

Daily Nexus

Elections Supplement

THPTHP!
 THAT'S WHAT
 I THINK...
 THPTHPPT!



Voters will be confronted with everything from local Water Board measures to candidates for governor, U.S. Senate and U.S. Congress in tomorrow's election. Even given the last several months to sift through it all, choosing who and what to support among the campaign slogans and carefully worded propositions can be an overwhelming task.

This election supplement covers most major issues

and elections on the Nov. 4 ballot that could affect our campus and community readership, but unfortunately not every one could be included.

The Daily Nexus Editorial Board presents its opinions on the races and propositions as well, based on interviews with candidates, the League of Women Voters and our own research into the issues.

We urge our readers to examine the issues for

themselves, whether through our supplement or those in local papers and statewide journals. Speak to the candidates themselves whenever possible, read the actual text for the statewide propositions. Perhaps then a few reasons for supporting or opposing them will become clear.

Most of all, get out and vote in the election tomorrow and put this education to constructive use.

Upcoming Election Faces Rise in Republican Voters

By Karen Emanuel
Reporter

For the first time in 18 years, the Republican registration in Santa Barbara County is higher than Democratic registration.

There are presently 80,341 registered Republicans in the county and 78,152 Democrats. More than 2,400 Santa Barbarans registered as American Independents, 683 as Libertarians, 651 in the Peace and Freedom Party, and 354 miscellaneous registrations. The remaining 20,877 voters declined to state their political affiliation.

The total number of registered voters also increased from 171,444 last June to 183,049 on Oct. 6, when the registration period closed.

This registration increase is due in part to the

flock of new students at UCSB and in Isla Vista areas, Registrar of Voters Carol Acquistapace said.

Key local issues for the Nov. 4 election include Measure A, the public works proposition, and Measure B, the rent control proposition, Acquistapace said. The Second District Supervisor race between Tom Rogers and Mike Stoker is also one of the "hottest issues," she said.

Estimated voter turnout this year is expected to remain at 71 percent, consistent with past gubernatorial elections, according to county records.

General election polls are open from 7 a.m. until 8 p.m.

Voters must cast their ballots at the location of their registered precinct. The precinct number is listed on the mailing address label of the voter sample ballot, and the precinct locations are listed on the back of the sample ballot.

The following is a list by precinct number of the UCSB and Isla Vista voting locations:

- 132 San Rafael Hall Rec. Room
- 133 San Miguel Hall Rec. Room
- 134 Santa Rosa Hall Rec. Room
- 135 Anacapa Hall Rec. Room
- 136 Fire Station No. 11 Frey Way
- 138-139 Francisco Torres - Espacio 6
- 140 St. Mark's Church - Picasso
- 141 La Loma Apts. Rec. Room - Camino Pescadero
- 142 St. Mark's Church - Picasso
- 143 La Loma Apts. Rec. Room - Camino Pescadero
- 144 Kappa Kappa Gamma Front Room - Picasso
- 145 St. Mark's Church - Picasso
- 146 Sigma Alpha Epsilon - Embarcadero del Norte
- 147-148 University Religious Center - Camino Pescadero
- 149-152 University Methodist Church - Camino Del Sur
- 153-154 Santa Ynez Apts. No. 808 - El Colegio
- 155 Wilkins Residence - 6835 Pasado
- 156 Isla Vista Elementary School - Multi-use Room

Gann Initiative Would Cap All Public Salaries

By William Diepenbrock
Editor In Chief

Although a tremendous number of political and educational groups oppose Proposition 61 and the salary limitations it would impose, supporters claim arguments against the constitutional amendment are legally and fiscally unsound.

Authored by anti-tax crusader Paul Gann, the measure would set the governor's salary at \$80,000 a year, with all state and local officials earning no more than 80 percent of this, if voters approve it in the Nov. 4 election.

The salaries of other constitutional officers and members of the Board of Equalization would be set at \$52,000 a year, and contracts must not exceed \$75 per hour. Salary increases must be approved by a majority of voters in a general election.

"These checks and balances will keep the the ultimate control over salaries above \$64,000 in the hands of the people who pay the bills," Gann's aide Ted Costa explained.

Supporters estimate that no more than 7,000 salaries will be frozen or slashed, but opponents believe the number is closer to 18,000, possibly including 7,440 University of California professors and administrators among them.

A "special circumstances" provision would allow the legislature to approve four-year contracts that exceed the initiative's ceiling limit. According to proponents, the provision is ambiguous so legislators can determine what would constitute a special circumstance.

But Proposition 61 has drawn widespread opposition from groups throughout the state, including the League of Women Voters, the state superintendent of public instruction, labor unions, UC and the California Taxpayers Association.

"The 'California Fair Pay Amendment' is decidedly not what its title suggests," the taxpayers association said in its March 1986 newsletter.

"It is unworkable, poorly drafted, counter-productive to

good public management and could potentially cost California taxpayers more than it ever might save in cutting and freezing salaries," the association states, explaining that the amendment would be tied up in litigation for years if it succeeds.

According to the state's legislative analyst, the measure is vague in determining the ceiling limit — which may include other guaranteed benefits as well — and would have to be interpreted by the courts. Ceiling level salaries could be set as low as \$48,000, but the analyst does not expect this to occur.

Costa explained that the wording of the measure is not vague, but just another claim made by the opponents to frighten voters. "Can you name an initiative they (opponents) didn't call vague?" he asked.

According to UCSB Assistant Chancellor Betsy Watson, the measure would cost taxpayers billions of dollars since the measure does not allow employees to accumulate sick days or vacation time from one calendar year to another.

The state's legislative analyst estimates the cost for year-end absenteeism and purchase of unused vacation and sick leave to run as high as \$7 billion, although Costa said the figure is arbitrary at best.

"They don't have one single legal opinion to substantiate their claims.... It's a bogus figure and I could offer fact after fact to prove it," Costa said, citing a \$380 million estimate for vacation time for K-12 teachers as completely false.

"K-12 teachers don't get vacation time — they take their vacations when the children do, during the summer (and winter breaks)," he said, calling the claim "worse than bogus. It's complete fraud."

There are no laws on the books that force the government to buy unused sick leave, Costa said. Others have argued that the courts will not force the state to buy back already accumulated vacation time and sick leave.

Although salary costs throughout the state would drop approximately \$250 million, use of the special circumstances provision to raise salaries would also offset

IVCC Holds 1986 Election, Despite Limited Support

By William Diepenbrock
Editor In Chief

Questionable community support and a considerable lack of funding face the Isla Vista Community Council's attempt to hold elections for its seven open seats, planned for Nov. 4.

"I don't feel like there is support for the election," said community council member Sharlene Weed, who also serves as Associated Students external vice president.

"The community council is important because it is the only democratically elected body — besides the park district — that's there to represent the community," Weed said.

Weed asked both university and county officials to provide \$1,400 for the election, since I.V. is an unincorporated area under county jurisdiction with a population of about 8,000 students.

However, university policy only allows for money to be provided if the county issues matching funds, Weed said, adding that the county does not fund these elections and so no funds could be raised from these sources.

However, the Isla Vista Municipal Advisory Council, to which all IVCC members are appointed by the county, has received \$500 for the year from A.S. "We were allotted \$500 from A.S. and we're going to spend it all on the elections," Weed said, explaining that A.S. can fund IVMAC because it does not take stands on political issues.

The money will only allow for about 3,000 ballots and payment of poll workers. Several fliers have also been made up, but the advertising campaign desired for publicity of the election could not be carried out, she said.

Election organizers also sought an endorsement for the election, as well as aid in carrying it out, from the Isla Vista Federation. The federation is a consensus group that represents the views of business associations, UCSB,

IVCC, A.S. and the I.V. Recreation and Park District. Although the endorsement was received, letters between IVRPD General Manager Glenn Lazof and federation member Leo Jacobson indicate a hostile relationship exists.

According to Lazof's letter of Oct. 27, the federation has not adequately represented the views of the IVCC, IVRPD and A.S., which he names as democratically elected bodies.

In a reply that came after the meeting at which Lazof's letter was distributed, Jacobson questions the legitimacy of the IVCC as an elected body.

In last year's election, only 390, or three percent, of I.V.'s eligible voters cast ballots in the community election. In the previous year, the number stood at more than 500, with around 3,000 voting in 1983.

In addition, there have been few, if any, meetings of the IVCC in the last six months, further adding to questions in the community of the effectiveness of the body.

"The IVCC has been ineffective for the last six months and some people would argue for the last three years," Weed said, adding that limited funding has contributed to the group's inability to accomplish goals.

Weed cited several goals that can be accomplished without funds, however, and explained that they are planned for consideration after the election.

Among these are suggestions that open containers of alcohol be banned by law from the area's streets and sidewalks, a measure that proponents claim will reduce litter in the streets and cut down on the number of citations for public intoxication issued by police.

Voter opinions will be assessed on this issue, as well as the greater issue of incorporation of I.V. with Goleta as one city, through plebiscites on the election ballot. Although many of the candidates oppose both suggestions, they agree that they will follow the majority opinion on the polls.

savings, the legislative analyst's report states.

While he does not believe the initiative will cost taxpayers money, Costa said saving funds was not the intention of the measure. "We don't say there won't be salaries above \$64,000," Costa said. "(We say) there will be accountability, with four-year contracts for those salaries that are."

The special circumstances provision could be used to raise the salaries for UC professors and administrators who deserve to make more than \$64,000, he added. Salaries for police and fire captains and other local appointed officials can also be increased through a general election.

But UC has also joined the fight, although legal counsel Jim Holst does not expect the courts to include the university as part of the amendment. "The amendment's ambiguity makes only one thing clear: if it were to pass, there will be considerable litigation and a period of great confusion before the meaning and effect are ultimately sorted through," according to UC information on the measure.

If included in the amendment's jurisdiction, UC could expect to lose several chancellors, President David Gardner and a number of top professors in medical, engineering and other scientific fields. Currently Gardner makes \$178,000 annually.

"It would not be an understatement to say that, should the Gann Initiative be voted into law and ruled applicable to the university, UC would never again be what it is now," Gardner told the UC regents in June.

"The Gann Initiative wouldn't affect me; it would affect my successor," he told them in May.

According to Watson, these administrators and professors would find jobs at other institutions or in the private sector. In addition, the amendment would also affect UC's ability to recruit new faculty members, and therefore injure the quality of the education it can offer, opponents said.

Candidates

35th Assembly District

✓ Jack O'Connell
 ✓ Mark Urdahl
 ✓ Robert Bakhaus

Jack O'Connell

By Mark Andrew Terlesky
 Assistant Campus Editor

Incumbent Assemblyman Jack O'Connell, D-Santa Barbara, considers his voting record to be his edge over opponents Robert Bakhaus and Mark Urdahl.

With over two dozen endorsements for this year's 35th District Assembly race, few could argue with his record. O'Connell has been backed by numerous individuals and groups, including California Attorney General John Van de Kamp, the California Labor Association, the AFL-CIO and the California National Organization for Women.

The 35-year-old O'Connell is a graduate of C.S.U. Fullerton and earned his teaching credential at C.S.U. Long Beach. Before entering the State Assembly in 1982, he taught at Oxnard High School.

As a former educator, O'Connell believes that his desire to improve academic quality in both K-12 and the university systems is stronger than his opponent's, according to O'Connell's administrative assistant Carla Frisk.

"Since he was a teacher, Jack is incredibly knowledgeable about issues in education. He is sensitive to the needs of the students and the educational community," Frisk said.

Furthermore, as chairman of the Education Reform sub-committee and vice chairman of the Education Committee, O'Connell is at the center of debate and policy-making in improving the state's standards of learning, she said.

According to Frisk, O'Connell is proud of his accomplishments in education, especially the ones affecting UCSB. O'Connell authored AB 2931, a bill sponsored by the UC Student Lobby which would have funded student financial aid from sources other than student fees. The bill was vetoed by Gov. George Deukmejian.

Most of O'Connell's legislative accomplishments in education have had a significant impact on UCSB, Frisk claimed. He secured \$6.4 million for the construction of the new biotechnology sea water laboratory and another \$22.6 million for the soon-to-be completed engineering facility near Phelps Hall.

O'Connell has also assured UC students that their fees will remain

frozen at last year's levels and that faculty salaries will remain above the average of comparable institutions. He opposes Proposition 61, Frisk said.

Off-shore oil drilling is another of O'Connell's main concerns, Frisk said. "Jack realizes that we have a lot of oil out there that's going to have to be developed ... but he feels that we can't get it all at once. There are risks to the environment, and when there's a glut, leases are sold for less money," she said.

According to Frisk, oil discoveries have resulted in increased drilling by oil companies. "As a result, there's a massive oil development plan proposed for off



the UCSB coast, among other places ... Jack emphasizes that strict requirements need to be placed on the rigs," she said.

O'Connell's challenger, Republican candidate Mark Urdahl, agrees with O'Connell's oil position, but claimed his opponent has softened his stance on the issue. "O'Connell ran in his first campaign to stop oil. He didn't," Urdahl said. "Now he's not as hard on oil any more because he's more realistic."

Aside from his current assembly responsibilities, O'Connell sits on several committees, including Labor and Employment, Natural Resources, Ways and Means and Coastal Conservancy. He is also a member of the State Curriculum Commission.

One of O'Connell's most recent legislative breakthroughs was successful passage of the Safe Drinking Water Bond Law of 1986 he authored by both the state assembly and state senate. The bill will come before the voters in November as Proposition 55.

If approved, Proposition 55 will provide California with \$100 million to protect its drinking

water from minerals and heavy metals which can cause cancer and birth defects.

Although the Safe Drinking Water Bond Law of 1986 was signed by Governor Deukmejian, Urdahl claims that O'Connell's consistent lack of support for the GOP governor hurts California and the 35th District.

"I don't support Deukmejian 100 percent of the time. But he is the governor. And his (O'Connell's) voting record on key issues is usually 70 percent against the governor, which is almost identical to Tom Hayden's," Urdahl said.

Since the beginning of his tenure as 35th District Assemblyman, O'Connell has been active in toxic waste transportation and management issues. He has authored four toxics bills; two have been signed into law, one has been vetoed by the governor and one died in the senate. O'Connell plans to reintroduce this dead bill if re-elected to the 1987-88 legislative session.

Bill No. 87, signed into law in 1985, is especially important to the district, Frisk claimed. It calls for the construction of a toxic truck inspection station on the northbound side of Highway 101 in Northern Ventura County.

"We've had the toxic waste problem a long time," Frisk said. "It came on us overnight and now we're starting to react. But Jack is starting to look at long-term solutions and the beginning of processes (that will improve the state's toxic waste problem)."

"In the next session he hopes to reintroduce AB 4377, where small businesses would get a 10 percent tax credit if they would treat their waste on-site. Big business has been treating (their own waste) because they have the resources. We have to help small business now because they're playing catch-up," she said.

However, challenger Urdahl feels that one of O'Connell's key weak points is lackadaisical support for business, small or large. "If you vote against the Chamber of Commerce 100 percent of the time like O'Connell does, it hurts business. And whether you're a liberal or conservative, it's common fact that business creates jobs," he said. "People work, contribute to the tax base and get off the welfare rolls. It simply lightens the load for everybody," he said.

