

Too late. The world didn't end. No more time for complaining and **excuses.** Nothing your mom can say will help you now. Because if **democracy** really is dead, on **Tuesday** we get to shoot some life back into that sucker.



Shucks, the ballot pamphlet weighs nearly a **pound** and there's a bunch of **nonsense** in there, too. And we couldn't fit all of it into this section. But heck, we'd be running away if we didn't give it a try. So **take the time.** Weigh the options, **consider** the plans, and please — be a tad bit **informed** before you start scratching boxes. Sure, we'll probably get **fooled** again. But let's at least be able to say **we were there** for it.



Above: "Protest Bob" sleeps in the park in protest of Santa Barbara's no-camping law. He says, "I'm an American. I love my country. But this country does not have enough love for each other." Photo: Mutsuya Takenaga

Important Info



Election Day: As if the ballot for tomorrow's election didn't make voting complex enough, there are also different voting districts and poll locations. Here's a guide to help make sense of it.

There are eight polling places for UCSB residence hall residents, and 17 in Isla Vista, according to Elections office information.

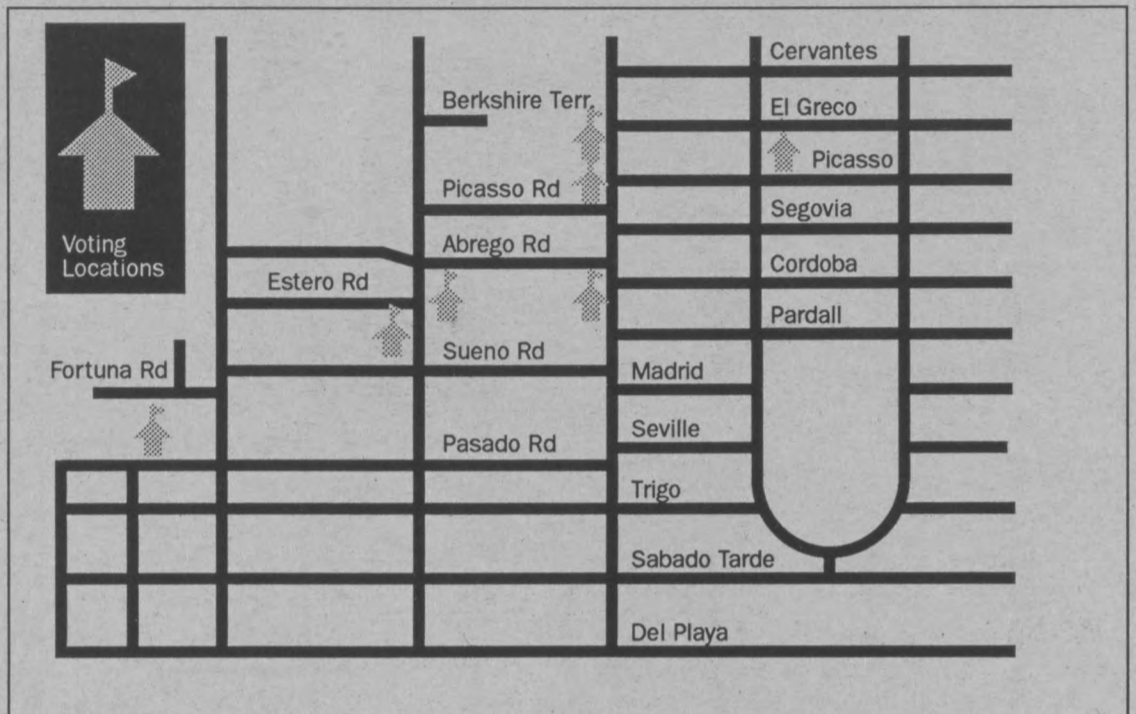
The UCSB polling sites are: San Rafael Hall's formal lounge; San Miguel Hall's recreation room; Santa Rosa Hall's recreation room; Anacapa Hall's recreation room; and Santa Ynez's Gibraltar room, which is also listed as an I.V. polling place. The Isla Vista School Multipurpose Room, which is listed as both UCSB and I.V. polling places, and Francisco Torres are also voting sites.

In Isla Vista, the polling places are: St. Michael's Church, 781 Embarcadero del Mar (two polls); St. Mark's Church, 6550 Picasso (four polls); the University Religious Conference, 777 Camino Pescadero (two polls); the University Methodist Church, 892 Camino del Sur (three polls); La Loma apartments, 851 Camino Pescadero, in the recreation room (two polls); and the Wilkins residence, 6835 Pasado.

Phone Numbers

County Elections Office — 568-2200
Democratic Party Headquarters — 965-8030
Republican Party Headquarters — 687-6766
League of Women Voters — 965-2422

Voting Locations in Isla Vista



The Daily Nexus Endorses

CANDIDATES	PROPOSITIONS
Governor: Dianne Feinstein	128: Yes
U.S. Congress: (Write-in) Mindy Lorenz	130: Yes
State Senate: Gary K. Hart	131: Yes
State Assembly: Jack O'Connell	135: No
IVRPD: Matt Dobberteen	138: No
Mitch Stockton or Hal Kopeikin	140: No
	143: Yes

★PROPOSITIONS

Matching Names, Numbers on Ballot

Factoids

Twenty percent of Californians are registered to vote with absentee ballots.

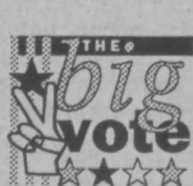
Polls are open from 7 a.m. to 8 p.m.

There are 325 voting precincts in Santa Barbara County, with an average of 600 voters per precinct.

"Elections are won by men and women chiefly because most people vote against somebody rather than for somebody."

Franklin P. Adams

Proposition	Name You'll See	Nickname	Description
128	Environment. Public Health. Bonds. Initiative Statute.	Big Green, The Hayden Initiative	Wide-ranging controls on pollution, pesticides, logging; tax on oil; bonds for redwood forest acquisition
130	Forest Acquisition. Timber Harvesting. Bonds. Initiative Statute.	Forests Forever	Bonds for purchase of redwood forests; limits logging and retraining loggers
134	Alcohol Surtax. Constitutional Amendment. Initiative Statute.	Nickel-a-Drink	Imposes 5-cent tax on alcoholic drinks. Initiates funding lock-in for health, criminal justice, at 1989-90 levels
135	Pesticide Regulation. Initiative Statute.	Big Brown	Expands pesticide monitoring for produce, processed foods. Sponsored by agriculture industry.
138	Forestry Programs. Timber Harvesting. Bonds. Initiative Statute.	Big Stump, Environmental Protection Initiative	Bonds for forest restoration, other programs and studies. Limits on timber cutting. Sponsored by logging industry.
140	Terms of Office. Legislature. Initiative Constitutional Amendment.	Schabarum Initiative	Limits terms of office for selected state offices; Cuts pensions to former officeholders.



