite clientele, reforms should be introduced into the legislature to increase the effectiveness of that program.

Vote no on proposition 39.

Richard Frishman for Judge

When an attorney bases his actions on principles and ideals rather than money, he is demonstrating a social responsibility which will not be swayed by corporate dollars.

When Richard Frishman represented the Cheadle 57 protestors (who were against university ties to weapons labs), and when he represented the Diablo Canyon demonstrators in 1981, he charged no fee.

Pattillo criticized Frishman for his bias toward environmental issues, but Frishman claims he would disqualify himself on environmental cases, because he recognizes his own bias. What is important is that Frishman cares about his community.

Frishman's tough stance on drunk driving echoes this concern. Current penalties for the offense have not solved the drinking driver

problem, and Frishman wants to take steps to stop the number one cause of traffic fatalities.

Another good reason to vote for Frishman is his opponent, the incumbent, Judge James Pattillo was never elected to the municipal judiciary position he now holds; he was appointed when the position was created. He has been disqualified seven times more often on drunk driving

cases than any other judge in the same capacity. Also, the January 1984 issue of California Magazine listed Pattillo as a "dishonorable mention" in their ranking of the state's most inept judges.

No On 36

With Proposition 13 in 1978, retired realtor Howard Jarvis cut state funds for education and public services. Over the three years following, reg fees increased 80 per cent for U.C. students and 240 per cent for Cal State students. Now, with Proposition 36, Jarvis wants to get us again.

U.C. Regent Yori Wada has stated that passage of Prop 36 would remand control over student fees from the Board of Regents to the state legislature. As Wada has pointed out, the Legislature, subject as it is to electoral whims, would be less willing than the Regents to finance student services whose funding would be cut by Prop 36. The results: student services throughout the UC and CSU systems would be drastically curtailed, and further cuts would be made to the secondary (K-12) level which is already below the national average of cost outlay per pupil.

We oppose Proposition 36 because it would have detrimental effects on the state education system.

No On 38

Elections and voting, as we constantly tell our Latin friends, are the heart of a democratic nation. If we believe exercising our right to vote is as important as exercising our right to breathe then why should we take it away from millions of Americans?

The authors of Proposition 38 claim that bi-lingual ballots are unnecessary because those who have passed the citizenship test must be able to read at the fifth grade level. They claim the ballots are too costly, and a disincentive to participate in American culture.

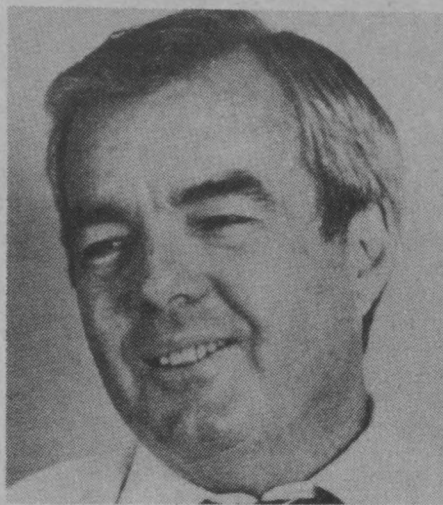
The authors might believe these reasons but no one else should. A fifth grade reading ability is hardly adequate for someone trying to decipher the formal wording of most ballots. On the question of disincentive, people who have registered to vote and show up at the polls on election day are showing a great desire to participate in American culture, not the opposite. Simply because they want to vote intelligently in the language they speak best does not mean they want to spend the rest of their lives living in America and not speaking English.

Voting is a right not a privilege and as such we should not consider one million dollars too high a price to pay for continuing our long tradition of democracy. Vote no on Proposition 38.



VOTE

Carpenter Emphasizes Business Representation



By BOB WITTENBERG

Santa Barbara County Sheriff John Carpenter opposes Democratic incumbent Jack O'Connell in the race for the 35th District State Assembly seat.

Carpenter stresses the importance of better business and community representation than O'Connell has given. "Business has been neglected by the incumbent. He just is not doing the job of representing the people's interest, and this district deserves better," Carpenter said.

"It is important for a representative to understand things like where the tax money he is spending comes from," Carpenter said. He cited his 17 years of budget planning and working as an administrator with both city and county officials as a skill he could bring to the state Assembly.

State educational funding is an important aspect of Carpenter's platform. He linked the "thriving economy" to continuing strong education programs in

California. "Fifty-four percent of the state's budget goes toward education, and that money does not just come out of thin air — it comes from a vibrant economy," he said.

Carpenter sees the state educational system "on a road to recovery" from the insufficient funding under former governor Jerry Brown.

Carpenter does not support the state lottery initiative (Prop. 37) because he believes the revenue generated would replace the existing education budget rather than supplement it.

Transportation of toxic wastes is another major issue in this election, in part because of the toxic spill that occurred in Santa Barbara last May. Toxic waste transportation should be an issue of concern on the state government level, and the fact that it has gained recognition in the recent campaign is an important step in reform, Carpenter said.

He commended O'Connell's work on recent legislation concerning toxic waste material, but said it was necessary to have more stringent reforms. Carpenter said that "pro-active legislation" (preventive measures) rather than "reactive legislation" (legislation in response to an accident) is necessary if another accident is to be prevented.

Carpenter said he would work for more "on-site" processing of hazardous waste materials in order to prevent the possibility of another spill.

Another issue of concern to local residents is the continued oil development in federal waters. Carpenter supports limiting oil development and will support legislation to give the state and local governments more control in the decision-

(Please turn to pg. 7A, col. 1)

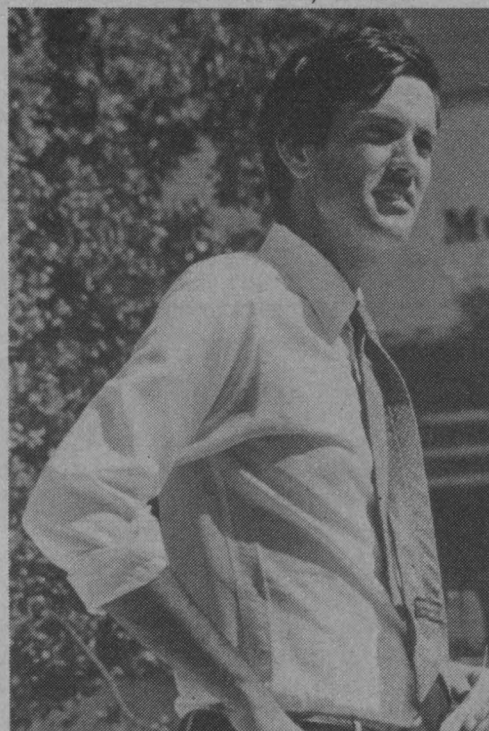
Assemblyman O'Connell: Business-Education Link

By BOB WITTENBERG

In his bid for a second term as State Assembly Representative from the 35th district, Democratic incumbent Jack O'Connell plans to run his campaign "on the issues," continuing his support for both environmental safety and education.

A former member of the Santa Barbara County School Board and a teacher at Oxnard High School from 1975-79, O'Connell views "accessibility" as one of the strengths of California's higher education system.

