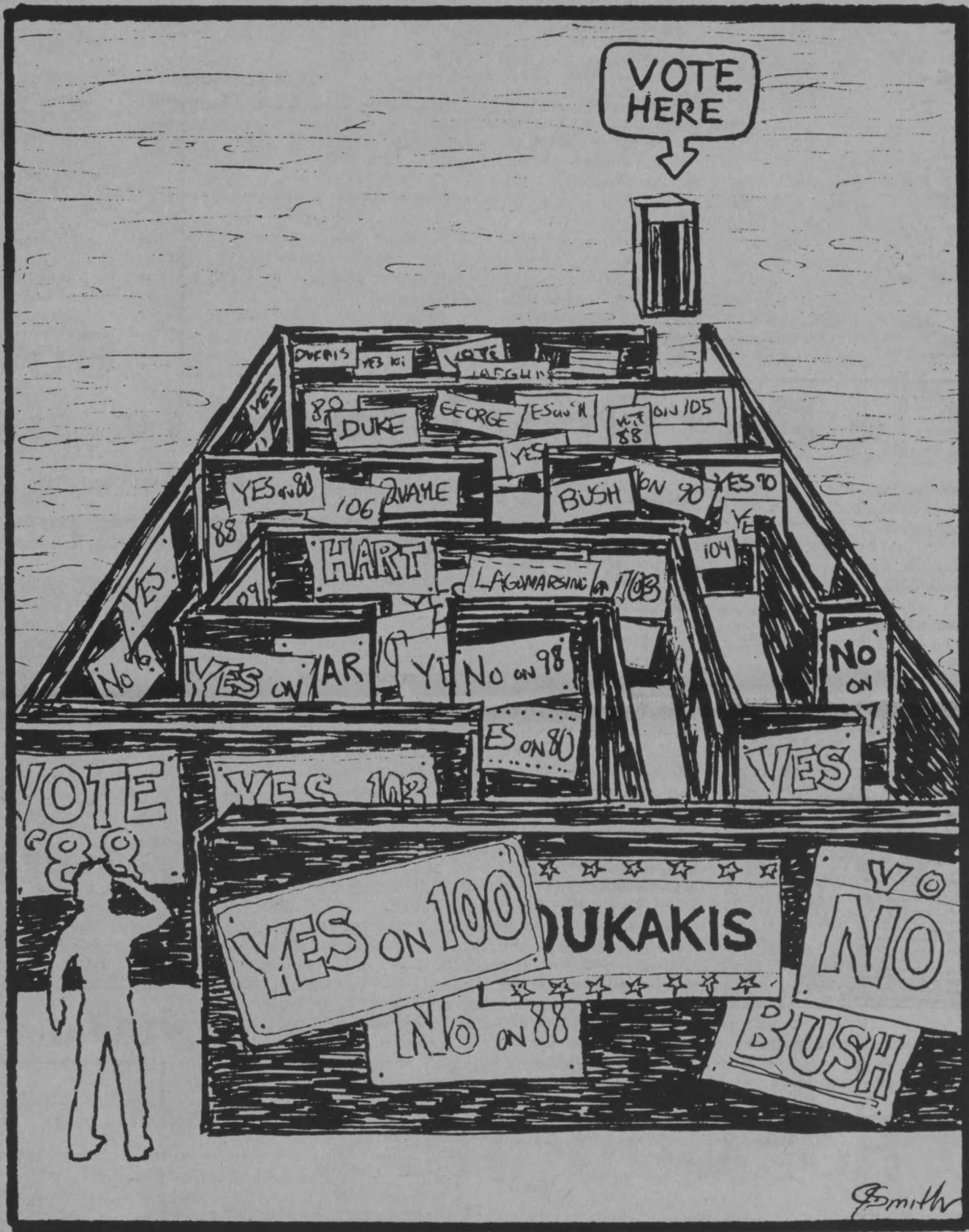


THE 1988 ELECTION

NEGOTIATING THE Maze



By Wade Daniels
Staff Writer

With all the information to sort through before going to the polls Nov. 8, preparing to vote this year will be like studying for a particularly hellish final exam.

On the ballot are 29 state measures, 10 candidates for the Isla Vista Recreation and Parks District board and five local measures, not to mention state and national elections.

This year's ballot has the third largest number of state initiatives as there were 30 in 1922 and a hefty 48 in 1914. The average amount of state measures is about a dozen.

(See MAZE, p.2A)

Editor's Note

Sometime late tomorrow night, after all the screaming, sound biting and hoopla finally fades away, democracy will once more have whelped its next superstars. And on Wednesday, we'll be scratching our heads, sifting through the rubble and trying to figure out what exactly happened; whether we created a three-headed satan-beast, or spawned the glorious coming of a New America. Or both.

Yes, the election has arrived.

Tuesday, California voters will be given the opportunity to cast their votes on a mind-numbing 29 statewide initiatives, the third highest number of propositions ever on state ballot since the process was introduced in 1914. That's not to mention, of course, the elections of a new president, U.S. senator, congressman, state assemblyman and local park board, choices which are further compounded by a slew of local measures.

Please. Don't freak out. You still have close to 24 hours to make something of the madness.

This special section is designed to help. Use the information contained here as a supplement to what you already know about what will appear on your ballot. There are some very important questions on the ballot, ones that will undoubtedly affect your life to some degree. Don't squander the opportunity to have an impact.

Remember: the choice is yours. Weigh what you know and what you feel, and then mark the appropriate box. Please vote. And good luck.

Negotiating The Maze: 1988 Daily Nexus Election Supplement

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MAZE: Ballot Measures a New Breed of Nightmare

(Continued from p.1A)

So how does the inundated member of the democracy prepare to be a responsible voter? As is the case with end-of-the-quarter finals, one must study the relevant material.

"The only way anybody can ever vote is to take each issue and study it," Acquistapace said. "I don't know shortcuts."

"It's only where you mark that will count, so if you skip something because you're uncertain of it that's okay," she said. "For pity sakes at least vote on the issues you're interested in. If you don't know the others leave them blank."

Will students be ready to vote next week? "I don't think so," said freshman Joel Brand. "There are so many different ballot proposals and I don't know much about the local issues."

He said that not only is the sheer quantity of ballot issues a formidable entity to grapple with, but the process of making up one's mind is then complicated by the special interest groups that proselytize the voters to their positions for or against the ballot items via the media.

"I've heard about the auto insurance initiatives and it seems like the special interest groups are trying to confuse the public," he said. The insurance measures "all sound the same when the end goal is to serve their self-interests and get the public in their favor," Brand added.

"I want to vote responsibly but so much money goes into campaigning to basically deceive the public," and it is difficult to find independent information to consider, Brand continued.

To this, UCSB Political Science Department Chair Cedric Robinson said, "People

"For pity sakes, at least vote on the issues you're interested in. If you don't know the others, leave them blank."

Carol Acquistapace
SB County Chief Deputy Registrar
of Voters

can't really pay attention to the T.V. Those ads are supposed to push buttons. There are ways of informing yourself in as much detail as you like."

Acquistapace said the manipulative ads and campaigns come with the political territory. "As far as these special groups

and things, that's the name of the game in politics, isn't it? One always against the other and you listen to both and you decide in voting how you want to vote."

Some believe that these sorts of ads which have riddled all commercial media formats for several months can actually be of help in an indirect way. "It can be indicative of what the outcome is hoped to be by observing who supports or opposes the measures" said Jean Holmes, third vice president of the League of Women Voters of Santa Barbara.

Holmes stressed that voters shouldn't give too much credence to the criteria of who supports or opposes what, citing the 1978 tax reform bill Prop. 13. Supporters of the legislation were not aware of implications such as two adjacent houses being taxed vastly different sums, she said.

One convenience that about 15-20 percent of Santa Barbara County's registered voters have chosen to take advantage of is the absentee ballot. "Now you may vote absentee not only because you're away or you're sick but for any reason, it's wide open now," Acquistapace said. "It's a convenient way of voting in your home."

Despite projections that say the national voter turnout may be less than half of its eligible voters, Acquistapace said that Santa Barbara County has a record 196,021 registered voters.

Steady Decline of Student Voter Interest

In Relative Calm, the Student Voice Has Plummeted Far Below the Roar It Once Was

By Patrick Whalen
Staff Writer

There once was a time when politicians could depend on precincts in the UCSB/Isla Vista area to deliver a hefty, overwhelmingly liberal voter turnout of nearly 90 percent. That was in the late 1960s and early 70s, when many students were flush with the tides of political activism, a time when not voting was about as vogue as signing up to join the ROTC.

Came a time not too long ago, however, when that same bloc of predominantly student voters delivered a measly, disturbingly low voter turnout of 15 percent.

That was 1987, a year in which several seemingly important measures — including a proposal that would have annexed Isla Vista and UCSB into Goleta — appeared on the general election ballot, yet not many students seemed to care. One Isla Vista precinct even recorded a pitiful 9.6 percent voter turnout.

It is this type of inconsistency among UCSB/Isla Vista voters that has either represented the winning margin or sounded the death knell for a would-be public servant or ballot measure.