Editors: Patrick Whalen
Jeff Solomon
Design: Doug Arellanes
Production: Daniel H. Jeffers
Ali Jeffers
Karen Peabody

Contributors: Kim Kash
Chris Ziegler
Erin Johnson
Jeff Beardon
Jan Hines
Jason Hatch
Trevor Top
Charles Hornberger
Morgan Freeman
Rene Cortes
Mike Blois
Jen Adams
Seana Fitt
Aaron Rudger
Artist: Greg Maier

Candidates for Governor



A Close Race: Democrat Dianne Feinstein and Republican Pete Wilson have a lot in common when it comes to their strategy for winning Tuesday's election. But their priorities for the state in the next term are growing markedly different.

Dianne Feinstein



Pete Wilson



Similarity, Indifference

As the 1990 campaign enters its final day, gubernatorial candidates Pete Wilson and Dianne Feinstein have launched their final, high-priced political bombs in hopes of shattering the near dead-heat that has characterized their battle for the state's highest elected office.

The Democrat Feinstein, a former mayor of San Francisco, finds herself fighting the stereotype of a woman legislator thrown into office with little qualifications or ability. She has been marked by Wilson operatives as a mayor whose term was blighted with debt and increased taxes, and who would be a burden as leader of California, home to the world's sixth largest economy.

Feinstein's handlers have responded by portraying her as a savvy political player who flourished after being thrown into the mayor's office following the bloody assassinations of Mayor George Moscone and Supervisor Harvey Milk. She has been sold to voters as the mayor who led San Francisco to prosperity and boosted the number of appointed minorities to government posts.

Wilson, the current republican U.S. senator, meanwhile, has been stigmatized with the perception that he is just another lackluster member of the power elite in pursuit of a more powerful job.

To overcome this, his handlers devised a commercial strategy that would depict the senator as a "tough, but caring" politician who has proven his worth with distinguished and effective leadership in the senate and as mayor of San Diego.

While it is debatable whether Wilson and Feinstein have cheated voters with their moderate stances on the issues, the candidates have not lacked funding.

Each candidate has compiled a substantial campaign war chest, and between them, they will have spent more than \$30 million by the time polls close Tuesday. Wilson's campaign plans to have spent \$15.7 million, while the Feinstein camp puts expenditures at \$14.9 million.

The campaign strategies of the pair have been similar, as both Wilson and Feinstein have concentrated on appealing to Los Angeles County's voter base, which accounts for 41 percent of California's electorate. Both candidates believe television to be the most effective way of reaching the state's 19.1 million eligible voters, and have invested over \$20 million in that medium.

After watching the candidates square off in a televised debate, observers concluded that both Wilson and Feinstein ignored the real issues facing the nation's largest state. As political scientist Sherry Bebitch Jeffe wrote in an article in the Los Angeles Times, "The debate was a reflection of strategies that have avoided the whirlpools of complex issues."

Among the issues that the candidates evaded, according to Jeffe, were health care, insurance

"We don't know what their taxing and spending priorities might be — beyond buzzwords and generalities. In today's campaign environment, if the candidates dared to tell us what they would actually do, it could spell political disaster..."

Sherry Bebitch Jeffe
political scientist

reform, the homeless and fiscal problems that are expected to leave the state with a \$500 million revenue shortfall. Jeffe added that if voters approve bond measures on Tuesday's ballot that require funding, a revenue shortfall could rise to \$2 billion.

"We don't know what their taxing and spending priorities might be — beyond buzzwords and generalities," Jeffe wrote. "In today's campaign environment, if the candidates dared to tell us what they would actually do, it could spell political disaster..."

Sensing voter discontent with elected officials, Feinstein and Wilson have aligned themselves with various propositions on the ballot. Wilson has stated his support of Proposition 140, which would limit terms of elected officials, while Feinstein has sided with Proposition 128, the so-called "Big Green" initiative, in hopes of capturing the contested environmental vote.

After getting heat that he was dodging important national responsibilities in Washington, D.C., as he campaigned for governor of California, Wilson returned to Washington and voted against successive federal budget proposals, insisting that he could not accept tax increases and that any increases would stifle working

Americans and set back the economy.

Feinstein has focused her campaign on the traditional Democratic Party plank of being the protector of equal rights, economic fairness and increased spending on public services, from education and drug enforcement to environmental causes and health care programs.

Feinstein has also rallied to lure back the so-called "Reagan Democrats," middle-class families that tend to vote and who the party lost in 1966, 1970 and again in 1980 and 1984 to Reagan, due primarily to Great Society spending binges which were funded at their expense.

Feinstein has tried to pin Wilson and the Republican Party to the Reaganomics fiscal fiasco that has left the country heavily indebted, the rich wealthier and the poor less well off. She accuses the "trickle down" theory of Reaganomics as being a betrayal of working people.

She also blasted Wilson's vote against the Civil Rights Act of 1990 and his support of the president's subsequent veto of that act in efforts to convince the state's 42 percent minority and 51 percent female population that the Republican Party is deaf to the concerns of women, minorities and working people.

Wilson has revolved his campaign around his self-promoted image as the competent former mayor of San Diego, and most recently as the senator who supports business and Proposition 140, the term-limitations initiative. He also positions himself as a champion of small business, which he cites as responsible for California's economic resurgence in the 1980s, and as one who supports working Americans by opposing taxes.

"I want a California of much longer graduation lines and much shorter unemployment lines, a state that can compete as the fourth largest economy in the world as it is predicted to be," Wilson has said.

Experts agree that 80 percent of voters decide who they will vote for before the campaign begins. Wilson led Feinstein in a recent Los Angeles Times poll, 43 percent to 42 percent, but 12 percent remain undecided. The candidates flurry of televised assaults is aimed at persuading the undecided block, but like the Reagan Democratic vote in '66 and '70, political allegiance can sway especially during heated political climate.

Three other candidates have also entered the race for governor, but lack sufficient funding and name recognition to effect the Feinstein-Wilson race.

Factoids

An Orange County contest was held to see who could carve a pumpkin best in the likeness of either Feinstein or Wilson.

The San Francisco Chronicle, the main morning newspaper of San Francisco, the city of which Feinstein was mayor, has endorsed Wilson for governor. The San Francisco Examiner, the other San Francisco newspaper, has endorsed Feinstein.