Mark Urdahl

By Mark Andrew Terlesky
 Assistant Campus Editor

Claiming that Jack O'Connell's extreme liberalism misrepresents the 35th state assembly district, Republican challenger Mark Urdahl is attempting to unseat the three-term Democrat and take what he claims are the more mainstream ideas of the district to Sacramento.

"I'm more of a philosophical moderate," Urdahl said. "He (O'Connell) really doesn't represent the district. In this area people are more fiscally conservative and socially moderate. I'm basically a pragmatic centrist," he claimed.

A UCSB graduate, 26-year-old Urdahl began his business career with the IBM corporation in Santa Barbara and has served on the staff of Congressman Jack Kemp, R-New York, in Washington, D.C., where he worked directly with issues concerning international trade, welfare reform and tax reform.

He has also travelled with a UC field research team to Japan, where he had the opportunity to consult with leaders in labor, industry and government. Urdahl feels that his broad experience in business, economics and government gives him the potential to be an effective legislator in Sacramento.

Because he attended UCSB, Urdahl believes he has the edge over his opponent in understanding the problems of this campus, such as overcrowding, the housing shortage and off-shore oil drilling close to campus. If elected, he plans to advocate a UC Ventura campus "to off-load the pressure on UCSB, in that most high school students want to go to college near the ocean," he said.

In issues relating to education, toxic waste and oil, Urdahl deviates little from O'Connell in his beliefs. "My position on oil is very similar to O'Connell's. The oil is inevitable. We should be sure that we have adequate controls in place to protect the environment, but I don't think we'll stop oil development," he said.

On toxic waste matters, Urdahl favors investing in new toxic disposal technology, stopping the waste at its source and settling for one department of waste management instead of twelve.

Like O'Connell, he is also opposed to the Gann Initiative because "it will lead to a wor-

sening in government. I don't believe in cutting costs in a blanket manner. And I don't think that if you cut salaries there will be an improvement in performance. Quite the contrary."

According to Urdahl, one of the more disturbing aspects of current education in California is that "by world standards we're not competing ... kids in Europe, by the time they're in secondary school, already have the equivalent of two years of college."

To make California schools competitive with the rest of the world, he proposes instituting a public pre-school, purposeful curriculum and a choice for high school sophomores as to whether they want a college prep or trade school education.

According to Carla Frisk, O'Connell's administrative assistant, "Jack really doesn't have any (criticisms of Urdahl). He feels that everyone has the right to run for office, but that he himself is more qualified to represent this district by virtue of his record," she said.

"Jack doesn't get into this kind of thing (criticizing his opponents). There are issues they agree on and issues they don't, period."

Robert Bakhaus, a Libertarian candidate running against O'Connell and Urdahl for the 35th District seat, believes differences between his two opponents are negligible and sees Urdahl's candidacy as superfluous. "Mark Urdahl is a typical Republican who suffers from 'me-too-ism,' ... which is to say that he reacts to the issues and then seeks a watered down, bad solution. He has no original insight for personal freedom," Bakhaus said.

"For instance, O'Connell said that the state needs to take the initiative in providing adequate day care for children. Then Urdahl turns around and says we need to provide a public pre-school instead," Bakhaus said. "Well, these are basically the same things ... so Urdahl simply takes the same position as his opponent. It may be weaker or stronger, but it's not opposing."

Urdahl disagrees with O'Connell's support of Chief Justice Rose Bird. He criticized the Bird court for the recent release of Lawrence Singleton, who served only 10 years for raping and dismembering a teenage girl.

On agricultural and small business matters, he favors tax simplification, agricultural support and reduced insurance costs.

Robert Bakhaus

By Mark Andrew Terlesky
 Assistant Campus Editor

Libertarian candidate Robert Bakhaus is vying for the 35th State Assembly seat because he feels there are not enough voter districts in the state assembly and that most Californians are oblivious to this problem.

"The only reason I'm running is because seven years ago when I moved here from Texas I became painfully aware of the fact that California has a lot of fundamental political problems," explained Bakhaus, who faces incumbent Democrat Jack O'Connell and Republican Mark Urdahl in the Nov. 4 election.

"My campaign has one issue: representation. We don't have direct democracy in this country and what we need is representatives instead of rulers," he said.

Bakhaus is a 41-year-old self-educated political philosophy writer. He calls himself an objectivist-libertarian and has experience in Louisiana state politics.

His issue, representation, is based on knowledge of other state systems — among which California has one of the lowest ratios of state assembly members to voters. According to Bakhaus, George Washington believed that one representative to every 30,000 voters is the ideal. "Most states in the union abide by this ratio," he said.

New Hampshire, with one representative for every 400 voters, has the highest representative-to-voter ratio in the country, according to a fact sheet distributed by Bakhaus. "California is at the extreme end of that spectrum. If you

count illegal aliens, we have one representative for every 295,840 citizens," he said.

"This ratio creates many problems; namely, rulership. What you have is professional, jaded old men who seize and hold the legislature. With a full-time legislature, we no longer have public servants, but men who hold their offices avariciously as a career," he added.

Bakhaus suggests that it is this careerism among politicians that bloats the cost of campaigning. "As the election approaches, it (campaign funding) seems to be the issue. Well, it's because we're over-centralized. The cost of campaigning can be reduced by reducing districts. As oversized as they are, a representative can't physically walk his district and get to know it," he explained.

"Jack O'Connell is not what you would call a 'jaded old man,'" said Eric Bradley, president of UCSB's chapter of the University Democrats. "He's in tune with the issues and his constituency. As far as misrepresentation is concerned, well, Bakhaus is sure taking an unrealistic viewpoint with the legislature. In this state you simply can't have a one-to-400 ratio. Jack O'Connell has done well in addressing the important issues to people in this community. That's why he'll be re-elected," he said.

Although toxic waste, oil and water are key issues, Bakhaus believes they are peripheral until California's representation problem can be cured. "They (the key issues) are important, but not fundamental," Bakhaus said.

Libertarianism means different things to different people, Bakhaus explained. He made a point to give his

version. "Libertarianism is the belief that coercion is important to solve problems other than problems created by coercive force. It shouldn't be used for shaping society or waging wars. It's only for retaliating against those who violate life, liberty and property.... We don't believe in a war on poverty or drugs. Libertarians respect individual rights and don't violate them for a higher good," he said.

Bakhaus said he feels his best qualification for O'Connell's 35th District seat is his awareness of this problem. His only cogent criticism of the incumbent is "that he (O'Connell) is willing to misrepresent the people and play the farcical role of representative when he's really a ruler," Bakhaus said. "I want to tell the emperor that he's naked."

Mark Urdahl, who is also challenging O'Connell, said he has never met Bakhaus and is somewhat befuddled by his single issue campaign of misrepresentation. "For someone whose goal is to be a representative, he (Bakhaus) hasn't made himself very visible to the public," Urdahl said.

O'Connell declined to criticize his Libertarian opponent, basically because he has never met Bakhaus and is tired of mud-slinging political campaigns.

"I'm really turned off by the negative campaigning that's been going on: Cranston-Zschau, Deukmejian-Bradley. That's why we beat only used car salesmen in terms of respect. But most of all I don't want to criticize someone I've never met," O'Connell said.

Although he knows that his chances of winning are slim, Bakhaus said he "encourages anyone who shares an interest in my issue to contact me."

California Governor

George Deukmejian

Tom Bradley

George Deukmejian

By Tom Burkett
Reporter

California Governor George Deukmejian's top priorities in his 1986 gubernatorial campaign are education, public safety and fiscal stability, issues he promises to concentrate on if re-elected to another term.

Deukmejian devoted 55 percent of last year's state budget to education, and his 1986-87 allocation represents a \$9.5 billion increase from 1982-83, according to the 1986-87 Governor's Budget Summary.

"Education has always been his highest priority," Deukmejian's Orange County Campaign Co-Chair Charolatte Cleary said. "And he'll keep education as his highest concern next term."

In Deukmejian's proposed 1986-87 budget, the University of California will receive just over \$2 million, a 7.6 percent increase over last year's budget. The governor wants to establish UC as one of the world's most prestigious research and educational institutions, which has prompted UC President David Gardner to count himself among Deukmejian's supporters, Cleary said.

The governor's critics, however, say his commitment to improved education is merely a response made to bolster his image in the wake of increasing public concern over the issue and its current popularity among other politicians.

Cleary denied any validity to these claims. "He did not go along with it because of a groundswell. Education has been his highest priority for many, many years. He has put more money into education than any governor in the last 20 years. And he also understands that good education needs more than just money. It also needs quality equipment and talent, which he tries to attract," she said.

Public safety ranks with education in the governor's major areas of concern. Long known for his "get tough on crime" philosophy, Deukmejian has initiated two new prison reform bills and campaigned to remove Justice Rose Bird from the state Supreme Court.

In his last term, Deukmejian increased the state's law enforcement staff by 38 percent and jailed more than 22,000 felons, according to Cleary.

With increased law enforcement, the

state's already crowded prisons have stretched their capacities beyond the limit. Cleary said this prison overcrowding is exacerbated by Bird's record of overturning death penalty sentences.

"At the moment, there is no place to put the criminals," Cleary said. "For example, Orange County jails have an overcrowding problem: There are not enough beds for all the criminals. And the court fines the county for each person in the jail without a bed. Then Orange County is forced to either pay the fines or let murderers and rapists back out onto the streets."

To combat the overcrowding, Deukmejian proposes immediate construction of two new 250,300-bed prisons and plans nine more prisons to be built within the next four years. The governor wants to locate one of the two proposed prisons in downtown Los Angeles, a move harshly criticized by state Senator Gary Hart, D-Santa Barbara, and Los Angeles Mayor Tom Bradley, who is also running for governor.

Though tough on crime, Deukmejian's critics say he is weak on toxic waste and environmental issues. Bradley claims the governor has "put a 'for sale' up and down the California coast" and has received \$515,000 from the oil industry toward his re-election campaign.

The governor's 1986-87 budget increases the toxic waste allowance by \$50,000 from two years ago, according to the year's budget summary.

Deukmejian has signed over 90 anti-toxic waste bills and issued millions of dollars in fines to toxic waste law violators, Cleary said.

"California has the toughest policy on toxics than in any other state, but it is a complex problem," Cleary said. "(Deukmejian) has cleaned up well over 100 toxic waste sites. One of the biggest polluters in the state is Los Angeles, the city of Tom Bradley."

The governor also opposes Proposition 65, which restricts toxic discharges into drinking water, saying that the initiative is "poorly drafted, unfair and transparently political."

"I cannot support, or ask the people of California to support, a measure that could drive jobs out of California, and which misrepresents our record and our commitment to clean water. It would drive away jobs by putting an unbearable burden on farmers and small businesses. And it

Tom Bradley

By Tom Burkett
Reporter

Four-term Los Angeles Mayor and Democratic gubernatorial candidate Tom Bradley will rematch incumbent Governor George Deukmejian for the state's highest office Nov. 4, campaigning on educational, public safety, business and environmental issues.

Since the race began, Bradley has been attacking Deukmejian's toxic waste policy, which he calls weak and irresponsible. He has accused Deukmejian of putting "a 'for sale' sign up and down the coast of California."

"Tom (Bradley) has taken a much stronger stand against toxics, and he has called for the complete closure of the Casmalia toxic waste site," said Santa Barbara County Supervisor and Bradley campaign spokesman Bill Wallace.

Although Bradley is a strong critic of current toxics controls, he has posed no solutions to the growing problem of hazardous waste, according to Deukmejian's campaign committee. The committee also noted that Los Angeles County remains one of the most polluted areas in California.

Wallace, however, disagrees. "He does have solutions," he said. "Bradley proposed closing the Casmalia site. And he sides with the California Coastal Commission on most of their restrictions of offshore drilling."

Claiming more support on local issues from Bradley than Deukmejian, Wallace accused the governor of refusing to publish a state-sponsored 501 hearing study of the Casmalia site and of using techniques to slow the study to make the results unavailable until after the November elections.

Deukmejian's campaign headquarters could not be reached regarding this statement.

Wallace also claimed Deukmejian will

not support the California Coastal Commission's decision denying Exxon the permit to build an onshore oil refinery just west of the city of Santa Barbara. Currently, Exxon is appealing the commission's decision, which stated that the oil refinery would be inconsistent with the California Coastal Plan.

"Deukmejian has so far not supported us in our fight against Exxon. Tom (Bradley) will support us," Wallace said.

Although Deukmejian has criticized Bradley as being soft on crime, Bradley has spent more money on law enforcement as Los Angeles' mayor than has been spent in any other California city. In the 1984-85 fiscal year, Bradley spent over \$600 million on law enforcement, while San Francisco spent the next largest sum, just under \$200 million, according to the State Controller's Annual Report of Financial Transactions for the 1984-85 Fiscal Year.

When violence erupted at the annual Los Angeles Street Scene, Bradley recommended ending the five-year-old event since it has established a rowdy history, a Bradley campaign spokesman said.

Bradley also outspent all other California cities on streets and highways during the 1984-85 fiscal year, with over \$177 million allocated in L.A. San Diego followed with just over \$35 million.

Also placing a strong emphasis on education in his campaign, Bradley called Deukmejian's educational policy feeble. He based his claim on a one-third high school drop-out rate in the state and the lowest classroom attendance in the nation.

"Somehow this man places more importance on a dollar than he does on the quality of education in this state," Bradley said earlier this month at a Santa Barbara press conference.

Economically, Bradley has maintained balanced budgets during his last 13 years as Los Angeles' mayor, while spending \$3.1 billion during the 1984-85 fiscal year, according to the State Controller's Annual Report of Financial Transactions.

exempts large admitted polluters like the city of Los Angeles," Deukmejian said in a written statement.

In other public service areas, the governor has initiated the largest transportation bill in recent history, a \$13.1 billion, five-year highway improvement plan. This year alone the governor has spent

\$3 billion on 15,000 highway and road projects, Cleary said.

When Deukmejian entered the governorship after four years as California state attorney general, he faced a \$1.5 billion deficit, which he has replaced with a \$1 billion surplus.

24 Campaign for Election in Five State Office Races

By Kim Reinking
Reporter

In the upcoming Nov. 4 election, voters will be faced with several statewide races.

Lt. Gov. Leo T. McCarthy, a Democrat, is running for reelection. McCarthy was a member of the California State Assembly from 1968 until 1982, and served as the Speaker of the Assembly from 1974 until 1980. As lieutenant governor McCarthy now holds a seat on the UC Board of Regents.

Other hopefuls for lieutenant governor include Republican Mike Curb who served as lieutenant governor from 1979 until 1982. College instructor Clyde Kuhn representing the Peace and Freedom party, author and Libertarian candidate Norma Jean Almodovar, and truckdriver James C. Griffin representing the American Independent party are also vying for the lieutenant governor position.