"I wrestled with Governor Deukmejian's proposal to initiate tuition at community colleges ... I don't want to see the system become a haven for the rich," he said.



O'Connell is vice chairman of the Assembly Education Committee and a member of the Assembly Subcommittee on Educational Reform. He helped to secure the \$18 million needed to construct the Engineering II building at UCSB. He emphasized the necessity of maintaining "up-to-date research facilities" for continuous progress towards solving both medical and social problems.

"I would like to see the business community directly linked to education because they have an investment in this area," O'Connell said. He feels that California should cultivate its education system so that it can send a message to the businesses in the other 49 states that, "If you need expertise or a pool from which to draw, you should come to California ... we should be able to be selective in which businesses come here and that starts with education."

In addition to education, O'Connell has been involved with the issue of transportation of hazardous waste materials. He recently initiated legislation that he said will help to "reduce the possibility of a toxic spill" such as the one in Santa Barbara last May.

He was also instrumental in steering the Safe Drinking Water Bond measure, Proposition 28, through the assembly. The measure, if adopted, will provide \$75 million through the sale of bonds to aid domestic water suppliers in improving existing water sources that do not meet minimum health standards.

Legislation on both the transportation of toxic waste materials and the contamination of water supplies "are only short term solutions," O'Connell said. He added that in the long run he would like to see the waste recycled or disposed of at the site on which it was produced, eliminating any transportation of hazardous material.

He stressed that to achieve this long-term goal it would be necessary to implement more stringent fines to the firms when they do pollute.

The difficulty with implementing these fines is that the polluters have strong lobbies, O'Connell said. "The sources are Dow Chemical, Exxon, Arco, Shell ... you're talking about the oil companies. We're picking on the big boys," he said.

It is necessary to insist on using pipelines to transport the oil from the Santa Barbara Channel; oil companies should not do their processing in Santa Barbara County, O'Connell said. Local government plays an important role in controlling oil development. "The city and county governments are head and shoulders above the state in coping and dealing with offshore oil development," he said.

Concerning the recent controversy in which Republican opponent Sheriff John Carpenter linked an O'Connell campaign worker with the Communist Party, O'Connell said, "I have accepted Sheriff Carpenter's retraction of the statements and want to continue to discuss the issues."

The ability to understand complex issues is one skill O'Connell feels is particularly important in representing constituents. "Also, the ability to bring together various factions within the state and community," he said.

He also cited a dedication to his job as a necessity, "I will easily spend 80 hours a week working during the legislative session.... It's a real hobby ... and in this type of work the job better be your hobby."

Lagomarsino ...

(Continued from pg. 3A)

Republican registration supporting him, and in past elections he has received a large segment of the Democratic vote. In the 1980 election he received 78 percent of the vote and in 1982 he received 61 percent of the vote.

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The lawyers who know the candidates, say **RICHARD A. FRISHMAN** is the most qualified candidate for **Municipal Court Judge, Office #2**

	Well Qualified or Qualified	Not Qualified
Frishman U.C.S.B. '70	87% (35% well qualified) (52% qualified)	13%
Pattillo	64% (18% well qualified) (46% qualified)	36%

(1984 Santa Barbara County Bar Association Poll)

Some of Frishman's endorsers are:

Titles for identification purposes only

- GARY HART, Calif. State Senator
- ALVIN WEINGAND, former Calif. State Senator
- BARBARA BECK, Santa Maria Municipal Court Judge
- BILL WALLACE, Santa Barbara County Supervisor
- FRANK FROST, former Santa Barbara County Supervisor
- LYLE REYNOLDS, Santa Barbara City Council
- HAL CONKLIN, Santa Barbara City Council
- GERRY DEWITT, Santa Barbara City Council
- TOM ROGERS, Santa Barbara City Council
- BILL CORDERO, Santa Barbara School Board
- MARGARET CONNELL, Santa Barbara School Board
- ANN OSTROWSKY, Nurse, Pres. Mothers Against Drunk Drivers (S.B.)

- STEVE JONES, Pres. Goleta Chamber of Commerce
- GLEN MOWRER, Public Defender, S.B. County
- NANCY MADSEN, Attorney, Superior Court Mediator
- GEORGE ESKIN, ESQ., former Assist. District Atty., S.B. County
- HARRY CALDWELL, former Deputy District Atty., Professor of Law
- JOHN DOBROTH, Deputy District Atty. (Ventura)
- GERALD McC. FRANKLIN, Attorney
- VONNA BREEZE, Director, Community Action Commission
- TONY PERRINO, Clergyman
- L. LEANDER WILKES, Pastor
- NAOMI SCHWARTZ, Admin. Assist. State Senator
- CHRISTINE CRAFT, Newscaster

- RICHARD STEVENS, U.S. Dept. of Justice, (Bureau of Prisons)
- COMPAC
- GOLETA SUN
- ISLA VISTA COMMUNITY COUNCIL
- LATINOS FOR BETTER GOVERNMENT
- NATIONAL ORGANIZATION FOR WOMEN (S.B. CHAPTER)
- NETWORK
- SANTA BARBARA NEWS AND REVIEW
- S.E.I.U., LOCAL 535 (CITY EMPLOYEES)

(partial list)

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Water Board Controversy Produces Confusion

By INGER OSTERDAHL

Seven candidates are running for the three Goleta Water Board seats in the fiercely battled recall election because they feel Donna Hone, Edward Maschke, and Patricia Shewczyk have done an inadequate job of representing the citizens of the Goleta Valley.

Hone's seat is being contested by Henry Schulte and David C. Lewis, Maschke's seat is sought by Chuck Bennett, Dave Prowell and Richard Martinez, and Shewczyk's seat is challenged by Jeanette Keiper and Susie O'Rourke.

Henry Schulte — Agriculturalist

Schulte's water management experience comes from running his avocado farm. He feels his membership in the Goleta Chamber of Commerce, California Farm Bureau and the California Avocado Commission will help him maintain good contacts with both the farming and business communities, he said.

Schulte charges the current water board is guilty of mismanagement, and has let water that could be recovered from Lake Cachuma run into the ocean, he said.

If elected, he would start developing a balanced water supply, he said. He thinks Goleta should keep its entitlement to state water because it will enable the valley to borrow money from the state at low interest to build more wells and dams, and leaves the option of state water open should no other supplies be available.

Schulte, who has run for a seat on the water board twice before, charged there is no current planning, and said he favors controlled growth.

David C. Lewis — Chemist, Wastewater Plant.

Lewis' experience for this position comes from his job as a chemist directing the laboratory at Lompoc Regional Wastewater Reclamation Plant. In the course of his job Lewis has learned about sources, treatment and distribution of water, and has worked with the Environmental Protection Agency and other state and local agencies, he said. In addition Lewis was one of five directors of the Isla Vista Sanitary Board from 1980-83, providing him experience governing a

Recall Challengers Elaborate On Views

local utility district, he said. Lewis believes the present water board has kept up a "planned water shortage" for political reasons, he said.