Environmental Propositions



Tradeoff: The big environmental initiatives have far-reaching consequences, and will affect several aspects of everyday life. But how much will Californians pay for a cleaner environment? Sensing voter ambivalence, the affected industries offer their own propositions.

PROPOSITIONS 128, 135

Pros, Cons of Big Green

One question that voters will answer tomorrow seems to be fairly simple: How much is a cleaner California worth?

However, another important and more complex question — to which environmentalists and industry have significantly different answers — about Proposition 128, the state's furthest-reaching environmental cleanup measure ever, will face poll-goers tomorrow: just how much would a cleaner California really cost?

In fact, the crux of the heated debate over the sweeping environmental ballot initiative, known to its proponents as "Big Green," has come to center on whether the measure is economically sound.

While Big Green proponents claim that the initiative — which would eliminate carcinogenic pesticides, allot funds for the purchase of old-growth forests and reduce emissions which contribute to global warming, among other things — would save the state \$87 billion in energy and health costs over the next 20 years, industry analysts predict a net loss of \$50 billion to the state economy if the measure passes.

In the face of any and all fiscal attacks, however, Big Green supporters

"(Oil and chemical companies) oppose Big Green because they know it's going to make them clean up their acts."

Paul Van Dyke
Campaign California

continue to argue that, regardless of cost, it is high time to remedy the ills man has inflicted upon the environment. Opponents concede the necessity of lending a helping hand, but contend that Proposition 128 is the wrong way to go about it.

In fact, industry has gone so far as to propose a "careful" initiative, Proposition 135, that includes much less stringent requirements on industry. To the chagrin of Big Green proponents, Proposition 135 would cancel out Big Green if it receives more votes tomorrow.

The majority of the fiscal fray has centered on Big Green's required reductions of two "greenhouse gases," carbon dioxide and chlorofluorocarbons (CFCs). The measure

PROP. 128 BY THE NUMBERS

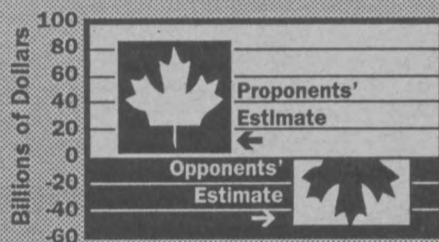
Pesticides

According to a UC Davis study, of the 40 pesticides to be banned under Big Green, 30 percent have no alternatives currently available.



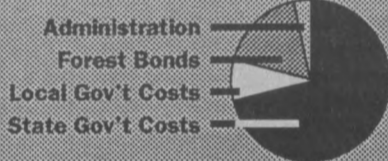
Costs

Widely differing cost estimates follow Big Green. Proponents say the increased energy conservation and better public health will save the state \$87 billion over the next 20 years. Opponents say it will cost Californians \$50 billion in increased consumer prices.



Annual Breakdown

Big Green would cost approximately \$126 million if enacted. Here is the budget breakdown.



Research by CHARLES HORNBERGER; Graphics by DOUG ARELLANES / Daily Nexus

proposes a 40 percent cut in carbon dioxide emissions, which come primarily from the burning of fossil fuels, and includes funding allocations for the planting of new trees, which absorb carbon dioxide. As to CFCs, the initiative requires a total ban on products which produce the chemical, such as styrofoam and vehicular air conditioning coolants, as well as other immediate restrictions on CFC use and recycling.

Big Green supporters believe that alternative energy sources to fossil fuels are available and would save the state in the long run by encouraging more cost-efficient energy use and decreasing public health problems which are exacerbated by carbon dioxide. In the state ballot supplement, Proposition 128 proponents claim that air pollution costs Southern California alone \$9 billion in extra sick days and that state-incurred health costs due to cancer top \$7 billion annually.

They claim that industry is simply unwilling to make changes, however beneficial to the environment, because current methods are financially lucrative, although they are environmentally harmful.

"(Oil and chemical companies) oppose Big Green because they know it's going to make them clean up their acts," said Paul Van Dyke,

the Southern California regional director of Campaign California, a pro-Proposition 128 organization.

However, industry analysts claim that Big Green supporters are looking at the measure's real effects through rose-colored lenses and that, in the long run, the development and implementation of the measure's alternative technologies will hurt more than it will help.

According to Steven Moss, an industry analyst with Spectrum Economics, a San Francisco-based economic consulting organization, the passage of Big Green could lower the state's rate of expansion by one or two percent per year from its historical trend of three percent increase per year. "The economy will definitely slow as a result of the investments (in alternative technologies) required by the initiative," he said.

"If California does this, we're putting ourselves at somewhat of a competitive disadvantage" to other states, Moss said. If Proposition 128 passes, electricity rates could increase 20 percent and gasoline prices could rise 40 to 70 cents per gallon by 2000, he said.

A similar dispute over Proposition 128's pesticide regulations is being waged between its supporters and the farming industry, which has opposed the measure's proposed ban on the agricultural use of all

cancer-causing chemicals.

Big Green could potentially cancel the use of 40 pesticides which are considered to be known or probable human carcinogens and are currently utilized by the agriculture industry to protect consumer crops, according to a study conducted by the Environmental Toxicology Extension at UC Davis.

Proponents are especially concerned with the potentially serious effects that the chemicals may have on children, whose immature physiological systems render them more susceptible to these chemicals, and on farm workers who come into daily contact with the carcinogens.

As with the "greenhouse gases" created by the use of fossil fuels, supporters of Big Green charge that the industry is simply unwilling to institute change if it will entail any increased costs, even though healthier alternatives are available.

And as oil companies claim that change is not so easily enacted, the agriculture industry has advanced that alternative technologies are not always available nor are they always feasible.

Although the UC Davis study does state that alternatives are currently available for approximately 70 percent of the pesticides that would be restricted by Proposition 128, industry opponents often say that the cost of alternatives are prohibitive.

Proposition 128's restrictions would, according to Moss, cut farm income by up to 20 percent and hit small farmers even harder. "Small farmers who would be less able to invest in alternative technologies would be worse off," Moss said.

So, in response to Big Green's sweeping restrictions, industry has placed Proposition 135 on the ballot in hopes that voters will go for the more conservative measure. Dubbed "Big Brown" by Proposition 128 supporters, the industry initiative would create markedly less severe regulations on pesticides.

Big Green also contains measures banning all offshore oil and gas development in state waters, which could potentially cost the state \$2 billion in lost revenue from taxes on oil and gas leases, and a bond issue for \$300 million for the purchase of old-growth forests, which would cost the state an estimated \$535 million over the next 20 years.