In the race for secretary of state, Democratic incumbent March Fong Eu, is running for reelection. Fong Eu was a member of the California State Assembly from 1966 until 1974 at which time he was elected to the office of secretary of state.

Orange County Supervisor Bruce Nestande is the Republican candidate for secretary of state. Nestande was a member of the California State Assembly from 1974 until 1980, and was elected to the Orange County Board of Supervisors in 1981.

Other candidates for Secretary of State include Richard Winger, an election law consultant representing the Libertarian party, Theresa Dietrich, a printer representing the American Independent party, and Gloria Garcia, a worker representing the Peace and Freedom Party.

Controller Ken Cory will not be running for reelection. California State Senator Bill Campbell is the Republican aspirant for Controller. Campbell served four terms on the California State Assembly beginning in 1968, and in 1976 was elected to the 31st State Senatorial District in Hacienda Heights.

Challenging Senator Campbell is Democratic State Assemblyman Gray Davis. Davis has been a member of the state Assembly since 1982. He is also Chairman of the Assembly Housing and Community Development Committee.

Others competing for the office of Controller include Carolyn Treynor, a business administrator representing the Libertarian party, John Haag, a peace/political organizer representing the Peace and Freedom party, and Nicholas W. Kudrovseff, a retired electrical director representing the American Independent party.

Democratic State Treasurer Jesse M. Unruh is running for reelection and has no Republican opposition. Unruh was elected to the California State Assembly in 1954 and served as Speaker of the Assembly from 1961 until 1969. He was elected State Treasurer in 1974.

Other hopefuls for State Treasurer include Merton D. Short, an aviator, representing the American Independents, Ray Cullen, a certified public accountant representing the Libertarians, and Maureen Smith, a union/community organizer representing the Peace and Freedom party.

Democratic State Attorney General John Van De Kamp is seeking reelection. After serving as district attorney of Los Angeles County from 1975 until 1982, Van De Kamp was elected State Attorney General in 1982.

Republican attorney at law Bruce Gleason will face Van De Kamp in the upcoming election. Gleason, a past president of the San Fernando Valley Bar Association, is a pro-tem Judge of Superior and Municipal courts. He has been a practicing lawyer in Van Nuys since 1955.

Other candidates hoping to unseat Van de Kamp include Robert J. Evans, a lawyer representing the Peace and Freedom party, Gary R. Ordum, an attorney representing the American Independent Party and Carol L. Newman, an attorney representing the Libertarian party.

Poll Results for Statewide Races

CONTROLLER	
Campbell	27
Davis	25
Other	1
Undecided	47
SECRETARY OF STATE	
Eu	52
Nestande	15
Undecided	33
ATTORNEY	
Van de Kamp	57
Gleason	12
Other	1
Undecided	30
LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR	
McCarthy	38
Curb	34
Other	1
Undecided	27

Statistics compiled in early October by California Polls, Mark DiCamillo, Managing Director.

California State Senate

- ✓ Gary Hart
- ✓ DeWayne Holmdahl
- ✓ Jay C. Wood

Gary Hart

By Noah Finz
Staff Writer

State Senator Gary Hart, D-Santa Barbara, will be running for re-election to the 18th District Senate seat, where he hopes to continue his pro-environment and pro-education platform.

"I am a leading expert in education and I feel that I can make an impact on education in the state," Hart said.

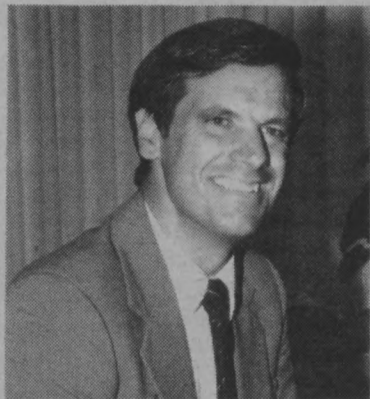
Hart is chairman of the Senate Education Committee and is currently the vice chairman of the committee that reviews the master plan of the UC system. "UCSB needs to build more facilities or convert one of the CSU schools into a UC. The problem of overcrowdedness must be dealt with. If they do not expand the facilities then they are going to have to raise

the requirements, which would be very sad," Hart said.

Environmental issues are another of Hart's concerns. "I do not think that we should make any compensations concerning the air quality," he said.

Hart has worked on many bills to preserve the environment, but on several occasions has had to battle for their implementation with California Governor George Deukmejian, who is also running for re-election Nov. 4. "The governor is anti-environment," Hart said.

The Caspalia toxic waste site is an area that Hart has been working on for some time. "It is a real mess," Hart said. "Toxic polluters are going to have to take care of the problem themselves. I have brought up bills that would change the 501 hearing process. I have also passed a bill that will



give state funds to pay for epidemiology studies."

Because Hart's major interests lie in education and the environment, he has been accused of not representing the whole community.

"When Hart first ran for office he was not supported by

agriculture, therefore he does not support agriculture," County Supervisor DeWayne Holmdahl said. Holmdahl is running against Hart in the 18th District Senate race.

"I do not always support agriculture because they are an opponent of environmental issues. Pesticides and other chemicals used do cause illness and do hurt the environment. However I am not always against agricultural issues. I have many times sided with the farmworkers," Hart said.

"DeWayne Holmdahl and myself are of two different philosophies," he added. "I am more concerned with the environment and he is more concerned with agriculture. I have been an effective legislator and have succeeded in getting bills passed. He does not have that same reputation."

In addition to his disagreements with the governor on environmental issues, Hart opposes Deukmejian's use of the state

National Guard in Nicaragua. "The National Guard is for domestic use and I do not think that the governor should be involved (in Nicaragua). I do not have ideas on how to get them out but I am open for suggestions," Hart added.

Senator Hart has considered running for governor but for now is concentrating on re-election. "I have had a good record and most groups have endorsed me. I am fairly confident about being re-elected and I feel pretty good about my whole campaign," he said.

Hart was defeated in his first campaign for state senate in 1970. He was again defeated in 1972. In 1974 Hart was elected to the state assembly and remained there until 1982 when he was elected to the state senate.

Hart developed his interest in politics as a student at Stanford College, where he worked for a congressman and participated in anti-Vietnam War demonstrations.

DeWayne Holmdahl

By Noah Finz
Staff Writer

Six-year Santa Barbara County Supervisor DeWayne Holmdahl will represent the Republican Party in the Nov. 4 election in his attempt to unseat Gary Hart, D-Santa Barbara, as the 18th district's state senator.

Holmdahl began his political career by serving four years on the Lompoc school board. In 1978 he ran unsuccessfully against Hart for the State Assembly.

"I received 41 percent (of the vote) and lost," Holmdahl said. "Although I lost, I still considered it a victory. If you do not try then you will never know," he said.

In 1980, Holmdahl once again considered running for the state assembly but ran instead for the County Board of Supervisors. "I was afraid the state assembly race would be reapportioned, which it was, so I ran for a supervisor position instead," he said.

In that race, Holmdahl captured fifty-eight percent of the votes and beat out Bob Hedland, who was endorsed by Hart. Since that time, Holmdahl has maintained his supervisor position, carrying 65 percent of the vote in 1984.

"My main reason for running (for the senate) is to see local issues taken to Sacramento. Passing a law means nothing unless you have the money to back them, and I have a good track record in getting money for local issues," Holmdahl claimed.

Holmdahl has raised money for battered women centers and nutrition centers for the elderly in



Lompoc. He is currently working on increasing funding for the homeless. "I know how to work with the community and I know

where the grants are," he said.

If elected, Holmdahl plans to focus on representing agriculture. Lompoc and Santa Maria comprise twenty-five percent of the district and they are strictly agricultural, he said.

"I would put a strong emphasis on agriculture and vocational skills. I feel that because of the strong emphasis on academics, vocational skills get cut. I would like to build up a good (vocational skills) program, including home economics, business and graphic design."

Holmdahl is also a strong supporter of on-shore oil drilling. "This district could produce 10 percent of the U.S.'s needs. Right now we are only producing one

third of that," he said.

According to Holmdahl, "the revenue from on-shore drilling could help every citizen. We need to make it a way of life. The citizens from the northern part of the county have been living with it all of their lives."

Hart criticized Holmdahl's oil position. "Mr. Holmdahl is an opponent of environmental issues. To him, the on-shore drilling is more important than protecting our air quality," Hart said.

However, Holmdahl argued that he does share Hart's concern for the environment. "We must find a way to maintain air quality and keep on-shore drilling," he said. "The Environmental Protection Agency is the bad guy. They will tell you one thing and write something completely different."

Holmdahl supports the establishment of a university in Ventura. "I would put pressure on the system to open a university in Ventura. This would relieve UCSB from some of the overcrowdedness," he said, voicing his belief that the community is just not large enough for so many people.

"Goleta Valley has not taken care of their population. What they need is a good transit system," he said.

Holmdahl is considered the underdog in the upcoming election. "I do not even know why he is running. Gary Hart has done a fine job," said John Buttny, aide to Supervisor Bill Wallace.

Holmdahl quickly responded with his political motivations. "I am running to prove that an honest politician can be elected," he said.

Jay C. Wood

By Noah Finz
Staff Writer

Getting the Libertarian word out is Jay C. Wood's primary motivation for attempting to unseat Gary Hart, D-Santa Barbara, from his post in the state senate.

After serving twenty years in the Navy, Wood is currently teaching at three colleges. At Oxnard College he teaches math and at Watterson and Moorpark Colleges he teaches computer science.

Though Wood has received no campaign contributions, he has kept up his campaign because he sees the senate race as an opportunity to make people aware of the Libertarian Party philosophy. "I would love to win, but I realize that Gary Hart is unbeatable. I am sure that (Republican candidate DeWayne) Holmdahl is going to give him a much better race than I will."

The Libertarian Party espouses a decrease in governmental involvement, Wood said. "There are some legitimate government functions such as the court system, a police force, and a military to fight foreign enemies, (but) our main ideal is to let people do what they want."

"People must assume responsibilities for their own actions. If they know the consequences they should be free to go ahead and do it," Wood said. "If a conflict arises the problem can be taken to court. We need more personal freedom and want to get it any way that we can," he added.

Some people accuse the Libertarians of being anarchists. "I have met Mr. Wood only twice. He does not seem to believe in any kind of government," said State Senator Gary Hart, who is opposing Wood in the November election.

The Libertarian Party bases its main philosophy on individual freedom and, if elected, Wood said he would deal with issues according to this philosophy. "I would weigh each issue out. If it gave more personal freedom, I would vote yes," he said. "The United States has more economic and social freedom



than any other country that I know of, but why can't we have more?" he asked. "Laws are just a complex way to trick people. We need to do away with superfluous laws. People should even be free to do drugs if they know the consequences," Wood said.

Lieutenant Don Williams of the Santa Barbara Police Force offered no support for Wood's stance. "I think that is a very irresponsible position to take. It shows that he is not concerned with the rest of society, who is going to have to deal with the consequences from the problem," he said.

Besides allowing more personal freedom, the Libertarians would like to stop the escalation of retirement and education costs. "There is no need for social welfare. I appreciate the young people paying for my retirement and having my education paid for by the older people, but we need to put a stop to this," Wood said.

Wood also supports the abolishment of forced schooling. "People should do what they want to do. If they do not want to go to school, they should not be forced to," he said.

There has only been one Libertarian candidate elected into any state legislature, Wood said. This candidate now sits in the Alaskan assembly.

"I was selected to represent the party by a coin toss," Wood said. "I am one of the party actives and we flipped a coin to decide on the candidate, and I came up."

"I know that I am not going to win this race, but hopefully I can spread the Libertarian word. As far as I am concerned, the Republican Party and the Democratic Party are Tweedle Dee and Tweedle Dum," Wood said. "If you also cannot tell the difference between the parties, look at the Libertarian Party."

Students Dominate Race for Seven IVCC Seats

By William Diepenbrock
Editor In Chief

Twelve candidates, among them at least 10 students, are running for seven open Isla Vista Community Council seats, all but one of which are for two-year terms.

A description of the boundaries for each district will be provided at the I.V. polling places and at the Ortega, De Le Guerra and Carrillo dining commons on campus.

Campaigns are targeted around such issues as a suggested ban on open alcohol containers from I.V. streets and sidewalks, and the possibility of a jointly incorporated I.V.-Goleta city. Of the eight candidates reached for comment, all opposed the ban and only one favored combined cityhood.

At-large representative, three seats, six candidates.

Running for his fourth IVCC term, Michael Boyd is a research

physicist and long-time activist for I.V. cityhood. Boyd said he would work to promote a combined Goleta-I.V. city if that's what voters want.

A senior majoring in computer science and film studies, John Hrubovcak would work to provide more trash containers in I.V., lobby for community parking lots and support the I.V. Recreation and Park District's current work to renovate parks. Hrubovcak supports a combined cityhood as a compromise plan.

A junior majoring in art studio and Spanish, Linda Akyuz would investigate complaints about Foot Patrol harassment and inform residents of their rights in such a situation. She would also like to see more trash bins placed in I.V. and would lobby for tenants' unions.

A junior liberal studies major, Dee Heckman would work to reduce noise and help the homeless. She wants to make I.V. "more of a community ... (and)

less of a vacation land." She would also like to correct problems with trash in the streets.

(Candidates Michael Lupro and Pam Price could not be reached for comment.)

District Two, one seat, two candidates.

Third year-English major Javier DeFianza would like to cut down trash in I.V. by hiring the homeless or students at Devereux School to clean up streets, an idea that he has heard the county might finance. DeFianza would also lobby for bathroom facilities in I.V.'s parks for the homeless and improved relations with the Foot Patrol.

(District Two candidate Corine Madrid could not be reached for comment.)

District Three, one seat, one candidate, one-year term.

(Candidate Eric Kittay could not be reached for comment.)

District Four, one seat, two candidates.

Third-year sociology major Jill Frandsen would educate residents about their responsibility for littering, encourage students to leave their cars at home (rather than in I.V.) and work for tenants' rights.

Junior political science major Christine Hilkene would start a program in which homeless people would gather aluminum cans and bottles from I.V. streets and

collect funds for recycling. Hilkene also considers parking a problem for I.V. residents.

District Six, one seat, one candidate.

Music composition major Zenyasha Ivanivsky would work to defeat a limitation on open alcohol containers because the money spent to enforce such a law could go to clean up trash.

Cranston for U.S. Senate

During 18 years in the U.S. Senate, Alan Cranston has consistently and effectively represented California's political ideology in the national arena. Throughout his tenure, he has earned the respect of his fellow senators, who elected him Democratic minority whip — the first Californian ever to hold this influential position.

Unlike opponent Ed Zschau, Cranston is not afraid to take a stand on controversial issues. He has supported divestment, environmental protection, arms control, civil rights, veterans' programs, small business and agriculture. He has opposed aid to the *contras*, the death

penalty, social security cuts and the questionable confirmation of Supreme Court Chief Justice William Rehnquist.

Cranston believes all Americans should have access to quality public education. This philosophy has led him to fiercely protect the Guaranteed Student Loan Program, promote the Work-Study Program and co-author legislation to extend and revise federal bilingual education programs.