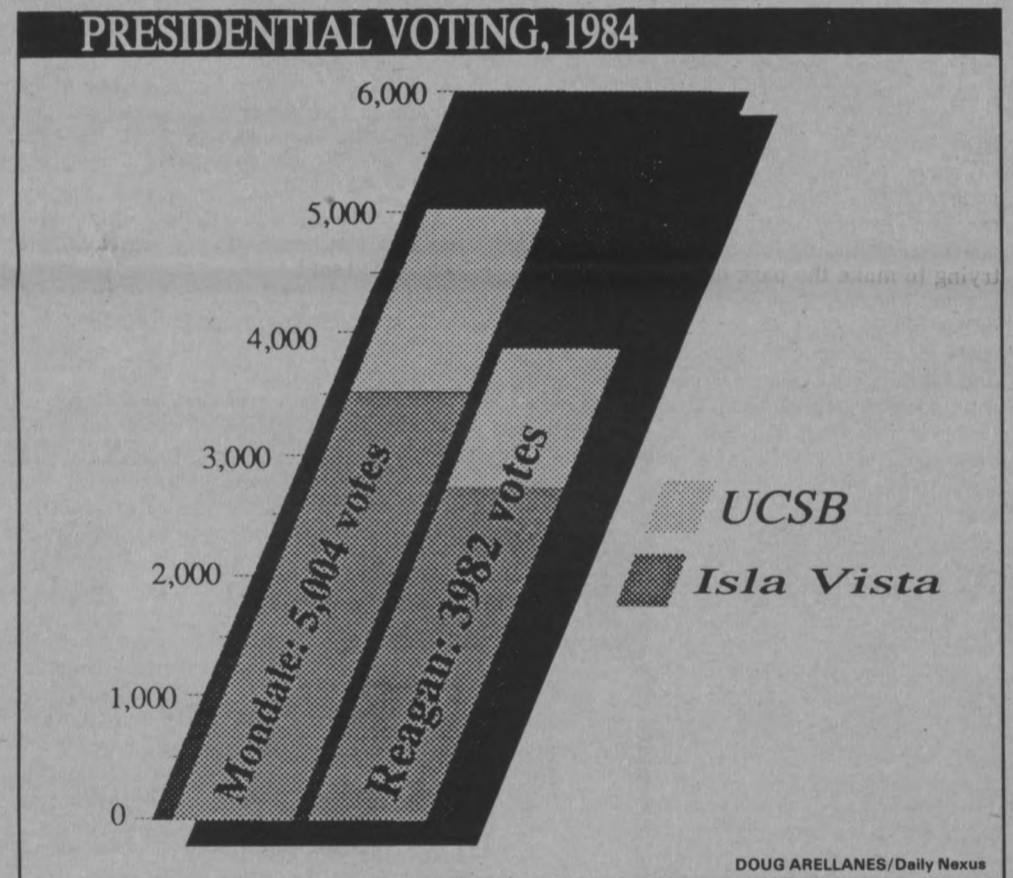
"The (UCSB/Isla Vista) vote has been diluted over the years," explained Kenneth Petit, who as Santa Barbara County's clerk-recorder has monitored the area's voting trends for years. "The value systems of students are different. I'm generalizing, but back then (the late 60s and early 70s), students wanted to save the world, and they went out and voted. Today it's 'I want to make money, I want to buy that BMW.'"

Many have theorized that the finicky voting patterns of students is part of a broad swath of apathy that has swept the nation's voters in general. Some have said that without an emotional issue to galvanize them such as the Vietnam War, or highly-publicized corruption among the nation's highest officials, such as the Watergate scandal, many student voters are left without impetus to rally behind a candidate or issue and vote.

Others, however, say the causes of the statistics on student voters are the result of more than apathy and can be partially attributed to changes in state statutes that have bloated the number of students who are actually eligible to vote.

Because students are a transient pool of voters by nature, frequently changing addresses, dropping out of school, graduating and then not properly re-registering, California's voter registration records are filled with out of date information on students who may not even live in the area anymore.

According to Petit, in 1976 the California legislature changed the state law that purged the voter registration rolls of those



who did not vote in the general elections with even-numbered years. Currently, if a person does not vote in the general election, he/she is not purged from the rolls until a search for the voter has been conducted.

Campaign officials who target the UCSB/Isla Vista voting bloc cite other factors that affect student voter turnout during general elections. One problem is the timing of the election, found to be unfavorable by students.

"Students come back to school, are busy with their studies and other stuff, and here an election plops down out of nowhere," said Jerry Sedborg, campaign manager for State Sen. Gary K. Hart (D-Santa Barbara,) who is dueling incumbent Rep. Robert J. Lagomarsino, (R-Ventura,) to represent the 19th District in the House of Representatives.

Consequently, students were besieged by Republican, Democratic and non-partisan groups from the time school began in late September until the Oct. 11 voter registration deadline. Since then, the effort has been for candidates to delineate for students their positions on the issues and exhort them to vote on Nov. 8.

But just as their political philosophies differ, so too do the strategies employed by candidates to woo the student vote. In October, the Hart campaign held a rally in Storke Plaza that included film actor Rob Lowe and other celebrities. The state senator has also appeared numerous times

on campus and in Isla Vista, meeting with students in classrooms and at other locales. Lagomarsino, meanwhile, has kept a much lower profile on campus, meeting with select groups of students and holding an off-campus rally with incumbent U.S. Senator Pete Wilson (R-San Diego).

Part of these strategies rests upon how important each candidate feels winning the UCSB/I.V. voting bloc is to their campaign's success. The fact that for more than 20 years the majority of UCSB/I.V. students have been registered as Democrats is neither lost on the candidates nor their staffs.

"(Lagomarsino) relies on the students and the I.V. bloc like any other area," said Ed Bedwell, campaign manager for Lagomarsino, adding that he expects a strong turnout supporting the Congressman on Nov. 8.

"We consider (the UCSB/I.V. bloc) the winning edge," said Sedborg of the Hart campaign.

Regardless, clerk-recorder Petit is cautiously predicting a turnout of more than 80 percent throughout the 19th District. He noted that the number of people registered in the county is currently at an all-time high of nearly 196,000, and that the sometimes fiery battle between Hart and Lagomarsino may draw more people to the polls.

"I.V. could definitely be the power broker in this election," Petit concluded.

Ten Candidates Seek Isla Vista Parks Board Directorships

By Sandy Chuck
Staff Writer

Editor's note: The following is a compilation of statements from 10 candidates vying for the five open seats on the board of directors of the Isla Vista Recreation and Parks District. Three of the seats are "full-term" positions, which are filled once every four years. "Short-term" positions are filled every two years.

SHORT-TERM DIRECTOR CANDIDATES

Mitch Stockton

As a UCSB graduate and homeowner, Stockton feels he is better able to mediate between student and family interests than some of his opponents. He believes that park maintenance and development of new parks are the most important duties of the park district, but that new parks should not be developed unless they can be properly maintained.

Stockton supports Measure O, Measure P, and park district aid to the Isla Vista Youth Project and Let Isla Vista Eat.

John Sommer

The first thing the park district must do is complete the current work plan, according to John Sommer. The park district has a list of projects that it has started and has yet to complete, as well as another list of projects that need to be started, Sommer said. Among the projects that he plans to pursue are irrigation systems in some parks, lighting in Anisq' Oyo' Park and the establishment of Greek Park. Although Sommer does not support Measure O or Measure P, he had favored a recreation facility bond until the park board increased the proposed amount from \$500,000 to \$750,000.

Bruce Murdock

Bruce Murdock believes the district's concerns need to be limited to parks and recreation and that other community concerns should be left alone. "People are trying to make the park district something it's not," he said. Murdock does not support either Measure O or Measure P because he feels "the university offers ample facilities and I think they owe it to the community (to make these facilities available)." Murdock favors improving existing parks rather than acquiring more open space. He neither associates himself with a slate nor presents himself as representing any particular group of the community.

FULL-TERM DIRECTOR CANDIDATES

Laura Price

Price, a current IVRPD board member, views conflicts in the community mostly a result of tension between tenants and homeowners. "The conflict is just the result of the high population density, which is the real problem. Isla Vista has been exploited because there is a lack of respect for tenants," she said.

Price, who supports both bond measures, feels the community must make sacrifices "for environmental needs." She also sup-

I.V. Bonds Would Fix Parks, Develop Community Center

By Sandy Chuck
Staff Writer

Isla Vista voter passage of measures O and P would initiate two separate bonds totaling \$1,550,000, which would build a community recreation center and fund the purchase and preservation of open space in the community. The bonds would be paid for by homeowners.

Although the Isla Vista Recreation and Park District already provides some buildings for community use, supporters of Measure O say that existing facilities are not always available or capable of accommodating some events. They are asking voters to approve a tax levy of \$750,000 plus interest on Isla Vista property owners to finance the project. Illustrating the lack of local venues, proponents of the measure point to the Red Barn which was commonly used by local musicians but recently closed (and later reopened) following a series of noise complaints filed by neighboring residents.

Opponents say the proposed recreation center is unnecessary, claiming that existing facilities in the community and at UCSB are currently under-utilized. According to Isla Vista homeowner Hal Kopeikin, there are already a sufficient number of existing facilities in the community and on the UCSB campus.