CONFLICTING PROPOSITIONS 130, 138

Rival Initiatives: Similar Names, But That's About All

Two ballot initiatives have similar intentions but have radically different objectives and consequences. Proposition 130 — *Forest Acquisition. Timber Harvesting Practices. Bond Act* — and Proposition 138 — *Forestry Programs. Timber Harvesting Practices. Bond Act* — have almost identical titles. But the implications of each initiative end at the name.

Prop. 130, the so-called "Forests Forever" measure, is a sweeping mandate to end the clearcutting provision in the current Public Resources Code — a practice which

requires one giant Redwood with an eight-foot diameter to be preserved per acre.

Prop. 138, known in some circles as "Big Stump," would uphold the current provision.

Prop. 130 imposes new restrictions on logging operations on non-federal lands and on the sale of state-owned timber and state purchases of timber products. It authorizes the sale of \$742 million in general-obligation bonds to acquire old-growth forestlands, and for compensation and retraining of timber-industry employees. It also establishes new fees to cover the

state's costs of regulating logging.

Prop. 130 would protect old-growth forest "stands of at least 40 acres which contain an average of at least six live trees per acre greater than 200 years of age or stands of at least 10 acres where dependent wildlife species are present."

Those opposed to "Forests Forever" say it "would put tens of thousands of Californians out of work," but proponents refute this point, asserting that Prop. 130 "provides jobs by guaranteeing a lasting timber supply."

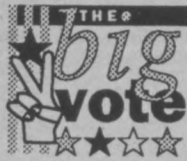
The Legislative Analyst's Fiscal Effect report on the measure states

that only the amounts needed for purchase of forestlands and the administrative costs for enforcement of the regulations are stipulated in the initiative.

However, the analysis states that "these costs would be fully offset by revenue from the new fees paid by persons submitting Timber Harvest Plans (required under both Prop. 130 and 138). In addition, these new fees would offset entirely the cost of administering existing logging regulations, thereby resulting in state savings of about \$6.4 million annually."

Factoids

All in the family: Secretary of State March Fong Eu, a Democrat, is running for reelection. Matt Fong, a Republican, and Eu's son, is running against Democrat Gray Davis for state controller.



Tax and Bond Propositions

Factoids
 Absentee ballot tidbits: One out of every five California voters are expected to vote by absentee ballot in this Nov. 6 election. In June's primary, 15 percent voted absentee. In the 1982 California Governor's race, Democrat Tom Bradley won at the polls by 20,000 votes, but George Deukmejian won by 113,000 absentee votes. More absentee voters tend to be Republicans.

Funding: Several measures aim to alter the way the state deals with its money, whether by taxes on alcohol, bonds for drug rehabilitation or measures that will make it harder to enact new taxes.

PROPOSITIONS 126, 134

Nickel-a-Drink: Big Gulp?

Two propositions on the November ballot will let California voters decide whether or not to increase state taxes on alcoholic beverages, which have not been altered to meet the rising costs of living in over a decade and remain among the lowest in the nation.

Proposition 134 would increase alcohol taxes at a rate that would put California well above the national average. The alcohol industry-supported Proposition 126, meanwhile aims to raise rates significantly less, but just enough to keep up with national standards.

Opponents of Prop. 134 claim that it is too costly and spends too much money on specified programs, while contributing nothing to the state's General Fund, which is used to pay for health, education, welfare and other government programs.

Supporters of the proposition, however, note that funding for health and alcohol-related programs is desperately needed and that Prop. 126 offers no guarantee that money in the General Fund will be used for these purposes.

"I would like to see 134 happen. I think funding is needed for prevention, education and treatment of alcohol-related problems," said Judy Hearsom of the UCSB Alcohol/Drug Awareness Program and advisor to Students Teaching Alcohol/Drug Responsibility, an or-

ganization that helped gather signatures to get Prop. 134 on the ballot. "We can use more funding than 126 is going to provide."

Hearsom is suspicious of Prop. 126 because it is largely funded by the alcohol industry, which she said has committed more than \$20 million to the opposition of Prop. 134 and the support of Prop. 126.

Prop. 126

If approved, Prop. 126 would add an amendment to the state constitution specifying an increase in alcoholic beverage taxes from 4 to 20 cents per gallon on beer, 1 to 20 cents per gallon on most wines, and \$2 to \$3.30 per gallon on liquor.

To consumers, this would mean an additional 9 cents for a six-pack, 4 cents for a bottle of wine and 26 cents for hard alcohol.

The additional revenues generated by the tax increase are estimated at approximately \$70 million for the remaining portion of 1990-91 and \$195 million for 1991-92, depending on alcohol sales, and would be deposited directly into the state's General Fund, to be distributed at the discretion of the governor and the state legislature.

Adjustments would then be made to the state's constitutional spending limits in order to incorporate the increased funds.

Prop. 134

Prop. 134 has been named the "nickel-a-drink" initiative, as it would place a surtax on alcoholic beverages and raise costs by 5 cents for every 12 ounces of beer, five ounces of wine and one ounce of liquor.

This translates to an increase of about 30 cents per six-pack, 25 cents per bottle of wine and \$1.27 for liquor.

It has been estimated that the surtax established by Prop. 134 would create additional funds of approximately \$360 million in 1990-91 and \$760 million in 1991-92, depending, again, on trends in alcohol sales.

Prop. 134 would establish the Alcohol Surtax Fund in the state treasury, separate from the state's General Fund, into which all proceeds from the surtax would be deposited.

The proposition specifies that revenues will be allocated as follows: 24 percent will go to alcohol and drug prevention and treatment services, 25 percent to emergency medical and trauma care, 21 percent to law enforcement-related programs, 15 percent to community mental health programs and 15 percent to various health and social services.

The proposition also guarantees that funding for existing state programs in these areas be maintained at least the 1989-90 levels, with appropriate increases for population and cost.

PROPOSITIONS 136, 137

Radical Changes in the State Budgetary System

Two initiatives on Tuesday's ballot are concerned with just that — initiatives and the ballot. And a couple of other things.

Among other directives, Proposition 136 would stipulate that any state special taxes enacted through the initiative process — such as Prop. 126, which would add a nickel tax to each beer purchased — be approved by two-thirds of the voters. According to Prop. 136, any measure, including propositions on this year's ballot, that does not meet this requirement or otherwise conflicts with Prop. 136 is invalid.

Opponents of Prop. 136 say the measure is a scam put on the ballot by the alcohol industry — one part of Prop. 136 seeks to limit the amount that alcoholic beverages and cigarettes can be taxed. Additionally, opponents say that Prop. 136 disempowers the majority-rule democratic process, since under it, a measure receiving 65 percent approval would not pass.