The district has lost billions of gallons of ground water and Cachuma supplies "that could have been captured if effective measures had been made," Lewis said. The district has used 75 percent of its yearly supply of water from Lake Cachuma in six months, and has rushed the completion and use of the airport well to avert rationing of water without taking adequate time to study the water quality or environmental impacts of the well, he charged.

He would work cooperatively with well owners to create a program for ground water management if elected, he said. Lewis wants to introduce an injection well program to save Lake Cachuma overflow during wet years, and is interested in developing deep bedrock wells.

He claimed the present board majority has tried to connect the opposition candidates with the big developers, but said he is definitely "not a big money person." Lewis favors controlled growth, but does not feel the water board should be involved in planning growth, he said.

Chuck Bennett — Engineer.

Bennett has a M.S. degree in mechanical engineering with course work in hydrodynamics, corrosion and fluid mechanics, and this knowledge qualifies him for a position on the water board, he said.

The current policy of the board majority has caused a lack of available rental units because of water problems, Bennett said. In attempting to control growth, they have instead created unplanned and chaotic growth in areas with available well water, he said.

Bennett thinks the water board should stop doing studies, and instead "implement known solutions ... to the water shortage."

If elected Bennett would accelerate conjunctive use and artificial injection of water into the ground basin by increasing the number of injection and production

wells, he said. His long-term goals are to elevate the height of the Bradbury dam (Lake Cachuma), and to create a dam upstream of Lake Cachuma to increase the storage capacity, Bennett said.

The state water project is too big, expensive and unnecessary, and should be considered a last resort. He favors keeping the entitlement to state water, however, because it makes it possible to obtain low interest loans to develop local supplies, Bennett said.

Dave Prowell — Water Specialist.

Prowell has a B.A. in political science and law. He has done irrigation and engineering studies at UCD and graduate studies in agricultural economy at UCB.

He feels his background as the owner-operator of an irrigation and supply firm for five years and his work planning, operations and construction with the California Water Resources Board qualify him for the position, he said.

If elected, Prowell would go out to construction sites and talk to people before making decisions on water hook-ups, he said. He has noticed a lack of interest in decisions to be made on the part of present water board members at meetings he has attended, he said.

Prowell would like to enlarge the storage capacity of Lake Cachuma, he said. Of the past 11 years, 7 years have been wet years, and the rainfall has been so heavy that the water goes over the top of the dam and can't be utilized, he said.

He is interested in the water board as a water utility and not as a planning agency, Prowell said. Its original purpose was to bring water to the community, yet Goleta has not seen a significant increase in water supplied since 1956. During the same period, population has increased threefold, Prowell said.

Housing costs rise because the water shortage has prevented construction, he said. The supply of water has not met the needs of the Goleta community, and the

board members have violated the oath they swore when they were installed in office — to provide the community with water at lowest possible cost, Prowell said.

Though the people of Goleta have expressed negative feelings toward state water, Goleta should utilize it when assured of its reliability, he said. The money paid for rights to state water can be used to do local water development work, he said.

Prowell charged the airport well was put into use without the necessary environmental studies, and the board made no agreement with neighboring well owners, although exploitation of the airport well could entail reduced water supplies in neighboring wells.

Richard (Dick) Martinez — Marketing Manager, Businessman.

Martinez has a B.Sc. degree in Business and Engineering. He has worked for 34 years in technical businesses and feels his work as a design engineer in the aerospace industry and his current job dealing with technical contracts and marketing qualifies him for the seat. He feels the board needs a member with this technical and business experience to be effective in planning and coordinating projects, and in dealing with water agencies, well owners and residents.

Martinez said he is concerned that young families are moving to I.V. because of the lack of housing in Goleta, and would support more construction to alleviate this problem and bring down rents, while maintaining "the openness of the valley," he said.

If elected, Martinez would work for the development of local water sources, work with people who already have wells, and negotiate with them to allow the water board to use their wells for recharging and drawing water from ground basins, he said. Martinez said he has no ties to the Yes on Recall campaign, and has used his own money in his campaign plus small donations from friends.

He does not support state water, but believes in maintaining the rights to it until there are enough local water sources.

(Please turn to pg.11, col.1)

Carpenter ...

(Continued from pg.6A)

making process regarding offshore development. He also favors compensation for areas adversely affected by oil development by increasing the share of federal revenues they receive.

"I want to see more power returned to the local levels of government, so that the people can really control their own destiny," he said.

Concerning the recent friction between himself and Assemblyman O'Connell, and allegations made linking an O'Connell aide to the Communist Party USA, Carpenter said, "I think there has been much less friction in this race than in the other

... races." "At the beginning of the campaign O'Connell said that he would run on his record. I think that it's only fair that I be allowed to criticize that record," Carpenter said.

Carpenter cites his ability to listen to people as an essential skill for properly representing his constituents, and plans to apply that skill to help California's legislature regain its position as a role model for other states.

"It's important to be able to represent your constituents' views, and if that is not always possible, at least be able to explain your actions to them."

Water ...

(Continued from pg.2A)

improve in the future, because the water board will not give developers any water, he said. Those in favor of the recall are creating fear and hysteria with "big lies," Maschke said. They are not serving the people, he added. "I can't believe people will fall for this," Hone said.

The purpose of a water district is to find water and give it to everyone in its district, Beaver said. "Goleta Water District has been mismanaged for 11 years," he said.

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ISLA VISTA RECREATION & PARK DISTRICT

By ROBIN STEVENS
Six candidates are vying for four seats on the Isla Vista Recreation and Parks District, and those who are elected to the board will help to determine how a unit dwelling tax imposed this year on properties in I.V. will be allocated.

The board members will supervise a \$140,000 budget of the only county-funded government in Isla Vista. They will also supervise recreational programs coordinated by the district, and the maintenance and upkeep of Isla Vista parks and open spaces.

The candidates discussed their views of the role the district should assume in Isla Vista, and the issues on which they would concentrate if elected to the board in a forum held Thursday evening at the district meeting room.

Malcolm Gault-Williams, an Isla Vista Community Council Representative-At-Large and the general manager of KCSB, the on-campus community service broadcasting station, opened the meeting by stressing his commitment to all government in Isla Vista and to I.V. incorporation. "Isla Vista government is split between IVRPD and IVMAC," he said, "I

think you have to be well versed in one to influence what goes on in the other."

Community council chair Mike Boyd identified his "concern about dwindling funds and the impact that has on the district's solvency.... The way to solve that is through I.V. incorporation," he said. He said the use of a dwelling tax by the district should only be a last resort.

Longtime Isla Vista Resident Red Gaffney cited his main goal as "getting more people to carry on some of the things that maintenance should be doing," and providing handicapped access to public facilities. The best way to fund badly needed improvements in the district

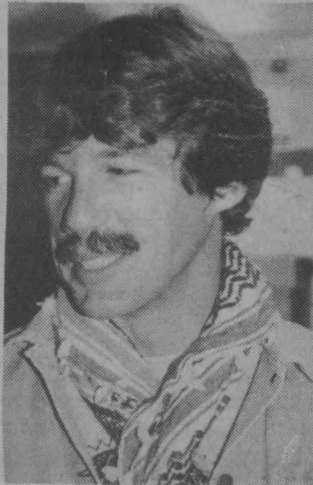
was to float a bond measure, he said.