However, IVRPD board member Mike Boyd said several Isla Vista community groups, including Let Isla Vista Eat and the Isla Vista Youth projects, have appealed to the park district for a community center. "Non-students can't use university facilities without paying extravagant fees," Boyd said.

The proposed recreation facility would cost each Isla Vista resident roughly \$0.70 per month, according to IVRPD General Manager Glenn Lazof.

Lazof said the recreation facility would encourage the community members to

ports continued assistance to community projects such as Let Isla Vista Eat and the Isla Vista Youth Project. She has lived as a tenant in Isla Vista in 1976 and received an M.A. from UCSB in counseling psychology.

Mike Boyd

Boyd, an incumbent park district director and longtime figure in local politics, believes the issues the park district should be most concerned about are acquiring open space, improving small parks around the community called "pocket parks" and protecting wild habitats. He supports both Measure O and Measure P.

According to Boyd, those who oppose the measures "already have their front yard and back yard and don't have the same

mix and would provide a center for small children and seniors. "The sense of community isn't here, largely because we don't have a place to share," he said.

If the bond measure passes, the park district has yet to decide whether to purchase an existing building and convert it into a community center, or construct a new building. The proposed facility will be approximately the same size as the multi-purpose room at the Isla Vista School; it would be soundproofed and built with a kitchen, high ceiling and dividers, Lazof said.

Measure P

The proposal would allow the park district to raise \$800,000 plus interest from tax revenue for the preservation of open space in Isla Vista.

According to Measure P proponents, the bond measure would help facilitate the park district's goal of purchasing bluff-top lots to protect the view of the beach, sensitive natural habitat and playgrounds, Lazof said.

He said that the purchase of open space would also discourage private parties from developing such areas in Isla Vista. "The park district is asking the community 'What do you want? Development or open space?'" Lazof said. "Without (the passing of) the bond measure, the park district can't buy open space."

Opponents say it is not proper for the park district to spend tax money on property that is not going to be used for recreation and parks. According to Isla Vista property owner Chuck Eckert, the money provided by the measure would be wasted because most of the property the district wants to purchase has little possibility of becoming anything other than open space.

Because of existing constraints, such as the need for developers to acquire water meters and meet zoning ordinances, there are few open areas in Isla Vista that are likely to be developed, Eckert said.

needs that tenants do for open space and parks."

Bruce Breslau

Breslau views the acquisition and preservation of open space in Isla Vista as the most important issue facing the park district. He also believes the park board must reach out to the minority communities in Isla Vista such as the Hispanic and Hmong (displaced Vietnamese) residents who traditionally have been underrepresented. A UCSB senior majoring in physics and environmental studies, Breslau supports both Measure O and Measure P and does not feel that the tax assessments entailed by the measures are too exorbitant for residents.

Roger Lagerquist

A longtime Isla Vista homeowner and active member in the Isla Vista Association, Lagerquist feels that the park district's first priority should be the maintenance of property it already owns. He opposes both Measure O and Measure P because "there is no way to tell what the money is going to be spent on."

However, Lagerquist said he would support a bond measure if he knew what the park district was buying. "We have no rough definition of what they have in mind," he said.

Lagerquist also believes the park district should only support projects like Let Isla Vista Eat after the board has taken care of parks and recreation.

Christine Gallery

"The park district needs to start taking care of parks," said Christine Gallery, a technical librarian. Gallery feels that the parks are not being well maintained for the money that is being spent. She is opposed to both Measure O and Measure P and considers both measures "poorly written."

"(Measure O) gives the park district a blank check with no indication as to what kind of center they want to build. We don't know what we're getting for our money," she said. However, she does support the purchase of open space. She feels that a few parcels need to be improved and that other environmentally sensitive lots need to be preserved.

Lisa Rothstein

Current park board Director Lisa Rothstein said making each park fulfill its purpose is the district's number-one priority. She supports both bond measures and said that although the opposition, consisting mostly of homeowners, shares "common goals and objectives," there has always been "a natural conflict" between the park board and the homeowners. She has lived in Isla Vista for eight years, has served on the park board for three years and believes she has a "solid grasp on student interests."

Bradley Hufschmid

A few items which Bradley Hufschmid views as being the most important for the park district to address are upgrading parks to make them more usable and safer for women, beautifying open space, and soliciting input from the community. Hufschmid supports Measure P to "create open space that is more attractive to people" but questions Measure O, the community center bond, because park district members "haven't said exactly what it will be and where," he said. The conflict between tenants and homeowners has received a "bad reputation," according to Hufschmid, who feels that "the park board has alienated (homeowners from tenants) for political motives." The park board would benefit by "getting students votes" and achieving its other goals, such as Isla Vista cityhood, a freeze on enrollment and a tenants' union, outside the park district.

Measures Would Amend Policies Governing Water District

By Jeff Solomon
Staff Writer

With California in the midst of a drought and predictions that winter rainfall may not bring much relief, four measures are being offered to voters which attempt to alleviate the pressures of the water shortage and ensure fairness in the administration of Goleta Water District affairs.

Measures I, J, K, and L, submitted by the Goleta Water District board members, will appear on the Santa Barbara County ballot on Tuesday, Nov. 8.

The measures offer new policies, as well as clarifications of existing ones, in an effort to control and regulate local water sources.

Measure I

The "New Water Supplies Authorization Amendment to the Responsible Water Policy Ordinance," proposes to allow the Goleta Water District Board of Directors to pursue procurement and development of new water sources from the foothills of the Santa Ynez Mountains. The proposal would

also permit the board to proceed with these actions without a popular vote during shortages.

The new water sources that proponents of Measure I hope to acquire, which will be used to supplement the area's drought-weakened supplies, will be developed under the supervision of the California Environmental Quality Act.

The measure also states that any new water source developments must not increase the district's annual cost of acquiring, producing, delivering and administering water supplies to its recipients by more than 10 percent of what it would be without the new sources.

Finally, Measure I would prevent the Goleta Water District from searching for new water sources 30 months after the measure's passage.

Opponents of Measure I claim that the district has yet to conduct an environmental impact report on any of the potential water project sites and say that the pumping of groundwater in the Santa Ynez Mountains could negatively impact springs, streams, or wells, and possibly damage historic

watershed rights of residents of the mountains. By doing so, Measure I could possibly be setting up voters for potentially lengthy and costly lawsuits, opponents allege.

In addition, opponents point to the fact that there is no legal protection included in Measure I to curb the possible rise in monthly water bills due to the development of new water sources, and claim that millions of dollars over the next two-and-a-half years will be needed from taxpayers to pursue the proposed projects.

Until long-term research into possible problems is completed, opponents of Measure I feel that it is inappropriate to ask voters for permission to spend money on new water sources.

Proponents say that the measure is going to the voters before the EIR is completed so that if prospective sites prove to be viable water sources, the district will be able to deliver the water to its customers as soon as possible and avoid what may be months of delay.

Proponents assure the voters that no major capital expenditures will be made

until it is absolutely certain that the wells are viable water sources and prove to be no danger to the environment.

Measure J

The Goleta Water District has encountered problems in monitoring, verifying, and calculating historical and projected water usages in the conversion of agricultural parcels for other uses, according to district officials. The existing rules by which agricultural parcels can be converted appear to be too vague, and the district reports that abuses have been made to the detriment of the community.

For these reasons, the "Agricultural Conversion Restriction Amendment" calls for the repeal of the measure known as "Agricultural Conversion Limitations" which appeared on the November 1984 ballot, and is actually an amendment to the "Water Savings Amendment" which appeared on the November 1981 ballot.

Measure J will more clearly define rules to restrict such conversions, according to its proponents.

(See WATER MEASURES, p.7A)

Propositions Would Restructure Auto Insurance Industry

By Maxwell C. Donnelly
Staff Writer

Tuesday's ballot offers five drastically different proposals to reform California's automobile insurance system, a system that — depending on who you listen to — is either working just fine or is horribly out of whack.

The five propositions appear on the ballot as 100, 101, 103, 104 and 106, and state-wide campaigns for and against these propositions have been among the most heated and expensive this year.

But what will each do?

Proposition 100, called the "Good Driver Initiative," would grant good drivers a 20 percent discount on certain components of their auto insurance rates. Under the stipulations of the proposal, the California Department of Insurance would be required to review and approve certain rates and subsequent rate changes. The proposal eliminates the practice of setting premium rates based on where an insured person lives.

Prop. 100 would also set up an office of consumer advocacy and would require the state to provide information comparing auto insurance prices.

In addition, banks would be allowed to sell all types of insurance, agents could give rebates, the insurance industry would be subject to anti-trust laws and the state would have to provide senior citizens with information and fraud protection in health insurance purchases if Prop. 100 passes.

The initiative might also restrict implementation of other insurance reform systems such as no-fault insurance because of its affirmation of the current at-fault system.

Supporters of Prop. 100, including Mothers Against Drunk Driving, the Congress of California Seniors and State Attorney General John Van De Kamp, argue that a driver who injures others should be held legally responsible for the injuries caused.

These supporters further believe that establishing a comprehensive public review and hearing process is the only way to keep rates down and say that price competition would lower rates if the insurance industry's anti-trust exemption was eliminated.