Proponents argue that Prop. 136 actually empowers voters, because another element of it requires that certain tax increases by local governments be subject to voter approval before they are enacted.

Proposition 137, meanwhile, would make any alterations to the way the initiative process is administered subject to voter approval.

Proponents of Prop. 137 say it would help keep the state legislature in check, ensuring that politicians do not sneakily implement changes to the initiative process.

Opponents say that Prop. 137 would be an expensive and time-consuming bureaucratic nightmare, making it more difficult for legislators to improve the existing process because of the new need for frequent votes.

PROPOSITION 148

Initiative Seeks Funding for Drought-Stricken Areas

Proposition 148, the water resources bond act, if passed, will provide the state with \$380 million for various purposes relating to water quality and supply.

Prop. 148 would provide aide to drought-stricken areas, such as Santa Barbara County, and help them to meet their local water supply needs, said California State Assemblyman Jack O'Connell (D-Santa Barbara), who is currently running for re-election.

Supporters favor the bond act because it would help counties, cities and water agencies

bring their water up to state and federal drinking water standards, while also aiding small communities to treat wastewater that is discharged into their rivers and streams.

However, opposers say that it is not the average taxpayers who pollute water supplies, and blame large farming businesses for most discharge. Therefore, the businesses, rather than the taxpayers, are responsible and should foot the treatment bill themselves, opposers claim.

Prop. 148 also provides money for agencies to create new water supplies through water reclamation projects in which wastewater would

be treated and subsequently reused for landscaping and irrigation.

Supporters for Prop. 148 claim it would construct critical flood control projects to help communities protect life and property from floods. These funds would especially help Orange, San Diego, Santa Clara, Monterey, Alameda, Los Angeles and Marin counties.

Opposers say that the construction of homes and businesses on flood plains should be conducted at the owner's risk, who should be responsible for their own actions and should not rely on bailouts by taxpayers.

PROPOSITIONS 129, 133

Funds for Drug Rehabilitation Goal of Bond Measure

Keeping in step with the Bush administration's "War on Drugs," two propositions will appear on Tuesday's ballot which may provide funds for the prevention, enforcement and treatment of illegal drugs.

If passed, Proposition 129 will appropriate up to \$1.9 billion over the next eight years to state, county and city governments for drug enforcement and treatment. It would also authorize the issuance of \$740 million of general obligation bonds for drug abuse, confinement and treatment facilities.

In addition, the proposition would amend

the state constitution to provide that specified provisions relating to the rights of criminal defendants do not abridge the right to privacy as it affects reproductive choice.

Supporters of Prop. 129 say that the initiative will not raise taxes and will supply over 2,000 more police officers. Opponents, however, assert that the proposition is too broad and complicated, and that it would indeed raise taxes.

In a similar ballot initiative, Proposition 133 could establish a Safe Streets Fund in the state treasury, appropriate funds for anti-drug education, enforcement, treatment and fund the construction of more prisons and jails.

Prop. 133 would increase taxes one-half cent, limit state administrative expenses to one percent, and prohibit the early release of criminals convicted twice for serious crimes.

Supporters of Prop. 133 claim that the initiative will put more police on the streets, and that although the prop. is funded by a sales tax, the money cannot be diverted into other areas.

Opponents of the proposition, however, claim that taxes may be raised by up to \$500 per citizen, and that the real purpose of the proposition is to provide political cover for Lt. Governor Leo McCarthy, who sponsors the bill, because of his poor crime enforcement record.

Other Propositions



Factoids

Alaskans are battling over whether to join the War on Drugs and repeal a 15-year old state law allowing the smoking of marijuana and private possession of up to four ounces. In the mid-1970's, Californians had their marijuana vote, but this one was whether to legalize it. It was defeated, but according to Santa Barbara Supervisor Bill Wallace, that election was the apex of Isla Vista voter turnout, with an estimated 9,000 Isla Vistas voting. "It's been all down hill since then," Wallace said.



Ethics: Two rival initiatives to place limits on the terms of state legislators differ in several key areas. With recent developments such as the Capitol corruption investigations, and the S and L scandal, voters may succumb to the urge to "throw the bums out."

★ PROPS 131, 140

Pols May Fail Midterms

Political morality is the subject of two Nov. 6 ballot measures, Propositions 131 and 140, which set term limits and parameters of fiscal ethics for state politicians.

Term Limits

There is currently no limit on the number of terms elected state officials may serve. Propositions 131 and 140 call for limits in an effort to end incumbency.

According to the official pro-arguments in the California Ballot Pamphlet, term limits will "give people with different viewpoints, including women and minorities, a real chance," (Prop. 131) and will "end the ingrown, political nature of both houses" (Prop. 140).

Prop. 131 states that elected officials are eligible to return to office after being out for "one full term." Under Prop. 140, however, officials are never again eligible to return to the same office after their terms, though they are eligible to run for other seats.

California State Senator Gary Hart — who is running for his third consecutive term in office — said term limitations "deny people the right to serve who have gained expertise." By constantly replacing office holders, Hart said, there would be "no institutional memory" in politics. Limitations are "not the answer," he said.

Carl Jones, legislative director of the Congress of California Seniors,

said Props. 131 and 140 are misguided. "Both (propositions) are bad for the simple reason you can't throw the baby out with the bath water," he said.

Tom Noble, president of the California Highway Patrolmen, also disagreed, saying simply that "arbitrary term limits are not appropriate."

On the flip side, Kim Alexander, a policy analyst for California Common Cause, said the propositions, if passed, will help to refocus the reasons individuals should get involved with government.

"People look at legislative jobs as a career, not as a public service," Alexander said, adding that after 12-plus years in office, "you start seeing legislators' initiative fading."

Judy Hammond, a spokeswoman for the Los Angeles County Board of Supervisors chairman and Prop. 140 advocate Peter F. Schabarum, said that once an incumbent is in office, he or she is "practically impossible to remove. You shouldn't make a career out of politics." She said of Schabarum, who held government offices for nearly 20 years, "He is an example of what he feels should not occur."

Seat limits under Prop. 131:
 • Two consecutive four-year terms for governor, lieutenant governor, attorney general, secretary of state, treasurer, superintendent of public instruction and insurance commissioner.
 • Three consecutive four-year terms

for members of the Board of Equalization and the senate.

• Six consecutive two-year terms for members of the assembly.

• After having been out of office for one full term, the politician is eligible to serve additional terms.

Seat limits under Prop. 140:

• Two four-year terms in the same office of governor, lieutenant governor, attorney general, controller, secretary of state, superintendent of public instruction, treasurer, Board of Equalization members and state senators.