Moving the park district office to the current site of the recycling center, preventing further development of the land now owned by the district and providing handicapped access to all community facilities were the main goals of Colleen Gaffney, another candidate for the office.

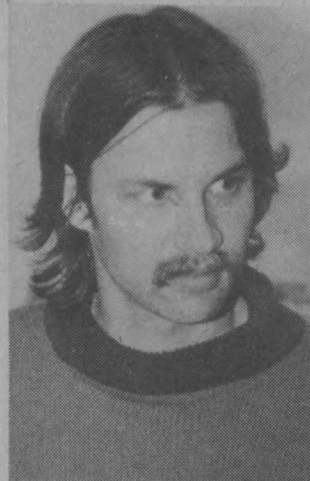
The only incumbent hoping to retain his seat on the board, Joe Mortz said "maintenance and park operations are not as good as it needs to be and not as good as the public wants it to be." The best way to increase public appreciation of the district is to use funds for activities which invite community participation.



Joe Mortz



Gault-Williams



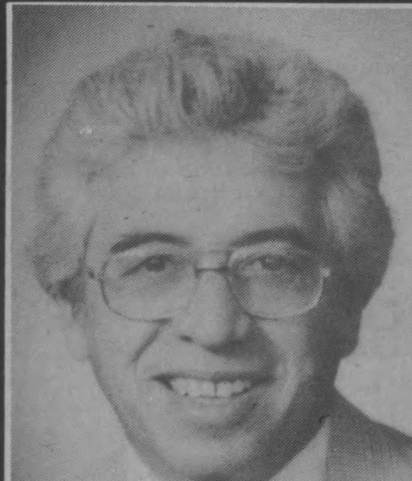
Mike Boyd



Red Gaffney



Colleen Gaffney



UCSB STUDENTS GOLETA VALLEY RESIDENTS NEED YOUR HELP!!

11000 Goleta Valley residents have signed the Recall Petition because of the political excesses, mismanagement and insensitivity of the present water board majority.

PLEASE HELP US SOLVE OUR LOCAL PROBLEMS!

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VOTE FOR RICHARD MARTINEZ
TO REPLACE MASCHKE

Paid for by the Committee to Elect Richard Martinez

Candidate Stakes Aims For Judiciary Position

By STEVEN PECK

Community welfare and stronger penalties for drunk drivers are advocated by Richard A. Frishman, judicial candidate for the second South Coast Municipal Court.

Frishman, who received 35 percent of the vote for the same office in June, qualified for a runoff election with the incumbent, Judge James L. Pattillo.

Frishman has practiced law in Santa Barbara since 1974 and has handled cases ranging from civil matters and personal injury cases to labor law and environmental cases. In 1981 he represented Diablo Canyon protestors and did not accept fee, and in 1983 he did the same for the Cheadle 57, a group of students who took over Cheadle Hall to protest ties between the university and the weapons industry.

Frishman believes his commitment to environmental issues demonstrates his concern for the community, but says he will not take his environmental bias to the bench.

"I've recognized my bias against Diablo, or the weapons labs, and I won't hear those cases for at least a year, until I feel that I can be objective, and if I don't feel that I can be objective about it then, I still wouldn't hear them," Frishman said.

There is a direct connection between community concern and a desire to remove drunk drivers from the road, Frishman said. "Many years before I even thought about being a judge, I represented a group called Sobriety Unlimited... subsequently I was on the county alcohol advisory board for several years," he said.

The sentences which are presently given to convicted drunk drivers are not an effective deterrent, Frishman said. Currently, penalties for many first-time offenders include three years probation, a \$750 fine, and mandatory work done at Lake Cachuma, Frishman said. "I've had people go up to the Cachuma program and tell me that it seemed like a vacation," he said.

"I think that driving under the influence is the most underpunished crime in the municipal court. What I propose to do for many first offenders, not all, but many, is to put them into jail for 48 hours in addition to the drivers license restrictions, probation, fines and the alcoholism school."

"My opponent says he's tough as anyone on drunk drivers and I don't think that's

true. The district attorneys have disqualified him seven times more often any other judge in the municipal court," Frishman said.

"The liberal and conservative labels that have been out on my opponent and myself—I'm supposed to be the liberal, he's supposed to be the conservative—are very misleading," Frishman said, citing his tough stance on conviction drunk drivers.

In September, Frishman received the endorsement of the Commercial Political Action Committee. This endorsement was surprising to many business leaders, because Pattillo has been viewed as an advocate of commercial interests through his tough stance on criminal cases, and because of Frishman's environmental views.

"The COMPAC endorsement was something I was very pleased with," Frishman said. "It shows I have support in the business community."

In addition to the COMPAC endorsement, Frishman has also been endorsed by a local public interest lobbying group.

"I'm probably the only candidate I can remember locally who's been endorsed by both COMPAC and NETWORK," Frishman said. He expressed surprise because the groups represent opposing interest.

Frishman would also like to see evening court sessions available for small claims cases.

"I think we should make the court a little more available for the people by expanding night court and Saturday court on an optional basis," Frishman said. "For students and for working people, it's a real inconvenience to have to go down to Santa Barbara to resolve these things during the day."

Frishman would limit the cases to be heard at night to small claims and traffic cases because "those are not matters where you're entitled a jury. There won't be a question of a juror coming in after work and going to sleep."

Frishman originally came to the Santa Barbara area in 1966, when he began attending UCSB. He graduated in 1970 and went on to law school at USC. He has been in private practice in Santa Barbara since passing the bar in 1974, except for a year and a half spent as a felony deputy for the local public defender's office.

Voters to Judge Pattillo In Upcoming Election

By STEVEN PECK

Editor's note: Despite repeated calls to his office and home, Judge Pattillo was unavailable for comment. No calls were returned.

Hoping to retain the position to which he was appointed, Judge James L. Pattillo is facing a runoff election for judge of the second South Coast Municipal Court.

This election is being held because during the June election Pattillo's opponent, attorney Richard A. Frishman, gained enough of the vote to force a runoff. Pattillo received 47 percent of the vote, while Frishman received 35 percent.

The municipal court is now more efficient and case loads are more current than when he first took the position, Pattillo has said. He has also said the backlog of cases waiting to be heard has decreased, and he hopes to reduce the number of cases heard by lawyers serving as judges. In addition, Pattillo claims his court spent less than the budget allotted and levied more fines than expected.

Presently, many small claims cases are heard by lawyers because of the large number of cases in relation to the number of available judges. Pattillo believes people are entitled to have their cases heard by full-time judges. He also believes judges would benefit from hearing small claims cases, because it would give them a wider base of information which would allow them to make more informed decisions.

Pattillo criticizes Frishman's social activism, because Frishman has been an outspoken opponent of the Diablo Canyon nuclear power plant. Pattillo cites Canon Three of the California Code of Judicial Ethics, which states, "A judge should... be unswayed by partisan interests, public clamour, fear of criticism."