Cranston is confident and secure in his political judgment and does not compromise his opinions during election years, unlike his opponent. Cranston is a pragmatic liberal and

his campaign has portrayed him as such; Zschau, on the other hand, is touting himself as a moderate, while his record shows him to vote consistently as a hard-line, knee-jerk Republican.

Cranston's durability, integrity and loyalty have led to California's overall prosperity. Through his leadership, California's progressive politics set an example for the rest of the nation to follow.

The *Daily Nexus* Editorial Board strongly endorses Alan Cranston's re-election to the U.S. Senate.

Norris for U.S. Congress

Given the abominable partisan record of U.S. Congressman Robert Lagomarsino, voters have but one rational choice for the state's next 19th District representative — Democrat Wayne Norris.

Currently, Lagomarsino offers only an ultra-conservative point of view, with a voting record that almost duplicates that of North Carolina zealot Jesse Helms and that rarely differs with President Reagan's always questionable foreign policy decisions. In the few times Lagomarsino has voted against the president's wishes, he has found it a tough task. One such occasion was the difficult decision he — and many other Republicans — made to override the president's veto of sanctions against South Africa.

As in past elections, polls show Lagomarsino with a large lead over his opponents. If elected to his eighth term, he will head back to Washington, D.C. with plans to continue his

support for the *contras*, a group of U.S. backed rebels opposing Nicaragua's Sandinista government. Unbelievably, he likens the U.S. intervention in Central America to U.S. concerns in Afghanistan.

Norris, on the other hand, correctly compares U.S. intervention with the duly selected Nicaraguan government to the flawed attempt at intervention in Southeast Asia more than a decade ago. He wants to prevent another unnecessary conflict. Unlike Lagomarsino, Norris supports feasible and more realistic alternatives to war with countries whose ideological views differ from those of the United States.

Norris also opposes Reagan's single-minded approach to defense — the never-ending expense of billions of dollars for the Strategic Defense Initiative, appropriately known as Star Wars. A qualified physicist, he would be able to provide knowledgeable representation on

research into nuclear technologies for national defense.

Although Norris may not be the most ideal candidate for the office, Lagomarsino is by far the worst. The choice is an easy one to make: Elect Wayne Norris as U.S. Congressman for the 19th District.

Hart for State Senate

For a state senator, it is essential to maintain close connections with one's district, as well as to keep a finger on the pulse of the state. Such is the case for Gary Hart, incumbent senator for Santa Barbara's district.

Hart recognized the needs of the Central Coast and the state during his first term and has proved to be an effective and influential legislator. Given his past performance, the *Daily Nexus* Editorial Board unanimously supports the re-election of Senator Gary Hart.

Hart's experience has and will continue to enable him to provide the most beneficial decisions and actions on such difficult problems as the handling of hazardous materials, environmental concerns such as air quality and the often forgotten area of education.

A former teacher, the Senate Education Committee chair has worked to increase funding for the various divisions of the state's education system and understands their

developing needs.

In these and other tasks, Hart has been responsive to UCSB students' needs, working to mitigate current enrollment impacts and to find long-term solutions. But he also understands the impacts of slipshod solutions and opposes those that would reduce the educational opportunities offered by the University of California.

Whether on environmental and educational fronts, or as a balance to the partisan workings of Sacramento, Gary Hart is an exceptionally active representative. Though concerned about his constituency, he remains firm when dealing with special interest group pressures.

These things cannot be guaranteed by Hart's opponents who have little idea of what they can accomplish, and less about how they are to do it.

Re-elect state Sen. Gary Hart on Nov. 4.

O'Connell for State Assembly

In just two terms, Assemblyman Jack O'Connell has made his presence keenly felt in Sacramento, providing a strong and effective voice for the political agenda of the Central Coast and UCSB.

In education, O'Connell has had a meteoric rise in the Assembly's education policy-making bodies, becoming vice chair of the Education Committee and chair of the School Reform Subcommittee. State Schools Superintendent Bill Honig has referred to Assemblyman O'Connell as "the best hope for a return to excellence in public education."

Two of O'Connell's efforts have really hit home here at UCSB: the \$6.4 million he secured for the new biotechnology sea water laboratory on campus, and another \$22.6 million for the new engineering facility. A representative who responds to his constituents, O'Connell has also maintained managed growth of student fees.

As an environmentalist, O'Connell has alerted the entire state to problems with toxic waste transportation and clean-up. For each, he has introduced feasible bills that enforce or increase the strength of current laws.

University of California, he has also run his own business as an environmental planner.

As a city councilman, Rogers demonstrated his leadership and mediating abilities by establishing the Transition House, a roving shelter for the homeless, and has worked for redevelopment of the downtown retail district. As a supervisor, Rogers wants to begin a phasing-out program of the Casmalia Toxic Dump and promote moderate development of the county.

Rogers has proven himself to be a responsible, thoughtful and honest representative. Mike Stoker, on the other hand, has made a



By rallying bipartisan support, he single-handedly ran the Safe Drinking Water Bond Law of 1986 through the legislature. If approved by voters, the measure will authorize \$100 million to protect drinking water from heavy metals and minerals.

O'Connell also continues to fight for mitigation of oil development in the Santa Barbara channel, rather than wasting his lobbying effort to remove the rigs altogether. Oil was a key issue in O'Connell's first race for the assembly back in 1982, and his fervor has not diminished.

Given the quality of his past performance, the *Daily Nexus* Editorial Board joins the more than 24 organizations and newspapers who endorse Jack O'Connell's re-election.

Re-elect Jack O'Connell to the State Assembly.

Rogers for County Supervisor

Tom Rogers is an independent-minded, experienced and sincere man — not the qualities we normally associate with a politician. But Rogers is an exception to the rule. His record shows that he does not cast his vote according to the wishes of his political backers — as his opponent, Mike Stoker, often tends to do.

Rogers is the ideal candidate for the second district seat on the county Board of Supervisors. As a two-term Santa Barbara city councilman, Rogers has five years of experience in the political process. Having earned a degree in resource management from the

habit of consistently voting with development interests. In fact, 76 percent of Stoker's campaign contributions are from development interests. 21 percent of his funds come from outside the county.

The new member of the Board of Supervisors must insure sound and responsible growth in Goleta Valley. Rogers can do this. Since his district covers the City of Santa Barbara — and the 1,400 students who live there — he must also begin to improve the city-county relationship. Given his experience and ability, Rogers can accomplish this as well.

Elect Tom Rogers

Bradley

With a strong record of during his 10 years as m and a strong law enfor Democrat Tom Bradley is th California's next governor.

It is easy to find fault w George Deukmejian. M California's billion-dollar while this money sits refuses to spend the nee waste cleanup.

The governor's purely divestment of University from companies doing bus this summer was long ov pro-divestment in 1982, pushed for this and more s actions if elected four years

Deukmejian, it seems, s game to the demands of investment at a politically a has not slipped by unnotice

Much of what Deukm governor seems to be "beh hear about his vetoes ever

No on

Proposition 64, the Al hazardous as the deadly control. The *Daily Nexus* str no vote on the LaRouche the Nov. 4 election.

If passed by the vo Proposition 64 will force de patients and suspected Al the state health departm demands that the govern tests on suspected vict dramatic actions like isolati carriers. This alone will ce of the disease undergrou hinder attempts to find a Proposition 64 would plac those who wish to be test avoid treatment for fea restrictions.

We must not let AIDS n social hysteria. There is n suggest that this diseas casually. Education and re fight this disease, not isolat

AIDS is transmitted thr relations, used hypode contaminated blood, not b preparation, a toilet seat, a friendly kiss. Proponents o

No on

You get what you pay And if voters pass Proposi get is substandard govern education.

Proponents of Paul Ga gem claim it will return ac salaries to the people who a \$64,000 salary limit w pension for the 18,0 education employees who

What supporters don't countless problems their Vague wording in the general salary limit of \$4 employees, but the const will be caught up in litiga the provisions are really k

The measure would inj state's fire and crime p waste clean-up units, sin going to work for inade Not when there are far n the private sector.

And if the courts de applies to the University than 7,000 UC professor administrators could s dramatically.

Already the universi several of its best chan they won't wait around to will affect their successors UC's ability to recruit

Exercise Your Right

Bradley for Governor

Record of fiscal management as mayor of Los Angeles, law enforcement background, Bradley is the best candidate for governor.

His fault with Republican Gov. Deukmejian. Much is made of the \$1-billion budget surplus, yet much sits unused, Deukmejian has the needed money for toxic

purely political move for the diversity of California funds being business in South Africa long overdue. Bradley was elected in 1982, and would have more sweeping divestment programs years ago.

Deukmejian has done as well as he can "behind the scenes." We elect every day, but what has

gone into his decisions to oppose much of the legislation put forth by the state houses? California needs a figure willing to be more accountable to the citizens of the state.

While the majority of Californians oppose the United States' intervention in Central America, Deukmejian has sent the California National Guard to Honduras. This action reeks of puppet politics. Do we want the governor of California to do what is best for the state or to act as a stooge for the president's questionable policies?

A former Los Angeles chief of police, Bradley also boasts a "get tough on crime" attitude, while his view on national, social and foreign policy issues are closer to the views of Californians.

Bradley will provide competent fiscal management and promote responsible political action for California. Unlike Deukmejian, he will not flip-flop when faced with no other feasible alternative. He will do the job the right way the first time around.

Elect Tom Bradley governor on Nov. 4.

Proposition 64

The AIDS initiative, is as deadly disease it seeks to prevent. Nexus strongly recommends a LaRouche-backed initiative in

the voters of California, force doctors to report AIDS infected AIDS virus carriers to the health department. The legislation would government conduct blood tests on victims and calls for the isolation and quarantine of victims. This will certainly scare victims underground, which will only make it harder to find a cure or treatment. It would place a chilling effect on people who would be tested, causing them to avoid testing for fear of governmental

AIDS manifest into complete isolation. There is no medical evidence that AIDS is contracted through intimate sexual contact and research is the way to prevent isolation and alienation. It is abhorrent to allow a critical medical decision involving the fate of an AIDS patient to become the subject of a political contest.

argue that the disease can be spread through mosquito bites and casual contact. However, most prominent members of the medical profession contest such assertions as unfounded. It is also important to take heed that every major medical association in California and others nationwide have condemned Proposition 64.

The initiative itself is the brainchild of Lyndon LaRouche, a political extremist who believes Queen Elizabeth is a drug pusher and Walter Mondale is under Soviet influence. It was his anti-gay sentiments that spawned this proposal and an educated populace should not be misled by a law born with the intent of discrimination. Bigotry, fear and panic are not acceptable answers to this problem.

Proposition 64 will not cure AIDS; it will contaminate the progress medical experts have been agonizing toward. There is no safe haven from this disease, which kills almost half of its victims; the concept of quarantine is ridiculous. Forcing AIDS patients to live in a quasi-leper colony is antithetical to our principles of democracy and individual liberty.

We are not doctors. Most of us have no knowledge about how AIDS slowly destroys its victims. It is abhorrent to allow a critical medical decision involving the fate of an AIDS patient to become the subject of a political contest.

The only choice on Proposition 64 is no.

Proposition 61

You pay for, the saying goes. Proposition 61 what they will do to government, protection and

Paul Gann's latest tax-cutting measure return accountability for public employees who pay them. They claim a limit will be adequate come 18,000 state, local and federal employees who would be affected.

They don't acknowledge are the consequences their initiative will create. In the measure may set a limit of \$48,000 for most public employees. The constitutional amendment is in litigation for years before a decision is really known.

It could injure the quality of the state's crime prevention and toxic waste cleanup, since no professional is available for inadequate compensation. It is far more lucrative jobs in

has already been injured by the mere presence of such a law on the ballot. But this is minimal compared to the potential harm the bill could have on the nine-campus system's medical, law and engineering schools if it passes.

A "special circumstances" clause in the measure does allow for salaries in excess of the limit, but no definition of such a circumstance is given. If this provision is used, the expense would cut heavily into proposed savings.

In addition, the measure's cost for purchase of unused sick leave and vacation time from employees alone would present the government with an immediate bill for billions of dollars.

The ill affects of this badly written and poorly conceived plan are already manifesting, as employees throughout the state have filed retirement papers that become effective if the measure succeeds. To approve this measure on Nov. 4 constitutes a grave error.

Vote No on Proposition 61.

As the courts decide the proposition, the University of California, more professors and high-level UC employees could see their pay cut

the university's president and several chancellors have decided to step down to find out. The measure's consequences, they say, will be to recruit new faculty members

VOTE!
Rights!



Yes on 54, 55, 56

The selling of bonds is used by the state government for long-term borrowing. A bond is a promise to reimburse the buyer regularly, usually over a span of about 20 to 30 years, until the money is repayed with interest. On Nov. 4, the Daily Nexus endorses voter approval of three bond issues: Propositions 54, 55 and 56.

Proposition 54, the prison bond initiative, would allow the state to provide \$500 million in bonds for the construction and renovation of both adult and youth correctional facilities. The state's cost would be \$43 million a year over the 20-year repayment period, a total of \$860 million with a 7 percent interest rate.

The measure is needed to help offset the problem of overcrowded facilities which are badly in need of repair and expansion. To respond to the public outcry for tough treatment of crime, it is necessary to pay the price of housing all classes of offenders.

Proposition 55, the safe drinking water initiative, would continue programs begun with past bond acts by allowing the state to supply

\$100 million for loans and grants to water suppliers. Loans would be made to water agencies with the most critical health problems. Grants would be limited to \$25 million of the total bond and up to \$3 million could be used for short-term loans for studies leading to the improvement of water systems.

Protecting public health and providing safe drinking water is a state responsibility. With state assistance, local agencies could borrow needed funds to upgrade water supplies with a reasonable interest rate. Also, the program would allow agencies, even ones with limited resources, the opportunity to finance modifications and improvements which are extremely important to the health of their water users.

Proposition 56, a bond for higher education facilities, would enable the state to issue \$400 million to pay for construction and renovation of California public college and university facilities.

Vote "yes" on Propositions 54, 55 and 56.

No on 63

America has always referred to itself as a "melting pot." And we are an incredibly diverse society, represented by immigrants from around the globe.

California's growing percentage of ethnic and linguistic minorities embody this ideal, with a multitude of these ideas, thoughts and lifestyles enriching our state's culture.

At the same time, however, citizens realize that this is indeed America and that the recognized language is English. Proposition 63, which would formally make English the official state language, has the potential to cripple this diversity with legislated racism.

No one has to tell the more than 70 ethnic minorities of our state that English is the "official" language, or that it will ever lose this status. Contrary to the opposition view that immigrants don't want to learn the language, our night schools and college classes are filled to overflowing capacity. They agree that a basic knowledge of English is essential to function effectively in our society. But they also have a justifiable desire to hold on to their cultural heritage, to receive state documents in their

native languages.

Proposition 63 masks itself as a unifying measure that aims to strengthen common American bonds. However, if the measure passes, the opposite would be true. An example of this is the town of Fillmore, Ca., which has a large hispanic community. A paranoid attempt to legislate English as an official language divided the community, allowing racism to separate complementary cultures.