Opponents of Prop. 100, however, say that the measure is off the mark and believe that the real reason for increased insurance premiums are trial lawyers' fees and jury verdicts in "pain and suffering cases," where juries award plaintiffs money based on the amount of pain and suffering caused by the incident.

In addition, opponents say, many drivers would get little or no rate reductions because the initiative only reduces certain parts of their auto insurance policy premiums.

And you know what else? Some companies would be forced to quit selling auto insurance if rates are cut without cutting company costs, the measure's opponents add.

Proposition 101 would reduce rates on the

Insurance Industry Spends Big to Defeat Propositions

By Maxwell C. Donnelly
Staff Writer

By the end of October, total spending on California's five auto insurance-related campaign initiatives topped \$60 million, a figure two-and-a-half times more than had ever been spent in the state on ballot measures.

Unexpectedly high spending by individual insurance companies has played the greatest role in pushing campaign costs above their projected figures for Propositions 100, 101, 103, 104 and 106.

Insurance companies have contributed more than \$40 million of the total so far and, according to the *Los Angeles Times*, the industry as a whole expects to spend at least another \$8 million backing Propositions 104 and 106 and opposing Propositions 100 and 103.

In addition to insurance industry expenditures, the Proposition 100 campaign — supported primarily by the California Trial Lawyers Association — spent \$12,397,255 as of Oct. 29.

Supporters of Proposition 101, which are largely companies controlled by the chief

bodily injury and uninsured motorist portions of auto insurance policies by 50 percent and would limit the payment of non-economic damages to 25 percent of the economic damages not paid by other sources. The initiative would also limit lawyers' contingency fees and expire at the end of December 1992.

Supporters of the initiative, which includes the organization Consumers for Lower Auto Insurance Rates, believe it would reduce costs for both drivers and insurance companies. They say millions of tax dollars could be saved by rate reductions that benefit some cities, counties and school districts owning and operating motor vehicles.

Opponents, including backers of Prop. 100, say the initiative doesn't give overall rate reductions, but only reduces limited parts of insurance premiums and lowers those only temporarily.

They further argue that legitimate compensation to accident victims would be drastically reduced by the proposal and that because the proposition ties awards to a percentage of lost earnings, a person with larger earnings could be awarded more than a poor person with the same injury.

Proposition 103, backed by consumer advocate Ralph Nader, would require insurance companies to roll back rates by 20

executive officer of Coastal Insurance Co., Harry O. Miller, contributed \$5,160,138.

The Proposition 103 campaign, which is backed by consumer advocate Ralph Nader, has raised \$2,224,670, mostly from small individual contributions.

Two committees organized by trial lawyers opposed to the insurers' Proposition 106 have raised \$603,859. They oppose the strict limits on lawyers' contingency fees proposed by the initiative.

The figures are immense, but the final impact remains to be seen, depending on which propositions pass on Super Tuesday. Some industry observers, including local Allstate Insurance agent Gary Watts, predict that none of the propositions will pass. And should any of them pass, there will likely be a long period during which insurance rates will not be directly affected because of expected litigation in the state's courts, Watts said.

"If anything other than 104 passes, there will be a considerable tightening up of insurance underwriting practices, as well as many companies pulling out of the California insurance business. This means students, as a high risk group, will have a harder time finding insurance," Watts said.

percent for various types of insurance until November 1989. Insurance companies would be required to offer a 20 percent good driver discount plan, banks would be allowed to sell insurance, agents could give rebates and anti-trust laws would be applied to the insurance industry under the proposition.

In addition, automobile premiums would be determined primarily by a motorist's driving record and the State Insurance Commissioner, who would be elected rather than appointed by the Governor, would be required to review and approve rate increases before they take effect and to hold public hearings on rate changes.

Opponents of Prop. 103 say that although both propositions 100 and 103 are very similar with the exception of items like the insurance commissioner, they claim that 103 is structurally flawed because of the way it's drafted. They say that it would allow persons convicted of drunk driving to receive good driver benefits in insurance policies. They say the proposal's good driver discount is too general and poorly written, allowing people with a serious motor vehicle violation to possibly qualify.

Opponents also argue that 103 would force rate changes to go through a huge bureaucracy, doing nothing to make insurance more affordable.

Proposition 104 establishes a no-fault

system of motor vehicle insurance for bodily injuries, covering specified medical expenses, lost wages, and funeral expenses. It would have injured persons submit claims for these economic losses to their own insurance companies for payment, regardless of who caused the accident. To retrieve economic losses exceeding the no-fault coverage or for non-economic losses resulting in death or permanent injury a person could sue the individual at fault.

Under the proposition, average insurance premium rates on certain parts of auto insurance policies statewide would be reduced by 20 percent for two years. Good driver discounts would be allowed and lawyers' contingency fees would be limited. However, banks would be prohibited from selling insurance and insurance agents would not be allowed to give rebates. Laws which allow anti-trust exemption for the insurance industry and territorial rating would be reenacted.

Supporters of the initiative claim that insurance companies can only keep their rates competitive if business costs are reduced and if they are protected from unreasonable regulation. They say the rapid and direct compensation of injured people by their own insurance companies eliminates the need to prove fault, and thus the need for lawsuits and that the average premium rate reduction will be between seven and 17 percent for basic personal injury coverage.

Opponents, including Nader and the group Voter Revolt to Cut Insurance Rates, believe the no-fault system violates the policy that individuals are responsible for their actions. They say the initiative requires taxpayer-funded programs like Medi-Cal to pay compensation to victims first, before insurance companies have to pay, and claim the no-fault system has already proven economically unsuccessful in other states.

Proposition 106, while not primarily concerned with insurers, would limit the amount that attorneys could charge clients for services.

The measure would allow a court hearing to determine if a lawyer's fee is reasonable and fair. The fees could be lowered below the limits (25 percent of the first \$50,000 of damages recovered, 15 percent of the next \$50,000, and 10 percent of any amount recovered above \$100,000) imposed by Prop 106, but not raised above those limits.

Supporters, primarily from the insurance industry, say the initiative would compensate accident victims more and attorneys less. Fewer cases would go to court, thereby reducing insurance companies' costs. Good cases will still be presented to the court by a competent lawyer, but exorbitant fees would be eliminated.

Opponents, including numerous lawyers, Los Angeles Mayor Tom Bradley and Ralph Nader, argue that contingency fees allow people of modest means to hire good lawyers who are paid only if they win and say that the measure was written by insurance companies simply to confuse the issues of insurance reform and accountability.

Well, there you have it. Confused? Good.

AIDS Propositions 96 and 102: Broad Changes in Policy

By Doug Arollanes
Staff Writer

The two measures on Tuesday's ballot dealing with Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome — Propositions 96 and 102 — propose fundamental changes in the state's AIDS policies.

Proposition 96 would enable victims of sexual crimes, as well as police officers, prison guards, firefighters and paramedics who were assaulted to obtain a court order requiring suspects to take an AIDS antibody test. For the test to be ordered, the court must find that there is reasonable cause to believe body fluids were exchanged.

If the test proves positive, the results would automatically be sent to the suspect, the victim of the attack, the officers of the appropriate jail or prison and the state Department of Health Services.

Under Prop. 102, the more sweeping of the proposals, health authorities would be required to abandon anonymous AIDS testing. Doctors of persons who test positive

would be required to report this information, as well as the names of people they suspect of being exposed to AIDS.

Health authorities would also be required to trace the sexual contacts of a person testing positive and to notify spouses and sexual partners.

Prop. 102 would also eliminate laws requiring a person's consent before being tested for AIDS as well as those prohibiting the use of test results to determine employment or insurability. In addition, it would order mandatory testing for certain criminal suspects and would in some cases increase jail terms if a person tests positive.

"I think both propositions are based on misinformation," said Andy Winzelberg, an AIDS counselor at UCSB. "They are based on the assumption that AIDS can be contracted through casual contact, which it can't."

Winzelberg noted that the U.S. Congress voted down a law similar to Prop. 96 because it would needlessly alarm victims of sexual crimes. "Neither of these laws do anything to stop the spread of the virus.

What they do is test a lot of people who would not be infected," he said.

One central question raised by 96 and 102 is that of confidentiality. The measure's supporters argue that California is in a crisis because of AIDS, and that drastic measures need to be taken to halt its spread.

However, several of the nation's top experts on AIDS, including Surgeon General C. Everett Koop and leaders of the Centers for Disease Control, believe confidential testing has been an integral part of the nation's AIDS strategy.

"There are a lot of questions about civil liberties raised by these measures," Winzelberg said. "You're forcing people to be tested who don't want to be tested and who can't handle those test results. What are we doing to their rights? What are we doing to protect people?"

Prop. 96's supporters, including Los Angeles County Sheriff Sherman Block and state Sen. Ed Davis, argue that the victim's right to know takes precedence over the accused's right to confidentiality.

"One of the assumptions we make in this

country is that to be accused is not to be found guilty," Winzelberg said. "Anyone can accuse me of a sex crime. Does that mean they have the right to test me?"

He added that anonymous testing is utmost not only in fighting the disease's spread, but also in minimizing the hysteria that a positive diagnosis can bring. "I know a lot of people that said if they couldn't have anonymous testing, they would not be tested. It would drive them away," he said.