Several law enforcement agencies, including the UCSB Police Officers' Association, have endorsed Pattillo, reflecting his image as a tough law-and-order judge. He is known for taking tough stances on criminal cases, though he also believes each case

should be decided on an individual basis.

Because of the individual nature of cases, Pattillo does not give the maximum penalty to all first-offense drunk drivers.

Pattillo is not in favor of additional night and Saturday sessions for small claims and traffic cases. He believes the cases heard in the evening would not be adequately tried, because those involved would be too tired after going through their daily activities.

Pattillo has lived in Santa Barbara for 18 years. He was a combat pilot during World War II. He graduated from North Texas University in 1950, and received his law degree from George Washington Law School in 1964.

Pattillo has served the local court system for 17 years. He was a traveling, or pro-tem, judge from 1967 until his appointment to his present position in 1983. Pattillo gained judicial experience while serving as a pro-tem judge for the California Judicial Council, he said.

CALIFORNIA BALLOT INITIATIVES

Pros And Cons Of Prop. 37

Voters To Decide On Statewide Lottery

By LAURENCE ILIFF

Easy money for the California school system or a giveaway to a large East Coast gambling company? These are the antithetical scenarios envisioned as consequences of passage of Proposition 37, and an example of the sharp differences of opinion over prospective lottery.

Proposition 37 would amend the state constitution to allow the establishment of a lottery and outlaw casinos. It would create a State Lottery Commission to oversee all lottery operations, including determining which types of games will be played, and making quarterly reports on the performance of the lottery.

The proposition stipulates the revenues from the lottery would be distributed as follows: 50 percent of proceeds would be paid out as prizes, no more than 16 percent could be used for administrative expenses, and the remainder of the proceeds — at least 34 percent of the total — would be placed in a special education fund. The lottery money would be divided equally for every full-time equivalent student in the California public schools, kindergarten through



university.

Currently there are 17 states (and the District of Columbia) in this country that have state-run lotteries, and the "cleanness" and effectiveness of these lotteries is a major battling point between the pro-lottery group "Californians for Better Education" and "Coalition Against Legalizing Lotteries," who oppose the lottery.

Supporters maintain these lotteries have provided a large amount of additional revenue for state-run programs and have not caused serious law enforcement problems, but be placed in a special education fund. The lottery money would be divided equally for every full-time equivalent student in the California public schools, kindergarten through

Proponents say the lottery will generate \$680 million in first year, and revenues would increase annually.

Prop. 37 does not guarantee lottery money would be used to supplement the education budget, but could in fact be used to supplant existing funds, Raser said. In addition, the lottery will discourage the state from seeking additional revenue for schools which the lottery money cannot provide, he said. Lottery money is unstable because people become bored with the games after a while, he added. Arizona Governor Bruce Babbitt will campaign against the lottery in California this week because he regrets the institution of the Arizona lottery in 1980, Raser said.

He maintains the only group assured of making a large profit is Scientific Games, a division of Bally Corporation, the nation's largest slot machine

manufacturer. Bally and Californians for Better Education are one and the same, Raser said. Bally has donated \$1.7 million to the CBE campaign, he said. The company has done this because they are the only company who can provide the necessary services for the California lottery due to the language of the measure (written by a Bally attorney), Raser said. The measure specifies an inordinately short start-up time, which would make it impossible for other companies to file the necessary financial disclosure forms and make a bid, he said.

Proponents say the intent of the measure, that the money be used to provide additional funds for education, is written into the proposition, and can be judicially enforced. They make the counter-charge that those opposed to the idea are funded mostly by money from horseracing interests which cannot provide \$680 million in new money for education.

Californians for Better Education claims Prop. 37 endorsements include over 20 school boards in the state, but Raser countered that the vast majority of all educational organizations, including the California PTA,

Initiative Proposes Limiting Contribution to Political Causes

By MARY DOLL

The future of California's campaign contribution structure, which is lax when compared with national standards, will be determined by Proposition 40's outcome as voters head for the polls Nov. 6.

The proposition would limit the amount an individual can contribute to political campaigns, political action groups or parties for state elections to \$10,000 per year. Only individuals, political parties, and political action committees would be allowed to contribute to a campaign. Funding by corporations, banks, unions, and business partnerships would be prohibited.

If Proposition 40 passes, individual contributions would be limited to \$1,000 per candidate; political parties and political action committees could also only contribute \$1,000 annually.

Currently, no restrictions are placed on contributions received by a candidate or on amounts given by a candidate's supporters. Under the Political Reform Act of 1974, however, a politician is required to make public disclosure of the amount of his contributions and who made them.

Assemblyman Ross Johnson (R-La Habra), the proposition's author, believes that "Reform is essential... This initiative will reduce the costs of campaigns and minimize potential conflicts of interest by placing reasonable limits on contributions."

Proponents believe Proposition 40 will cause politicians to represent the people, "not whatever special interest can stuff the most money into the kitty," Johnson states.

Opponents agree that some reform is necessary, "but Proposition 40 does not go quite far enough. It is missing some essential parts," Senator Gary Hart's (D-Santa Barbara) legislative aide Joe Caves said.

A main complaint raised by opponents is that no limits on a candidate's spending are established, only the source of income is regulated. "Candidates can still spend large sums of money," Caves said.

According to Caves the changes will "escalate the fund-raising activities levels, which take time away from working in the district and on legislation, essentially, from doing their job."

Opponents also believe the legislation tends to favor incumbents. "Incumbents have a natural edge. When there is less money to give, a contributor is more likely to give it to an incumbent," Caves said.

Hart believes Republicans will receive an unfair advantage "because most Republicans give consistently average contributions, but Democrats either give small contributions or very large ones, which will be exempt," Caves said. Eliminating labor unions will lower substantially lower Democrats' fund-raising capabilities, he added.

California Public Interest Research Group Executive Director Jerry Skomer disagrees with Hart's sentiment that the Democrats will be treated unfairly. "Actually, it tends to favor Democrats because most of the incumbents are Democrats."

Although CalPIRG has not taken an official position on the proposition, Skomer would like to see it pass because "it is a step in the right direction for campaign reform. It will open some doors."

Welfare Reform With Prop. 41

By GREGORY HUBBARD

Proposition 41 would limit the amount of money that could be spent on some, but not all, welfare programs including the largest two assistance programs established by the state: Aid to Families with Dependent Children and California Medical Assistance.

"The California legislature has refused for years to do anything about the welfare system," proposal author Assemblyman Ross Johnson (R, La Habra), said. The proposition would "limit the pool of available dollars and force the legislature to design a system that works," he explained. "The welfare system as it now operates is a monument to failure."

The proposition would limit expenditures for included programs, not to exceed the national average expenditures in the other 49 states by more than 10 percent. It would also establish a Public Assistance Commission that would survey and report on expenditures and costs of public aid and medical assistance program in California and other states. Specifically excluded are programs for the aged, blind and disabled, and some services provided by county welfare departments.

There are 22,500 Medi-Cal recipients that would be affected in Santa Barbara County, Public Affairs Assistant for Cottage Hospital, Christine Steele, said. In Santa Barbara and Goleta over 18,000 senior citizens are served by Cottage and other local hospitals. Recently, because of funding cuts, Medi-Cal patients have waited until their needs were more acute and consequently needed more intense care, she said.