Immigrants have long been targets of racism, and this law would only facilitate a close-minded attitude toward first-generation Californians. The vagueness of the bill would validate the removal of bilingual 911 emergency operators, an assistance required for those learning English.

Constructive, not restrictive, legislation is what is needed in this case. Proposition 63 is a counterproductive measure that only encourages isolationist and racist practices which already threaten our nation.

The Daily Nexus Editorial Board strongly urges a "no" vote on Proposition 63 on Nov. 4.

Yes on 65

As concern mounts over the increasing levels of toxic chemicals in our environment and the health hazards this may present, legislators are working to find solutions that would help alleviate present concerns. Approval of Proposition 65 is just one step in a long-awaited and long-needed crackdown on toxic waste disposal.

The proposed initiative seeks to halt unnecessary dumping of cancer-causing agents into state drinking water, as well as increase the fines and penalties for those companies or individuals not adhering to state waste disposal policy.

It also requires that any company using or

disposing of such toxic chemicals inform workers and consumers of this fact. We believe every person should have the right to know if they are working in a safe environment.

Opponents of this measure argue that it unfairly exempts all government agencies. But 90 percent of the toxic wastes in public drinking water are waste products of private businesses. They are trying to mislead voters, directing them away from the real polluters, the ones who would be hurt by this measure.

Many farmers argue that if Proposition 65 passes, they will be put out of business because they will no longer be able to use the

pesticides necessary for crop production. However, this proposition only includes known cancer-causing agents, which clearly do not belong in our drinking water. Many other pesticides are available, and for those cases where none currently exist, there are still almost two years to find alternative solutions before the proposition becomes effective.

Passage of Proposition 65 will send a message to Sacramento that the people of California want to see tough anti-toxic standards imposed. People have the right to safe drinking water and they have the right to know if they are being exposed to chemicals that could prove dangerous to their health.

Vote yes on Proposition 65.

United States Senate

✓ Alan Cranston
✓ Ed Zschau

Alan Cranston

By Doug Arellanes
Campus Editor

U.S. Senator Alan Cranston seeks a fourth term in office, but is running an extremely close race against Los Altos Congressman Ed Zschau.

Cranston's experience is his strongest trait, Santa Barbara Cranston Campaign Chair Teddy Canbell said.

"I feel very strongly that I can trust his judgement, and I know from my experience that he is totally dedicated to all people in wanting the best he can do for everybody, regardless of political affiliation," she said.

Cranston, currently the minority whip in the Senate, has served on the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, the Veterans Committee, and the Banking, Finance, and Urban Affairs Committee.

Cranston and Zschau are like "night and day," Cranston Campaign Manager Darryl Sragow said.

"The significant thing about Alan Cranston is that he has been in the public life for 30 years. He has had three terms in the Senate, and this is his eighth time running for statewide office, and for all that time he has always enunciated very strong principles. People have always known where Alan Cranston stands," he said.

"Cranston has always been for peace and human rights," Sragow added. "He's been one of the strongest foes of South African apartheid in the Senate."

In speeches and in campaign commercials, Zschau has targeted Cranston as being soft on crime,

pointing to his lack of a position on retaining State Supreme Court Chief Justice Rose Bird, as well as his stand against the death penalty.

Sragow believes the allegations are the result of a desperate attempt to regain ground. "Those are issues he (Zschau) felt would solidify his Republican base. He can't make charges on other issues because he's been so inconsistent."

A major element of Cranston's campaign has been to concentrate on Zschau's uneven voting record in the House of Representatives, Sragow said.

"Zschau lacks a set of guiding principles, but the accomplishments he takes credit for have been greatly overstated," he said.

University Democrats President Eric Bradley believes Cranston offers sound leadership for California, and believes he will represent students better than Zschau. "He's conscious of students' concerns and has protected student interests in the Senate. Concerns like the environment, arms control, financial aid, and South Africa," he said.

"He did help with the Guaranteed Student Loan program last year. It was under attack, and it could have fallen victim to the budget cutters, but (Cranston) saved the program," he added.

The campaign for California's Senate seat, already the most expensive in state history, is seen by political observers as crucial if the Democrats are to regain control of the Senate.

"California is a key seat,"

By Mark Andrew Terlesky
Assistant Campus Editor

Two-term U.S. Republican Congressman Ed Zschau wants to replace Democrat Alan Cranston because he believes the state's senior U.S. senator is out of step with California.

"Eighteen years ago he (Cranston) might have been in step, but he's been gradually going the other way," Zschau press aide Sandra Conlan said. "Cranston practices politics of the past," Conlan summarized. "Ed has a vision of the future to take us into the next century. He has new ideas and new approaches."

Conlan contends that Cranston is sycophantic and changes his stances on issues when election time rolls around. "Cranston is successful because he gets conservative every six years and in between that time he's a flaming liberal. Just look at how he votes," she charged.

Before his Congressional campaign in 1982, Zschau was president of a multi-million dollar Silicon Valley electronics company with worldwide sales. Educated at Princeton and Stanford, he earned two master's degrees and a doctorate. Zschau also became a business professor at Harvard and Stanford, teaching until 1968.

In Congress, he chaired the House Republican Task Force on High Technology Initiatives and served as a member of the House Foreign Affairs Committee.

Conlan claims Zschau is an appealing candidate for college students, although opponents disagree. "He is philosophically aligned with that age group of voters. He's a fiscal conservative, a social moderate and his philosophy is in line with the

Canbell said. "Cranston is very important on many committees (in the Senate), and they (the Republican Party) want him out, and they'll do anything to achieve that."

Recent polls have put Cranston ahead of Zschau by at least five percentage points, but the latest California Field poll conducted by

Ed Zschau

mainstream 18- to 40-year-olds," she said.

"He believes in the death penalty, that Rose Bird should uphold the laws; that there should be a strong defense, but that we shouldn't throw money at defense. Ed's never voted for the full military budget," she added.

UCSB University Democrats President Eric Bradley, however, does not believe this argument can apply to UCSB students. "First of all, Alan Cranston's stand for education is second to none, so he's appealing to college students. Plus, he's soundly defeated his opponents time and time again in this area," he said.

"It's evident by his (Zschau's) visitation at a fraternity house (in October) that he is very uncertain of his support. His fear of the opposition is so great that he picks a place where the crowd is controlled, in a small indoor room," Bradley said.

On issues indigenous to the Central Coast such as oil and toxic waste, Zschau deviates markedly from Cranston, Conlan said. "Cranston has supported Proposition 65 since it exempts the largest polluters. It's deceiving and deceitful dishonesty to support that in the guise of toxic clean-up," she added.

Cranston and other supporters of the state's toxic clean-up initiative believe that government agencies only constitute 10 percent of California's toxic polluters. The bill is intended to affect large-scale problems, with sweeping legislation prohibiting use of all known cancer-causing pollutants at dangerous levels, opponents said.

As far as Zschau's stance on offshore oil drilling is concerned, Conlan explained that the congressman supports "no drilling; however, each site must be looked at independently."

public opinion consultant Mervin Field shows the two in a dead heat.

The nonpartisan poll shows Cranston with 46 percent of those voters expressing a preference in the race, while Zschau has 45 percent. With a four percent error margin, the two are considered even.

However, Sragow believes the

findings of the California poll are not accurate. "The only suggestion that Zschau is ahead is from the Field (California) poll. Our internal poll, which is compiled every day, private polls, and the Teichner poll all show that Zschau has not made up any ground, and in fact may be losing it," Sragow said.

Supervisor, 2nd District

✓ Mike Stoker
✓ Tom Rogers

Mike Stoker

By Karl Larsen
Reporter



With hopes to continue working on issues he views as important within Santa Barbara County, Supervisor Mike Stoker is seeking re-election to the County Board of Supervisors from the Second District.

Stoker joined the county board last January when he was appointed by Governor Deukmejian to fill the position vacated when former Second District Supervisor Bob Kallman resigned to accept a post with the Department of the Interior.

Despite his short term of office, Stoker claims responsibility for work on several issues. "One key area is toxic waste. I was the supervisor who pushed for the toxic waste reporting ordinance," he said. The ordinance imposes stiff fines and penalties of up to \$25,000 per day on anyone illegally dumping toxic waste in the area, he explained.

Tom Rogers, Stoker's opponent, claims Stoker favors development interests rather than what would be best for Santa Barbara. Stoker overturned the decision of the Planning Commission in 19 of the 21 cases he heard during his term on the Board of Supervisors.

"He overturned them in favor of the developers," Rogers said.

However, Stoker argued he is not pro-development. "What Tom is

trying to do is make me out to be something I'm not, pro-developer," he said.

According to Stoker, developers come before the Planning Commission and the commission imposes conditions on their project. If the developer does not agree with the conditions, he can appeal to the supervisors, who may impose the same conditions or change them as they see fit.

"When we (the Board of Supervisors) approve a project with the same conditions as imposed by the Planning Commission, it appears as if we have overturned their decision, because we approved a project that had been denied approval earlier," he explained.

Rogers claims that Stoker's campaign contributions reflect his position on development. "Between 75 and 80 percent of his campaign has been financed by development interests. That's outrageous ... and he's going to have to face the music," he said.

However, Stoker claims this information is inaccurate. "On my first three reports through September, 91 percent of my funds came from non-developers and nine percent came from developers. I think it is irresponsible to make that kind of allegation," he said.

"I think we are both taking developer money, and I think we are both about the same in our development views," Stoker said.

"My views on oil are mainstream," Stoker claimed. "I agree 100 percent with the majority view on oil, but it is idealistic. The Secretary of Commerce will probably give in to Exxon in favor of their off-shore drilling rights," he said.

Stoker backs the proposed pipeline project. "We better hope the pipeline makes it. If it doesn't, then there will be 700 to 800 tanker trips a year in the channel. I wish we didn't have any of that out there," he said.

According to Rogers, "Stoker is supplying a lot of misinformation (about the pipeline not coming in) ... it exists and it is about to open up and go on line."

One domestic issue Stoker plans to focus his attention on is providing affordable day care. "I'm sensitive to day care and, although I think we have a real problem in this county," it can be worked out by providing property incentives for starting new centers, he said.

Tom Rogers

By Karl Larsen
Reporter

Two-term Santa Barbara City Councilman Tom Rogers is emphasizing leadership ability in his race for the Second District Supervisor's seat.

"I think it is important we have someone who has experience," Rogers said. "I have experience in understanding conflict ... (and) in bringing conflicting people together."

If elected, Rogers claimed his goals would be consistent with his activities on the city council. "I would continue to do the same thing I did in council ... to establish a vital community within our resources."

One of Rogers' primary concerns has been to bring a major retail project to the area. The idea for such a project has sparked controversy for the past 12 years, reaching a high point in 1983 with the voter rejection of a proposal to pbt a Bullock's downtown. At that time, Rogers worked to establish a special committee to research the problems and possibilities of such projects, he said.

"In less than three years we've gone farther than (the former) council went in twelve. The proposal is winning ... because we sat down and brought the right people together," Rogers said.

"We now have a project with little opposition," said Michael Feeney, Rogers' campaign director. The proposal calls for two department stores and 90,000 square feet of commercial space, he said.

"No one person is responsible, but I called for a public council and private developers and it's all working," Rogers said. "I think that's leadership. It takes action

and initiative, it doesn't just happen."

Mike Stoker, Rogers' opponent, says Rogers is too pro-development. "I tried to find a time he did not approve a development project and I couldn't find a vote in the last three years," Stoker said.

Rogers, however, claimed he has voted down 15 projects on outer State Street. "I supported its down-zoning ... that was two weeks ago. And on the Rancho Arroyo project I got the council to reject the scale of the project to consider housing," he said.

According to Stoker, Rogers approved unnecessary development in impacted areas, without requiring mitigation of road problems. He also approved housing developments over Sierra Club objections, Stoker alleged.

Rogers' development priorities are primarily commercial, Stoker said. Stoker described his own development views as placing equal emphasis on commercial and housing development, while keeping environmental concerns in mind. "We have to be keenly sensitive of the environment," he said.

However, according to Rogers, planned community growth is his top development priority, not commercial development. There should be limited housing construction while commercial development continues at a steady level, he said.

Rogers is also concerned about the growing county deficit. "The county has a \$50 million budget deficit just for the south coast, and the supervisors' response so far has been to approve more projects. No one knows where the money will come from," he said.

VOTE! VOTE! VOTE!
Exercise Your Rights!
Vote On Nov. 4

19th Congressional District

✓ Robert Lagomarsino
✓ Wayne Norris

✓ George Hasara

Wayne Norris

By Larry Speer
County Editor

The nuclear arms race and U.S. intervention in Central American affairs are the areas physicist Wayne Norris, the Democratic challenger for the 19th Congressional District, will emphasize if elected.

"My chief objective in running for office is personal. I don't want my six-year-old son to be drafted to fight in Nicaragua someday," Norris said. "The parallels between the current situation in Central America and the past conflict in Southeast Asia are shocking."

Norris criticized incumbent Robert Lagomarsino, R-Santa Barbara, for his position on foreign policy issues. "The Reagan band is living with an 18th century Napoleonic view of the world. Lagomarsino is the strongest example of that view I can come up with," he said.

Lagomarsino has voted along strict party lines on many defense issues, but said the current defense budget — which allotted less money than the president asked for — and his vote to override Reagan's veto of an economic sanctions bill against South Africa are instances when he hasn't sided with the President.

Norris is a strong supporter of economic sanctions against South Africa. "I have been lobbying for economic sanctions against South Africa for many years," he said. "The government of South Africa is not in any way, shape or form a friend of the U.S. I do not consider them an ally."

Norris attended UCSB from 1965-69, graduating with a B.A. in Physics. "I am more able to have an opinion on issues such as the nuclear arms race than someone with an attorney's background," he said.

The United States does not need pre-emptive, first-strike weapons, according to Norris. He opposes testing and development of the Strategic Defense Initiative, commonly referred to as Star Wars. "Star

Wars is not a defensive system," he said. "It has three ominous uses... It can be used to defend missile silos, to shoot down satellites and as a non-nuclear first strike weapon against Russian cities."

Lagomarsino disagreed with Norris' assessment of SDI. "Why are they (SDI opponents) all so afraid of research, for the defense of our country?" he asked.

A congressman's primary responsibility is to serve his constituency, with direct service and a voting record that matches their opinions, Norris said. Lagomarsino's voting record closely resembles that of Senator Jesse Helms, R-North Carolina, an ultra-conservative, he added.

"His foreign policy and social agenda is very conservative, and I believe it is out of step with his constituency. A lot of it is ill-conceived," Norris said.

Lagomarsino said his work on offshore oil drilling is an example of working for his constituency's wants. "The Secretary of Commerce (Malcolm Baldrige) told me that because of my interest in the current Exxon situation, he will have a public hearing on the issue," Lagomarsino said.

The hearing will allow local residents the opportunity to lobby against expansion of the facilities Exxon already operates off the coast.

Norris, however, feels Baldrige is not being pushed hard enough by Lagomarsino. "I'm very much in favor of getting the strongest air quality control we can," he said.