If the measures pass, many of the state's leading AIDS experts predict an increase in the number of cases. "If 102 passes, we'll see a decrease in the amount of testing, and I think we're going to see more people getting infected because they don't know their antibody status and therefore won't practice safer sex," Winzelberg charged.

"There's a lot of new evidence that says that early detection and awareness of your antibody status can give you some health alternatives," he continued. "There are new treatments, new medications. And some people won't be tested if their name is going to be put on some list."

Prop. 99 Will Tax Smokers: More Crime or Health Help?

The commercial for Proposition 99 shows a man breathing oxygen through tubes in his nose. "It's too late for me," he says.

A commercial against the proposition shows a young professional woman warning us that Proposition 99 will "raise taxes (while) doctors get richer."

So who's right?

Proposition 99 would impose a supplemental tax of one-and-a-quarter cents on every cigarette sold in California, averaging about 25 cents per package. The money raised from this extra tax would be placed in a special account that could only be used in treatment and research of tobacco-related diseases, for funding of school and community health education programs about tobacco and for fire prevention and environmental conservation programs.

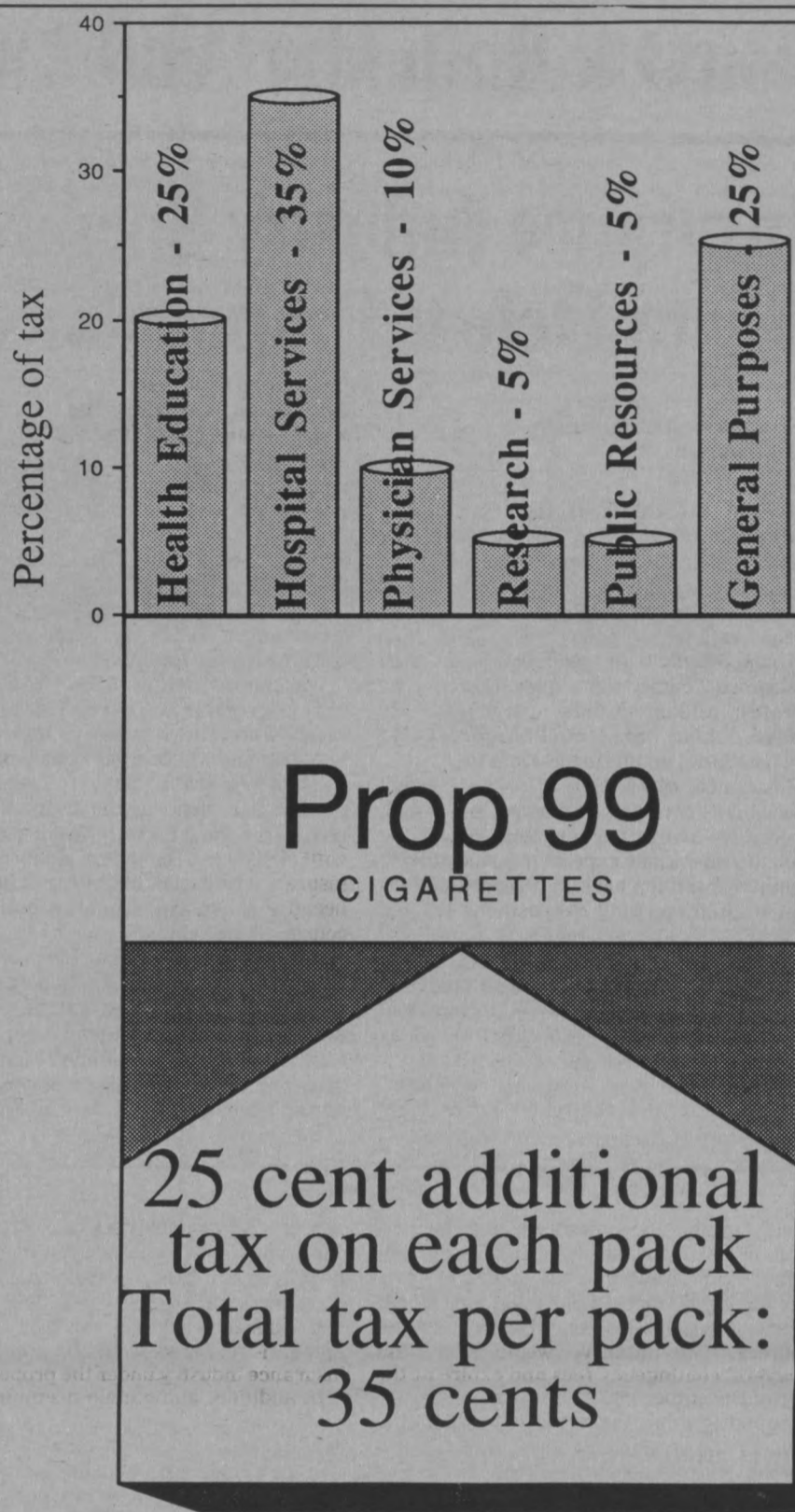
The extra funds could also be used to help pay medical costs for people unable to afford them, thus taking the burden off of taxpayers, supporters say.

Opponents of Prop. 99 claim that if the measure passes, the crime rate in California will go up with criminals smuggling cigarettes into the state to avoid paying the extra taxes. They also claim that all of the taxes raised will fall into the hands of "wealthy doctors" who are already rich enough.

Low income families will also suffer as a result of the tax, the opposition claims. "Taxes like this take a bigger chunk of a poor family's income," one ad opposing the proposition states.

Proposition 99 is supported by The American Cancer Society, The American Lung Association and The Wilderness Society. Those opposed to the measure include The Latino Peace Officers Association, Paul Gann (President of the People's Advocate), and major cigarette companies.

— Alec MacKenzie



What Prop. 99 Covers:

Health Education: School and community programs to prevent tobacco use.

Hospital Services: Will pay for treatment of those who cannot afford it. Not limited to tobacco-related illnesses.

Physician Services: Will pay for physicians' care for those who cannot afford it.

Research: Money raised will go toward tobacco-related disease research.

Public Resources: Will provide funds for wildlife preservation and improving park resources.

General Purposes: Will go to additionally fund any of the programs above.

DOUG ARELLANES/Daily Nexus

Voters to Decide on Several Bonds

Nine Measures on Education, Prisons, Water, Homeless; Total Cost \$3 Billion

By Alec MacKenzie
Reporter

California voters Tuesday will grapple with nine bond measures totaling more than \$3 billion which, if passed, will affect the state's public education system, prison conditions, water treatment and the plight of the homeless.

Proposition 78 is designed to provide \$600 million in state bonds for construction on California's public colleges and universities. The 135 campuses have previously received most of their money from state tideland oil revenues, but with recent drops in oil prices the schools can no longer depend on that source of funding.

Those who support Proposition 78, including Gov. George Deukmejian, State Senator Gary K. Hart and UC President David Gardner, argue that new facilities are needed to prevent overcrowding of the public campuses. In addition, they say old facilities are in need of renovations in order to meet safety standards.

Opponents of Proposition 78 maintain that construction costs for additions and renovations to public campuses should be paid out of each year's available revenues, and that those who would benefit from higher education should assume responsibility for its cost.

A second education-related bond, Proposition 79, would provide \$800 million in bonds to build new elementary schools and high schools. The money would also be used to modernize existing schools that are outdated. Up to 15 percent of the money could also be used to remove asbestos from the schools and to insulate or air condition year-round schools.

Supporters of Proposition 79, including Deukmejian and State Superintendent of Public Instruction Bill Honig, argue that over the next two years, additional classroom space will be needed for more than 250,000 new students. They also propose that spreading the costs over 20 years eases the burden on taxpayers.

Opponents of the proposition claim it is so impractical that it would be more economical for the state to pay a subsidy to parents to send their children to private schools. They also point to State Department figures that show that facility needs will not be met during the next five years, even with the approval of these two bond issues.

The two education measures are expected to cost the state about \$120 million a year in principal and interest payments.

Proposition 80, also supported by Deukmejian, would provide \$817 million in bond funds to build and remodel state prison facilities. Three similar bonds have been approved by voters since 1982. In spite of an ongoing prison construction program, adult prisons and juvenile facilities remain overcrowded.

If Bond 80 passes, the state will pay out about \$70 million a year to relieve overcrowding in the state's prison system. A similar bond, Proposition 86, would provide funds for construction and reconstruction of the County Correctional Facilities throughout California. This bond would cost the state about \$40 million a year in payments.

Opponents of Prop. 80 say that it would ask California taxpayers to write a blank check to the state prison system, and point out that if the bond is passed, Californians will have allocated more than \$2 billion for prisons since 1982.

Propositions 81 through 83 involve raising the quality standards of drinking water throughout the state, and implementing new water conservation programs. Props. 81 and 83 would provide about \$7 million a year to upgrade existing water supply systems to meet minimum drinking water standards, and to prevent water pollution.

Proposition 82 would require the state to spend roughly \$1.2 million a year to implement water conservation and reclamation programs.

Proponents of the bonds believe that the state needs safer water, that local communities need to start helping to finance water conservation systems and that the threat of drought shows how necessary water reclamation is.