"If Medi-Cal was again cut, the elderly and disabled

would experience further privation and helplessness in their health care, she said. There would be more unpaid bills and more "charity care," and someone has to pay for it, she said. "There is no such thing as free health care. The bills must be paid by someone," she said.

"Proposition 41 is a very capricious way to treat California's indigent population," California Chamber of Commerce President John Hay said.

Assemblyman Jack O'Connell is against the proposal, Legislative Assistant Carla Frisk said. He does not believe any service in California should be tied to a percentage based on a per capita of the other 49 states regardless of the formula used, she said.

Although the bill specifically excludes programs for the aged, blind and disabled, O'Connell is concerned about impacts to individuals who rely upon Medi-Cal or other programs among those to be trimmed by Prop. 41, Frisk said.

"It (Prop. 41) makes large cuts into public assistance programs in California," Lisa Rea, press assistant for Californians Against Proposition 41, said. "This includes a 36 percent cut in the medical budget, and a 50 percent reduction in the California Foster Care Program. Also, the AFDC would be affected, the victims being women and children," she explained.

Eighty-five percent of the cost of AFDC is due to fathers who are not making child support payments, Johnson said. "The laws are very weak in this area."

Spending \$2.6 billion above the national norm on welfare is unfair to other government services, Johnson said.

Proposition 36 Creates Property Tax Controversy

By MARY P. HOPPIN

Six years after Proposition 13 enacted legislation limiting California property taxes to 1 percent of assessment, the initiative's sponsor, Howard Jarvis, has proposed a new state constitutional amendment which would, according to its supporters, correct the "erosion of Proposition 13" by the Legislature and state courts.

Janet Byers, public relations coordinator for The California Tax Reduction Movement, argues that state courts have used loopholes in the original initiative to allow local and state governments to override the one percent limit on property taxation. New taxes have been described as fees or special taxes to circumvent the two-thirds vote of the legislature mandated by Proposition 13 to raise property taxes.

The initiative would be "bad for jobs and economic development," according to Fred Main, a spokesman for the California State Chamber of Commerce. The Chamber opposes Proposition 13, Main said, because "it provides unfair tax relief by providing \$1.7 billion to those who already have the lowest assessment. It hurts education

because it removes \$700 million in local school district property tax allocations."

"The only people who are going to be getting anything back are those who were paying taxes illegally," Byers said. "Proposition 36 doesn't want to take away property taxes, it just wants two-thirds of the people to agree to it."

The state attorney general estimates that \$1.1 billion will be lost in refunds to taxpayers who were overcharged due to incorrect base-year assessment. A \$750 million increase in state expenditures will be made to restore local revenue losses to be used for K-12 school districts in the first two years following passage.

The U.C. Student Lobby is also against the initiative. Lobby Director Ron Balisteri contended that the Jarvis initiative would "basically be a financial disaster for the state. It will take away the right of legislatures and local governments to generate new revenues would be lost by this proposition."

Local agencies stand to lose approximately \$2.8 billion in 1984-86 and annual revenue losses of \$1.1 billion in

subsequent years that would not be retrievable from the state.

The Commission on State Finance estimates the state budget surplus will be about \$1.3 billion dollars at the end of fiscal 1984-85, which ends June 30. The governor's Finance Department estimate is \$950 million.

Student Lobby Director Balisteri believes that the state surplus would be "quickly depleted. It would be returned to local governments as bailout money to keep them from cutting services. Agencies have already taken major cuts and there's a point-of-no-return where you can't cut any farther and we've reached that point."

"I don't think there are going to be any cutbacks," Byers said. "The same things they said about Proposition 13 they're saying about 36."

The U.C. Regents oppose the measure. "One of the main reasons," past Regent chair Yori Wada stated, "is because it takes away from the Regents the authority to set fees for the university (and gives it to the legislature)."

Proposition 38 Raises Bilingual Ballot Controversy

By MONICA TRASANDES

English may become the only language in which voting materials are read. Proposition 38 would require California's governor to write to the U.S. President, the U.S. Attorney General and all members of Congress, urging them to amend federal law so that all voting materials including ballots and voter's pamphlets are printed in English only.

Authors of Prop. 38 argue the state spends too much on translating voting materials (for 1982 the figure \$1.2 million is cited). Opponents of the proposition say the cost of bilingual ballots is not extraordinary, citing that in Los Angeles they constitute less than two percent of all county election costs.

Congressman Esteban Edward Torres, one of the main opponents of the bill, said he felt the dollar amount cited by the authors of the bill was inaccurate, and any cost would be offset by the value of getting people to go to the polls and vote intelligently.

The authors of the bill claim that bilingual ballots are a disincentive for Spanish speakers to learn English because they feel they do not need to learn the language. Prop. 38 proponents believe printing bilingual ballots is unfair because they are now only printed in Spanish, and not in any other languages.

Torres said he does not believe it is a disincentive. "Many

of those who use it speak English. Most are older people or people who have been in the United States only for a short while and they need bilingual ballots. It's hard enough for an American who graduated from high school to read the complicated language on a ballot, let alone a person who has limited knowledge of the language," Torres said.

He also said that most Hispanic Americans would like to participate in American government, but Prop. 38 would be discouraging and psychologically keep them away, if it passed. Torres responded to the claim that ballots are now printed only in Spanish by pointing to San Francisco, where ballots are printed in both Chinese and Spanish. In other American cities where German is commonly spoken, ballots are also printed in German, he said.

"It's a hoax. All it does is require the governor to write a letter, something which he can do at any time," Torres said. The proposition was created to cause those who feel strongly about Hispanic issues and anything to do with foreigners to go and vote, so that once they are at the polls, they will stay and vote for other propositions, such as 36, 39 and 41, all of which he feels are bad propositions, he said.

"Those are ploys they use. They did it in 1982 with the gun initiative (Prop. 15) which helped Tom Bradley lose the election," Torres said.

Stanley Diamond, Chairman of the California Committee for Ballots in English and one of the authors of the proposition, said the group which created Prop. 38 did so because of the passage of a similar proposition by 63 percent in San Francisco in 1983. Diamond expects passage of the proposition because of an overwhelming response to the petition. Of the 628,000 signatures which the group got, only 393,000 of those were required.

"We hoped the issue would be non-racist. We didn't want that level of emotions, or any groups pitted against each other," Diamond said.

"I look at voting as a privilege and as such, the state shouldn't go to extremes to make it more accessible than it is. A privilege is something you earn and it's not the government's responsibility to make it easier. I look at it as government providing transportation to and from the polls or providing orange juice and donuts," Republican UCSB student Brian Rosenthal said.

If government did not provide bilingual ballots, it would contribute to the disenfranchisement of a large number of elderly Chicano voters, who are the ones who use the ballots most, Isidro Ortiz, assistant professor in Chicano studies and political science at UCSB, said.

Reapportionment Splits Along Party Lines

By BILL DIEPENBROCK

If voters accept Proposition 39 in November, the power to redraw the boundaries for California state legislature and congressional voting districts will shift from state legislators to a special commission of eight retired appellate court justices.