Increasing intelligence to fight terrorism, promoting the development of alternative energy sources and cutting the country's budget deficit are other issues Norris will work on if elected.

George Hasara, a Libertarian candidate for the same seat, questions Norris' reason for running. "He will be forgotten after the election. I don't know that the Democratic Party offers much of an alternative or effort at all any more," he said.

Norris ran for the 19th District seat in 1984 as the Democratic challenger and will run again, he said. "Win, lose or draw, I am running again in 1988."

Robert Lagomarsino

By Larry Speer
County Editor

Balancing the federal budget, working for arms reduction, and promoting foreign trade will be U.S. Congressman Robert Lagomarsino's top priorities in the next session of Congress if reelected as 19th District representative.

The Republican congressman believes cutting the federal debt is a top priority for the national government and voted for the Gramm-Rudman budget deficit reduction bill toward that end. The bill makes automatic cuts in all government-supported programs if Congress does not reduce the deficit by 10 percent each year.

"The bill makes mandatory deficit reductions every year until 1991, or until you control spending... We need to get the budget under control without damaging the economy," he said.

Lagomarsino's Democratic opponent, Wayne Norris, supports cutting the deficit by implementing the recommendations of the Grace Commission, a private sector citizens' group mandated by President Reagan that conducted a survey on cost

control in the federal government.

"The U.S. government is unbelievably bad about the way it spends money. They are so inefficient that there is literally room for \$100 billion a year in savings by following the recommendations of the Grace Commission," Norris said.

On arms control issues, Lagomarsino supports research and testing of the Strategic Defense Initiative, commonly known as Star Wars, but believes arms reduction must take place simultaneously for it to be an effective defense.

"It would be very difficult to design a system that would defend the country against all of the missiles in the world right now, but if we negotiate to greatly reduce the number of weapons now deployed, it could be practical," Lagomarsino said.

Although a disagreement between the superpowers on SDI at the recent Reykjavik summit prohibited the implementation of a comprehensive nuclear arms reduction agreement, Lagomarsino supports President Reagan's refusal to compromise on the defense system. "Why is it so important for the Soviets to get rid of it (SDI)?" he asked.

SDI is a "leaky umbrella" that will never be able to fully defend cities from an all-out nuclear attack, Norris said. Laboratory research on Star Wars should be carried out, but only on a preliminary level, as it was before Reagan's "big Star Wars speech" which began a large increase in the pursuit of SDI technology, he added.

On defense issues, Lagomarsino usually sides with President Ronald Reagan, he said. He also agrees with the president's support of the *contras* who oppose the Sandinista government in Nicaragua.

"The Sandinistas agreed to pluralism and free religion, but they didn't do it, and I think they never had any intention of doing it," Lagomarsino said. "The continuing actions of the Sandinista government, such as Daniel Ortega going to Moscow, and their crackdown on the Catholic Church warrant our policy in the region."

On a trip he made to Nicaragua last year Lagomarsino found evidence to support his position on *contra*-aid. He spoke with members of free labor unions, private businessmen, church leaders, and representatives of the two in-

George Hasara

By Larry Speer
County Editor

George Hasara, a Libertarian candidate for the 19th Congressional District, is running for office in an attempt to advance the philosophy of the Libertarian party.

If elected, he plans to vote for any bill that would increase freedom, income or personal liberties, including laws to decriminalize the use of drugs which are now illegal, he said.

A private businessman from Santa Paula, Hasara has no previous political experience.

"I think his lack of experience is something certainly to bring up, although the same thing could be said about me," Democratic candidate for the 19th District seat Wayne Norris said.

"Obviously I am not going to win or gain office from this election," Hasara said. "I really believe in personal liberty, and this campaign is a very inexpensive way of spreading a message I believe in."

According to Hasara, people should have the right to do what they want as long as they are not infringing on anyone else's rights. "I believe in a voluntary society, where the only reason for force is self-defense. My opinions do not fit on the left/right spectrum."

Most people act with their own best interest in mind, Hasara claimed. "We should live by the golden rule of doing unto others as you would have them do unto you. I want people to all lead their own lives."

However, Norris claimed that some structure is needed. "One of the things the Libertarians don't know is, if you build a complete system out of small parts, will it all function as a whole? Most people seem to need a structure in their life," he said.

The war on drug use, currently a hot political issue, is being used to fill a political vacuum, Hasara claimed. "I don't think people's

opinions have changed that drastically since the 1970's, but what they say publicly has. I am against mandatory drug testing and would not take a drug test if I was elected to Congress."

According to Norris, there are "certain areas" in the brain that give humans control over their actions and it is "common knowledge" that many of the substances abused today take away the ability to have this control. "I would be against legalizing many of them (illegal drugs)," he said.

Hasara's opinions on personal freedom also apply to his proposed "non-interventionist" foreign policy. "What would we feel if Managua (the Sandinista regime in Nicaragua) was sending terrorists or 'freedom fighters' to the U.S., bombing our cities or mining our harbors? I don't believe in Central American socialism or apartheid in South Africa, but we must let them make their own decisions."

Norris and Republican incumbent Robert Lagomarsino have both said they believe in economic sanctions against South Africa.

Hasara said he would be against any increases in government spending, specifically for further militarization of the country. He opposes the Strategic Defense Initiative, more commonly known as Star Wars.

Arms control, or even a nuclear freeze, is not going to be effective, Hasara said. "I will go beyond the nuclear freeze and propose the eradication of all land-based weapons from the continental United States."

Lagomarsino argues that a strong national defense is essential, adding that testing and future deployment of SDI, coupled with arms reductions, is the best defense plan for the country.

Norris favors reduced military spending and opposes any money being spent on Star Wars except for laboratory research.

dependent political parties in Nicaragua. "All of them said that if the *contras* disappear, they will be the next to go."

The purpose of the national defense should be the protection of the United States and its vital interests, not the projection of its cultural norms and ethics, Norris said. "I'm concerned at seeing defense money spent on projection rather than on protection, and the Central American situation is typical of this," he said.

Locally, Lagomarsino has worked to acquire private land in Channel Islands National Park, and lobbied the Secretary of Commerce's office to have a public hearing on Exxon's request to

expand its offshore drilling facilities, he said. Bringing a space shuttle launch to Vandenberg Air Force Base is another top priority he has for the district.

"Lagomarsino is probably a Reaganite clone," said George Hasara, Libertarian candidate for the Congress seat. "He doesn't represent me, and he doesn't represent a number of people in this district. My views are not at all similar to his, but he is probably no better or worse than most everybody else in Congress."

Lagomarsino has served seven terms in Congress. He is a UCSB graduate and earned a law degree from the University of Santa Clara Law School.

State Supreme Court

By Larry Speer
County Editor

The death penalty has become a litmus test for three of the six justices of the State Supreme Court seeking reconfirmation in the Nov. 4 election.

Reconfirmation elections only happen every 12 years, and this year's is the most political ever, pollwatchers say. Conservative groups have targeted Chief Justice Rose Elizabeth Bird and Justices Cruz Reynoso and Joseph Grodin for defeat, mainly due to their stances on the death penalty.

Justices Edward Panelli, Malcolm Lucas and Stanley Mosk are relatively unopposed in their reconfirmation bids. Justice Allen Broussard is not up for reconfirmation in this election.

Bird's court has overturned every death penalty case heard, Santa Barbara District Attorney Tom Sneddon said. "This says you can't get a fair trial in the state of California when the death penalty is involved. I know there are cases

that need to be reviewed, but in 59 cases, we couldn't even get one good enough to stand up," Sneddon said.

Bird has overturned the death penalty in all 59 cases the court has heard since it was ruled constitutional, but says she would vote to uphold a death sentence if she concluded the trial was fair and the law was constitutional. "Intent to kill" is a key issue, and the court can not find it unless the original jury did, she ruled.

Reynoso voted to overturn death penalties in 44 of the 45 cases he has heard, but points to his one vote to uphold a sentence as proof of his belief in the law's constitutionality.

Reynoso is considered the most liberal member next to Bird, but refuses to accept a political label. "I'm neither a liberal or a conservative. I'm a judge who feels strongly in the rule of law," he said. Reynoso is the only Hispanic to ever sit on the Supreme Court.

Grodin has overturned death penalties in 38 of the 43 cases he has heard. He cast key votes to reconsider three reversals of death penalties and proposed a modification of the court's earlier position that juries must find an intent to kill.

Santa Barbara County Assistant District Attorney Patrick McKinley claims Bird's stand on the death penalty is different than that of most Californians, so she should not be reconfirmed.

Santa Barbara attorney Alison Adams feels Bird and the other members of the court should be retained because the Supreme Court should be an independent judiciary uninfluenced by popular opinion. "We need an institution that looks to see if the laws are right and if the evidence is fair. That's why we need the judiciary to be independent," she said.

The California District Attorneys Association, Governor Deukmejian, Tom Bradley, State Senator Gary Hart and virtually every law enforcement agency in the state has publicly denounced Bird's candidacy for reconfirmation.

Bird's campaign stresses the court's role. If she and the other two judges being lobbied against are defeated, she feels future justices "would be expected to kneel to the governor, (and) kneel to the special interests."

Propositions and Measures

PROPOSITION 55

By Tonya Graham
Assistant News Editor

As concern mounts over hazardous chemicals in state drinking water, an increasing demand for improving public water systems has left the Department of Water Resources and the Department of Health Services with the task of finding necessary funds to provide for these repairs.

Proposition 55 on the Nov. 4 ballot would provide \$100 million for these projects, although opponents claim the funding should either be found within the state budget or paid for by local water districts.

If passed, the measure will make money available for loans and grants to be used for "constructing, improving and rehabilitating water systems to meet drinking water standards," a legislative analyst report states.

"The State Department of Health Services has discovered toxic chemicals in 126 of California's large public drinking water systems," the proposed law reads. "Many of the chemical contaminants in California's drinking water supplies are known or suspected of causing cancer, birth defects and other serious illnesses."

Approximately 900 of the state's local water systems are currently in need of improvements, according to the health services department. All but \$50 million of the \$380 million previously allocated through bond measures for water system improvements will be spent by November 1986.

Called the California Safe Drinking Water Bond Law, the measure is intended to supply a portion of the \$500 million needed to cover the number of projects required, proponents argue.

"(It) will help water districts protect water supplies from toxic chemicals and carcinogens," said state Assembly member Jack O'Connell, D-Santa Barbara, who authored the bond measure. "It is in the best interest of all citizens to insure that we have drinking water."

United States Congressman Robert Lagomarsino, R-Santa Barbara, also supports the measure. "He (Lagomarsino) believes it is in the best interest of the people of California," said Ed Bedwell, Lagomarsino's district aid.

The Department of Health holds a priority list of systems that have requested state funds for improvements and repair work. Water systems classified under Priority A have the worst problems and "action is necessary to alleviate health hazards or court orders to clean up the systems," said Carla Frisk, administrative assistant to O'Connell. In California, 53 water systems are currently in this category, she said.

"Some (of these systems) may have court orders to shut down," Frisk explained. "Some can be treated and just need repair work. There are lots of options if they have the money, but most don't have the money," she said.

Following the passage of a water bond measure in 1984, the department received 1,359 requests for \$825 million to improve public drinking water systems. Many of these requests are on the priority list still waiting for a response.

PROPOSITION 54

By Patrick Whalen
Reporter

The sharp increase in the number of people sent to state prisons and youth correctional institutions prompted the placement of a \$500 million bond initiative on the Nov. 4 ballot to fund new prison construction, improve existing facilities and complete current prison construction.

Proposition 54, entitled the New Prison Construction Bond Act of 1986, would permit the state to sell \$500 million in general obligation bonds for construction of youth and adult detention facilities.

The state's current prison system was designed to house approximately 33,200 inmates. As of June 1986, the number of inmates housed in state facilities was 55,000.

"What's happening is that a lot of laws are being enacted that are forcing more and more people behind bars," Santa Barbara County parole agent Bill Shy said. "In the past ten years or so the laws have become more stringent, especially in dealing with violent crime."

O'Connell does not believe \$100 million is enough to meet all the needs for water system improvements. "This is just a drop in the bucket," he said, adding that many systems must find funding elsewhere or raise water bills within their service area.

But opponents of the measure argue that money for these grants and loans could be found elsewhere in the state budget without placing more financial pressure on taxpayers.

"There's already money in the budget for it," claimed Susan Ambrose, administrative assistant to Assembly member Dennis Brown, R-Long Beach. "(Brown) definitely feels water needs to be cleaned up ... but there is money there (in the state budget) and they put it into things that aren't necessary," she said.

According to Ambrose, legislators "keep crying for money ... and keep starting up programs that aren't necessary." Brown feels these "wasteful programs" should be eliminated, freeing funds for water system improvements, she said.

Several Libertarian candidates agree, arguing that more of the financial burden for water system improvements should fall on local system users.

"The politicians only seek bond financing of this expensive water treatment proposal because voters have limited their ability to constantly raise government spending," Libertarian candidates Laura Brown, Ted Brown and Stephen Malmberg claimed in a prepared argument against the initiative.

"Bonds are exempt from Proposition 4, passed by a 74 percent vote of the people in 1979, which limits the growth of state budgets. The maximum will soon be reached and the politicians are scrambling to deceive the taxpayers while still maintaining their government programs for special interest groups," the argument states.

These candidates suggest that "the communities which have aging defective water systems should ask for money from the users of systems.... (It is) improper for all the taxpayers of California to subsidize a project that will only benefit a few communities."

They also suggest that water treatment facilities be sold to private businesses, which "would provide the service much more efficiently and economically than the government does."

Frisk disagrees, claiming these candidates are misinformed about the extent of the problem. "Many citizens cannot afford to pay three times their regular water bill" in order to finance system improvements, she said.

"The state cannot ignore this problem ... the key point is that every California citizen has the right to safe drinking water. The state should be in the business of guaranteeing that."

"A lot of people are not aware that their drinking water is polluted. There should be some responsibility on the part of the state (for providing clean water). There should be some confidence (in the quality of the water) when buying from a public entity," she said.

According to Frisk, bond measures are one of the fairest ways to raise revenue for system improvements because "everyone ends up paying for their share."

Proposition 54 is the third prison bond measure in three elections. It follows in the footsteps of a \$495 million bond act in 1982 and a \$300 million initiative in 1984, both of which were approved by voters.

In 39 other states, courts have issued orders to limit prison population. California, having no such restriction, has been forced to accommodate extra prisoners by forcing two inmates to live in one-man cells, and by converting gymnasiums and classrooms into temporary dormitories.

"If you're locking people up you've got to have some place to put them," said Santa Barbara County Jail Captain John DaFoe. "And by having these tremendously overcrowded places, you're putting a big risk on the safety of your correctional personnel and staff, not to mention the inmates."

Supporters of the proposition, including Governor George Deukmejian, contend that its passage is vital to the safety of prison employees and the law-abiding public.