Opponents say that water systems should be turned over to private business for more economical and efficient service; that water projects should be paid for from current revenues and that these bonds jeopardize the state's financial future by asking future generations to pay for this generation's needs.

Proposition 84 would provide about \$25 million a year for programs to help homeless individuals and families who are in need of assistance. Proposition 85 would require the state to pay about \$6 million a year to construct and renovate libraries.

Prop. 78 Would Pay for Schools' Expansion Costs

If voters approve Proposition 78 on Nov. 8, the state's public universities and junior colleges will receive funds for construction and development on their campuses.

The measure, which requires a simple majority to pass, is a bond act that will provide \$600 million for construction in the University of California, California State University and community college systems over a two-year period.

Because UCSB has begun planning for expansion of the university's physical sciences building, the proposition is being strongly supported by campus administrators, according to Ed Birch, UCSB vice chancellor of institutional advancement. If the proposal fails, the expansion project — a \$239.2 million plan that includes a four-story addition to the chemistry building a two-story extension to Broida Hall — will be brought to a standstill, he said.

Birch explained that Prop. 78 will provide UCSB with \$970,000, which will pay for the working drawings of the physical sciences project. However, if the proposition fails, the campus may have to wait for the addition, according to Birch.

The measure would grant \$121.3 million to the nine UC schools, with \$970,000 going to UCSB for the 1989-90 school year, the first of two years of distribution, according to David Salisbury, acting director of UCSB's Office of Public Information.

The amount to be received by UCSB is smaller than that of most campuses, Salisbury said, because the physical sciences project was the only one proposed for the 1989-90 school year; consequently, the university did not request additional funds.

Supporters of Prop. 78 outside UCSB argue that the state needs the proposal because of anticipated enrollment increases in coming years.

Members of the Libertarian Party oppose Prop. 78, citing the party's disapproval of state-supported colleges and universities.

— Tim McDaniel

Party Platforms Dictate Both Hart and Lagomarsino Votes

By Penny Schulte
Staff Writer

Congressional candidates vying for the seat in the 19th District, representing Santa Barbara and Ventura Counties, indicate that they will support vastly different policies if elected, closely following their respective parties' philosophies.

The election of incumbent Robert Lagomarsino (R-Ventura) or State Sen. Gary K. Hart (D-Santa Barbara) could spell either continued Republican representation for the district concerning military spending, education, contra-aid, abortion or the almost polar opposite policies espoused by the Democrats.

The next Congressman will likely make the largest impact in the House of Representatives through the authoring of bills rather than by voting on items because votes rarely run very close in the House, according to Phyllis Moore, Santa Barbara Chair of the Republican Central Committee. But, "(the votes) are close at times.... Every vote counts," she said.

David Landecker, south coast chair of Democratic Victory '88, a committee to elect Democrats to federal offices, agreed. "There will be no immediate switch in the way the legislature acts. Democrats are going to maintain a majority in the House," he said.

The Hart campaign has characterized Lagomarsino as an ineffective legislator saying that few of his bills have been passed into law during his 14-year service, and pledging that the Democratic candidate will move forward with new, effective legislation.

Lagomarsino and Hart have differing ideas as to how and where to carry out military and educational programs — the

two areas where the candidates have the most divisive policy proposals. Lagomarsino considers the United States military program crucial, not only for national defense, but for jobs in this country. With Vandenberg Air Force Base in his district, Lagomarsino estimates some 60,000 local jobs are in jeopardy if the federal government reduces military spending as Hart



Republican Congressman
Robert Lagomarsino

proposes. Lagomarsino favors government spending for research and deployment of new weapons systems as well as existing military projects such as the Strategic Defense Initiative.

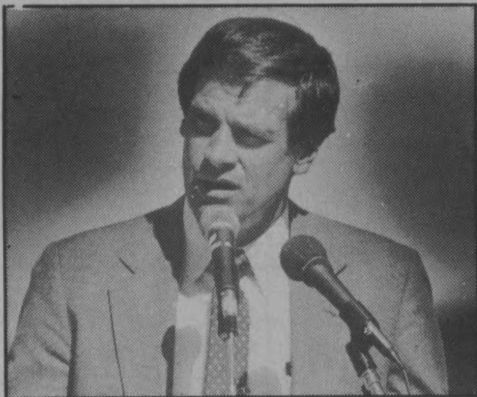
Lagomarsino also believes SDI is a plus for the U.S. because it helped bring the Soviet Union to sign the INF Treaty. Moore agreed, "We would have never had the INF Treaty if we did not have SDI," she said and added that continued spending for SDI research will help in "refining the INF Treaty."

The military program does not have the same connotations for Hart as it does for Lagomarsino. If Hart were to win the

Congressional seat, his main objective would be to lower the nation's deficit largely by looking to the military department to make those cuts.

Hart said he would support funding research for certain new weapons systems, but not putting more money into the already expensive SDI program.

Although Hart would most likely reject



Democrat State Senator
Gary K. Hart

new weapons systems, his vote may not change the position of Congress. "One member is not going to change the defense posture of the nation by itself," Landecker said. "(But) we can come up with better jobs programs than the military."

Hart believes he can bring education to the forefront of the federal government where recently it has been passed over to local agencies. He promises to initiate legislation for educational reforms at the federal level, as he claims he has consistently done at the state level. "Gary Hart will push through important environmental and educational legislation that

Lagomarsino has been unable or unwilling to do," according to Landecker.

Lagomarsino has historically opposed federal funding of educational programs and believes such responsibility should rest with the state and local governments. "Educational issues should be a local area, not an edict of the federal government — only on a broad basis," Moore said. "Education programs would have more success if we had local control."

The outcome of the Hart/Lagomarsino race will also decide the district's representation concerning aid to the Nicaraguan Contras although both candidates said the issue is not currently a pressing concern. "If Gary Hart is elected, that will be one more vote to cut aid to the contras," Landecker said. "We may see a swing between Gary Hart and members of the House that will cut Contra aid altogether."

Lagomarsino has been a strong supporter of Contra aid and said the United States government may need to "put pressure on the Sandinistas if they do not keep their promises."

The U.S. government's future position on Contra aid will depend more on who is the next president rather than on Congress, Moore said.

The two candidates indicate that they would also vote differently on moral issues that may confront Congress, such as federal funding for abortions and the death penalty. Lagomarsino is a staunch supporter of the death penalty and is opposed to the government's funding of abortion for women who cannot afford it whereas Hart does not believe in making a moral decision for a pregnant woman and opposes the death penalty in favor of stiffer jail penalties.

Campaign Spending Excessive Despite Attempts to Curb It

By Dan Goldberg
Staff Writer

More often than not, winning a political election seems to revolve around who has the most money rather than who has the better character or stance on the issues.

"A lot of candidates themselves feel campaigns have gotten away from the issues and more toward spending money," said Ann Adler, public relations manager for Hart's campaign.

Nineteenth District Congressional candidates State Sen. Gary K. Hart (D-Santa Barbara) and Rep. Robert "Bob" Lagomarsino (R-Ventura) sought to curb this trend early in their campaigns but failed to reach mutually agreeable terms.

As of last week, Hart had collected over \$1,200,000 to finance his campaign, more

than any congressional contender ever. Lagomarsino had raised just under \$900,000, but spent more than \$1,200,000 campaigning.

Hart endorses campaign spending limits proposed by the political watchdog organization Common Cause. Such a method is employed in presidential campaigns, whereby the taxpayers earmark funds for the campaigns through voluntary tax laws. Common Cause also supports limiting contributions from political action committees (PACs) whereby private enterprises pool their resources to support various campaigns. PACs are regulated by the Federal Communications Commission and are required to inform the commission of the amount of their contributions and to whom they are given. As of last week, Hart's campaign had accepted \$407,653 in PAC money whereas Lagomarsino's

campaign has accepted only \$233,924, according to Santa Barbara county elections office records.

Lagomarsino has received contributions from PACs in the oil, development and agricultural industries while PACs supporting Hart tend to be from labor and teachers unions.

Hart's campaign has criticized Lagomarsino for accepting money from oil companies such as Phillips Petroleum, Chevron Employees and Occidental Oil and Gas Corp. "It doesn't seem fair to accept oil PACs ... (when Santa Barbara) is so sensitive in this area," Adler said.

Common Cause also supports banning all honorary concessions from Congress and stopping what it believes to be a "revolving door" of trading of contributions for political favoritism. It also seeks to end

private gifts and campaign funds used for non-campaign purposes.

Conversely, Lagomarsino opposes using taxpayers' money for political campaigns, and consequently opposes Common Cause objectives. He supports a limit on PAC contributions, or getting rid of them entirely. He has criticized Hart for receiving large amounts of money from outside his district, although Lagomarsino has received at least \$7,000 from sources in Puerto Rico.

"You gotta fight fire with fire," said Lagomarsino campaigner Cassandra Fletcher. "Bob's taken practically one-half of what Gary has taken. You could almost turn the figures upside down. Gary's received about 63 percent from outside the district, while Bob has taken between 65 and 67 percent from within the district."

Jack O'Connell Runs on His Record, Seeks Fourth Term

State Assemblyman Jack O'Connell is running for his fourth consecutive term in the 35th district of California, encompassing parts of Santa Barbara and Ventura counties.