This "Fair Reapportionment Commission," would set district boundaries for the 1986 elections and every 10 years, following the 1990 census.

Debate over the measure, sponsored by Governor George Deukmejian, has split into clear party lines, with Republican support and Democratic opposition.

The current situation "is a direct conflict of interest because legislators do not have to be responsible to the constituents in their districts," if those districts are unfairly reapportioned in their favor, Reapportionment Campaign staff member Michelle Titus said.

Although Proposition 39 is "supposed to be a reform, it is just an effort by politicians and corporations to increase their influence in the state," Jim Tucker of the Citizen's Against Proposition 39 committee said.

Tucker feels the people are already adequately represented through their elected officials, and this commission would be "unfair and unrepresentative." Enact-

ment of the proposition would cause the governor to appoint party affiliated justices because of their eventual service on the commission, he added.

In addition, there is no guarantee those selected to serve on the commission would have no private interests or partiality, he said. Once retired, justices are lawyers, subject to pressure from corporate clients, Tucker said.

The measure will provide a non-partisan commission, giving Californians more balanced representation, Wolfe said. "A commission which would be partisan would be deadlocked," Wolfe said.

Although state election material indicates the commission would work within a \$3.5 million limit on state reapportionment costs, one-half the costs of the 1980 reapportionment, the proposal opponents disagree.

The \$3.5 million limit is not accurate, as responsibility for collecting and compiling the data would fall on the secretary of state, at a cost of more than \$5 million, Tucker said.

"It will be a waste of money. We don't need a reapportionment in 1985. This is a cost that we would otherwise not be brought to bear," Tucker said.

However, Reapportionment Office organizer Bob Wolfe denies there are addi-

tional state costs. The figures released by the analyst are accurate, he said. The secretary of state would merely supply the commission with information already compiled in the census, Wolfe explained.

There would also be county government costs for mapping newly created districts and for relocating legislators' district offices. One aspect of the measure considered positive by both sides is the reduction in the number of districts per county. However, the savings would not be significant in terms of the amount spent by the state, Wolfe said.

Of the eight justices, each serving one term on the commission, four would be appointed by a Republican governor and four by a Democratic governor.

In addition to possible corporate connections, of the available pool of retired justices most are about age 75, predominantly white, and almost entirely male, Tucker explained. Due to a similar status of representation in the judiciary today, such a commission could not be truly representative for "30 to 40 years," he said.

Important State Concerns Covered By Propositions

By VALERIE DE LAPP

Although many of the measures on the ballot are not embroiled in the same level of controversy as issues such as the state lottery and the new Jarvis initiative, they affect issues as diverse as clean drinking water, property reassessment guidelines and school rehabilitation. Almost all are state bond sales initiatives, an alternative form of funding for state-funded programs.

Proposition 25, the Clean Water Bond Law of 1984, would authorize the state to sell \$325 million in bonds to raise money for water pollution control, water conservation, and water reclamation projects.

\$250 million of the bond proceeds would go toward the cost of constructing wastewater treatment plants. The State Water Resources Control Board would divide the money among projects eligible for federal aid, with \$40 million of the bond proceeds covering the costs of constructing treatment plants in communities with less than 5,000 people. A new water reclamation loan program would be established with an allocated \$25 million. The Department of Water Resources will administer \$10 million to public agencies for water conservation programs. Five percent of the bond proceeds must be spent on planning and research.

Under Proposition 26, the State School Building Lease-Purchase Bond Law of 1984, the state would sell \$450 million in bonds to provide for construction, reconstruction, or rehabilitation of elementary and secondary school facilities. The Santa Barbara School District is planning for \$2 million in construction and \$2 million

in rehabilitation, according to public relations officer for county supervisor of schools, Barbara Margerum.

Proposition 27 authorizes the state to sell \$100 million in bonds to provide for the cleanup of contaminated waste sites. Under the Hazardous Substance Cleanup Bond Act, the Dept. of Health Services could use the bonds proceeds to clean up any site labeled contaminated by the state Legislature.

Proposition 28, The California Safe Drinking Water Bond Law of 1984, permits the state to sell \$75 million in bonds to allow for construction, improvement, or rehabilitation of publicly and privately owned water systems to meet the minimum drinking water standards. This bond "would improve the quality of drinking water and drinking water delivery systems," Assemblyman Jack O'Connell's Legislative Aide Carla Frisk said. "The systems are contaminated and not in good shape, as a result, we have poor quality water," she added.

The state would issue \$650 million in bonds to provide the continuation of the veterans' farm and loan program through Proposition 29. In the past, proceeds have been used by the Dept. of Veterans' Affairs to purchase farms, homes, and mobile homes on behalf of qualified California veterans.

\$50 million of state general obligation bonds would be sold by the state under Proposition 30, the Senior Center Bond Act of 1984. The proceeds from the bonds would be used to finance the purchase, construction, expansion, or renovation of senior centers. This measure sets no time limit for selling the bonds. The funds will

remain available for this purpose until they are spent.

Under the present law, property is reassessed for taxation purposes when new construction takes place. However, exceptions are made in cases of solar energy, seismic safety construction, and reconstruction after a disaster. Proposition 31 would permit the Legislature to exempt the construction or addition of any fire sprinkler system, extinguishing system, detection system, or fire-related exit improvement from reassessment.

Proposition 32 proposes to revise the procedures that the Supreme Court must follow when it chooses to hear decisions of the court of appeals. This measure could increase the court's flexibility in managing its work load, according to proponents. Opponents object to the bill on the grounds that it will increase the existing power of Supreme Court judges.

A disabled person may be able to defer payment of property taxes on their principal residence under Proposition 33, Property Tax Postponement for disabled persons. This measure would allow the Legislature to extend the eligibility for the property tax postponement program.

Proposition 34, a historic structure exclusion for property taxation, would add additional exemptions for specified construction on certified historic structures. Any addition to, alteration or reconstruction of a certified historic structure would be excluded from the property's assessed value. If the structure is to change ownership, the property would be reappraised at its full market value.

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Measure B: Tax On Gas To Repair Roads

By SHEILA GORMICAN

Local governments are currently spending less than one-half the amount necessary to adequately maintain the roads in Santa Barbara County, according to County Supervisor Bill Wallace. Measure B, placed on the ballot by the Board of Supervisors, proposes raising the tax on gasoline by three cents per gallon, making an additional \$4.8 million available for road upkeep annually.

The net revenues from the tax can only be spent on city streets and county roads in Santa Barbara County, Wallace said. The money raised must be used in addition to existing funds, and not as a replacement for these monies.

"We are locked into revenue from the state to maintain the roads in the county," Wallace said. "The money comes from the tax on gasoline, but this current level of taxation isn't sufficient. People are driving more fuel-efficient cars, and gas consumption hasn't risen at the same rate as needed repairs and the cost of these repairs."

"Our estimate is that the county needs \$20 million per year to maintain streets and roads, but we only receive between \$7 and \$8 million from the state to run our transportation department. This leaves us up to \$13

million short every year," Wallace said.