"I think the new prisons will be beneficial on all counts, despite the costs," said Santa Barbara County Republican Central

PROPOSITION 56

By Elizabeth Giffin
County Editor

University of California and the state's other branches of higher education would receive \$400 million for construction through passage of Proposition 56, but opponents claim the \$1.2 billion debt incurred by the measure is prohibitive.

Of the \$400 million, UC would be allocated \$86.4 million for capital projects, while the California State University system would receive \$78 million. Community colleges would receive \$76 million as well, if the measure receives approval by a majority of the state's voters on Nov. 4.

The bond act is planned to fund construction for a two-year period. The remaining \$150 million provided by passage of the measure has not been allocated.

Because the measure would fund some projects included in California's 1986-87 budget, state funding for these projects has not been appropriated by the governor because he knew the measure would receive bipartisan support by the legislature, UCSB Assistant Chancellor Betsy Watson said.

The initiative passed 55-3 in the Assembly and 27-2 in the Senate before it was placed on the Nov. 4 ballot.

Funds for higher education construction previously came from tideland oil revenues. Offshore oil has annually generated \$400 million to \$500 million in state revenues, of which \$150 million has been used by higher education for construction.

Because of the drop in oil prices, tideland oil revenues have fallen to \$99 million, explained state Sen. Gary Hart, D-Santa Barbara, who initiated the measure. "Instead of getting oil at \$30 a barrel we're getting it at \$10 a barrel, so the amount of revenue was cut by two-thirds," Hart said.

Hart proposed the bond initiative to make up for the lost funding. "Rather than say higher education was going to get its proportionate share of \$99 million, which was about \$30 million, when the need (for construction) is about \$150 million, we thought that trying a bond measure ... would be a better way to meet the ongoing and future need of higher education construction."

But opponents claim Hart and others are using the decrease in tideland oil funds as a "smokescreen" for the lack of education funding. The money from oil revenues was not earmarked for education before, and if it was there should be a surplus of money from the large amount of oil revenues generated from 1975 to 1984, explained Jim Orr, administrative aid to State Assemblyman Nolan Frizzelle, one of the three assemblymen who voted against the bill.

Bond measures have not been used to fund higher-education construction in over 20 years. They have not been a popular way to fund education projects since the "taxpayers rebellion," Watson said.

Hart originally requested an \$800 million bond act, but Deukmejian would only agree to \$400 million. The original request would have funded construction for three or four

Committee Chairperson Phyllis Moore. "There'll be more room for everybody concerned, plus, they (the prisons) will facilitate the whole disciplinary process."

"There is an awful lot of money involved, and that reality will be with us for a long while, but the situation can't remain as it is," she said.

The money factor is the primary element spurring opponents of the proposition.

"I'm not opposed to building jails by any means. I'm opposed to the wasting of taxpayers' dollars," 53rd District Assemblyman Richard E. Floyd said. Floyd was the only assemblyman to vote against the proposal in the state legislature.

"There's been a lot of mismanagement going on. Every two years Deukmejian comes up with these bonds to build multi-million dollar cement and steel monuments, and nothing's being built."

"We're talking about over a billion dollars to just build a prison, not run and staff one. The money goes straight into the hands of consultants who do who knows what with it."

The 1982 prison bond measure financed a facility in Tehachapi at \$100,000 per cell, making it the most expensive ever built in the state.

The second bond initiative was originally financed for prisons in Vacaville, San Diego and the Mojave Desert. The Vacaville and San Diego sites are still under construction. The Mojave Desert site has been abandoned

years instead of just two, Hart said.

General obligation bonds are backed by the state, meaning California will use its taxing power to assure that the bonds are paid off. The principal and interest on the bonds will be paid by revenue deposited in the state's General Fund. General Fund revenues are derived primarily from state, corporate and personal income taxes and the state sales tax.

The bonds will be paid off over a 20-year period. The average payment would be about \$35 million for each year the bonds were sold at an interest rate of seven percent, according to an analysis in the state voter pamphlet.

Opponents of the measure object to the high cost of paying the bonds back. The total cost of paying off \$400 million in bonds is \$1.2 billion.

The state won't have money for education in the future because of the debt this bond measure will create, Orr said. "We would hope that the people would realize that at a time when our federal government is indebteding this generation and this generation's children ... the citizens of this state would not compound that debt by passing these unnecessary bond measures. Principally, the cost to the taxpayers in paying back the bonds is approximately three to one."

Watson estimated the cost to individual taxpayers at \$1.45 a year for the 20-year period, although there are tentative plans to introduce a second bond act in two years if this one passes.

Funding for higher education construction should be found in another part of the state budget rather than further indebting taxpayers, opponents said. The state has received an \$11 billion increase in revenues this year, despite the decrease in oil revenues, because of a healthier state economy, Orr said.

The money for construction was not found elsewhere in the budget because funds would have to be taken away from other important projects, Hart said. "In the 1986-87 budget, if you funded it from other places, it would mean some other program was going to get cut."

UCSB will not receive funding for a large project if the measure passes, but it will receive \$456,000 in minor capital improvement funds.

Improvements include: alterations to the sociology, communication and political science laboratories; converting rooms in the psychology building to gain additional office space, as well as a new microcomputer laboratory; redesigning the department office in geological sciences; and enlarging and redesigning the printed electronic circuits facility in the Engineering Building, according to a UCSB press release.

Santa Barbara City College will receive \$5.3 million to build a new library, Watson said, adding that the measure would also fund items with top UC funding priority. This would allow UCSB projects to move up the list and receive funding earlier than would be the case if the measure fails.

because it was too close to the flight path of a U.S. Air Force base.

General obligation bonds are backed by the state, which means the state will use its taxing power to assure that the bonds are paid off.

In addition to the two previous bonds, the state has provided more money from the state's General Fund and from lease-purchase agreements.

"For sure, something has to be done, but I think it can be done cheaper on the existing money. The lease-purchase agreement stuff is just a way of covering the public's eyes and throwing the state into debt against their wishes," Floyd said.

Financing through lease-purchase agreements allows the state to make principal and interest payments over a period of 20 years from the state's General Fund. The average payment would be about \$43 million per year if the bonds are sold at an interest rate of seven percent.

The proposition, if passed, would cost approximately \$2 per year per state resident.

The state could use the money to buy land, construct or remodel buildings or maintain facilities, although the measure does not indicate how the money will be divided between the Department of Corrections and the California Youth Authority.

PROPOSITION 63

By Doug Arellanes
Campus Editor

Depending on the person speaking, legislating English as California's official language is unifying or divisive, money-saving or expensive.

Proposition 63 on the Nov. 4 ballot would make English the official state language. Legislators would be directed to enact laws ensuring its status as the official language and would be prevented from passing laws diminishing that status.

Supporters of the proposal believe its passage is the best way to strengthen the common bonds Americans share, and that language conflicts and "ethnic separatism" threaten those bonds.

Opponents charge that the proposition is not only divisive, but would alienate people who want to learn English and would do nothing to increase English proficiency in the state.

Proposition 63 was the topic of a recent Hutchins Center for the Study of Democratic Institutions dialogue that featured California English Chair Stanley Diamond and former League of United Latin American Citizens Executive Director Arnold Torres.

The initiative has its roots in English-only ballot measures, said Diamond, whose group sponsors the proposition. "We found out three years ago with Proposition O in San Francisco with ballots in

English only, and in Proposition 38 with California ballots in English only, that what was being tapped was an unease in our people in California, a concern that things were just not right (with ballots in several languages)," Diamond said.

"It was difficult internally for this to be identified in any way except 'something isn't right,' and English as a unifying force, which it has been for 200 years in our country, seemed to capture that," he added.

"Even in the most liberal city in the United States, San Francisco, (Proposition O) wins with 62 percent. Proposition 38, ballots in English only (in California), an astonishing 72 percent win. Over 6.2 million (votes for Proposition 38), and no campaign. Not one cent was spent on radio or commercial TV. Not one newspaper advertisement and no staff," Diamond continued.

"This is an issue of the people and I don't think we've ever had anything like this in California with the exception, perhaps, of Proposition 13," he added.

Proposition 63's opponents claim the initiative makes no exceptions in situations where public health, safety or justice would require the use of languages other than English. In ballot information sent to voters, supporters say the measure will allow for these to be provided when necessary.

"The issue of Proposition 63, or English only, or English as the

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common language of the United States, was really inevitable to occur in American society. It was only a matter of time," Torres said.

"Many of these language movements prior to now were aimed at these different minority and ethnic groups and they were not always with the altruistic objective of making sure that people blended in properly, effectively, that they were part of the mainstream," he said.

"The major interest was always something besides language acquisition.... Today, I really don't know what the major motive is. I don't think it's a question of language acquisition," Torres added.

"We find all kinds of material (from proponents of the initiative) and all of this material is basically obsessed with one thing: making sure that people believe there is a conspiracy to make English the

second language in America, or to make Spanish the official language in America. This is not constructive," he said.

"At a time in American history when we are going through this second Statue of Liberty phase, we don't need something that's divisive," he added.

"We need constructive approaches, and if we are committed to people learning English, then let's pursue ways of actually having them learn English. Not ways that basically are going to open the door to a number of people who have frustrations, and suffer from xenophobia (a fear of foreigners), to take out their frustrations on people who don't speak English that well," Torres said.

Although the measure is ahead in public opinion polls, UCSB students contacted for opinions on the proposition opposed passage. "I'm against it. What it's going to

do with little kids is they're going to be hesitant to speak their own language," student Ted Roy said.

"The bill would cut English as a second language for school. Furthermore, if someone just came from a different country and had to call 911 he would have a hard time getting through," Roy said, adding that although he thinks the proposition is divisive, "I feel like English is our first language anyway."

"I think it's a bad idea," senior Neal King said. "It's like an attempt to homogenize and worse than that it's a way to shuttle people out with a white stereotype."

"It's ridiculous," freshman Asa Van Gelder said. "I think people coming into the country that don't have a grasp on the language would be discriminated against. That's not the American way."

PROPOSITION 65

By Tonya Graham
Assistant News Editor

One of the more controversial of the propositions facing voters on the November ballot, Proposition 65, called the "Toxics Initiative," aims to restrict toxic waste discharge into the drinking water supply and to regulate toxic workplace hazards and the use of pesticides.

If passed, the initiative would prohibit businesses employing more than ten people from knowingly discharging any known cancer-causing chemicals into the water supply and require that businesses warn people before knowingly and intentionally exposing them to chemicals that cause cancer or reproductive toxicity, according to State Assemblyman Jack O'Connell.

The measure would also impose civil penalties and increase existing fines for toxic discharges, and would allow state or local governments, or any person acting in the public interest, to sue a business that violates these rules, O'Connell explained.

A recent study by the Governor's Toxics Task Force found that toxic chemicals can cause cancer, birth defects and genetic damage. It also found that much of California's drinking water is polluted by toxic chemicals and exposure to toxics costs Californians more than \$1.3 billion per year in medical care, lost income and deaths.

If the proposition passes, the governor would be required to publish a list of chemicals known to cause cancer or reproductive toxicity, making the chemicals on the list illegal for discharge into public drinking water. This list would be compiled in conjunction with state medical and science specialists.

According to Carla Frisk, administrative assistant to O'Connell, Proposition 65 will "send a clear message to Sacramento that we want to get tough on toxics."

State Senator Gary Hart, D-Santa Barbara, also supports the measure. "I support clean water... we need to get the carcinogenic agents eliminated from the ground water and place the burden on the businesses to prove that these are

safe," he said.

However, opponents argue that the measure is unfair because it exempts all government agencies and anyone employing under ten people.

"If it's a law, let's have it for everyone," said Rene Vanwingerben, a Carpinteria farmer.

Though originally in favor of the proposition, Santa Barbara County Supervisor DeWayne Holmdahl now opposes the measure because "it gives the government a loophole to not live under the same regulations as business," he said. "I don't think the government should get by."

However, Frisk claimed that about 90 percent of the toxic waste in public drinking water is generated by 200 private businesses, which she said invalidates the arguments of those who oppose the initiative.

"What are the basics?" she asked. "Should we be dumping dangerous chemicals in our drinking water? The answer is no... once legislation is in place, it will be easier to get more," she said.

"I wish public entities were included," O'Connell said, adding that he hopes to see future legislation that includes these agencies.

Holmdahl does not believe government agencies, which include sewer treatment plants, universities and public utility companies, only contribute 10 percent of the toxic chemicals in drinking water, as proponents claim.

"I have no problem with most of the bill, but when you exempt any agency, especially the government... look at the amount of material UCSB releases into the water," he said. UCSB would be exempt under Proposition 65.

According to Holmdahl, this proposition could put small California farmers "out of business" and force the vegetable industry to move to another state that could produce food and ship it to California. Without such a move, he claims the quality of food in California would decline because pesticides needed for production would be illegal.

O'Connell believes farmers are just using scare tactics in their campaign to prevent the

PROPOSITION 64

By Steven Elzer
News Editor

The quarantine and isolation of AIDS patients and suspected carriers of the virus will help eradicate the deadly disease, according to proponents of Proposition 64, the AIDS initiative, although almost every health organization in the state disagrees.

If passed in the Nov. 4 election, proposition 64 will require the state's health department to implement regulations associated with the classification of communicable and contagious diseases.

Both proponents and opponents agree, the measure is controversial. But that is the only statement in which both sides agree.

Because the proposition is vague and ambiguous, it is unknown how it will be interpreted if passed, explained Jamey Frank, a UCSB student and No On 64 supporter. To enforce the legislation, every Californian would need to be tested for the virus, Frank said.

Such testing and other enforcement costs could reach "hundreds of millions of dollars per year," according to the state legislative analyst's office.

However, according to the Lyndon LaRouche-backed Prevent Aids Now Initiative Committee (PANIC), AIDS is an imminent danger not just to California, but to the world and it has been long ignored.

While PANIC spokesperson George Hollis doubts enforcement would cost as much as predicted, "What will be the costs if we don't stop AIDS?" he asked.

"AIDS is the first known epidemic which could potentially wipe out the entire human race," LaRouche wrote last September in a statement published by one of his political organizations. To date, 15,000 of the 26,000 diagnosed cases have proven fatal.

Hollis said currently one out of every three persons in Central Africa is infected with AIDS.

New statistics released by the United States Public Health Service last week indicate that more than one million people nationwide are infected with the virus and that 179,000 deaths will be attributed to AIDS during the next five years.

While Frank agrees the statistics are frightening, he believes PANIC's intent is to create its

proposition's passage. "These are only the known cancer-causing chemicals. I don't want farmers using those chemicals on my food," he said.

The governor's list will only include those chemicals proven to present health hazards. "We're talking about the most deadly stuff... there are lots of other chemicals out there that aren't the worst of the worst," Frisk said.

According to O'Connell, there are "alternative pesticides in almost every case," but Holmdahl claimed that many of these pesticides are not currently manufactured or licensed for use on certain food products.

Pesticide labels state which

products the pesticides can be used on, Holmdahl explained. "If a pesticide is to be used on broccoli, and broccoli is not on the label," then it could cost the individual farmer \$300,000 to \$500,000 for research to put the product on the label. This cost is unreasonable when a farmer may only earn \$40,000 on his broccoli crop yield, he said.