• Two three-year terms for state assembly members.

• Having filled these terms, officials would never be able to run for that office again.

Financing and Ethics

Prop. 131 and Prop. 140 propose to limit the amount of honoraria and contributions from special interests candidates can receive. Like term limits, proponents of the new financing systems hope to increase political opportunities by wresting the political arena from the rich and powerful.

A primary means of doing so under Prop. 131 is the Public Financing System, which calls for a \$5 positive check-off on voting ballots. Monies earned under the PFS would support campaigners who adhere to this system by matching candidates' private funds 3-to-1 for monies raised in the candidate's district, and 1-to-1 for monies out-

side the district.

Alexander said these ratios were created as "incentive" for campaigners to obtain local support. She also said the PFS gives people a chance to run who "don't want to be beholden to special-interest dollars."

Both 131 and 140 propose tax cuts to help fund campaigns. "The real agenda is to have a tax cutting policy in California. That would have a dramatic impact on UC students," said Ed Foglia, president of the California Teachers Association.

In general, Foglia said, Prop. 131 "does not bode well for education and for people with social concerns."

The measure proposes to limit the total amount of expenditures by the legislature for salaries and operating expenses in the 1991-92 fiscal year to the lower of two amounts — \$950,000 per member, or 80 percent of the total money expended the previous year for these purposes.

The cuts would mean an approximately 38 percent reduction in current costs. In the future, the proposition limits expenditure growth to an amount equal to the percentage change in the state's appropriation limit.

Prop. 140 includes additional restrictions on legislative retirement benefits, thus proposing to reduce state costs by approximately \$750,000 per year.

★ PROPS 139, 144, 147

Bond Measure Would Raise Funds for More Prisons

The overcrowded and deteriorating condition of California's state prisons, and the rising costs of prison maintenance have prompted the placement of three propositions — one amendment to the state constitution and two bond measures — on Tuesday's ballot.

Prop. 139

This measure proposes to amend the state constitution to permit state prison and county jail officials to contract with private organizations for inmate labor, while adding statutes requiring the Department of Corrections to enter into joint venture programs with public or private businesses for the employment of inmates.

Opponents assert that as California workers lose their jobs to low-wage prisoners, millions more will be spent in lost income tax revenues and welfare costs.

Proponents of the proposition say that inmates who work will learn skills which may be used upon their return to free society. Studies have shown that inmates who take part in existing prison work programs have a much better record staying out of prison once they return to society, compared to those convicts who don't work.

Prop. 144

In recent years, there has been a substantial increase in the number of people sent to California's adult prisons and youth correctional in-

stitutions. In July 1990, the prison system housed 90,000 inmates, though it was designed to hold only 51,000. Existing facilities were not designed to provide for the increase, and the trend is expected to continue.

The "New Prison Construction Bond Act of 1990-B" would authorize the state to sell \$450 million of general obligation bonds which would be deposited in the 1990-B Prison Construction Fund, created by this measure.

Of the \$450 million, \$15 million would be used for the construction of multipurpose, community-based facilities that will house programs aimed to reduce drug use and vio-

lence in the state's prison system.

Prop. 147

Of California's 58 county-based adult and juvenile jail and detention facilities, 52 hold more people than they were designed to house. Since 1981, the voters have authorized nearly \$1.5 billion in general obligation bonds to raise money to improve this dilemma.

The "County Correctional Facility Capital Expenditure and Juvenile Facility Bond Act of 1990" will provide for a bond issue of \$225 million to establish funds for the construction, reconstruction, remodeling, replacement and deferred maintenance of county correctional and juvenile facilities.

PROP. 132 - GILL NET INITIATIVE

Gillnet fishing off of the coast of California could be eliminated if voters put Proposition 132 into effect, marking a victory for marine mammals endangered by the fishing industry, according to proponents of the measure.

Prop. 132 would establish a Marine Protection Zone within three miles of the Southern California coast. It would also require the California Department of Fish and Game to establish four new ecological reserves for marine research.

If the measure is approved, the use of trammel and gillnets would

be prohibited as of Jan. 1, 1994. To lessen the effects on fishermen who use these types of nets, compensation would be provided through a three dollar sport fishing marine protection stamp added to permit fees.

Supporters of the of the measure reported in the California ballot pamphlet that 72 percent of all fish species that are caught in gillnets are unusable for commercial sale.

Prop. 132, however, is an attempt by "wealthy sport fishermen and yachtsmen to monopolize fishery resources for their personal pleasure," a rebuttal argument states.

TOXICS - PROPOSITION 141

Proposition 141, the "toxic chemicals discharge" initiative, would extend the provisions of Proposition 65 — the landmark 1986 anti-toxics initiative targeted at private business — to include most governmental departments. Essentially, it tells the government to clean up its act like private sector businesses have been forced to do.

Unlike the bevy of tax-sponsored bond initiatives, Prop. 141 is a regulatory measure. It is cost-free, save for the costs governmental agencies will incur to post warnings declaring the risks the public is exposed to

in water supplies — already a stipulation required by Prop. 65.

Opponents to Prop. 141 argue that the initiative would restrict or prohibit the use of chlorine in drinking water that is used to destroy germs, viruses and parasites. Supporters of Prop. 141 counter that this argument is a boldfaced lie.

Opponents also argue that Prop. 141 won't make drinking water cleaner or safer, but rather it "will open the deep pockets of your public water suppliers to bounty-hunting lawsuits, which you will pay for in higher water bills."

State Races



Sacramento: Races for positions like Attorney General and Insurance Commissioner can overshadow the races for local Senate and Assembly seats, where incumbents lead by wide margins.

INSURANCE COMMISSIONER

State Senator John Garamendi and Orange County insurance agent Wes Bannister are vying for the office of insurance commissioner, a post created in January 1989 in response to the passage of Proposition 103, an initiative that compelled insurance companies to begin charging reasonable rates for auto and other insurance.

The insurance commissioner "is what the FDIC is to the banking industry," said Jenet Garamendi, the senator's daughter and spokeswoman. "He is the regulator and enforcer for the industry. It's up to him to see that the industry stays honest."

The commissioner is able to enforce state laws because he has the power to give and revoke licenses to insurance companies.

Garamendi, a Democrat, has been a state assemblyman since 1974. He has chaired the Joint Committee on Science and Technology, the Senate House and Welfare Committee, the Senate Revenue and Tax Committee, and a senate committee studying the department of insurance's role as a consumer protection agency.