"Over a year, the gas tax would cost the average motorist between \$25 and \$30. In the long run, it would be worth it in terms of the car repairs that improved roads would eliminate, and the added gas mileage," Wallace said.

Realizing that counties need more money than the state can provide through the present gas tax, local jurisdictions have been allowed to put measures such as Measure B on local ballots to try to raise additional funding, Wallace explained, adding that no local jurisdiction has ever been able to get such a measure passed.

Revenue from Measure B would be distributed between the cities in Santa Barbara County, and the county itself, based on population in the specific areas and actual road mileage, Wallace explained. The city of Santa Barbara would receive approximately \$1 million annually, and the money allocated to the county in general would be used for the upkeep of unincorporated areas such as Isla Vista, Goleta, and the Santa Ynez Valley.

"The city council has passed a resolution very much in support of Measure B, but we aren't terribly optimistic about it passing," Santa Barbara Mayor Sheila Lodge

said. "It is a matter of the people voting to tax themselves, and we don't think that will be too popular."

"There must be two-thirds approval on the measure in order for it to pass," Wallace said. "A tax hits people right in the pocket book. It is something they can immediately relate to."

"In addition, we know that people tend to vote 'no' on things they don't know much about. When a voter sees a measure that will cost him money, he is likely to vote against it if he isn't familiar with the whole situation. The ballot is so complicated this time and so many things are included that measures like this haven't gotten much coverage."

"I think people will gladly spend the extra three cents," Fairview Union gas station owner Tom Price said. "It will be money locally spent that the citizens can see and appreciate the results of. Customers get skeptical when they see one station raise their prices, but this will be universal."

The A.S. Legislative Council has endorsed Measure B, according to Off-Campus Representative Dave Wappler. The Council's stand is based in part on the ideas that maintaining roads is much less costly than having to totally replace them, and that poor road surfaces can be a leading cause of traffic accidents.

Recall ...

(Continued from pg.7A)

Jeanette Keiper — School Health Technician

Keiper is qualified for the position through her experience in public relations and believes she has the good judgement to make policy decisions and work harmoniously with other agencies, she said. In addition, she has done a lot of research on water questions and will continue to do so, she said.

Although the purpose of the water moratorium was to stop growth, she has seen more unplanned growth in the last five or six years in the area than ever before, Keiper said. She does not feel it is the water board's business to control growth, but to provide enough housing for ordinary people.

The water board should look for alternative water sources to wells, such as the enlargement of Lake Cachuma, possible use of desalinized ocean water, and the construction of catch basins and reservoirs. She favors keeping the entitlement to state water, but state water is "not a big issue with me," she said.

She supports a meeting between business people, property owners, industry representatives, renters and the water board in order to reach a common solution to the water problem, Keiper said.

Susie O'Rourke — Administrative Assistant, UCSB.

O'Rourke is a graduate from Riverside City College where she studied business administration. The current water board has not done an adequate job, and therefore she felt the need to get involved, she said.

There is 2,000 acre/feet left of Goleta's Cachuma allotment, and Goletans are supposed to live on that until next May, O'Rourke said. Normally Goleta needs 1,000 acre/feet a month, therefore water supplies must be secured immediately, she said.

O'Rourke believes that knowledge of water is not as important as common sense to be a good member of the board, and she supports additional water studies and a long-range plan for the water supply, she said.

She charged the present board has pumped water into the ground and now can't get it out, and that the money used by the present water board to pay an attorney for filing lawsuits could be used for developing water supplies instead, she said. The current board has spent \$825,000 on the airport well but it still does not produce drinkable water, she said.

O'Rourke would work for the enlargement of Lake Cachuma, so the lake could catch rainwater rather than having it run into the ocean. She would also work for conservation measures, she said.

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Why hasn't the University built more "student only" housing?

We all know that there is a need for "student only" housing. The University has land to build on. The University can get the money to build with, but without water the University can't build.

UCSB's water allotment is the same today as it was in 1973

In 1973, there were only 12,526 students at UCSB. Today there are 16,936 students. Even though there has been a huge increase in enrollment, UCSB still receives the same allotment of water it received in 1973 — they were allowed to use 963 acre feet in 1973 and today in 1984 they're still allowed only 963 acre feet, 11 years and 4,410 students later.

The University has an extensive water conservation program. It's an excellent program. And, no matter how much water the University has to use, conservation should always be important. But, conservation alone does not give the University enough water to build new classrooms or new student and faculty housing.

Non-students are pushing students out of Isla Vista

With the demand for housing increasing throughout the Goleta Valley, non-students are moving into Isla Vista. There's nothing wrong with that, but it does take away housing for students.

Isla Vista housing used to be almost 85%-90% students. Now it's only 40%-45% students. There's a need for student-only housing on campus—but there is not enough water.

Why isn't there enough water?

You'll have to ask Donna Hone, Ed Maschke and Pat Shewczyk that question.

We believe it's because of their mismanagement.

They have spent more than \$700,000 on legal fees and more than \$600,000 on studies and they have not developed one new reliable source of water. That money could have provided us with new water resources.

There is only one reason—because Hone, Maschke and Shewczyk have failed to do their job. They have not developed one new reliable source of water. They have had no "new" water to give out and therefore there is no new water to give the University, and that means no new University housing.

Why did they let you drink putrid water?

They were so desperate to get the airport well on line that they let us drink putrid water that killed fish and made people sick.

Lloyd Fowler, General Manager and Chief Engineer of the Goleta Water District, has stated that without the airport well they would have to begin rationing. The airport well is still not working.

Are Hone, Maschke and Shewczyk waiting until after the election to begin rationing?

If we do have rationing, it won't be because we don't have the water resources. It will be due to their

mismanagement of our tax dollars that could have been used to discover and manage new water resources. It will be due to the fact that in their efforts to control growth, they have neglected to develop the water resources that are available to the Goleta Valley.

They have not stopped growth

More than 3,000,000 square feet of industrial and commercial buildings have been built in Goleta in the past few years. More than 400 private wells have been drilled by people who could not get water from the Goleta Water Board.

Hone, Maschke and Shewczyk are not land planners. There is not one land planner on the staff of the

Goleta Water Board. They have tried to limit growth in the Goleta Valley and they have failed—all they have limited is our water supply. It is not legal for the Goleta Water Board to act as a planning agency.

Why do 11,000 local residents want this recall?

11,000 Goleta and Isla Vista residents signed a petition to recall Hone, Maschke and Shewczyk because they are worried that we will run out of water. Those people ask you as students to study this issue before you vote. Our water is too precious to be mismanaged and restricted. Please join Goleta and recall Hone, Maschke and Shewczyk.

Yes On Recall Campus Rally

The Interfraternity Council presents
a candidates forum: Meet the seven candidates
running for the water board.
They are dedicated to solving our water problem.

Thursday — November 1st
12:00 noon to 1:00 P.M.
Storke Plaza Free Speech Area

Bring your questions,
your ideas and your enthusiasm for
proper water management.

Yes on Recall

It's our only solution

Paid For By The Committee To Recall Hone, Maschke And Shewczyk