O'Connell, who is supported by both the Democratic and the Republican parties, grew up in Santa Barbara County and received his Associates Degree at Ventura College. After he finished his teacher's credential certificate at California State University at Long Beach, O'Connell returned to this area and taught high school students in the Oxnard Union High School District.

O'Connell spends eight months of the year in Sacramento working as chairman of the subcommittee on Educational Reform and the California State Coastal Conservancy among other committees. He feels, however, that working with the people in his district is the most important aspect of his job. O'Connell helps individuals when they have problems with federal or state

agencies; legal problems and "wherever he can lend a helping hand," he said.

When asked how he felt about the UC system raising their entrance requirements and decreasing enrollment of minority students O'Connell said, "I feel that the UC schools should reflect the population of society. I feel that new programs need to be implemented to give the minority student a better chance of getting into the UC schools."

O'Connell considers himself an environmentalist and is opposed to further offshore oil production in the Santa Barbara Channel. The California coastline is an especially sensitive area that needs to be protected.

In light of this year's presidential and senatorial campaigns, Jack O'Connell stated that he does not believe in mud-slinging and is running on his own merits.

— Dawn Tisnado

Libertarian Robert Bakhaus Runs to Publicize the Issues

Robert Bakhaus, the Libertarian candidate for the 35th District seat in the State Assembly, does not expect to win the race against six-year incumbent Jack O'Connell (Democrat/Republican).

Bakhaus is running for public office to bring attention to proposed state legislature reforms he thinks are badly needed.

Among the reforms Bakhaus is campaigning for is the "none of the above" option on candidate ballots and a limit of one bill per session for each representative. He feels that this would decrease the "unlimited license to kill new legislation" and also limit the "trash bills" that are used to distract lawmakers from more important legislation. "I think that this would reduce the quantity of new legislature while at the same time greatly increasing its quality," he said.

He also thinks that the legislature should reflect the population of minorities, women, and youth in California. Presently, the legislature is primarily composed of white, upper- to middle-class men which leaves the majority of the population without fair

Among the reforms Bakhaus is campaigning for is the "none of the above" option on candidate ballots and a limit of one bill per session for each representative.

representation, Bakhaus said.

Bakhaus is an eight-year resident of Santa Barbara and presently works as a supervisor in the UCSB library.

He was a three-year aide to former Congressman Ron Paul (R-Texas) and served State Representative "Woody" Jenkins of Louisiana for three years.

— Dawn Tisnado

Buried Under Presidential Rhetoric Lie Those Elusive Issues

By Dan Goldberg
Staff Writer

With all the media hype and slick advertising surrounding the presidential campaign, it may be difficult to get a grasp on where Republican candidate George Bush and his Democratic opponent Mike Dukakis really stand on the issues.

While their rhetoric is largely based on party traditions, their stands can be extricated with a little observation. Here is a brief and general outline intended to supplement other available information.

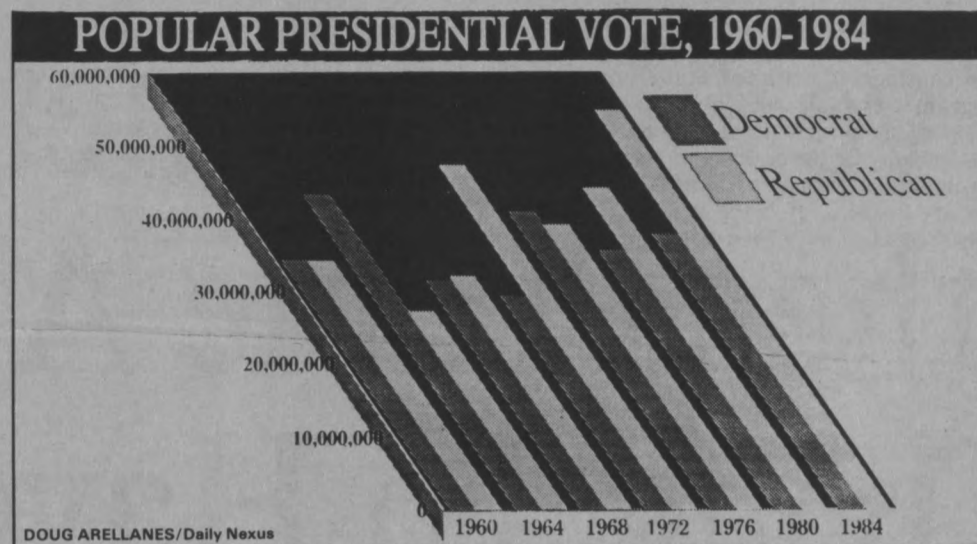
Defense

Bush favors the continued allocation of funds for nuclear weapons testing, at least as long as the Soviets are doing the same, and the preservation of such members of the arsenal as the MX Missile and its track system, because no weapons systems should be scrapped without the scrapping of one by the Soviets as well. He has also made statements recently supporting a ban on chemical warfare. He also favors increasing funds for research and development for the Strategic Defense Initiative.

Dukakis wants to end nuclear weapons testing altogether, regardless of what the Soviets do, citing a need for safety now. He also favors scrapping such costly and allegedly useless weapons systems as the MX. He also wants to limit SDI spending to \$1 billion a year for research alone, and supports the banning of all chemical weapons production. He favors the build-up of conventional forces in light of nuclear cuts, and wants the Soviets to cut their conventional army.

Foreign Policy

Bush would not levy tougher economic sanctions against South Africa. He would continue military aid to the Contra rebels in Nicaragua, citing a need to uphold the Monroe Doctrine, which states America's



right to protect itself against any invasion in the Western Hemisphere in the spirit of manifest destiny.

Conversely, Dukakis would increase economic pressure on South Africa in an effort to pressure it to discontinue its apartheid policies. He also sees the Nicaraguan effort as a mistake and a lost cause, and would end military aid to the Contras.

Both candidates favor further meetings with the Soviets — from a cautiously optimistic standpoint — and both agree deals can no longer be struck with terrorists, at the risk of making terrorism seem profitable.

Drugs

Dukakis favors an international meeting concerning the drug situation and also proposes to allocate some of the budget for military assistance in the fight against the influx of drugs. He also favors increasing programs to combat social problems linked to drug proliferation in the inner cities, allocating more money to those programs. Dukakis believes in tougher enforcement of

laws against drug offenders, but he does not believe in the death penalty and would not levy it against drug kingpins.

Bush would use the military to help fight the influx of drugs but has not mentioned an international meeting. He believes in the death penalty for drug kingpins and stiffer penalties against criminals as a means of fighting the war on drugs.

The Environment

Both candidates claim to be strong environmentalists. Bush wants to reduce the annual emission of sulfur dioxide, although he doesn't specify exactly by how much, to help stop the problem of acid rain. He also wants to completely ban waste dumping in the ocean by 1991, a departure from his support of Reagan's veto of the Clean Water Act.

Dukakis favors reducing the annual emission of sulfur dioxide by 12 million tons. Like Bush, he favors banning ocean dumping by 1991, and he supported the renewal of the Clean Water Act.

The Economy

In the economic forum, the two differ

sharply. Bush wants to impose a "flexible freeze" on spending as a first priority, cutting certain social programs, and making more cuts as the situation necessitates. He promises not to raise income taxes under any circumstances and opposes a national minimum hourly wage of \$4.55.

Dukakis wants to improve tax collection enforcement in order to circumvent raising income taxes. He also wants to fortify the conventional army and cut nuclear defense spending, although spending in that area currently makes up less than 20 percent of the military budget. He is wary of cutting most social programs, and claims to raise income taxes as a last resort, calling Bush's promise to never raise income taxes "not worth the paper it's printed on." He supports a national minimum wage of \$4.55 per hour.

The Family

Bush favors tax credit for working parents to help with child care. He believes federal government has no place in the area of parental leave, and it should be up to the discretion of the employer. He favors increased federal student loans, but opposes guaranteed basic health insurance, believing such responsibility lies at the state level.

Dukakis favors federal assistance and standards for working parents to help with child care, and nationwide guaranteed parental leave from work. He, like Bush, favors increased federal student loans, but also favors guaranteed basic health insurance.

The Role of the Federal Government

In other areas such as poverty, homelessness and education, Dukakis favors allocating federal funds to the problems while Bush feels states should grapple with such issues themselves.

Wilson, McCarthy Engage in Battle of Commitments in Race for Senate

By Adam Moss
Staff Writer

The California State Senate race between Lt. Gov. Leo McCarthy (D) and the incumbent Pete Wilson (R-California) has most often featured one-upmanship battles about commitments to a war on drugs, the environment and care for the elderly.

The issues have been much like those debated in most donkey vs. elephant campaigns across the nation this year. McCarthy, considered an underdog in the race, has portrayed himself as an environmentalist and social activist, while Wilson, running for his second Senate term, is known as a conservative but environmentally minded Republican.

Wilson, like McCarthy, has recently spear-headed anti-drug legislation. Wilson co-sponsored the recently passed Omnibus Drug Bill that imposes death penalties for drug racketeers who commit murders and allots \$2.3 billion for drug enforcement and treatment programs. Wilson also sponsored a program requiring random drug testing of driver's license applicants.