Garamendi graduated from UC Berkeley and received his master's degree in business administration from Harvard. He also served two years with the Peace Corps in Ethiopia, where he served as advisor to the Ministry of Economic Development.

Republican candidate Wes Bannister is president of Bannister and Associates, a Huntington Beach brokerage company he founded in 1974. He was the mayor of Huntington Beach from 1988-89 and is finishing a four-year term on the Huntington Beach City Council. Bannister is the director of both the West Orange County Water Board and an Orange County sanitation district.

Bannister received his bachelor's degree from the University of Houston in 1959.

One note of excitement in this otherwise civil race was the revelation that Garamendi had accepted thousands of dollars in campaign contributions from the wives of Pacific Mutual Life Insurance Company executives. According to a report in the *Los Angeles Times*, Garamendi said that as far as he knows, the wives of the executives were acting on their own behalf, separate from the insurance company for which their husbands work.

ATTORNEY GENERAL

Republican Dan Lungren and Democrat Arlo Smith are running a close race for the attorney general position, with frantic mudslinging marking the culmination of their campaigns.

As the candidates begin their final push for votes, Lungren's campaign ads have pointed out Smith's low felony prosecution rate as San Francisco's district attorney. The ads state that San Francisco has the lowest prosecution rate of the 58 counties in the state, with less than half of all those arrested on felony charges being prosecuted. San Bernardino county has the next lowest prosecution rate, at 74 percent.

"He's basically got just an abysmal record as district attorney," said Lungren's press secretary Dave Puglia.

Meanwhile, Smith points to Lungren's stance against reproductive choice, even in case of rape or incest. He reveals that in congress, Lungren supported offshore oil drilling and voted against the Safe Drinking Water Act, the California Wilderness Act and part of the Clean Air Act. He also opposed the Equal Rights Amendment, the imposition of sanctions on South Africa and the strengthening of federal fair housing laws.

Lungren represented the Long Beach, Torrance and west Orange County areas in the U.S. Congress from 1978-88. During that time, he served as chairman of the House Republican Task Force on Crime. He worked on the passage of the comprehensive Crime Control Act, which includes forfeiture of assets of those convicted in drug cases and tougher penalties for drug distribution near elementary and secondary schools.

Lungren graduated from the University of Notre Dame in 1968 and received his law degree from Georgetown University in 1971. He is a partner in a Sacramento law firm.

Arlo Smith has served as San Francisco's district attorney since 1979. He established groups of prosecutors in the DA's office to handle toxic waste polluters, those guilty of hate crimes against women and minorities and those who commit violence against family members. Smith served for 26 years in the California Attorney General's office where he rose to head its criminal division.

★STATE SENATE: HART VS. ROGERS

A Low-Key Drive for Office

November 6 is "the moment of truth" according to local businesswoman and Republican Carey Rogers, who is squaring off against two-term incumbent Gary K. Hart in a low-key drive for the California State Senate.

Rogers, who has experience in the real estate, insurance and banking industries, as well as many years experience in various Republican Party groups, believes that state government needs people with practical experience. She suggested that career politicians such as Hart, who has represented the Santa Barbara area in Sacramento for 18 years, "can lose perspective and isolate themselves" from their constituency.

"The California legislature is in serious need of restructuring," Rogers said. "The legislative body doesn't work anymore. It's dysfunctional."

She contends that when the legislature does work, it is primarily on behalf of special interests. She traced this fault to the state constitution, which has required the same number of representatives to be elected to the state capitol since 1850.

Rogers favors Proposition 140, a term-limit initiative, which would only allow senators to serve two terms and then be subject to a lifetime ban from that office as "the only way to have turnover in the legislature." Rogers said that, if elected, she would serve no more than two terms.

Hart said that he came into office in the wake of Watergate and widespread public distrust of politicians, on a platform of public service, and "it appears we have come full circle (to the term-limit propositions, motivated by perceived failure on the part of incumbent politicians)."

Hart said, however, that "term limits are not the answer to cleaning up the system. ... They deny people

to serve who have gained expertise."

Hart was in more definite opposition to Prop. 140 than to Prop. 131, which limits State Senators to 12 years in office, and imposes a two-year hiatus before they are eligible to run again.

Hart acknowledged that some fault lay in the legislature for so many initiatives, but also believed that the citizen initiative process had been co-opted by special interests and politicians.

"The initiative process is out of control," Hart said, "If you have a million dollars, you can get something on the ballot." He said he is considering ideas on how to harness this system, such as limits on the number of initiatives on one ballot, and a more defined single-subject requirement.

Hart said his major concerns, if re-elected, would be political reform. "I introduced a bill last year, and will reintroduce it, which



would have required the governor to address the legislature and answer questions two times a year," Hart said.

Hart shares Rogers' concern about state representatives being able to represent such a large constituency. He has introduced another bill, which he said would "modestly expand" the state legislature.

As for education, Rogers said she would like to see more of an emphasis on vocational education in high school.

Hart is considered to be the premier pro-education senator in the legislature and is roundly applauded for his efforts in that area.

★STATE ASSEMBLY

O'Connell, O'Shaughnessy Face Off

Incumbent Jack O'Connell (D-Ventura) is once again hoping to keep his office in the State Assembly after Tuesday, but the luck of the Irish won't help him this year.

In this year's race his opponent, Connie O'Shaughnessy, will also have the support of the little people.

O'Shaughnessy, a local businesswoman of 22 years, has built her campaign on the issue of government waste and a strong Republican ideology. "I'm in this because I'm tired of the waste—it's time for a change," she said.

O'Connell, on the other hand, is rooting his campaign on much the same platform that took him to the Assembly eight years ago. "I believe

education and the environment are the biggest issues," he said.

In addition, O'Connell has added decoupling growth and water to his platform for the 35th District. "This would free us up to pursue alternative sources of water," he said.

O'Shaughnessy sees the government as an ineffectual and inefficient body that could use a little bit more business and a little less politics.

"If I had approached my business life in the same (way as government), I'd be broke by now," she said.

She identified O'Connell as part of the problem. O'Shaughnessy contends that the incumbent has a

95 percent approval rate of legislative bills.

O'Connell's staff responded that most of the bills considered by the Assembly come off a calendar of about a dozen bills already rigorously analyzed by committees. "The average (voting) agenda has between 50-90 percent of its bills on the consent calendar," said Carla Frisk, O'Connell's public relations director. The bills are then voted on all together.

In accordance with "the Republican viewpoint," O'Shaughnessy will vote No on propositions 145-151 because they call for the issuance of bonds. "We can't have anymore bond debt until we get a

handle on what we have out there already," she said.