Another major drawback of the proposition concerns the lawsuits that could result when individuals or government agencies charge private industries or farmers with breaking the toxic code, Holmdahl said. "The cost to taxpayers of defending a piece of legislation

namesake. "PANIC, that's a sick name and that's what they're trying to do, create a panic. They want to create an atmosphere of misinformation, fear, ignorance and I really do believe it is specifically an attack on the gay community, although it is designed as a medical initiative. But it's actually just a vehicle for discrimination."

Hollis said there is no intent to target gays, explaining the initiative is an attempt to protect society.

Proponents of the proposition assert that the virus can be contracted through intimate sexual contact, contaminated hypodermic needles, blood transfusions and mosquitos, as well as through aerosol, or respiratory, transmissions.

"There is no conclusive medical evidence to suggest you can get AIDS that way (mosquito bites and through aerosol)" said AIDS Project Los Angeles Hotline volunteer Mark, who is prohibited by policy from giving his full name.

According to Mark, the Atlanta-based Center for Disease Control and many prominent doctors refute claims that AIDS can be contracted through mosquitos.

Most medical and civil rights groups including the California Medical Association, California Hospital Association, California Nurses Association, California Dental Association and American Civil Liberties Union oppose Proposition 64. All major political candidates from the right to the left are also against the legislation.

LaRouche has said Proposition 64's opposition is the result of one key factor, money. "We have a simple choice: spend enough to stop AIDS or die," he wrote.

The political extremist believes if America cleans up the "drug epidemic... the money needed to fight the AIDS epidemic will be found."

However, according to Frank, the issue is not money, but one of civil rights. The confidentiality of patients treated for the disease will be jeopardized because both infected victims and carriers of the HTLV-III virus will be reported to health officials.

Aids Project Los Angeles agrees. "Do you think if this legislation passes, that a person availing himself to current drug protocol will want to continue, knowing he could be isolated? I think most people will just go underground," Mark said.

that is poorly written... could be very high," he said.

However, proponents claim that much of this cost would be offset by civil penalties and fines collected from companies or individuals not adhering to the measure.

Proposition 65 recently received local attention when the "Hollywood Clean Water Caravan," a group of about 40 celebrities promoting the passage of the proposed measure, passed through Santa Barbara on a statewide tour seeking to register voters. Among the stars were Michael J. Fox, Rob Lowe, Judd Nelson, Jane Fonda, Chevy Chase and Whoopi Goldberg.

MEASURE A

By Alisa Trapp
Reporter

Santa Barbara County will raise the amount of money it can legally spend on county programs by up to nine percent over each of the next four years, if Measure A passes on the Nov. 4 ballot.

The increased appropriations could be used for health and safety programs related to toxic waste, road maintenance and the creation or remodeling of capital facilities.

The current appropriations limit for the 1986-87 fiscal year is approximately \$52 million and was set by Proposition 4, a 1979 initiative that limits the amount of tax proceeds a government entity may appropriate in a given year.

"When Proposition 4 was voted in, times were different. We could not foresee the future in terms of inflation and capital needs," Santa Barbara Chamber of Commerce Chairperson Lynn Enns said.

The county admits to having enough money and spending authority to fund all of its current needs, so Measure A is unnecessary, said County Taxpayer Association Executive Secretary George Johnson, who opposes the measure.

"I am convinced that this election is the last realistic opportunity taxpayers will have to push the county.... There is plenty of money in the current budget to fund services at the current level this year," he said.

Passage of Measure A would result in an increase of approximately \$4.7 million, just under nine percent of the current appropriations limit. Up to \$2 million per year will be spent on programs related to toxic waste.

"The county already has \$400,000 for

Casmalia.... If Measure A passes, the other \$1.6 million could be used in any department in the county who could remotely show it has something to do with toxic waste," Johnson said.

Approximately \$2 million of the remaining money will be spent on county-wide road repairs. "I do not doubt that our roads need work," Johnson said, but the funding for the repairs should come out of the existing general fund, he said.

The rest of the money will be used to acquire, build or remodel county facilities, including jails, juvenile hall, health clinics and courts, Santa Barbara Road Commissioner Charles Wagner said.

The county has "carefully worded" the measure to cover these three "motherhood issues of roads, toxic waste and capital needs. The real problems the county is having are much broader than that," Johnson said.

"If Measure A is defeated, we would have to return taxes, possibly by lowering property taxes," County Administrator Dave Elbaum said. Revenues received in excess of the appropriations limit must be returned by a revision of tax rates or fee schedules within two years of the year in which the limit is exceeded.

Thirty percent of the returned taxes or about \$40 per household would go to homeowners. The average renter would not receive a refund, Elbaum said. The remaining 70 percent would go to business, utilities and oil companies, he said.

The County Taxpayers' Association is the main group opposing the measure, Johnson said. "I have heard rumblings that the Lompoc City Council, and possibly several others, will be coming out against it."

MEASURE E

By Karen Emanuel
Reporter

If voters pass Measure E on the November ballot, they will clear the way for the Goleta Water District to seek additional state funding for local water supply projects, projects that could cost hundreds of millions of dollars.

The measure poses two options: increasing the entitlement by 550 acre-feet per year or by 2,500 acre-feet per year. The district receives 4,500 acre-feet per year of this state-funded water. One acre-foot equals 325,900 gallons, and Goleta uses 14,000 acre-feet annually.

Santa Barbara County is currently paying for a share in the California State Aqueduct System, which collects water in the northern part of the state and channels it to the south. "We pay for the aqueduct to carry water, but the Santa Barbara County portion of the aqueduct has not yet been built," Water Board member Gary McFarland said.

Goleta's main water source is Lake Cachuma, providing 10,800 acre-feet per year, McFarland said. Under Goleta Valley is a groundwater basin that supplies 5,400 acre-feet per year, but 2,200 acre-feet is under the control of overlying owners and cannot be tapped.

The number of new wells that may be constructed on now-vacant land could reduce this amount further, according to Lloyd Fowler, the district's chief engineer.

"People don't want to tie into a state project," McFarland said. "They want to develop local resources instead, using 'in lieu funding' from the state, and entitlement provides the means for state funding that would be the cheapest way to finance local water projects," McFarland said.

Supporting this issue is unnecessary and costly, Isla Vista Sanitary District Director David Bearman said. "A few years ago, over 70 percent of the voters did not want state water. It is costly, growth-inducing and unreliable."

"This issue is the effort of a board majority to circumvent the will of the people who said they did not want state water. More water that isn't needed will cause an increase in population, which will result in increased traffic, pollution and air pollution," he said.

Voters would pay more in county taxes for the additional water, McFarland said. "A small amount, perhaps a few dollars more, will enable us to acquire state funding for the water we will need for the year 2010."

But Goleta Water Board member Donna Hone, who opposes the measure, claims it would not be paid for through taxes. "Only bond measures are funded by taxes. It would be paid for through your water bill. It's open-ended ... a blank check, and we

can't really tell people how much it is going to cost," Hone said.

More money will be spent to finance future local projects if additional entitlements are not approved, McFarland said. "If the vote is no, the projects will have to be funded in some other way such as bonding, where the interest rates would be two to three times higher."

The additional entitlement would provide for a three percent to five percent growth rate for the next 20 years, Hone said. "This is a transparent attempt to not have water constraints, while it actually will incur a very high growth rate," she said.

People must accept the limits to the natural holding capacity of the area, Bearman said.

"Five hundred fifty acre-feet per year is the amount of entitlement water still available that has been guaranteed by the state, but not yet voted on," McFarland said. "Two thousand five hundred acre-feet per year is the amount needed to meet the water needs up to the year 2010. A county water agency indicated that we could ask for this amount although we are not guaranteed to receive it."

Bearman is opposed to buying water entitlements that are not guaranteed. "A state water system wouldn't be built until after the year 2000, and even then there would not be a guarantee that we would have enough water," he said. "The passage of Measure E would mean paying to stand in line for water that may never come."

The importance of having these extra resources is that "at some point, the supply and demand for water would come closer into balance," Goleta Valley Chamber of Commerce President Steve Jones said. "Examinations at the county level have shown that raising the Cachuma Dam (Bradbury Dam) is the most economical water resource."

Raising the level of Bradbury Dam would increase the Lake Cachuma County water supply from 205,000 acre-feet per year to 390,000 acre-feet per year, Bradbury Dam Operations Director Howard Alcock said. "The cost of the project would be about \$100 million, depending on when the work was done, and the project would take approximately three years," Alcock said.

Extra resources are not needed, Hone said. "We already have 4,500 acre-feet per year reserved, which is one-third of the needed water supply for a year. This is enough, especially since there are no water projects pending."

Measure E will not only affect the cost of water, but it will also have undesirable effects on agriculture, Bearman said.

But county Farm and Home Advisor George Goodall claims the measure will not affect farming and agriculture in the area.

MEASURE B

By Jeff Chapman
Reporter

Supporters of rent control claim Measure B will protect tenants' rights, although opponents allege the Nov. 4 ballot measure will jeopardize the quality of housing in the city of Santa Barbara.

The proposal is a city measure, which will affect about 1,000 students renting in Santa Barbara, according to a UCSB report issued last winter.

Measure B, effective when annual vacancies drop below 5 percent, calls for rents to be set at November 1985 levels. Rent increases could not exceed 75 percent of the rise in the Consumer Price Index. It would also force landlords to show just cause for tenant evictions.

An elected administrative board would enforce the measure's provisions, operating off a "per unit registration fee," paid by property owners. The board would cost approximately \$1,300,000, the city administrator estimates.

The expense of the administrative body will eventually be passed along to the tenants, said R. Peter Jackson, spokesperson for Santa Barbara Voters Against Rent Control.

Rent control supporters claim the administrative board will cost much less than the city administrator's estimate, and allege the city is biased against rent control.

Proponents of the measure claim rents have more than doubled since 1979, while the cost of living has increased by only 40 percent.

Jackson believes the rental market is self-regulating and the measure will ultimately cost renters more than it will save.

Both sides agree that Santa Barbara's rental market is tight, but they don't agree on the degree of the problem.

Declining mortgage interest rates have eased the rental market crunch by causing an increase in the number of new homes purchased. Rents have leveled off, evidence

that "the free market works," Jackson said.

The vacancy rate in Santa Barbara was less than one percent in 1984 and that figure hasn't changed significantly, according to a study conducted by the San Francisco Federal Home Loan Bank, explained Nic Paget-Clarke, a longtime tenant advocate and head of Rent Control '86.

The high cost of housing in Santa Barbara is "rent gouging," he said. "Our figures reflect market rates and that is what prospective tenants face."

Rental rates increased approximately seven percent in 1982 and 1983, Jackson said. "Santa Barbara is a beautiful area and rents here are not out of line with comparable coastal areas in California," he said.

Opponents claim tenant plights are not protected under current laws because landlords may evict them virtually at will. Under current state law, a landlord may serve a 30-day eviction notice without listing a specific reason. If a tenant believes he has not been treated fairly, the burden of proof lies with him.

The proposed law gives 10 explicitly stated reasons for eviction and the burden of proof is shifted to the landlord. Currently, tenants must demonstrate the invalidity of an eviction.

The law is unnecessary because evicting good tenants is not a sound business decision, Jackson said. The new law would make evicting disruptive or undesirable tenants for reasons other than failure to pay rent almost impossible, he said.

Rent control opponents fear Measure B will discourage investment, property improvements and new construction by eliminating the economic incentive for landlords to pay for them. They support their contention with a report by the President's Commission on Housing that reached the same conclusion.

President Reagan is against rent control, so the commission's conclusions were not credible, Paget-Clarke claimed.

MEASURE F

By Rachel Boehm
Reporter

Individual and group campaign contributions for Goleta Water Board candidates will be limited to \$500 if a majority of voters approve Measure F in the Nov. 4 election.

Under the initiative, campaign treasurers, committees, and the candidates cannot solicit or accept any contribution more than \$500. No limit is placed on the amount an individual may place in his or her own campaign.

"We just felt like that was kind of a fair limit," said Goleta Water Board member Gary McFarland, one of the measure's backers. "Most of your donations are \$50-100 by individuals. Companies might give anywhere from \$500-1,000. Five hundred dollars is really a happy medium."

But because the monetary limit is the same for groups as it is for individuals, it becomes "destructive to grass-roots campaigning," said Isla Vista Recreation and Park Board Chair Michael Boyd, who opposes passage of the measure.

"Groups are composed of individuals, and if the individuals want to pool their money (and make a larger contribution as a group) they should be able to do it," Boyd said.

The measure was written to limit all contributions because "people have tended to hide behind organizations," Water Board member James Thompson said. "We're trying to get the politics out of water."

The \$500 limit to both individuals and groups was thought to be the simplest and most straightforward form for the measure. "That's the best way to legally administer this particular law," board member Chuck Bennett said.

However, Citizens for Goleta Valley President David Bearman claims the measure does nothing to guard against the conflict of interest between developers donating to a candidate's campaign and the way that individual votes on a project the developer has proposed.

"A real conflict of interest rule would prohibit you from voting on any project when that person had contributed a significant amount of money to it (a Goleta Water Board member's campaign)," he said.

Water Board member Donna Hone also believes Measure F does not adequately address the conflict of interest problem. "This new thing (Measure F) is not a conflict of interest (law) at all, it is a

campaign which effectively cuts off group contributions," she said.

Hone believes the original conflict of interest law, that has since been repealed, was more effective. The original conflict of interest rule was "if a developer gave more than \$100 to a Water Board member, that member could not then vote on the developer's project," Hone explained.

The balance of the board between those with environmental interests and those in favor of increased development of the Goleta Valley has long been a source of conflict in the area. In the 1985 elections, two pro-environment members of the board were removed, with Thompson and Bennett taking their seats and shifting the balance of the board. A recall of those two environmentalist members and Hone failed in the previous election, although developers waged a large and expensive campaign.

Hone believes Measure F will hurt the environmentalist side but not necessarily the pro-development candidates because it limits the amount groups can contribute. "I know of no groups who back the developer's side ... the history of the environmentalist side has been that there has been support from environmentalist groups."

Bearman also criticizes the bill because it allows candidates to contribute an unlimited amount to their own campaigns. "You can end up in a situation where it's not the person with the best ideas (winning the election), it's the person with the most money."

However, McFarland claims that "the Supreme Court has ruled that you cannot limit how much a person spends (of his or her own money) to run for office."

Members of the Goleta Water Board hold a powerful position in a region where water is scarce, Boyd said. They allocate water resources by granting water meters and controlling the amount of water that those with hookups receive. This power directly affects construction in Goleta because property development is impossible without water, Boyd said.

"If you don't give their water hookups then they can't build," Citizens for Goleta Valley spokesperson Jon Billinger said. "There are really two sides to the Goleta Water Board, the environmentalist side and the pro-developer side now in control."

According to Bennett, Measure F would equalize everybody's opportunity to be elected to the Goleta Water Board. "We wanted to establish this outright campaign limit and both sides would have to live by it," he said.