In his own efforts to combat drug sales and abuse, McCarthy has proposed a plan to divert \$1 billion from the defense budget for enforcement of drug laws and education programs in elementary schools.

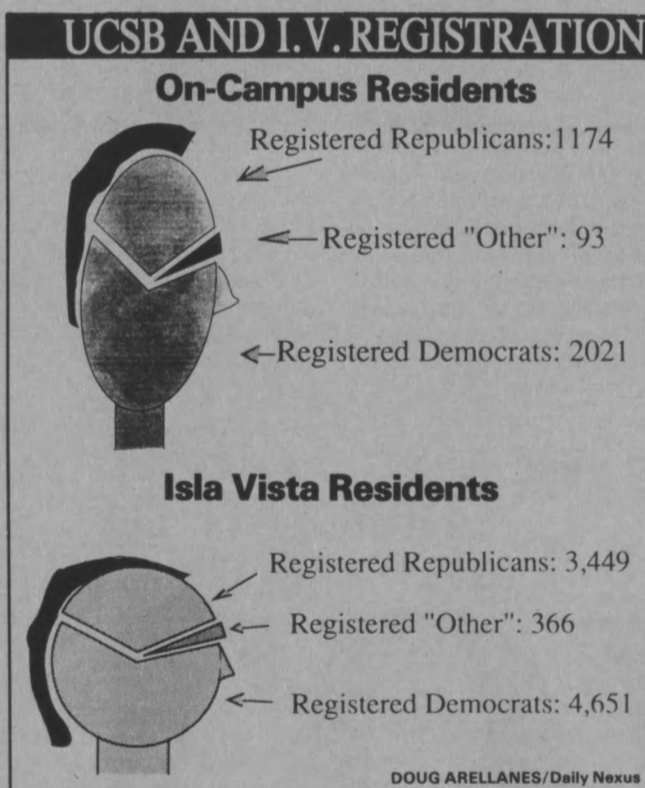
Child-care legislation has been central to the McCarthy "working family" agenda, but he has not proposed any child care legislation himself, opting instead to support a bill proposed by Sen. Christopher Dodd (D-Conn.).

Wilson proposes a plan this year to provide \$6.3 billion over four years to low income families, allowing parents to choose the facilities. He also voted with the majority against legislation that would have guaranteed unpaid job leave for parents of sick and newborn children.

Both candidates have strongly opposed oil drilling off the California coast and Occidental Petroleum Corp.'s proposed oil drilling project off the Pacific Palisades coast.

Concerning the needs of elderly people, Wilson devised legislation that would allow federal employees to convert their life-insurance into long-term health care insurance. But citing economy-related reasons, he cast a tie-breaking vote in the Senate (from a stretcher following an appendectomy) which froze Social Security cost of living increases.

Concerning arms control and defense, Wilson and McCarthy espouse opposite positions. Wilson, a member of the Senate Armed Forces committee, defends aid the Nicaraguan contras, and is one the Senate's strongest supporters of the Strategic Defense Initiative. Wilson also backs a proposal for a ten year, \$70 billion development and



deployment plan for SDI.

McCarthy opposes aid to the contras and has condemned SDI as unworkable, but nonetheless supports \$3 billion in federal spending for SDI research, an endorsement that Wilson has attacked as fickle.

An early supporter of the Gramm-Rudman Act to limit federal spending, Wilson opposes raising taxes but would consider raising certain user fees, like increasing drivers' license fees to pay for random drug testing of prospective drivers.

In a race that has received relatively little media coverage, each candidate has used speeches about the issues as springboards for personal attacks against their opponents. There have been no formal debates in the campaign.

Wilson's position as a senator has been seen as an advantage in the race, for he has been able to introduce and support timely legislation, while McCarthy, as the sidekick to Republican Gov. George Deukmejian, has been relatively unable to take an active role in creating legislation since his tenure in the California state legislature in the 1970s.

WATER MEASURES

(Continued from p.3A)

There are four rules the measure insists on as prerequisites for parcels seeking conversion: 1) The proposed parcel must be two acres or less in size; 2) The parcel must already be zoned for residential, commercial, or industrial use; 3) The parcel must have an existing meter; 4) Conversion of the parcel must provide the district with at least a 35 percent water savings compared to its previous use.

Measure K

The 1988 Technical Amendment to the "Responsible Water Policy Ordinance," is basically a measure intended to clarify, consolidate, and amend various voter and district-approved legislation now in effect.

The first section of the measure is a restated version of a 1984 measure called "New Water Supplies." Measure K states that if any new sources of water obtained by the district are privately owned, the district is entitled to 50 percent or more of the water from the source, while the private owner is allowed to keep the rest. The source must yield a minimum of 100 acre-feet per year to the district in order to be affected by this measure.

The second section of the measure is an amended version of Measure H, the "Coordinated Use of Local Water Supplies," passed in 1984.

Previously, there was confusion as to what the "safe annual yield" restrictions implied — a stipulation that regulated how much water could be extracted from sources. There were questions concerning how close the district should come to the safe annual yield, and whether or not it could be exceeded.

With Measure K, however, "some years the district can take more than the safe annual yield, and some years it can take less, just so long as it is balanced out in the end," Walsh said.

Measure L

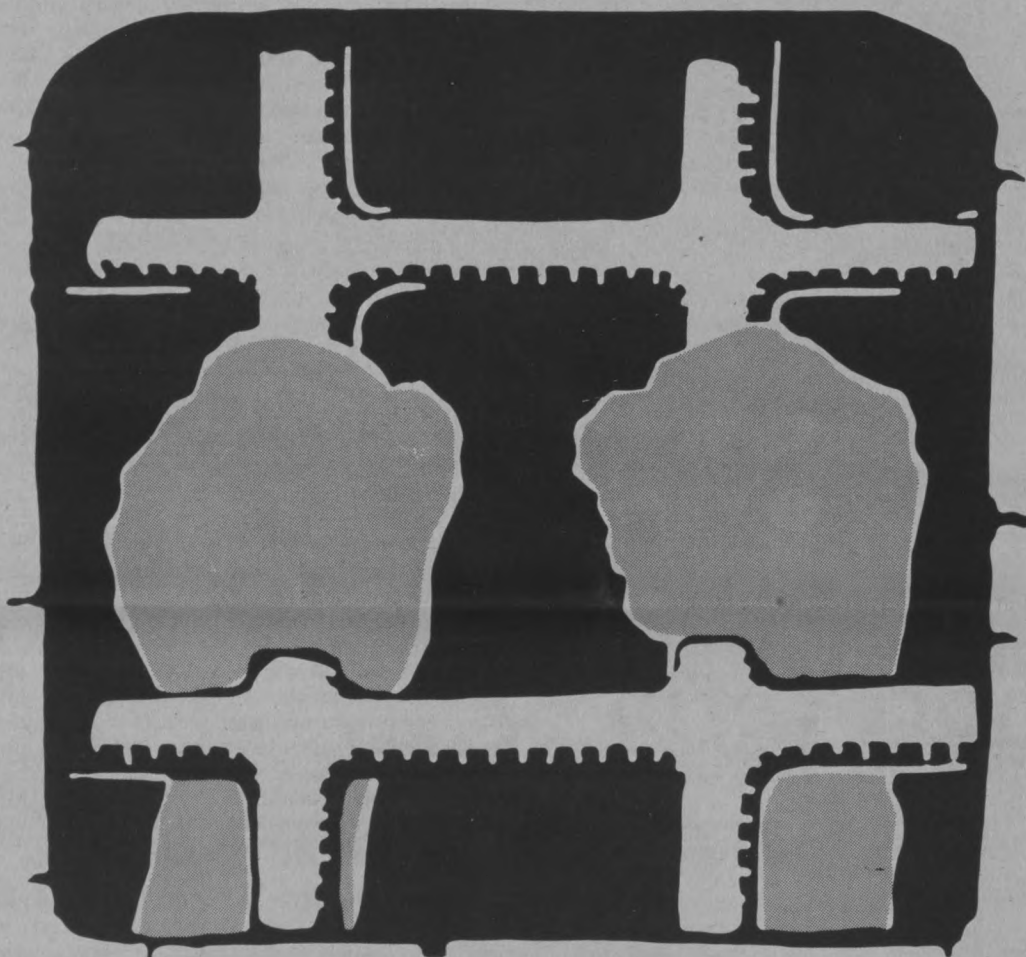
The "Campaign Contribution Limitation and Disqualification Ordinance" would require members of the Goleta Water District Board of Directors to disqualify themselves from voting on water meter applications if the applicant has donated any "major political contributions" to the member.

The proposal defines a "major political contribution" as \$250 or more.

In other words, Measure L attempts to curb favors and would levy fines and impose dismissals on offending board members.

No opposition to this measure was submitted, but Walsh said that an opponent would likely disagree with the fact that the measure seems to discriminate between monetary donations and, for example, service donations. If an applicant performs volunteer work for a member of the board, which could be worth well over the \$250 limit set by the measure, the volunteer service would not be considered as a campaign contribution.

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THE RIGHT TO

VOTE

Tuesday November 8th

This ad is contributed by the *Daily Nexus* and Associated Students as a public service