O'Connell supports most of these measures. "There probably should be a limit to the number of bonds," he said, but "we've never had child care, for example, on the ballot."

O'Shaughnessy has been involved with politics for 17 years vis-a-vis the campaigns of Ronald Reagan, George Bush and U.S. Sen. Pete Wilson, among others.

O'Connell is the Vice-Chairman of the Education Committee, Assistant Speaker Pro-Tem and has co-authored the Off-Shore Oil Spill Emergency Authorization Bill.

Factoids:

There are 7,413 people registered to vote in the Isla Vista Recreation and Parks District boundaries. Of these, 3,166 are Democrats; 2,397 are Republicans; 166 are Independents; 69 are Libertarians; 74 are Peace and Freedom party members; 206 belong to miscellaneous parties, and 1,335 declined to state.

"An election is a moral horror, as bad as a battle except for the blood: a mud bath for every soul concerned in it."

George Bernard Shaw

United States Congress



Factoids

Sixty-eight percent of all eligible adults are registered to vote, the lowest ever in a governor's race. This is down 835,000 voters since 1988's presidential election.

"The idea that you can merchandise candidates for high office like breakfast cereal - that you can gather votes like box tops - is, I think, the ultimate indignity to the democratic process."

Adlai Stevenson



The Race: Republican incumbent Robert Lagomarsino faces two opponents - a Democrat and a Green - in his bid for a ninth term. The candidates' positions tend to adhere to party lines.

Robert Lagomarsino



Anita Perez Ferguson



Mindy Lorenz



The Elephant, the Donkey and the Green

Republican Robert Lagomarsino has represented the 19th Congressional district for the last 16 years. The district — which spans from Santa Maria in northern Santa Barbara County to Oxnard — is extremely diverse, as are the three candidates for the office.

While Lagomarsino is using his experience and name recognition to remain in Congress, Democratic challenger Anita Perez-Ferguson is calling him on his environmental record and abortion stance.

Write-in Green Party candidate Mindy Lorenz calls both established parties unresponsive, and urges a local, grass-roots solution to the problems of the day.

A firm supporter of the death penalty, Lagomarsino routinely supports tougher laws and punishment for violent criminals. He also favors early drug education programs to teach children about the "ravages of drugs," according to congressional literature.

Lagomarsino is an unabashed conservative, with positions on issues such as abortion and school prayer which are decidedly out of synch with much of his constituency. On the other hand, voters know the level of service he has provided through his eight terms and, according to polls, are poised to send him back for a ninth.

A firm supporter of the death penalty, Lagomarsino routinely supports tougher laws and punishment for violent criminals. He also favors early drug education programs to teach children about the "ravages of drugs," according to congressional literature.

During his years in public office, Lagomarsino has constantly worked to fully upgrade the status of the Channel Islands National Park. Lagomarsino — who actually wrote the initial legislation which made the Channel Islands a national park — stresses his environmental focus in campaign literature. "I believe we have a duty to preserve and to restore our natural resources for future generations," he said.

Challenger Perez-Ferguson has derided Lagomarsino's environmentalist stance, claiming it to be nothing more than "a facade." She is quick to point out that 16 new rigs have begun drilling operations during her opponent's tenure, in the same waters he worked to establish a national park.

She supports a comprehensive drilling ban

off the California coast which Lagomarsino opposes. The oil issue is still of particular concern to UCSB because of the possible development of leases adjacent to the university at Coal Oil Point.

Abortion is the issue over which the two mainstream candidates differ most. Lagomarsino has never turned away from his anti-abortion stance, and has been opposed to the unnatural termination of pregnancy in practically all circumstances.

Perez-Ferguson, on the other hand, tenders an avid pro-choice stance as a benchmark of her candidacy, claiming that "freedom of choice is something that legislatures should not make decisions about."

Furthermore, if government does become involved in the process, Perez-Ferguson is adamant in her belief that "a woman's access to a safe and legal abortion should not be regulated by the amount of money she has in her pocketbook."

Ethics in government has become an issue across the nation, and the race for the 19th District is no different. Perez-Ferguson correlates the voter apathy to the general mistrust and frustration for government which most voters feel.

The use of taxpayer monies for the mailing of

Perez-Ferguson tenders an avid pro-choice stance as a benchmark of her candidacy, claiming that "freedom of choice is something that legislatures should not make decisions about."

progress reports to district residents has become an issue during the election. Perez-Ferguson claims Lagomarsino has used the reports to paint a rosy picture of his legislative actions over the last months before the election, rather than providing periodical information over his two-year term.

Were this an ordinary year, Perez-Ferguson and Lagomarsino would be slugging it out alone, rehashing the timeless arguments between Democrats and Republicans. But this is not a normal year.

Green Party politics have come to Santa Barbara, and write-in candidate Lorenz stresses the need for a third party to give a clear alternative to the entrenched Republican/Democrat system.

Green issues Lorenz supports include the

federally mandated conversion from non-renewable to renewable energy sources, with particular attention toward the establishment of solar energy, and a phased-out 50 percent reduction in defense spending over the next five years.

Green Party non-violence is expressed by Lorenz's call to end U.S. military intervention in the Middle East. "We have to end the insane military spending," Lorenz said.

In accordance with her non-violent stance, Lorenz is also firmly against the production, testing and deployment of nuclear weapons.

On mainstream issues, Lorenz supports the right of women to have a safe and legal abortion, stresses the importance of federal assis-

Green Party non-violence is expressed by Lorenz's call to end U.S. military intervention in the Middle East. "We have to end the insane military spending," she said.

tance in family health planning and has repeatedly called for socialized medicine.

Each campaign office has approached the race differently.

The federal budget malaise forced Lagomarsino to remain in Washington D.C. until the week before the election. His campaign relied for the most part on his 16-year record, and despite his absence from the district campaign trails, recent polls project Lagomarsino well in the lead over his Democratic challenger.

Perez-Ferguson mounted an impressive campaign, staffed for the most part by volunteers. While she hasn't benefited from the enormous resources that State Senator Gary K. Hart (D-Santa Barbara) had in his 1988 race with Lagomarsino — when each side spent nearly \$1.5 million — the relative newcomer to electoral politics has made the race reasonably close.

Ventura resident Lorenz has directed most of her efforts at the Isla Vista community. She acknowledges that while her chances of victory are not very good, the campaign hopes to win 8 to 10 percent of the vote, with the main goal being voter recognition for the fledgling party.

The Greens hope to build a platform of support for future elections, as well as to increase the number of registered Green Party voters above the 82,000-member mark necessary to put its name on the ballot as an officially-recognized party in the state of California.